



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES**

**2013 SECTOR STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**

**Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities,**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Rwenzori Towers, P.O. Box 4241, Kampala**

**Tel: (+256)414-561700,**

**Email: [ps@tourism.go.ug](mailto:ps@tourism.go.ug) Website: <http://www.tourism.go.ug>**

## **FOREWORD**

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

The 2013 Statistical Abstract is the Ministry's fourth publication. The abstract is part of the Ministry's efforts to support data/statistics use. The Sector Statistical Abstract, published annually, is the prime channel through which this Ministry presents combined information regarding the sector. The information is derived from the latest surveys and administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as secondary sources. It is compiled using international best practices in statistical production. The Ministry shall continue to provide relevant, reliable and timely statistics needed to support evidence-based planning among the stakeholders annually.

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

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

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

Amb. Patrick S. Mugoya

**PERMANENT SECRETARY**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	2
LIST OF FIGURES .....	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	10
GLOSSARY .....	11
MAP OF UGANDA .....	14
INTRODUCTION .....	15
1.0 TOURISM.....	19
1.1 Tourist Arrivals, 2012 .....	19
1.2 Top 15 Country of Origin of Tourist Arrivals, 2012 .....	19
1.3 Visitor Arrivals by mode of transport and Border point, 2012 .....	21
1.4 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose, 2012 .....	22
1.5 Length of Stay, 2012.....	23
1.6 Length of Stay by purpose, 2012 .....	23
1.7 Demographics of the visitors .....	24
1.7.1 Sex of the traveler, 2012 .....	24
1.7.2 Age group of tourist visitors, 2012 .....	25
1.8 Comparison of monthly non-residence Tourist Arrivals, 2012 .....	25
1.9 Tourism expenditure in Uganda, 2012.....	26
1.10 Tourist Attractions in Uganda, 2012.....	27
2.0 WILDLIFE.....	29
2.1 Visitors to National Parks, 2012 .....	29
2.1.1 Visitors to National Parks by Category.....	30
2.1.2 Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2012 .....	31
2.1.3 Visitors to National Parks by quarters .....	31
2.2 Distribution of Visitors by the Various National Parks, 2012.....	32
2.3 Seasonality of visitors to National Parks, 2007-2012 .....	33
2.4 Wildlife Species licensed for Export, 2012.....	34

2.5 Wildlife Trophy Exports, 2012 .....	36
2.6 Trade in Live Animals, 2012 .....	37
2.7 Volume of trade in live animals, 2012 .....	38
3.0 REVENUE SHARING WITH COMMUNITIES.....	39
3.1 Total Revenue shared with communities neighboring Protected Areas .....	39
4.0 UGANDA WILDLIFE EDUCATION CENTRE.....	41
4.1 Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre .....	41
4.1.1 Visitors to UWEC by Category .....	42
5.0 UGANDA MUSEUM.....	43
5.1 Visitor ship to Uganda Museums.....	43
5.2 Visitorship to Uganda Museums by category in 2012 .....	44
6.0 CONTRIBUTION OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS TO GDP .....	45
7.1 Hotel and Tourism Training Institute.....	46
APPENDICES .....	48



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Trend in Total Tourist Arrivals, 2007-2012 .....	19
Figure 2: Top 15 Country of Origin of tourist arrivals, 2012 .....	20
Figure 3: Tourist Arrivals by region of origin, 2012 .....	20
Figure 4: Tourist Arrivals by Region .....	21
Figure 5: Visitor arrivals by border point, 2012 .....	22
Figure 6: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by purpose, 2010-2012.....	22
Figure 7: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose as of 2012 .....	23
Figure 8: length of stay of visitors 2012 .....	23
Figure 9: Length of stay by purpose .....	24
Figure 10: Sex of the visitors, 2010- 2012.....	24
Figure 11: Percentage distribution of visitors by age group, 2012 .....	25
Figure 12: Monthly non residence tourism arrivals (2009 – 2012).....	25
Figure 13: Monthly arrivals of leisure and holiday visitors, 2012 .....	26
Figure 14: Tourism exchange earnings (US\$ million).....	26
Figure 15: Distribution of Tourist Attractions by Regions of Uganda .....	27
Figure 16: Trend of the Total Number of Visitors to National Parks (2006-2012) .....	29
Figure 17: Growth rate of Visitors to Uganda’s National Parks (2007-2012) .....	30
Figure 18: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks by Category, 2012 .....	31
Figure 19: Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2012.....	31
Figure 20: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks for 2012 .....	32
Figure 21: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks as of 2012 .....	32
Figure 22: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks from 2007 to 2012 .....	33
Figure 23: Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks .....	34
Figure 24: Volume of wildlife Species licensed for export, 2012. ....	35
Figure 25: Wildlife Species Licensed for export, 2010-2012. ....	36
Figure 26: Volume of wildlife trophy export, 2013.....	37
Figure 27: Reptiles (Excluding Leopard Tortoises).....	38

Figure 28: Chameleons .....	38
Figure 29: Summary of revenue shared with communities (2007-2012).....	39
Figure 30: Distribution of revenue shared with communities (park by park).....	40
Figure 31: Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre.....	41
Figure 32: Annual growth rate in the number of visitors to UWEC (2007 to 2012) .....	42
Figure 33: Visitors to UWEC by Category, 2012 .....	42
Figure 34: Distribution of visitors to UWEC by Category from 2007 to 2012 .....	43
Figure 35: Trend in the visitor ship to Ugandan Museums, 2007-2012 .....	44
Figure 36: Visitors to Uganda Museums by Category in 2012.....	44
Figure 37: Contribution of Hotels and restaurants to GDP, 2008-2012.....	45
Figure 38: Total number of graduates in tourism related courses, 2009-2013 .....	46
Figure 39: Enrollment for the last 5 years.....	47

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Tourist Arrivals.....	48
Table 2: Arrivals by quarter .....	48
Table 3: Nonresident arrivals by month for 2009-2012.....	49
Table 4: International visitor arrivals by Purpose 2008-2012.....	50
Table 5: Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by region of origin of 2011 and 2012 .....	50
Table 6: Tourist Attractions by District .....	51
Table 7: Visitation to National parks by category .....	63
Table 8: Visitation to National parks by National park .....	64
Table 9: Monthly visitors for last 5 years .....	64
Table 10: Entry fees to UWEC by category .....	65
Table 11: Student Enrollment 2009/10-2012/13.....	65
Table 12: Table showing total number of Graduates in Tourism related courses over a 5 year period. .....	66
Table 13: Table Showing Total number of Graduates per Institution over a 5 year period.....	67
Table 14: Animal Species held at UWEC.....	68
Table 15: Visitor ship to UWEC by category .....	71
Table 16: Wildlife Species Licensed for export, 2010-2012. ....	72
Table 17: Volume of wildlife trophy export, 2013. ....	72
Table 18: Trade in live Mammals. ....	73
Table 19: Trade in live Snakes.....	74
Table 20: Trade in live Tortoise.....	74
Table 21: Trade in live Chameleons .....	75
Table 22: Trade in Live Birds .....	75
Table 23:EAC Methodological Framework for Compilation of Harmonized Tourism Statistics .....	78



## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BN	Billion shillings
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DCOs	District Commercial Officers
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HQ	Headquarters
HTTI	Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
KINP	Kibale National Park
KVNP	Kidepo Valley National Park
LMNP	Lake Mburo National Park
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MENP	Mount Elgon National Park
MFNP	Murchison Falls National Park
MGNP	Mgahinga National Park
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
NDP	National Development Plan
PNSD	Plan for National Statistics Development
QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Park
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The publication is divided into seven chapters.

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

A total of tourists 1,196,765 were registered in 2012 indicating a 4 percent increase from 1,151,356 in 2011.

There was a 6.3 percent increase in the number of visitors from Africa and a 29.9 percent decline in number of visitors from Europe.

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

The visitors to National Parks since 2008 have registered an increasing trend except 2012 having a 13.2 percent decline from 2011.

The visitors to National Parks in 2012 declined by 27,657 in 2012 from 209,806 in 2011.

Foreign non-residents dominated the visitor ship to NPs for the year 2012 with 45% followed by East African Residents (EAC) at 24 percent.

Chapter three represents statistics on Revenue Sharing with Communities:

There was an increase in Revenue shared with Communities adjacent to the Protected Areas from 1,089,195,275 in 2011 to 1,196,267,726 in 2012 translating to a 9.8 percent increment.

Chapter four represents the visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre:

There was a decrease in the number of visitors to UWEC from 262,350 visitors in 2011 to 253,911 in 2012 indicating a 3 percent decrement.

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

Of the 98,435 visitors registered at the museum in 2012, 83 percent were school children indicating a 3 percent decline in the number of school children from 2011.

There was a decline in the number of visitors to the Museum from 119,219 visitors in 2011 to 98,435 in 2012 indicating a 17.4 percent decrement.

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

There was an increasing trend of the contribution of hotels and restaurants from 2259 billion shilling in 2011 to 2768 billion shillings translating to a 22.5 percent increment.

The hotels and restaurants' share of the total GDP, at current prices increased by 0.3 percent from 4.9 percent in the year 2011 to a 5.2 percent share in the year 2012

Chapter seven presents' graduates in Tourism related courses

There was an increase of five percent (5%) in the number of students enrolling in Tourism related courses in the financial year 2012/2013 from 215 in 2011/2012

## **GLOSSARY**

### **Tourism**

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

### **A Visitor**

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

### **A Tourist**

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

### **Tourism attraction sites:**

The protected/reserved area that offers tourist products and facilities

### **National parks:**

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

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

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

### **Museum:**

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

### **Wildlife Education Centers**

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

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

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

**National residents**

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

**Foreign Non Resident**

These are non-residents who are not Ugandans

**Foreign Residents**

They are non-citizen residing in Uganda

**Other EAC Residents**

They are residents of EAC members that are excluding Uganda

**Visitors to Registered Museums**

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

**International visitor arrivals**

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

**Transit**

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

**Visiting Friends and relatives**

Visitors coming for the purpose of seeing their friends and relatives

**Average Length of Stay**

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

**Visitors by Mode of transport**

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

**Accommodation establishments**

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

**Bed rooms Available**

Total number bed rooms available for commercial accommodation

**Bed rooms occupied**

Total number bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation

**Bed rooms occupancy rate**

Percentage of available bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation

**Bed nights available**

Total number bed space available for commercial accommodation

**Bed nights occupied:**

Total number bed space occupied for commercial accommodation

**Bed occupancy rate**

Percentage of available bed space occupied for commercial accommodation

**Inbound tourist expenditure**

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

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

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

**Employment in tourism sector**

Persons directly employed in the tourism related sectors

**Number of Registered Tourism training institutes:**

These are training institutions with a mandate to teach tourism

## UGANDA 2011 DISTRICTS BY STATISTICAL SUB REGIONS





## INTRODUCTION

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

Although the sector is recognized in the National Development Plan 2010/11-2014/15 as one of the fastest growing service sector of the economy and a major foreign exchange earner, there has been limited strategic planning and investment and inadequate mainstreaming of tourism in all government activities to boost the sector. This is in contrast to many countries in the region and beyond that have significantly invested and benefited from the high rates of return.

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

**Export earnings:** from a balance of trade perspective, tourism is Uganda's single largest export earner and generator of foreign exchange, at USD 812 million per annum (UBOS, 2012). This represents more than twice the earnings of coffee, the country's second biggest export.

**Employment:** being a labour intensive industry, tourism employs directly 200,000 people (WTTC, 2012) and provides employment for an additional 284,000 (UBOS, 2012), indirectly and induced. Very significantly in a country with such high youth unemployment (over 80% in 2009, WB), including high levels of graduate unemployment, the sector employs a high proportion of youth and women. Nowhere else in the economy can so many jobs be created so quickly and cost-effectively as in an expanding tourism sector.

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

**Investment promotion:** tourism development projects generate significant flows of FDI into the Ugandan economy. According to the Bank of Uganda, investment in the hospitality industry alone (accommodation, food and beverage services) reached USD 141 million in 2011.

**Tax base:** widening the country's tax base is especially important in implementing the social and economic policies as planned by the Government. Whatever tourists' main motivation for visiting Uganda (leisure, business, meetings, visiting friends and relatives etc.), they are effectively imported tax payers, who are tax compliant. The direct result of increases in

tourist visits is a widening of the tax base and tax receipts. According to the World Bank calculations in 2013, attracting 100,000 additional leisure tourists would add 11 percent to exports and 1.6 percent to GDP and an 8 percent annual growth in leisure and conference tourists would generate an additional USD 220 million in receipts per annum. Based on evidence from other tourism economies, it can be assumed that between 20 to 30 percent of total tourism revenues accrues to the Government

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

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

In general, based on the above contributions, it is evident that tourism is a pivotal pillar of the Ugandan economy. Strengthening that pillar by availing the necessary financial, human and technical resources, can only serve to support and boost Uganda's overall development. Therefore the formulation of the Tourism Master plan is very vital not only for the development of the tourism sector but also contribute to attaining, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), achieve the targets expounded in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2010-2015 and enable the country achieve its vision of transforming from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country, as stated in Vision 2040.

#### Organizational Structure and Establishment

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

Tourism Development

Wildlife Conservation

Museums and Monuments

The Directorate is;

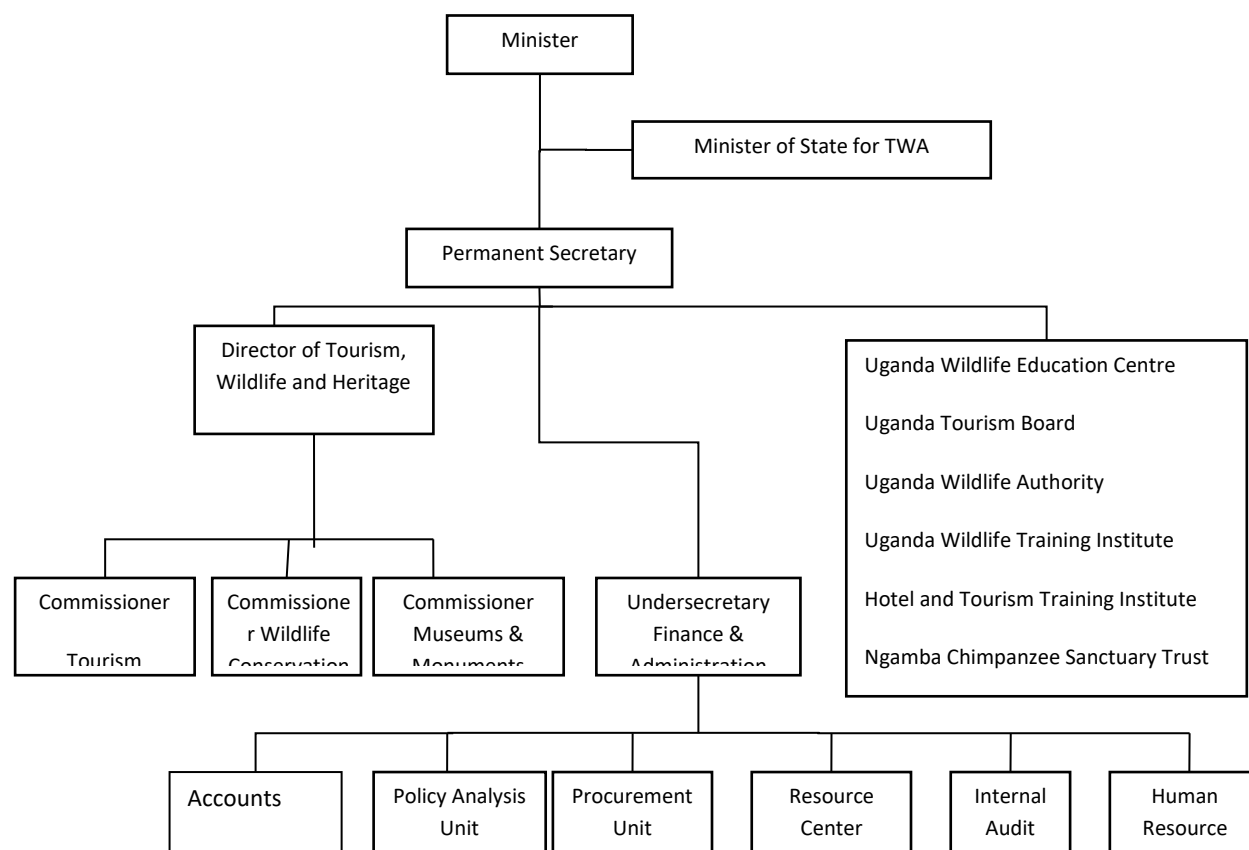
Directorate of Tourism, Wildlife Conservation and Museums

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



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

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





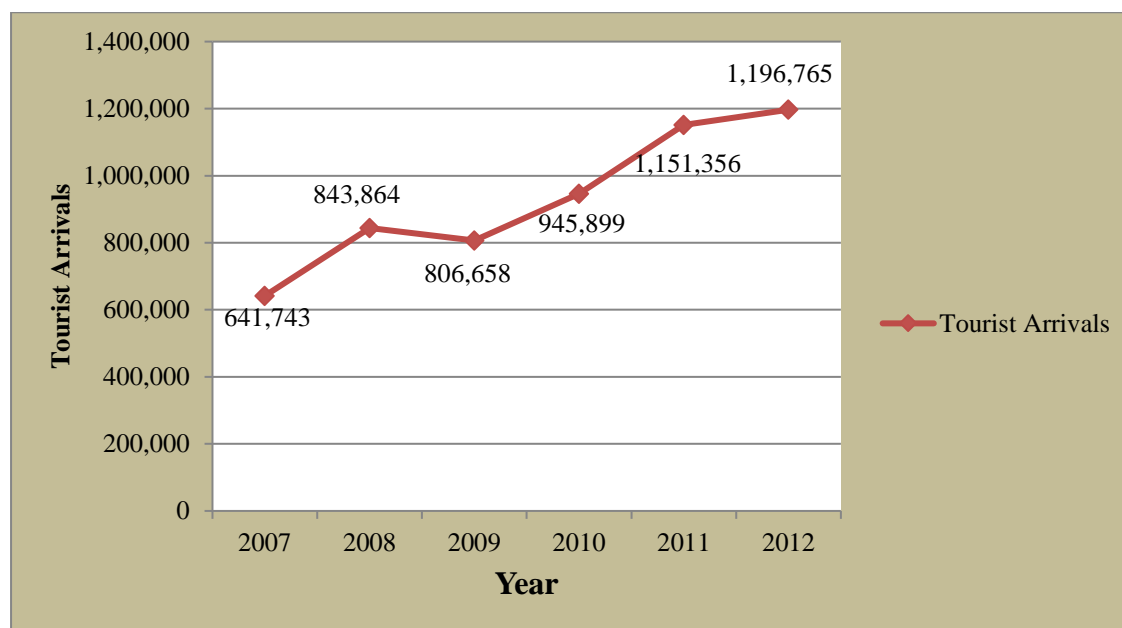
## 1.0 TOURISM

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

### 1.1 Tourist Arrivals, 2012

Tourist arrivals refer to persons who are non-Ugandan residents entering the country from any border point. The total arrivals and departures in the country have steadily increased over the last 3 years (period 2010 – 2012). Tourist arrivals for the year 2012 increased to 1,196,765 from 1,151,356 in 2011 translating to an increment of about 4 percent. This is a slow growth compared to 21 percent growth between 2010 and 2011. This slow growth was registered in the category of visitors coming to see their relatives and friends as shown in Figure 6: **Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by purpose, 2010-2012**. This calls for further study of why this category of visitors is continuing to decline. The category of “Others” including; medical treatment, education, seeking employment also registered a decline of 63 percent which is a not a good sign for the economy but more particular to the education and health sectors.

Figure 1: Trend in Total Tourist Arrivals, 2007-2012



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.2 Top 15 Country of Origin of Tourist Arrivals, 2012

Kenya and Rwanda contribute more than 50 percent of the tourist arrivals in the country. The major purpose of their visit is visiting friends and relatives; 56 percent and 44 percent for Rwanda and Kenya respectively. This was followed by leisure and holiday at 16 percent and 20 percent for Rwanda and Kenya respectively. Surprisingly the reason for trade in both countries comes third at seven percent (7%) and nine percent (9%) for Rwanda and Kenya respectively.

Figure 2: Top 15 Country of Origin of tourist arrivals, 2012

S/N	Country of residence	No of Arrivals	Percentage
1	Kenya	393,369	32.97%
2	Rwanda	256,004	21.46%
3	Tanzania	79,795	6.69%
4	United States	55,912	4.69%
5	Dr. Rep Congo	42,604	3.57%
6	United Kingdom	42,508	3.56%
7	South Sudan	40,861	3.43%
8	Burundi	40,368	3.38%
9	India	24,849	2.08%
10	South Africa	19,292	1.62%
11	Somalia	12,390	1.04%
12	Germany	11,701	0.98%
13	Canada	10,186	0.85%
14	China	8,645	0.72%
15	Netherlands	8,275	0.69%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 3: Tourist Arrivals by region of origin, 2012

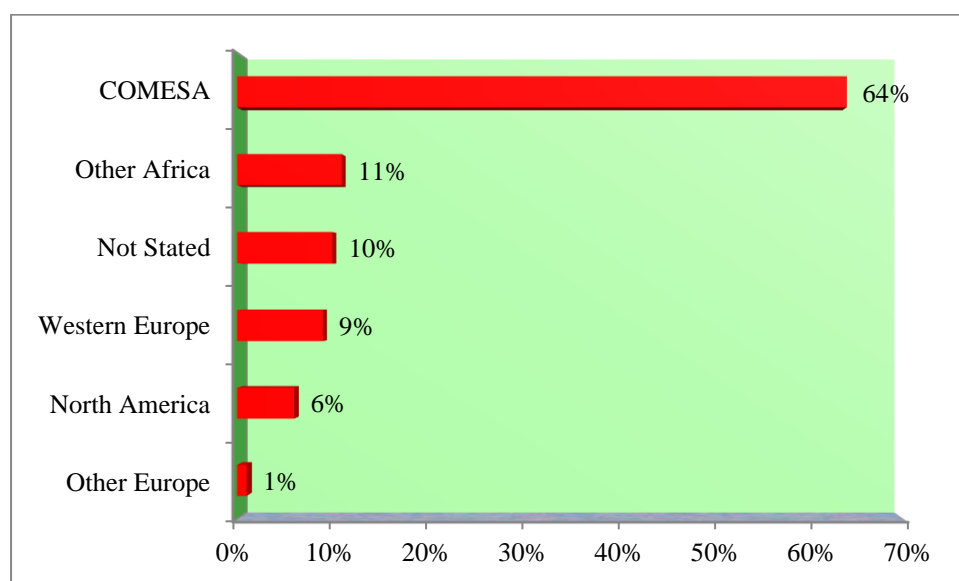
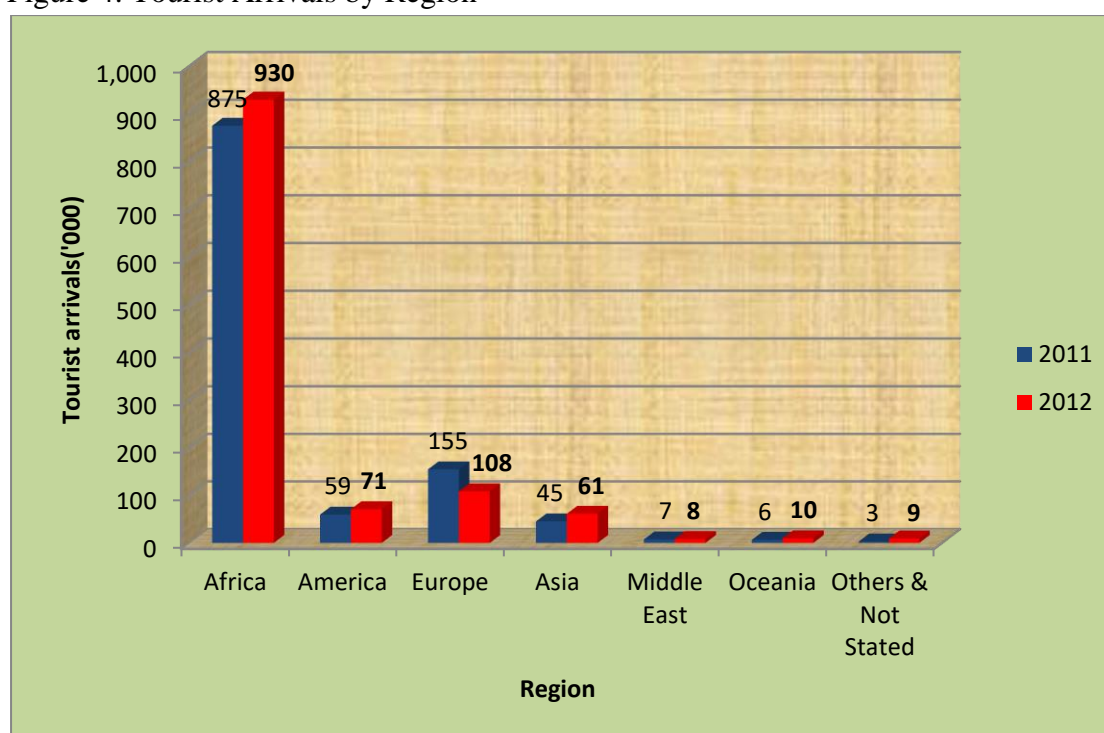


Figure 4: Tourist Arrivals by Region



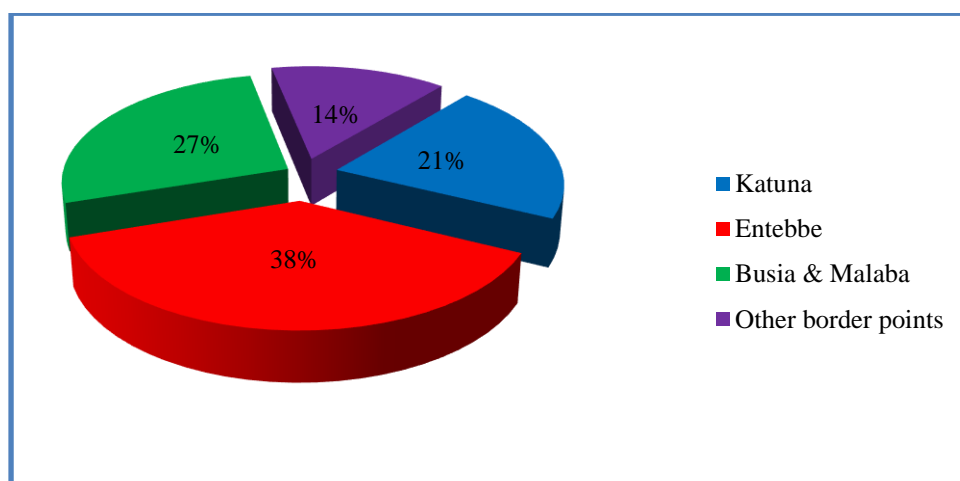
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 4 above shows that the majority of Uganda's tourists came from Africa (929,569) taking up 77.7 percent of the total number of visitors, followed by Europe (108,364), America (70,749), Asia (61,192) and Oceania (9,551). The biggest increase was registered from the Others & Not Stated (198%) followed by Oceania (47.2%), Asia (35.5%), America (19%), Middle East (11.9%), Africa (6.3%), while the number of "Europe" tremendously declined by 29.9 percent.

### 1.3 Visitor Arrivals by mode of transport and Border point, 2012

It has been observed that a sizable number (38% in 2012) of overseas visitors entered Uganda by air through Entebbe International Airport compared to 37.5 percent in 2011. 26.5 percent entered Uganda by road through Malaba and Busia and 21.2 percent entered through Katuna. A small margin of 14.3 percent passed through the other border points<sup>1</sup>. As shown in the figure below. 62 percent of our tourist arrivals used the road to enter Uganda in 2012 compared to 62.5 percent in 2011.

Figure 5: Visitor arrivals by border point, 2012



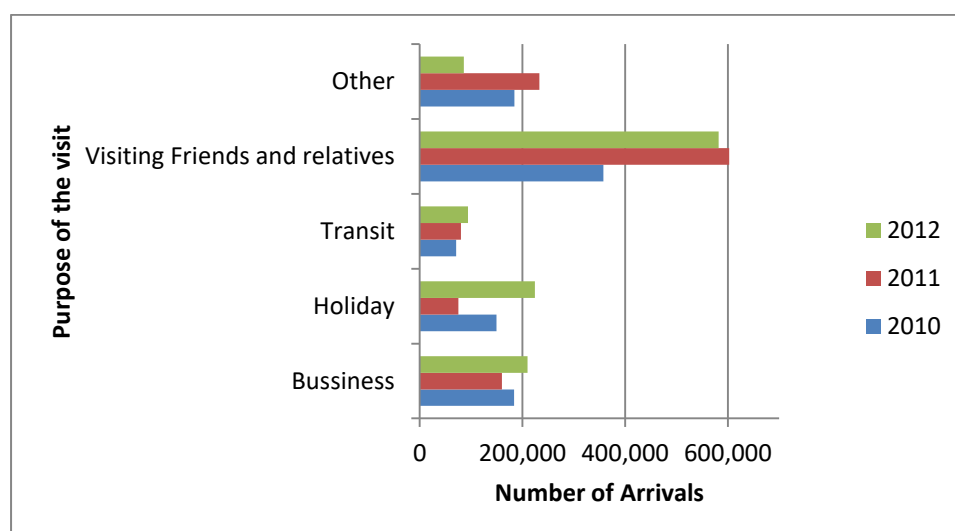
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

#### 1.4 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose, 2012

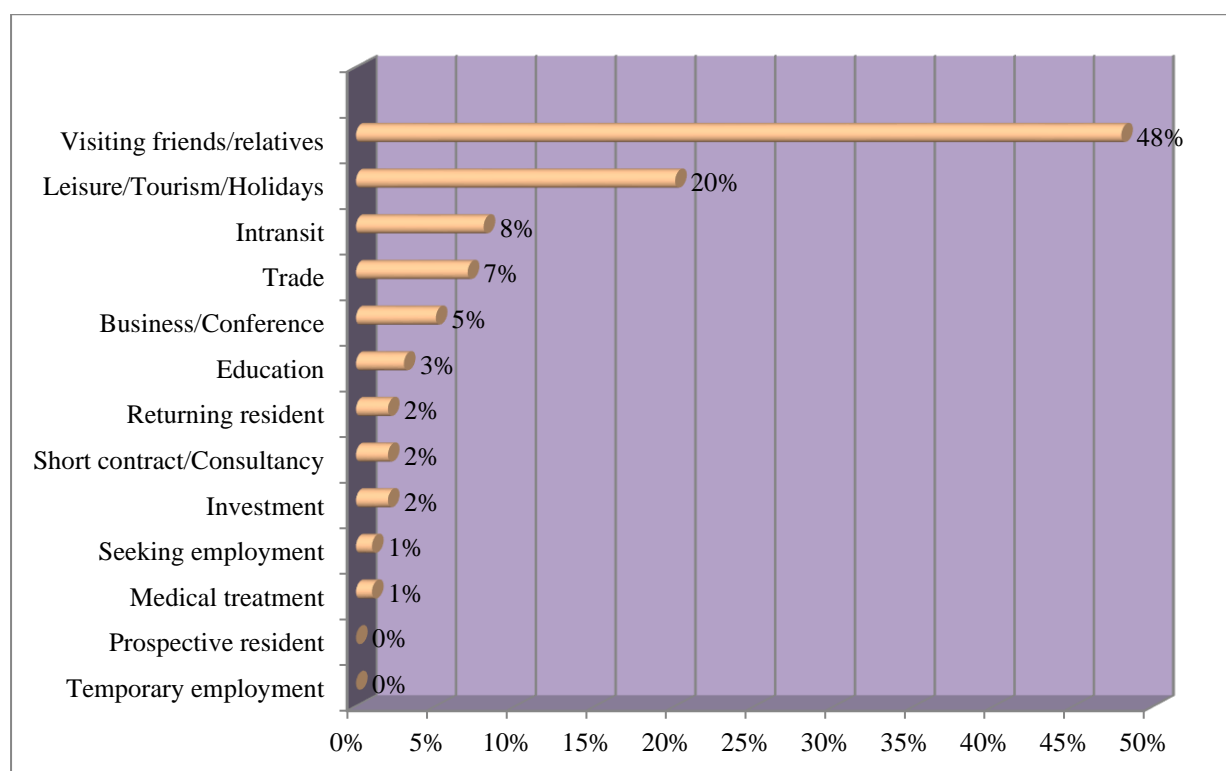
Out of 1,196,765 tourist arrivals, 48 percent visited friends and relatives in 2012 compared to 52 percent registered in 2011 and 58.12 percent in 2010. This was followed by holiday visitors at 11 percent, tourism at 9 percent and trade at 7 percent. In general, those who came for Leisure, recreation and holiday registered 20 percent having increased from 17 percent in 2011. Business/conference continues to register a decline from 18.45 percent in 2010 to 14 percent in 2011 and 16 percent in 2012 (Trade, Investment, consultancy and conferences).

Figure 6: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by purpose, 2010-2012



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 7: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose as of 2012

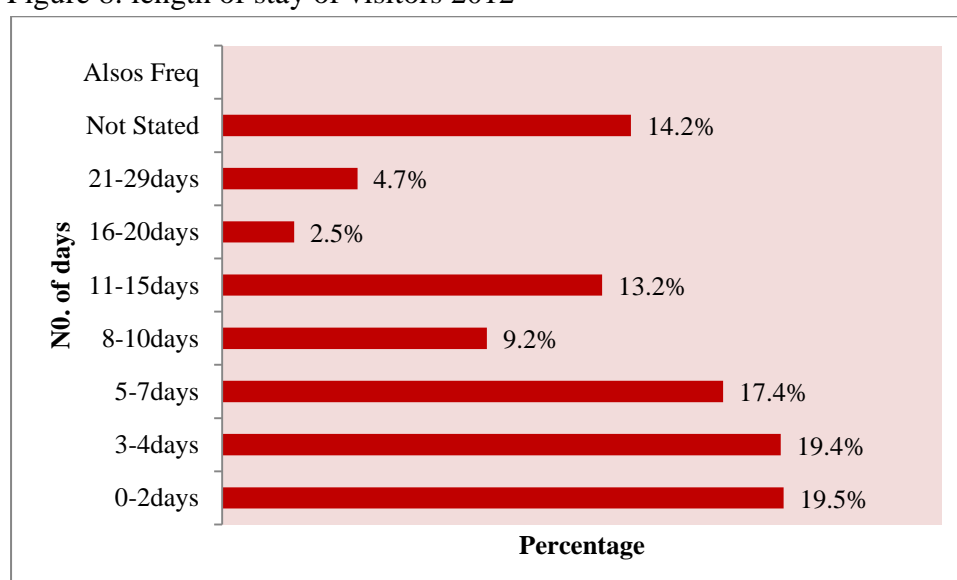


Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

### 1.5 Length of Stay, 2012

Figure 7 below shows that the majority of the visitors (close to 60%) stayed in the country for not more than 1 week, 30 percent stayed between 8 to 30 days and the remainder stayed for more than a month.

Figure 8: length of stay of visitors 2012



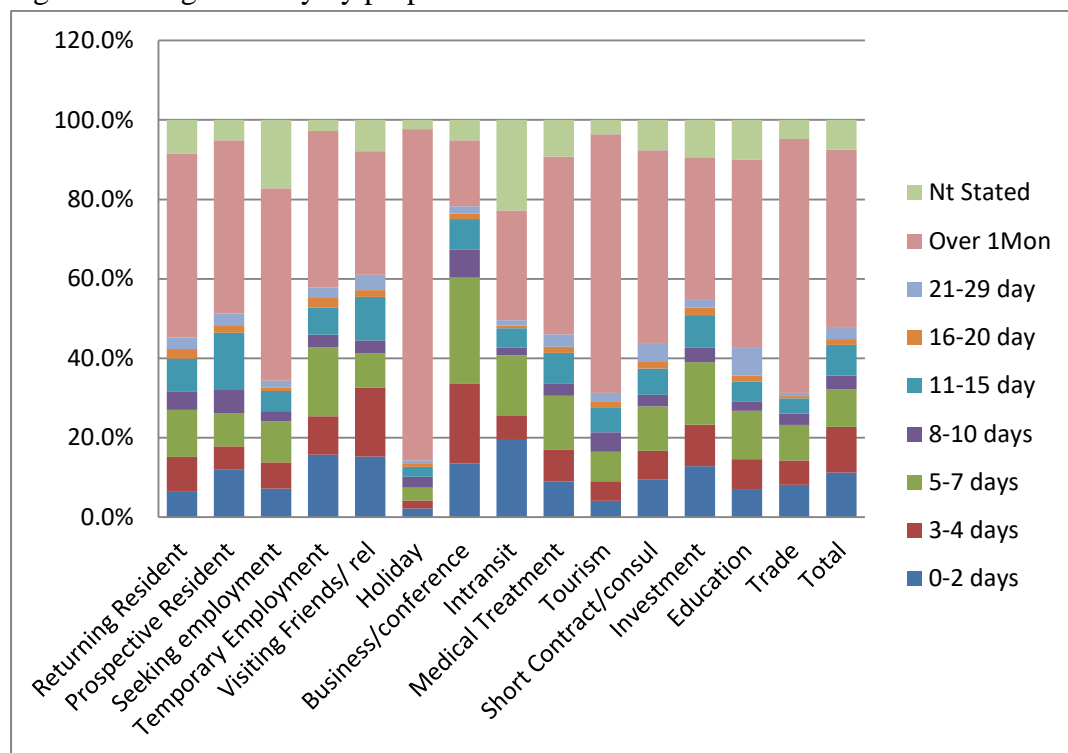
Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

### 1.6 Length of Stay by purpose, 2012

Figure 8 below shows that close to 50 percent of the visitors stayed for more than 1 month while 33 percent stayed not more than 10 days and the remainder 17 percent stayed in the

country between 11 to 30 days. The average length of stay for all categories of visitors was 8 days while those who visited the country for holidays and tourism purposes were at 10 days.

Figure 9: Length of stay by purpose



Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

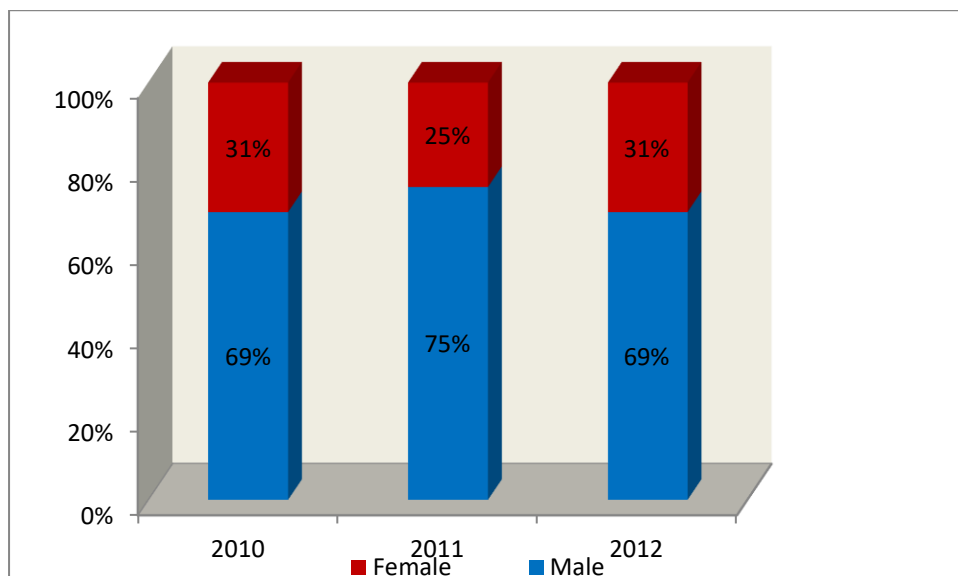
## 1.7 Demographics of the visitors

### 1.7.1 Sex of the traveler, 2012

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

Figure 10: Sex of the visitors, 2010- 2012



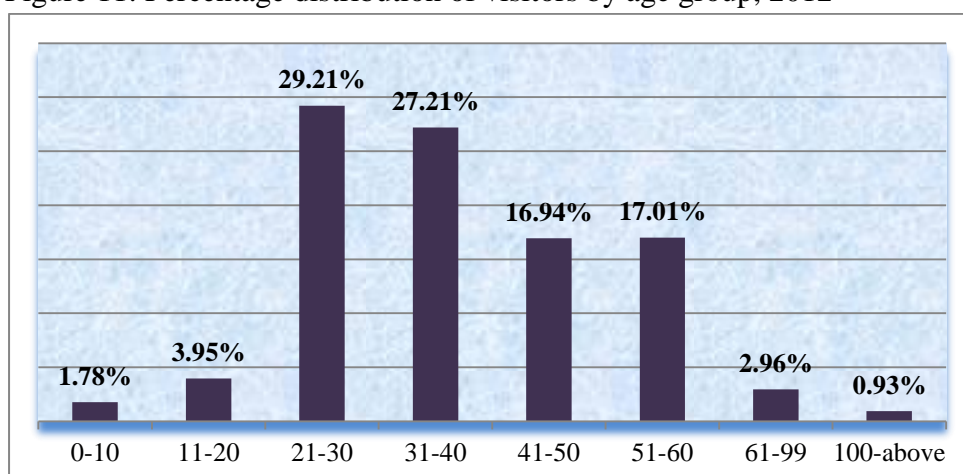


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.7.2 Age group of tourist visitors, 2012

Majority of tourist visitors were between ages of 21 to 40 years summing up to 56.4 percent. Of leisure and holiday visitors, over 60 percent of them were between the ages of 21 to 40 years. A sizeable portion (27%) of the holiday and leisure visitors was between 41 and 60 years old.

Figure 11: Percentage distribution of visitors by age group, 2012

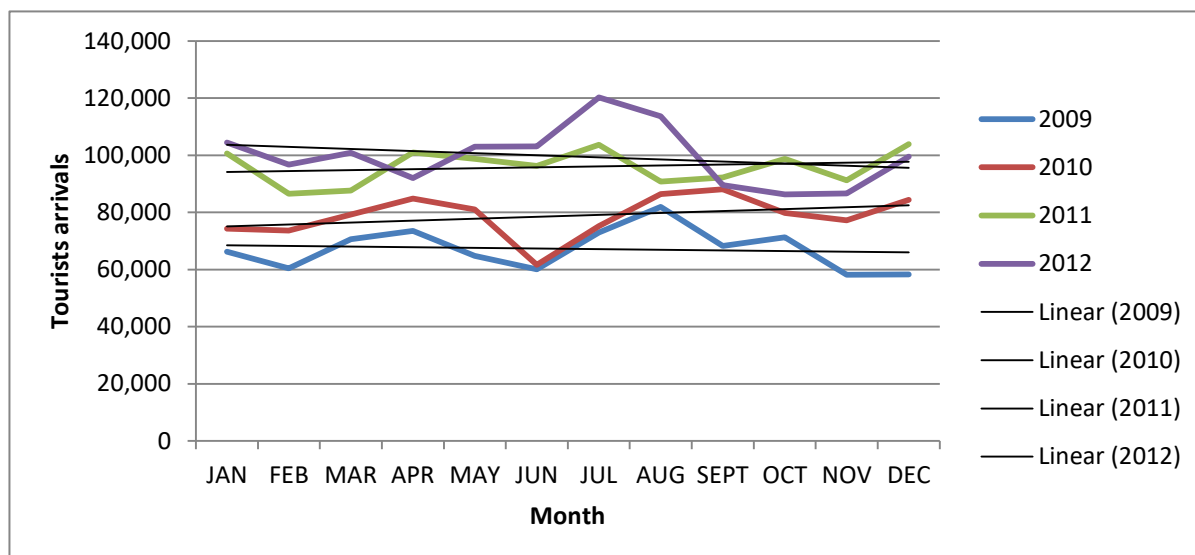


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.8 Comparison of monthly non-residence Tourist Arrivals, 2012

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

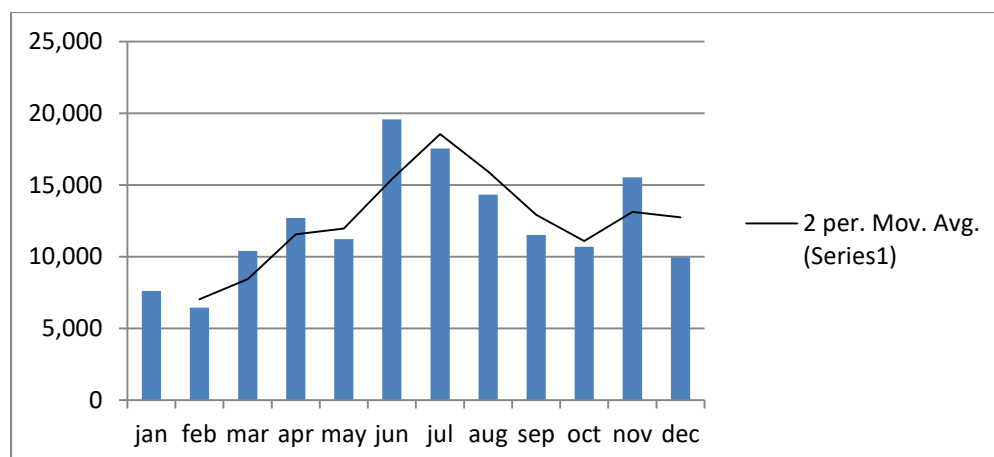
Figure 12: Monthly non residence tourism arrivals (2009 – 2012)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

Figure 13: Monthly arrivals of leisure and holiday visitors, 2012

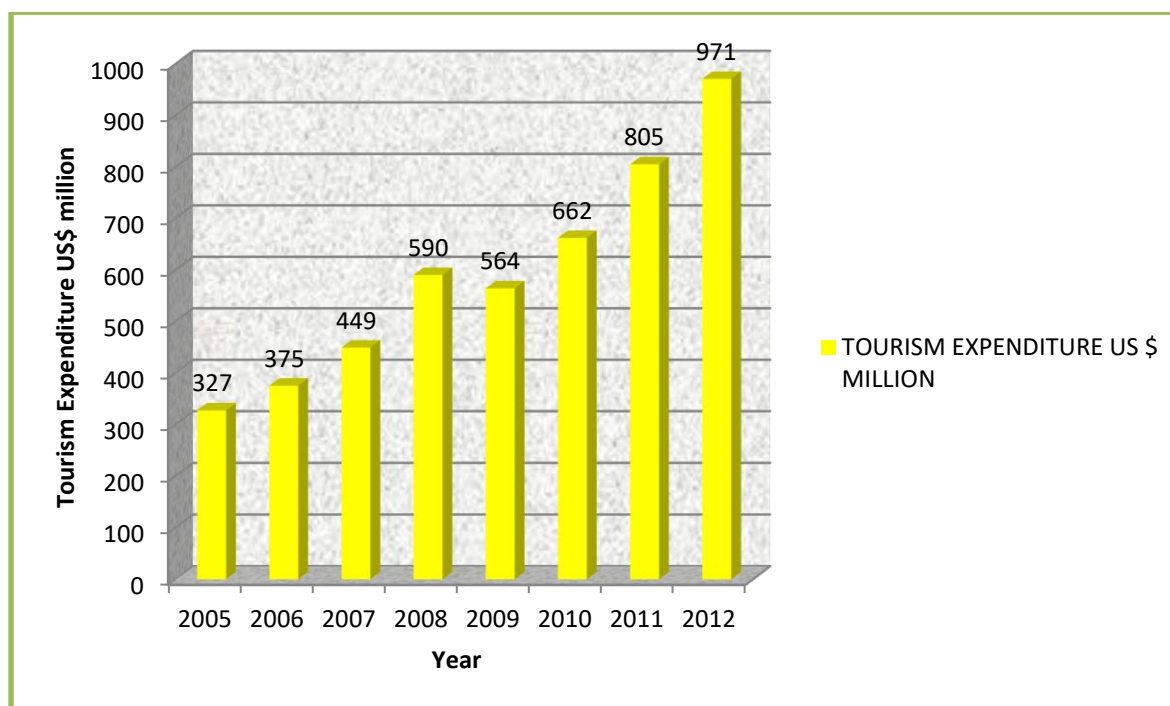


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.9 Tourism expenditure in Uganda, 2012

From the tourism basic indicators, the figure below shows the tourism expenditure (US \$ 971million) in the country. From the figure, it is shown that the year 2011 (805) registered an increment of 21.6 percent from the previous year 2010 (662) compared to the 17 percent increase from 2009.

Figure 14: Tourism exchange earnings (US\$ million)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table Country ranking: Travel and Tourism contribution to GDP

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2012 (US\$bn)	Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2012 (US\$bn)
	World Average	17.2		World Average	52.3
34	South Africa	12.2	29	South Africa	37.7
73	Kenya	2.1	74	Kenya	5.3
86	Tanzania	1.5	87	Tanzania	4.1
101	Uganda	0.9	108	Uganda	2.0
112	Senegal	0.7	117	Namibia	1.6
120	Madagascar	0.6	119	Madagascar	1.6
137	Namibia	0.3	121	Senegal	1.5
146	Rwanda	0.2	149	Rwanda	0.5
170	Gambia	0.1	170	Gambia	0.2
179	Central African Republic	0.0	180	Central African Republic	0.1

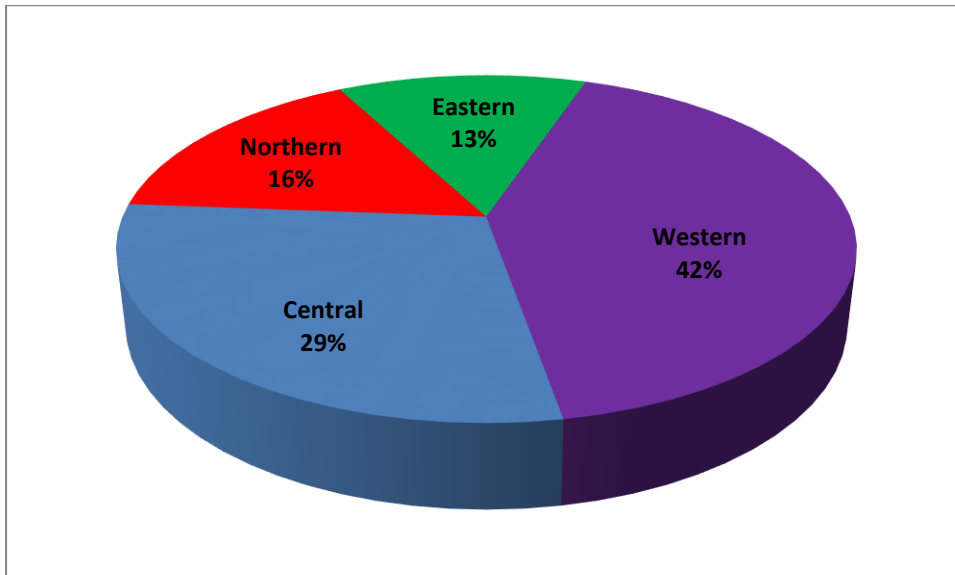
Source: World Travel & Tourism Council

### 1.10 Tourist Attractions in Uganda, 2012

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

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

Figure 15: Distribution of Tourist Attractions by Regions of Uganda



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Figure 14 shows that the Western region has the highest number of Tourist attractions (42%) most of them being Lakes, Hot springs, Monuments and National Parks. The Central region covers 29 percent and is rich in history since its major attractions are traditional sites. The Northern region has 16 percent of all the attractions, which are mainly Monuments (Fort of EminPashainNebbi District and Gordon in Moyo District, AtyakWinam-Kings Palace in Zombo district). Uniquely, Uganda is a destination with more than 1,050 recognized species of birds, as compared to the entire Europe which has a total population of 700 types of birds.

The Northern region is also known to have a bird sanctuary near the Kidepo National Park, which is a major attraction. Finally, the Eastern region has 12 percent of all the attractions in Uganda, most of which are waterfalls along the River Nile. The Eastern region is also known for having the Mt. Elgon National Park with rich Flora and Fauna, the Siipi Falls in Kapchorwa, and some rocks and caves which are good for adventure.

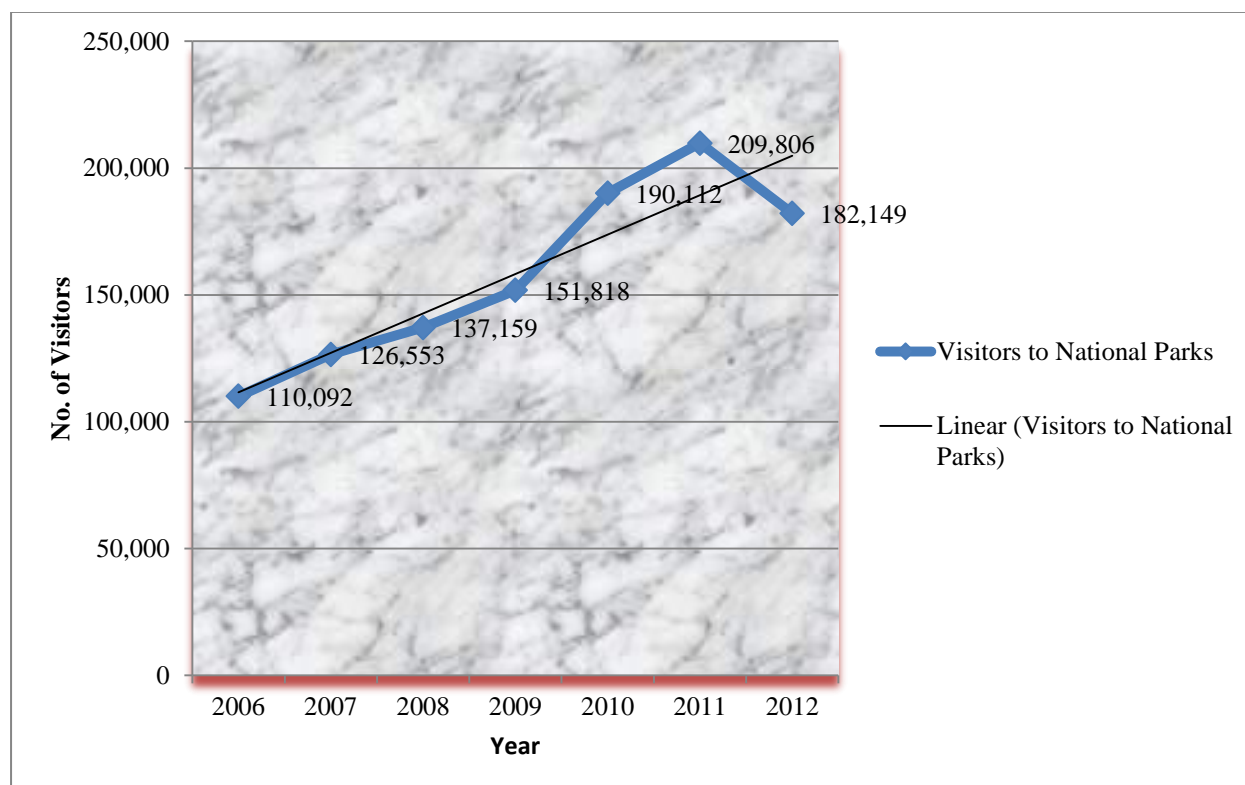
## 2.0 WILDLIFE

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

### 2.1 Visitors to National Parks, 2012

Uganda has 10 national parks, 12 wildlife reserves and 13 wildlife sanctuaries. Data provided below is a representation of visitors to 10 national parks and two wildlife reserves. Visitors to national parks decreased from 209,806 persons in 2011 to persons 182,149 in 2012, representing a decline of 13.2 percent. This was caused by incidences of Marburg and Ebola in the Western Uganda, the economic meltdown in the source market countries, security advisories on Uganda by the source markets and the war in Eastern DRC

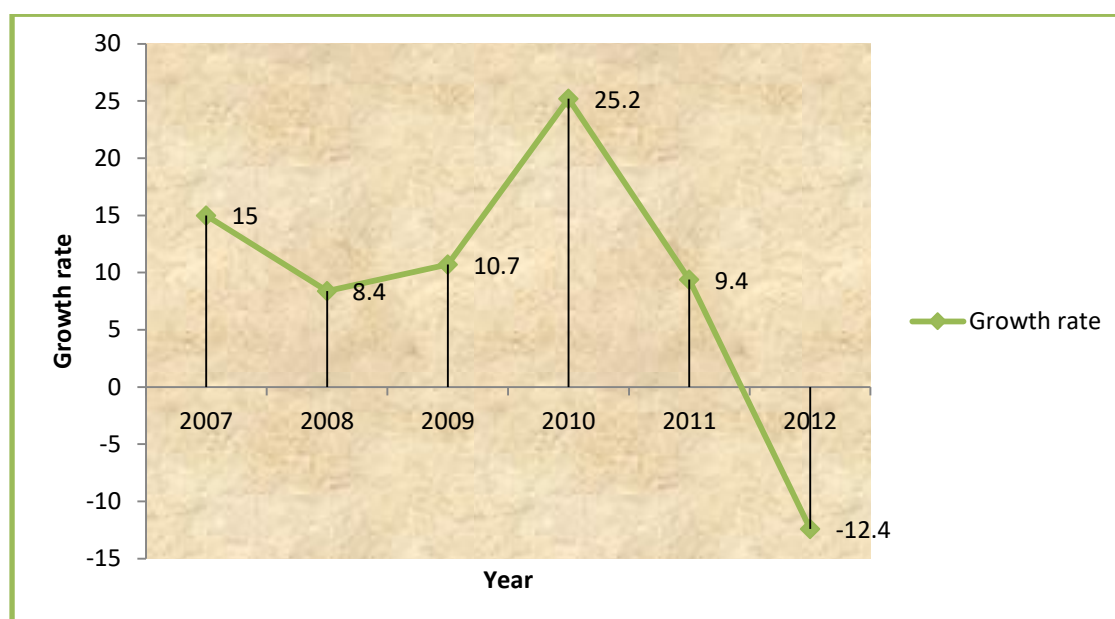
Figure 16: Trend of the Total Number of Visitors to National Parks (2006-2012)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

From the figure above, since 2006, there has been a positive trend in visitors to the 10 National Parks and 2 game reserves. 2010 to 2011 got a 10.4 percent increase while 2011 to 2012 realized a 13.2 percent decline.

Figure 17: Growth rate of Visitors to Uganda's National Parks (2007-2012)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

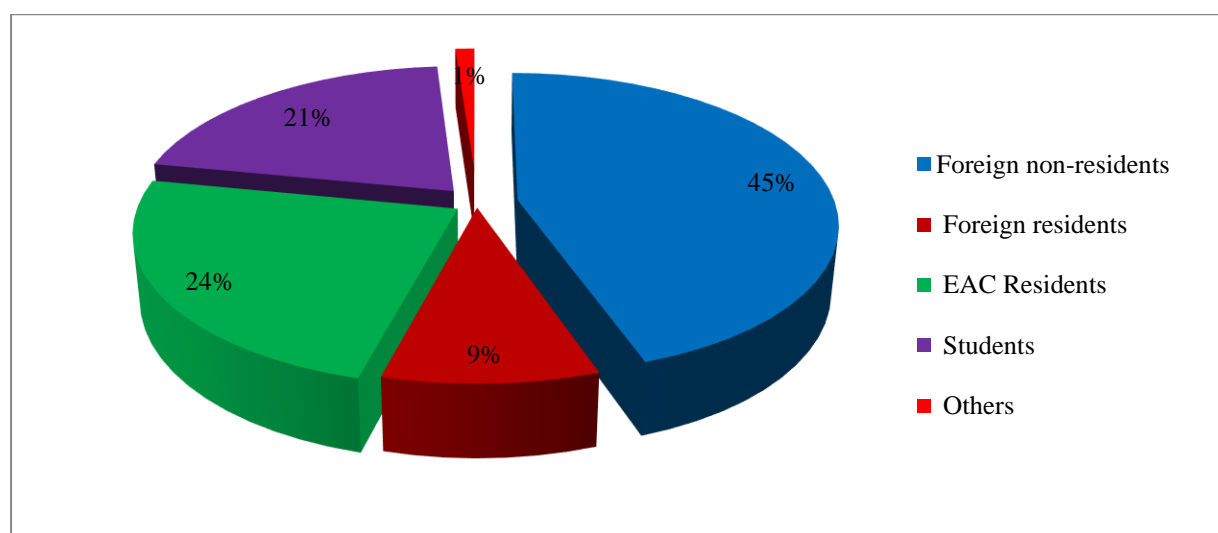
The figure above indicates the percentage trend of visitors to national parks from 2007 to 2012. From 2007 to 2008, there was a decline in the growth rate from 15 percent to 8.4 percent and a 2 percent increase in the growth rate. The year 2010 registered the highest growth rate. However in 2011 and 2012 the growth started declining with 2012 being the worst.

### 2.1.1 Visitors to National Parks by Category

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

Out of the 182,149 visitors to the protected areas in 2012, 45 percent were Foreign Non-residents, followed by East African Residents (24%), Students at 21 percent as shown in Figure 17. Comparing with tourist arrivals at the border points and foreign non-residents in the parks, 77.7 percent of the tourist arrivals that reported to have come for tourism ended up visiting national parks, and only 37 percent of the leisure and holiday visitors visited the national parks.

Figure 18: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks by Category, 2012

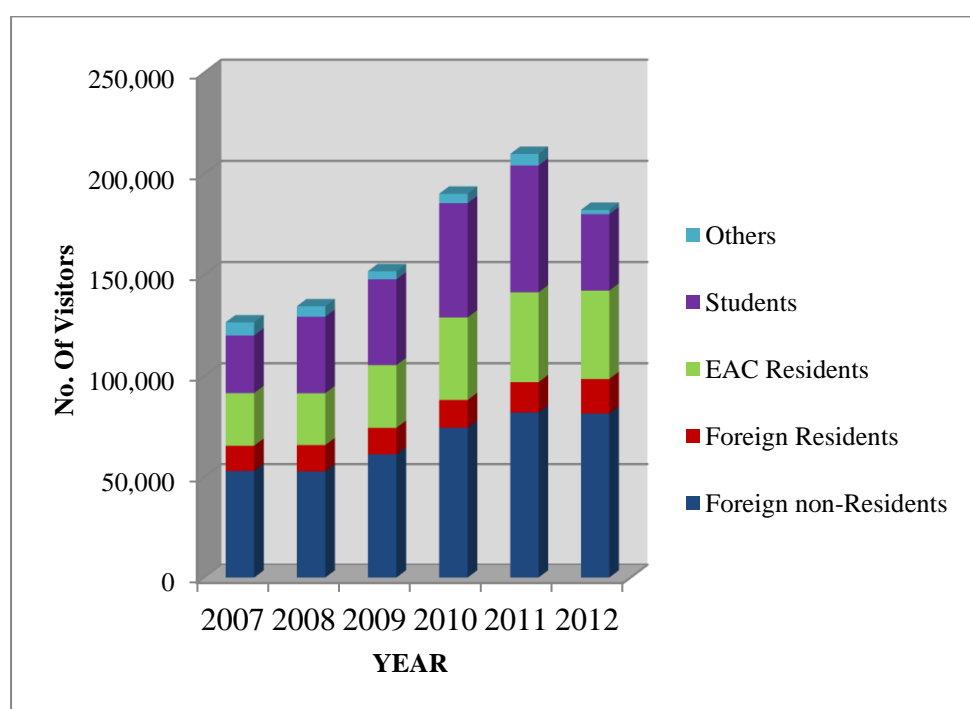


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

The distribution by category in the year 2012 was not significantly different from that of 2011 (in terms of percentage) towards the total Visitors received in National Parks.

### 2.1.2 Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2012

Figure 19: Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2012.

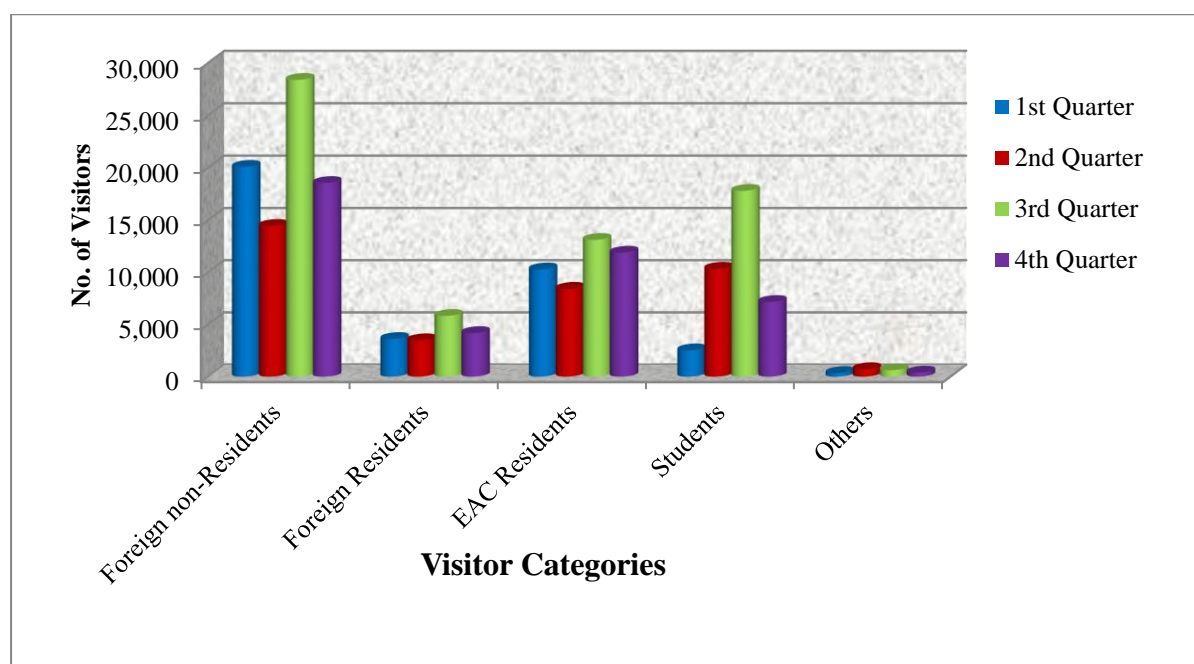


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

### 2.1.3 Visitors to National Parks by quarters

The data from the national parks indicates that the biggest number of visitors was obtained in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the calendar year (July – September) which accounts for 36 percent of the total number of visitors. This was followed by the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter (October – December) which accounted for 23 percent. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarters got 20 percent and 21 percent respectively.

Figure 20: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks for 2012

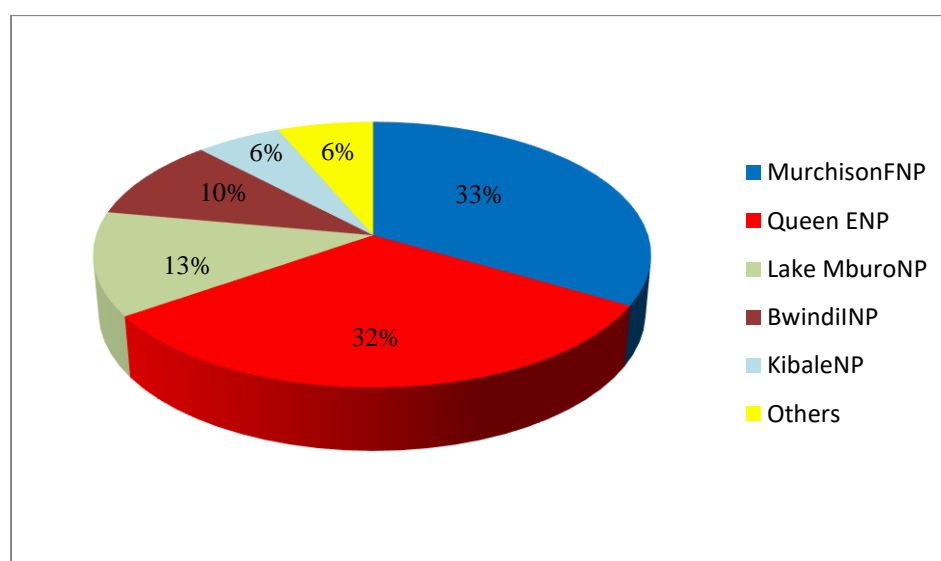


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

## 2.2 Distribution of Visitors by the Various Nationals Parks, 2012

Of the (182,149) visitors received in the year 2012, Murchison Falls National Park received the highest number of visitors (33%), which indicates a four percent (4%) increment from the previous year. Queen Elizabeth followed with (32%), Lake Mburo (13%), which shows a three percent (3%) increase in the number of visitors from the (10%) registered in 2011. Bwindi (10%), which shows a two percent (2%) increase in number from the (8%) registered in 2011 and other national parks shared twelve percent (12%) of the total Visitors received in Uganda in the year 2012.

Figure 21: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks as of 2012



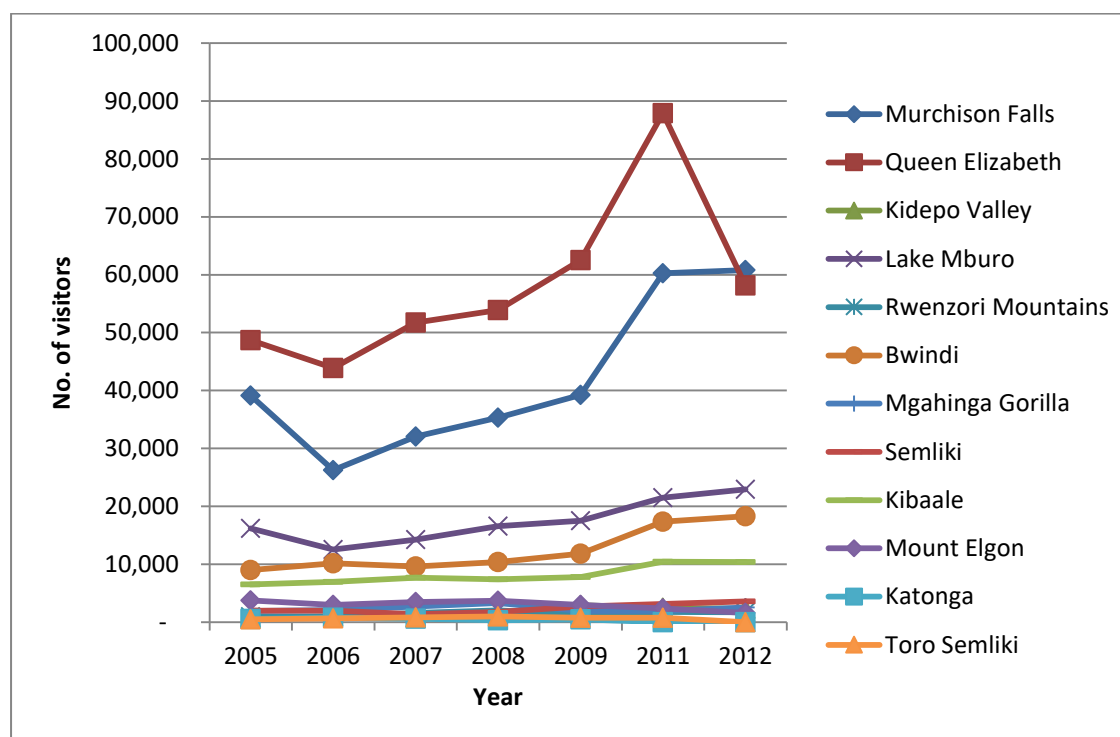
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

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



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

Figure 22: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks from 2007 to 2012



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

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

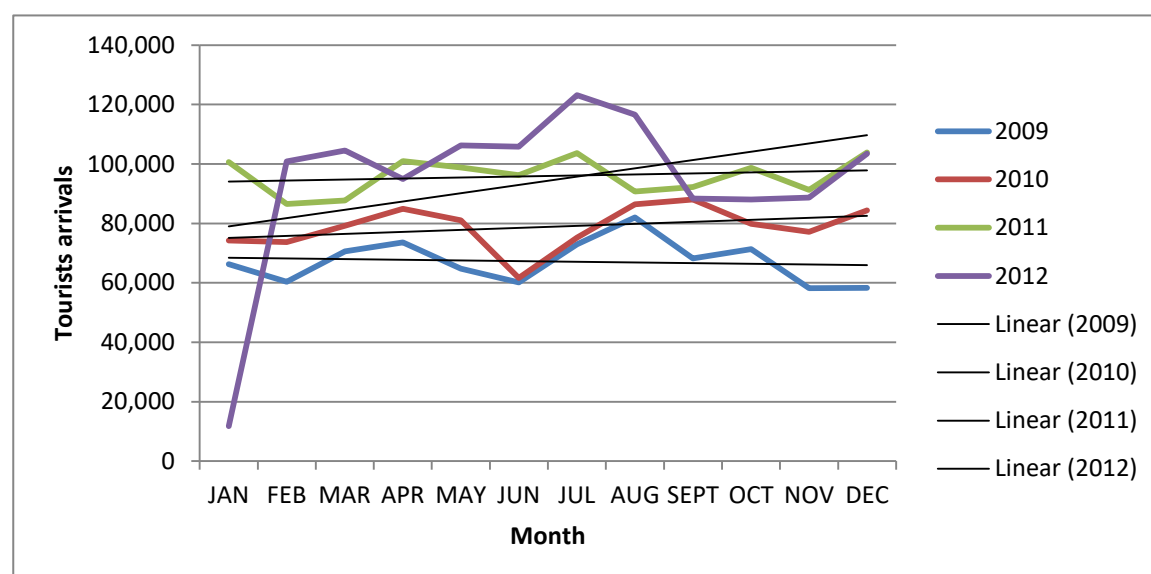
The trend of visitors to National Parks is expected to improve further especially with increased joint efforts to market the country among Ugandans with other government agencies and stakeholders such as tour companies, the media, hotel and transport owners. The significant increase is indicative of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

### 2.3 Seasonality of visitors to National Parks, 2007-2012

Figure 22 indicates that in the year 2012 the highest numbers of visitors were received in the month of July (26,565) unlike in 2011 where the highest number of visitors were received in the months of September (34,239). The month of May received the least number of Visitors of about 8,894. On average, Uganda received about 15,179 Visitors per month in the year 2012 which was a decrement from the previous year 2011 (17,484).

Further, it can be observed from the figure that the visitation to Uganda's national parks is seasonal year in year out, but there has been a slight change in seasonality of the visitors in the year 2012. This trend is in line with tourist arrivals in the country.

Figure 23: Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

## 2.4 Wildlife Species licensed for Export, 2012

Wildlife trade in Uganda is regulated by both domestic and international law. The Wildlife Act, CAP 200 provides for Wildlife Use Rights under 6 classes which include Sport hunting, Farming, Ranching, Trade, Education and General extraction. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) on the other hand establishes a Management Authority and Scientific Authorities. For Uganda, the Management Authority is the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) with the focal point for Uganda being the Commissioner for Wildlife Conservation while the Scientific Authorities are Uganda Wildlife Authority (in charge of Fauna), Forestry Sector Support Department under Ministry of Water and Environment (in charge of Flora) and Fisheries Department under Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (in charge of Ornamental Fish).

The convention also requires use of CITES permits for import, export and re-export of any wildlife specimens with a specimen defined as any wildlife species, their products or derivatives. A CITES permit is issued by the CITES Management Authority based on scientific advice and license obtained from the relevant scientific authority.

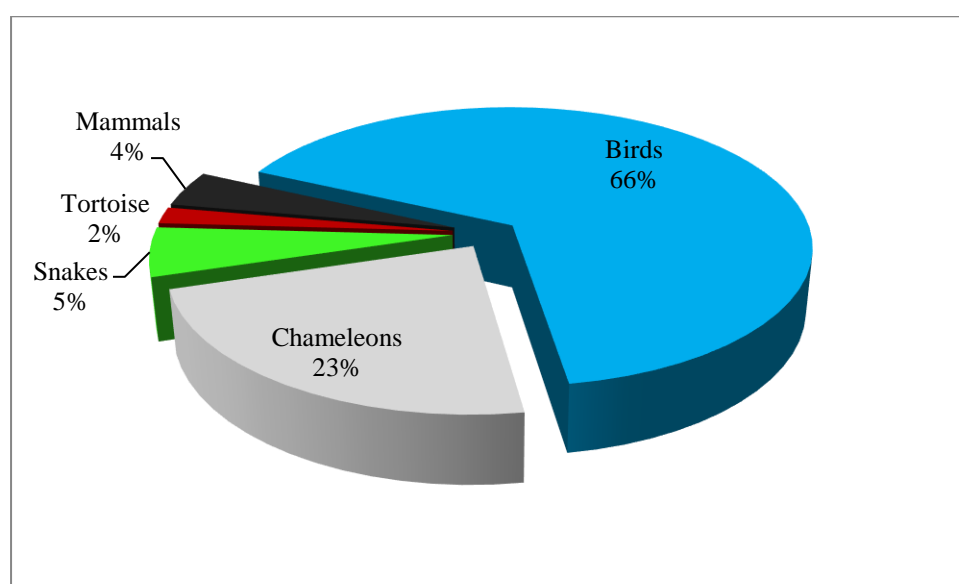
Wildlife species listed by CITES under one of the 3 appendices require various forms of protection from their extinction which may range from restricting their trade or controlling it. Appendix 1 species have the highest form of protection and the export of their specimens is restricted except under special circumstances such as scientific research. Appendix 2 species may be exported for commercial purposes only after it has been ascertained that their trade is not detrimental to the species survival. The bulk of Uganda's commercial exports fall under NON-CITES category which are not threatened by extinction but their trade still requires CITES permits for both their import and export as a stricter measure to promote sustainable

conservation of the species. Other strict measures for wildlife exports include licensing Wildlife Use Rights companies and setting annual quotas.

In last year's statistical abstract, wildlife species licensed for trade were analyzed based on licenses obtained from the scientific authority (fauna). This year, an analysis has been published of all CITES permits issued for export of wildlife trophies and live animals for commercial purposes. Other export permits issued for wildlife specimens issued for non-commercial purposes such as scientific research, medical, zoo specimens, personal or pets, educational, captive breeding, re-introduction or introductions into the wild and law enforcement or judicial or forensic investigations were not included.

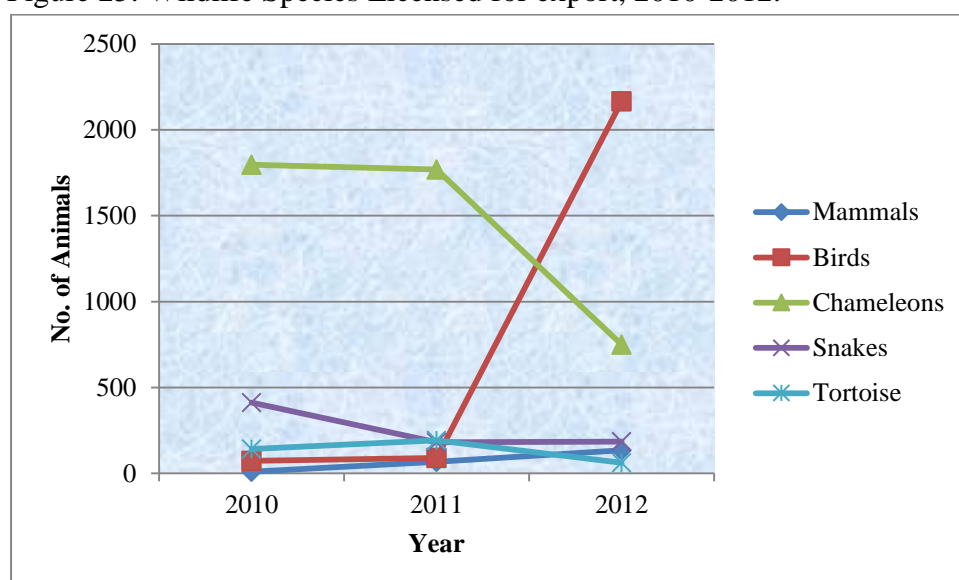
There was a general decline in the volume of trade in all wildlife species licensed for export as shown in the Figure 26 in the last one year with exception of birds which witnessed a spontaneous increase and slightly for mammals. The decline can be attributed to strict allocation of limited numbers for export during the quota setting process, precautionary measures enforced by government to avoid extinction when there is inadequate data on animal populations, market forces of demand and supply whereby the buyers have limited preference for certain species and may not prefer species which are available in larger quota allocations and inadequate capacity by the private entrepreneurs to make use of the quota allocation to carry out captive breeding which is demanded by government to ensure sustainability.

Figure 24: Volume of wildlife Species licensed for export, 2012.



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 25: Wildlife Species Licensed for export, 2010-2012.



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

## 2.5 Wildlife Trophy Exports, 2012

Sport hunting is conducted by companies licensed under class A of the Wildlife Use Rights within the Wildlife Act, CAP 200. These companies manage hunting blocks where significant numbers of wildlife exist outside protected areas. The revenue generated from sport hunting is distributed among the local communities, local governments and the government regulator, UWA. Each company operates an annual quota which is issued based on the number of wildlife within the hunting block where wildlife population census has been undertaken. In the absence of census data, a precautionary exploratory quota is issued which is usually small and may explain the low export levels for some species regardless of the demand.

Common among the species licensed for export as wildlife trophies in the year 2012 are Bush buck, Impala, Buffalo, Reed buck and Sitatunga. The species with low levels of exports are Dikdik, Duiker, Eland, Olive baboon and Leopard. The Leopard, *Panthera pardus* was down listed from Appendix 1 to 2 for Uganda by CITES to allow extractive use of the specie to add value to wildlife in an attempt to reverse indiscriminate killing by communities who never saw any value from the specie but rather regarded it as a problem animal.

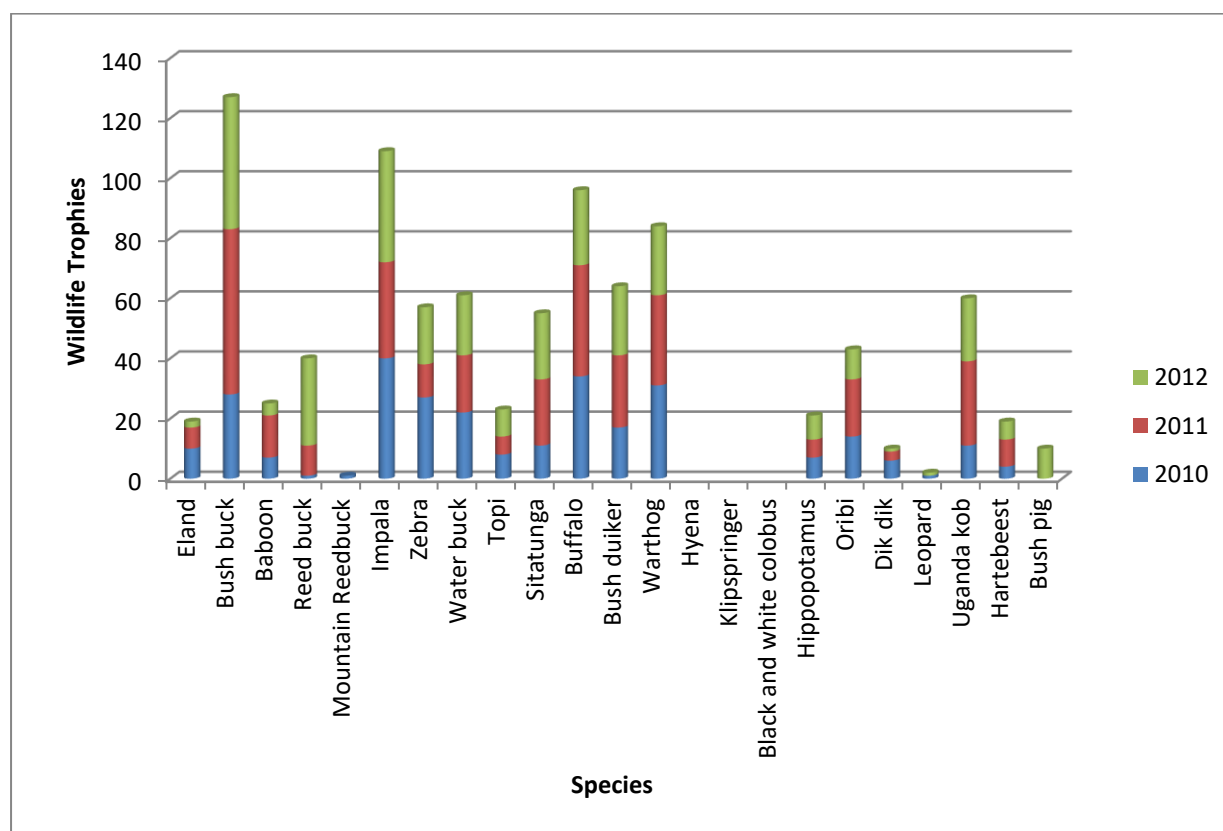
Overall, there was a minor increase in mammal exports from sport hunting. This is attributed to the quota setting which was maintained as the same to the one for the previous year.

Uganda is also legally authorized by CITES to trade in Nile crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus* which was down listed from Appendix 1 to 2 to allow commercial utilization. Uganda Crocs is one licensed enterprise undertaking this business.

A one off licensing of Hippopotamus teeth was allowed in 2008 to permit commercial utilization of bulk of old trophies which were being illegally sold. Confiscated Pangolin scales

and other trophies held by UWA over the years were also sold as a one off sale and permitted for export.

Figure 26: Volume of wildlife trophy export, 2013.



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

## 2.6 Trade in Live Animals, 2012

Wildlife trade is regulated under the Wildlife Act, CAP 200 and the CITES convention. In Uganda, Wildlife Use Rights companies licensed by UWA are authorized to undertake the trade for commercial purposes. Some individuals are also permitted to export live animals for personal use or pets most especially African Grey Parrot, *Psittacus erithacus* which have been legally obtained and licensed by UWA. Collection of wildlife for export is strictly supervised so that it is not done in protected areas. The government is increasingly discouraging collection of export specimens from the wild towards breeding for export to encourage sustainable utilization.

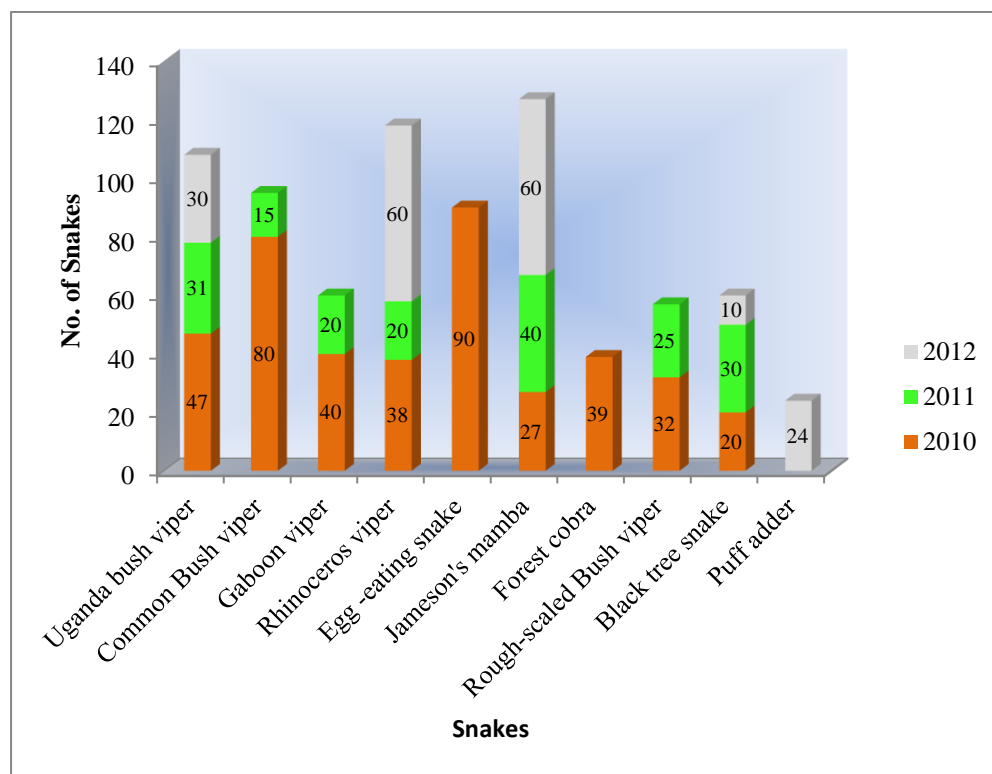
Over the last one year, there has been a decline in the volume of exports for chameleons and other reptiles which include Leopard tortoises, *Stigmochelys pardalis* and various species of snakes. However, export of birds and mammals grew.

The mammals were mainly Vervet monkeys, *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* and Serval cats, *Leptailurus (Felis) serval*. The bird species which dominated the exports were Red billed

hornbill, *Serinus mozambicus* and Black and white casqued hornbill, *Estrilda nonnulla*. All the chameleons exported belong to genus Chameleon.

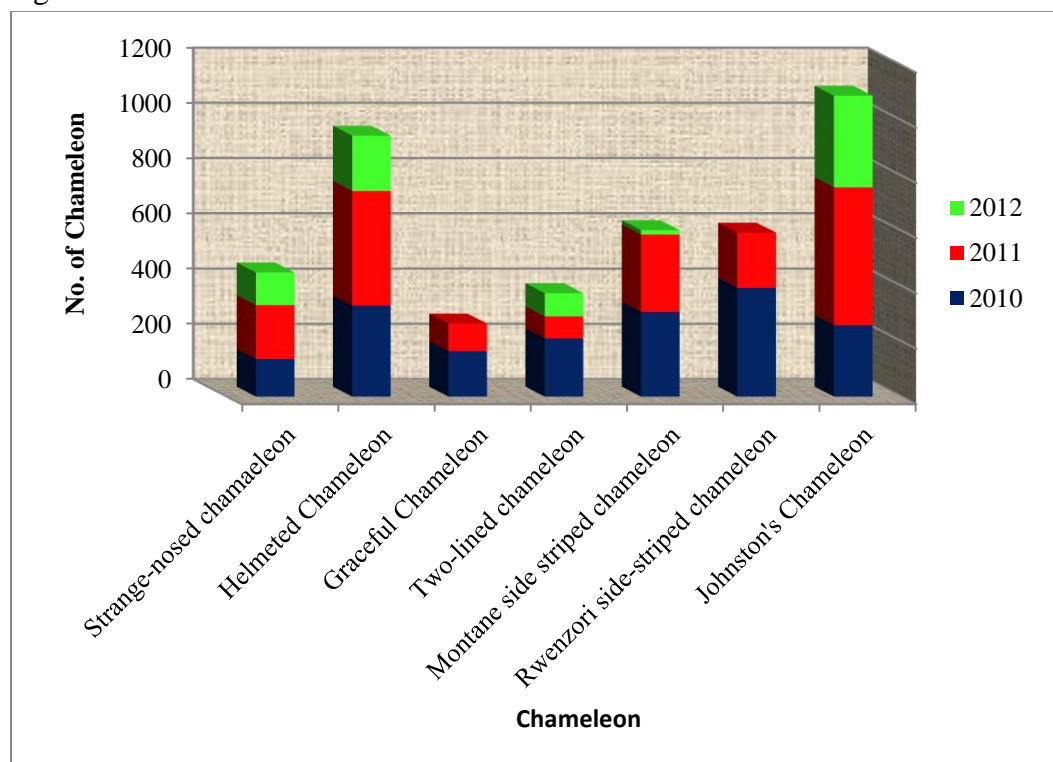
## 2.7 Volume of trade in live animals, 2012

Figure 27: Reptiles (Excluding Leopard Tortoises)



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 28: Chameleons



### 3.0 REVENUE SHARING WITH COMMUNITIES

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

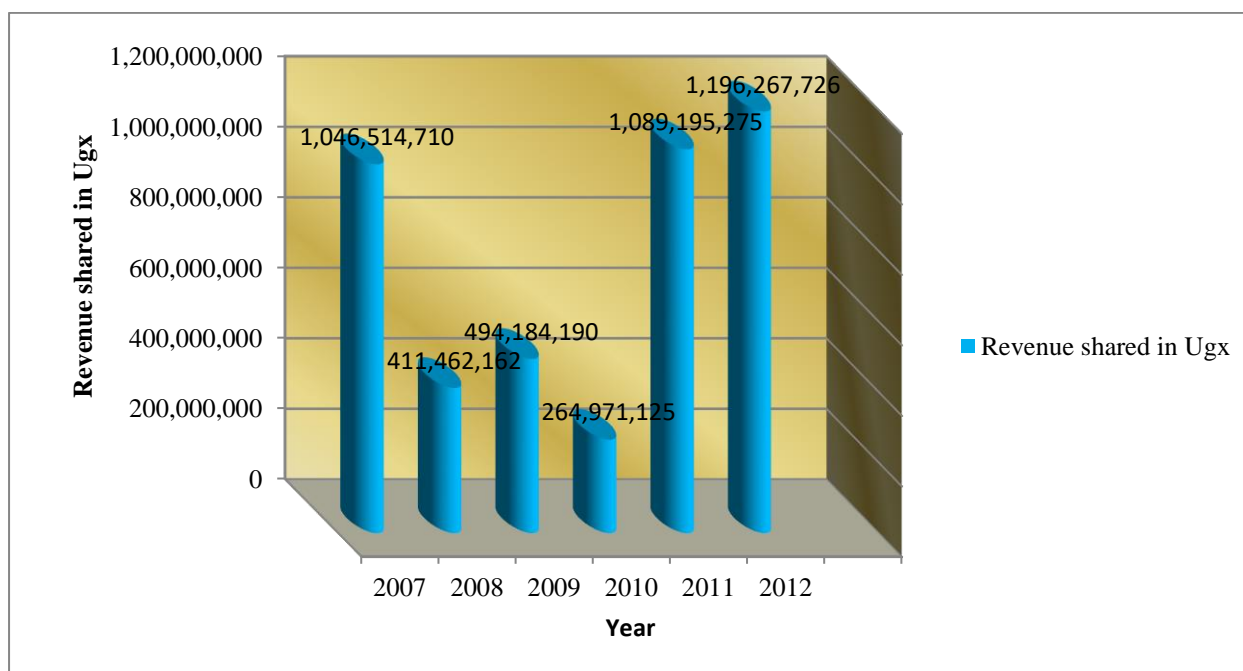
The goal for sharing this revenue was to enable communities living adjacent to protected areas to experience the economic benefits they accumulate so that the communities may improve their welfare, and ultimately work in partnership with UWA and local governments to sustainably manage the resources in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

#### 3.1 Total Revenue shared with communities neighboring Protected Areas

Uganda Wildlife Authority has a policy of sharing 20 percent of all Tourism Revenue collected at Park entrance with neighboring communities.

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

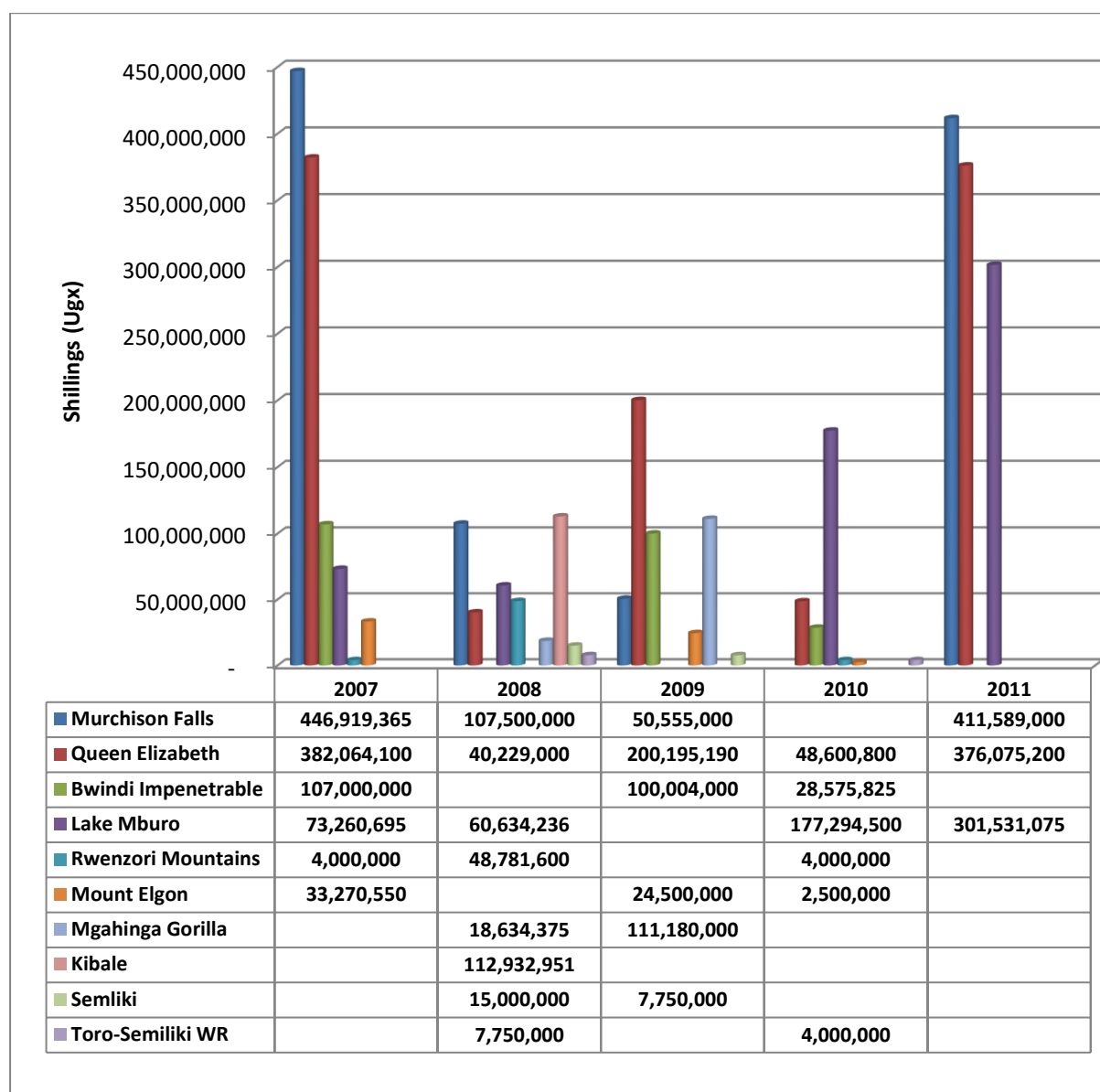
Figure 29: Summary of revenue shared with communities (2007-2012)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Figure 29 shows that there was an increase in Revenue shared with Communities adjacent to the Protected Areas from 1,089,195,275 in 2011 to 1,196,267,726 in 2012 translating to a 9.8 percent increment. This is attributed to the increase in the number of Visitors to national parks as reported by UWA

Figure 30: Distribution of revenue shared with communities (park by park)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority



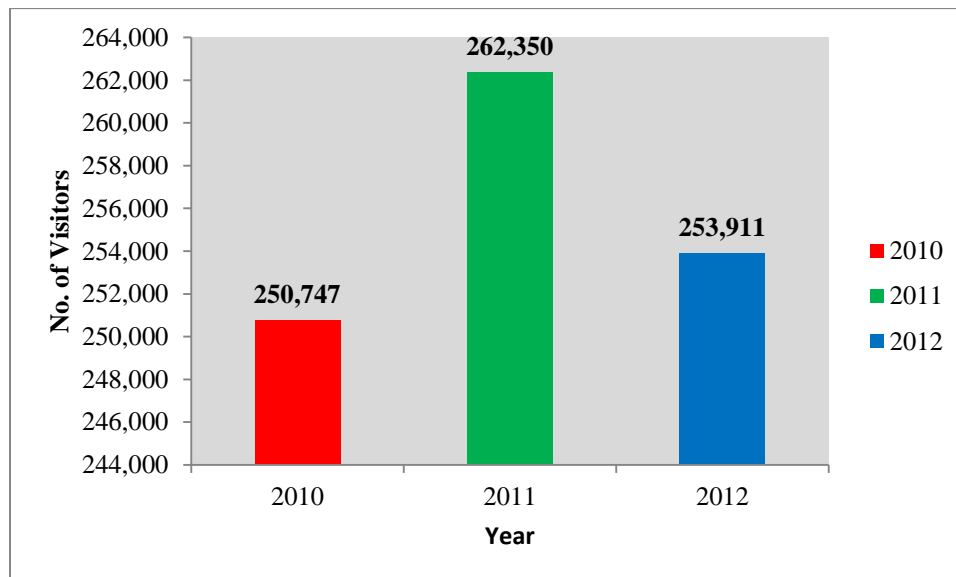
## 4.0 UGANDA WILDLIFE EDUCATION CENTRE

### 4.1 Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

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

UWEC received 253,911 visitors in the year 2012, which was lower than those received in 2011 (262,350) indicating a three percent (3%) decline in growth from the previous year.

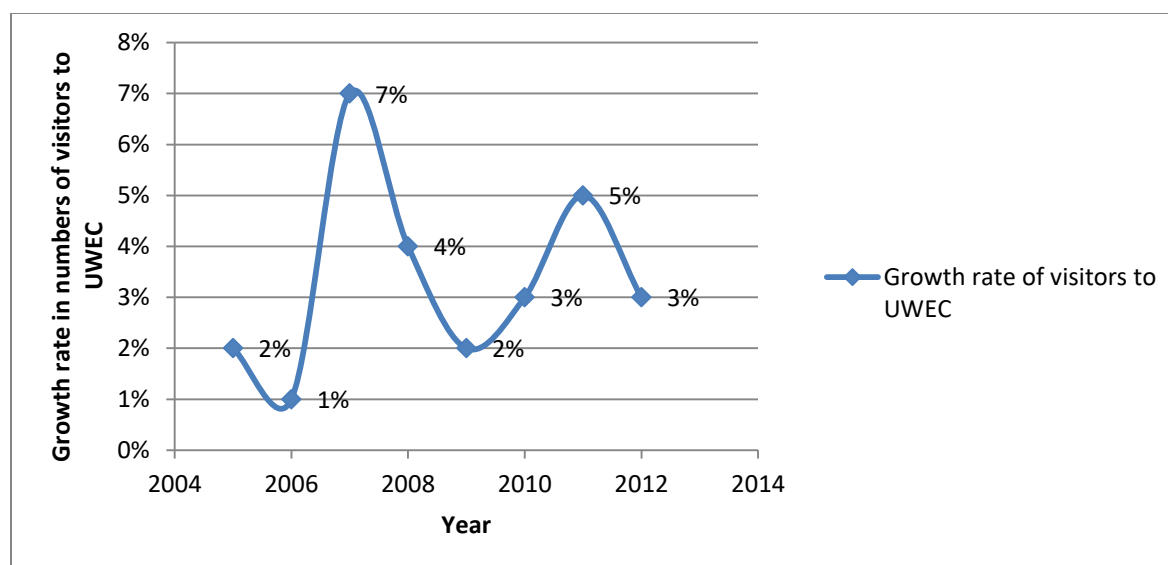
Figure 31: Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

The figure above indicates a decline in the number of visitors to UWEC by 8,439 visitors in 2012 from 262,350 in 2011 implying that there was a 3 percent decline in the visitor numbers at UWEC

Figure 32: Annual growth rate in the number of visitors to UWEC (2007 to 2012)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

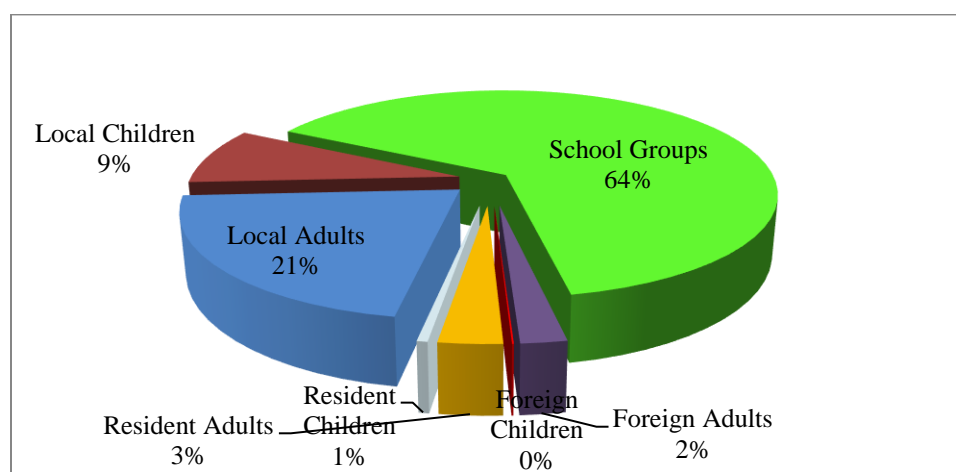
Figure 33 indicates an increase in the annual growth rate in the Visitor numbers to UWEC from three percent (3%) in 2010 to five percent (5%) in 2011 and a decline in the annual growth rate in Visitor numbers to UWEC from 5 percent in 2011 to 3 percent in 2012

#### 4.1.1 Visitors to UWEC by Category

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

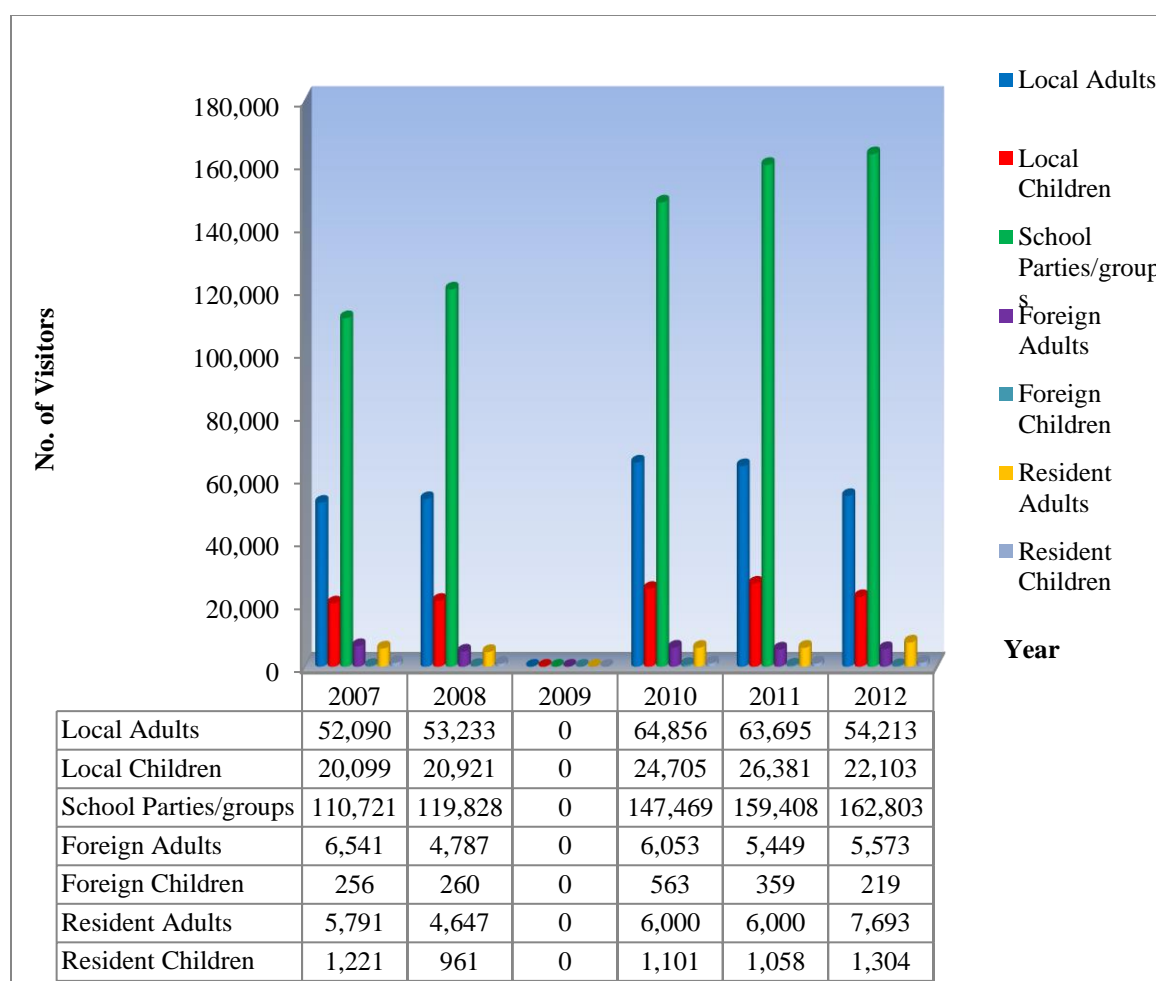
Of the 253,911 visitors received at UWEC in 2012, 64 percent were school groups, followed by Local adults (21 %), Local children (09%), foreign adults, Resident adults (03%), Foreign Adults (02%) and Resident children (01%) as shown in the Figure below.

Figure 33: Visitors to UWEC by Category, 2012



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Figure 34: Distribution of visitors to UWEC by Category from 2007 to 2012



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

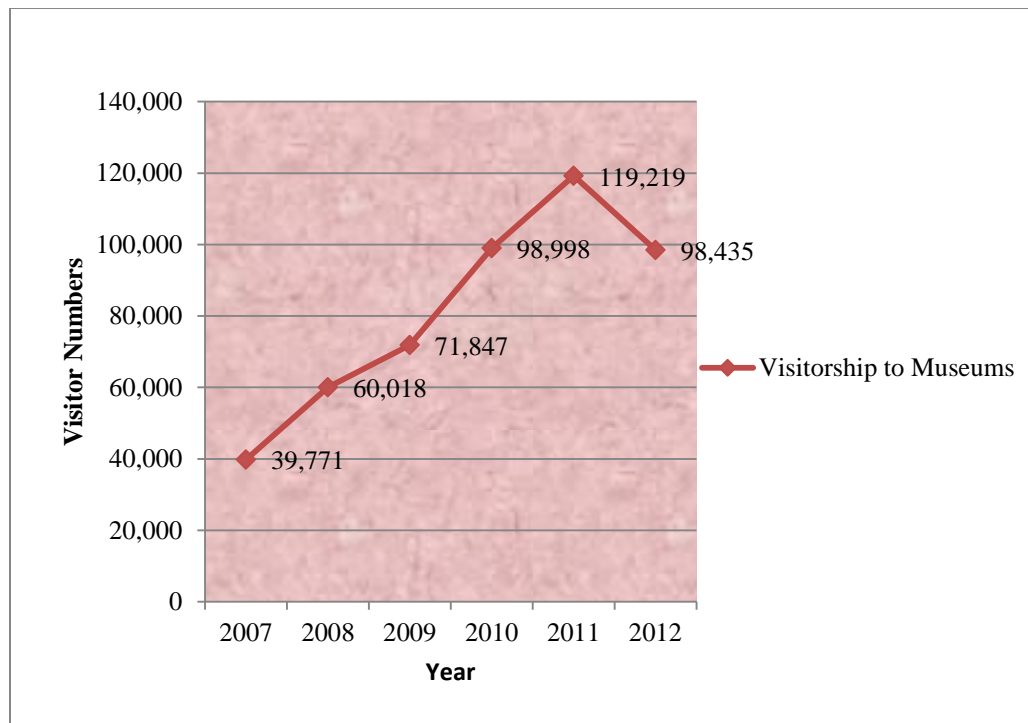
According to the data collected over the last five years, school groups continue to dominate the category of visitors at UWEC, followed by Local adults, and then local children respectively. The Outreach section in UWEC plays a leading role in reaching out to schools and communities that would otherwise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

## 5.0 UGANDA MUSEUM

### 5.1 Visitor ship to Uganda Museums

The Uganda Museum has registered an increasing trend in the number of visitors over the past five years. The Visitor ship grew by 20 percent in 2011 but registered a decline of 17 percent in 2012. Over the five years' period, the Visitor ship has grown by 200 percent (from 39,771 in 2007 to 119,219 in 2011). The trend in the Visitor ship to the Uganda Museums is as shown in the figure below.

Figure 35: Trend in the visitor ship to Ugandan Museums, 2007-2012

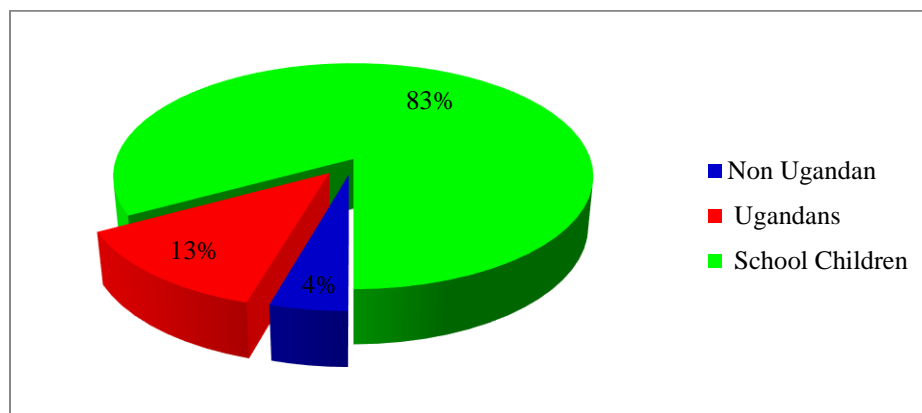


Source: Uganda Museums

### 5.2 Visitorship to Uganda Museums by category in 2012

Out of the 98,435 visitors registered in year 2012, 83 percent were school children indicating a decrease in the number of school children from 2011, 13 percent were Ugandan Nationals, and 4 percent Non-Ugandans. This shows that the majority of the Visitors received during the year were school children, and this has been the trend for the last five years.

Figure 36: Visitors to Uganda Museums by Category in 2012

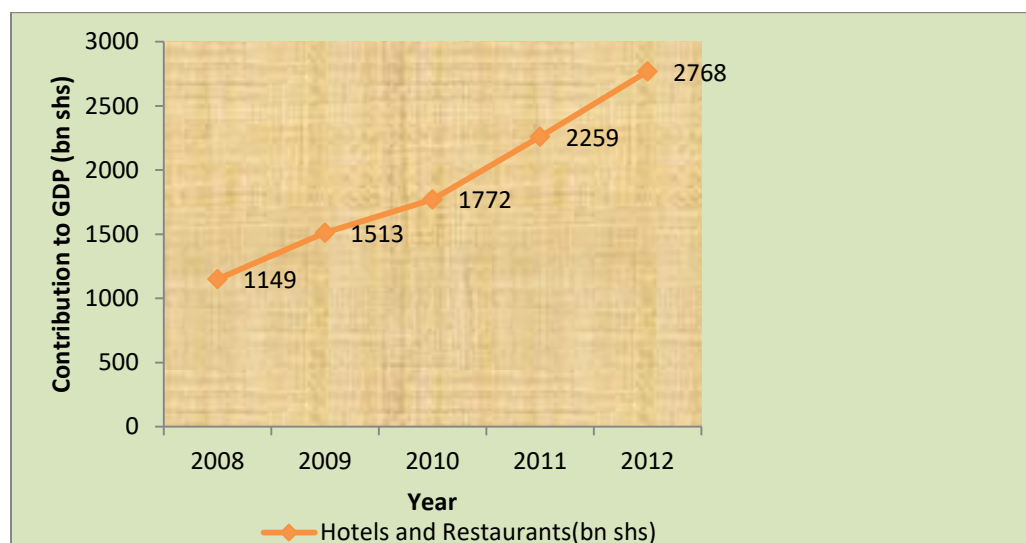


Source: Uganda Museums

## 6.0 CONTRIBUTION OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS TO GDP

The figure below shows the contribution of the hotels and restaurants to GDP. The graph indicates an increasing trend of the contribution of the hotels and restaurants from the calendar year 2008 (1149bnshs) to 2012 (2768bnshs). The growth is attributed to the increase in the number of visitors in the country and the growing urban population. The hotels and restaurants had a 5.2 percent share of the total GDP, at current prices in the year 2012.

Figure 37: Contribution of Hotels and restaurants to GDP, 2008-2012



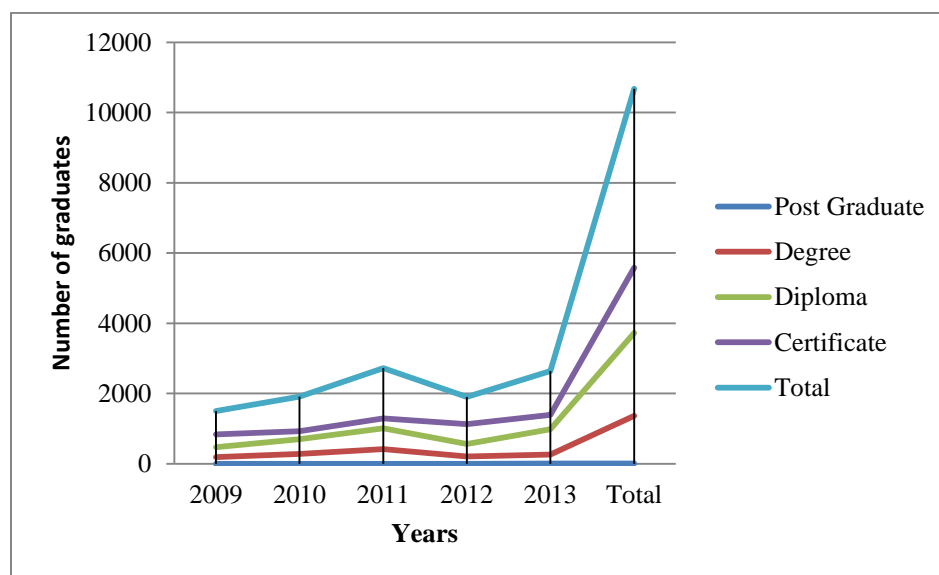
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

## 7.0 GRADUATES IN TOURISM RELATED COURSES

Data on graduates in tourism related courses is collected from 23 institutions as shown in Table 13: Table Showing Total number of Graduates per Institution over a 5 year period. According to

Figure 38: Total number of graduates in tourism related courses, 2009-2013, more than 50 percent of graduates for the 5 year period are those of certificate level followed by those of diploma at 35 percent. It should be noted that the number post graduates in tourism related course is still low. It is only in 2013 where we had 8 students graduating in tourism related course.

Figure 38: Total number of graduates in tourism related courses, 2009-2013



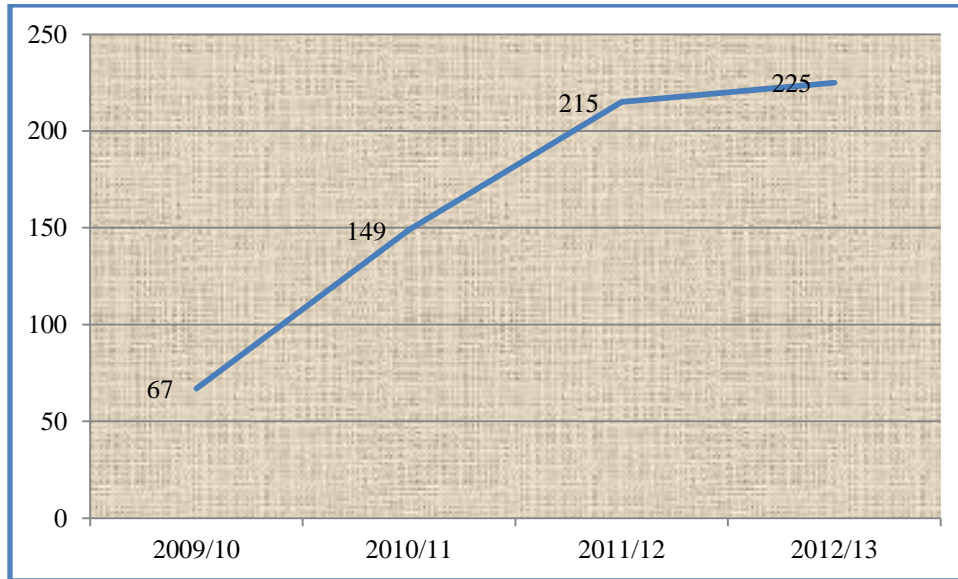
Source: Hotel and Tourism, Training Institute

## 7.1 Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

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

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

Figure 39: Enrollment for the last 5 years



Source: Hotel and Tourism, Training Institute

The figure above indicates an increasing trend in the number students enrolling to the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute. The last financial year had an increment of 5 percent (225 in 2012/13) from 215 in 2011/1

## APPENDICES

Table 1: Tourist Arrivals

YEAR	Resident	Non-resident	Total
2007	241,487	641,743	883,230
2008	319,504	843,864	1,163,368
2009	288,176	806,658	1,094,834
2010	328,795	945,899	1,274,694
2011	378,643	1,151,356	1,529,999
2012	436,739	1,196,765	1,633,504

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2: Arrivals by quarter

	Resident	Non-resident	Total
2007			
<b>quarter one</b>	54,913	143,741	198,654
<b>quarter two</b>	55,278	150,760	206,038
<b>quarter three</b>	70,704	196,908	267,612
<b>quarter four</b>	60,592	150,334	210,926
2008			
<b>quarter one</b>	61,253	180,896	242,149
<b>quarter two</b>	71,208	185,714	256,922
<b>quarter three</b>	98,939	260,493	359,432
<b>quarter four</b>	88,104	216,761	304,865
2009			
<b>quarter one</b>	70,368	195,590	265,958



<b>quarter two</b>	69,614	197,984	267,598
<b>quarter three</b>	79,590	221,417	301,007
<b>quarter four</b>	68,604	191,667	260,271
2010			
<b>quarter one</b>	78,269	227,222	305,491
<b>quarter two</b>	78,985	227,565	306,550
<b>quarter three</b>	103,504	321,331	424,835
<b>quarter four</b>	65,999	256,413	322,412
2011			
<b>quarter one</b>	88,664	274,801	363,465
<b>quarter two</b>	89,818	296,016	385,834
<b>quarter three</b>	98,080	286,644	384,724
<b>quarter four</b>	102,081	293,895	395,976
2012			
<b>quarter one</b>	100,481	305,606	347,462
<b>quarter two</b>	102,229	298,292	400,521
<b>quarter three</b>	116,157	317,675	433,832
<b>quarter four</b>	117,872	275,192	393,064

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

Table 3: Nonresident arrivals by month for 2009-2012

<b>Month</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
January	66,278	74,282	100,624	104,416
February	60,394	73,681	86,487	96,738
March	70,570	79,259	87,690	100,849

April	73,572	84,891	100,967	92,039
May	64,736	81,042	98,798	102,980
June	60,115	61,630	96,251	103,114
July	72,946	75,262	103,635	120,255
August	81,978	86,370	90,748	113,604
September	68,209	88,080	92,261	89,592
October	71,340	79,856	98,754	86,302
November	58,186	77,191	91,270	86,659
December	58,335	84,355	103,871	99,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>806,659</b>	<b>945,899</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Table 4: International visitor arrivals by Purpose 2008-2012

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Business	163,034	166,982	183,693	159,985	210,143
Holiday	144,478	126,421	149,249	75,558	224,436
Transit	69,765	41,350	71,015	80,472	93,887
Visiting Friends and relatives	346,876	406,245	357,418	602,662	582,139
Other	119,711	65,657	184,524	232,679	86,160

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5: Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by region of origin of 2011 and 2012

<b>Visitor Arrivals by region of origin</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>% distribution</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% distribution</b>	<b>%Change (2012-2011)</b>
<b>Africa</b>	874,757	76	929,569	77.7	6.3
<b>America</b>	59,477	5.2	70,749	5.9	19

<b>Europe</b>	154,542	13.4	108,364	9.1	(29.9)
<b>Asia</b>	45,166	3.9	61,192	5.1	35.5
<b>Middle East</b>	7,243	0.6	8,105	0.7	11.9
<b>Oceania</b>	6,488	0.6	9,551	0.8	47.2
<b>Other &amp; Not Stated</b>	3,099	0.3	9,235	0.8	198

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6: Tourist Attractions by District

	<b>Name of Tourist attraction</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Type of Attraction</b>
<b>1</b>	Murchison Falls National Park	Western	Buliisa	National Park
<b>2</b>	Busingiro Eco-Tourism Site	Western	Buliisa	Eco-Tourism Site
<b>3</b>	Buliisa Escarpments	Western	Buliisa	Escarpments
<b>4</b>	Pearson Memorial Site	Western	Buliisa	monument
<b>5</b>	SS Robert Coryndon steam ship	Western	Buliisa	Ship
<b>6</b>	Wanseko Landing Site	Western	Buliisa	Landing site
<b>7</b>	Semliki National Park	Western	Bundibugyo	National Park
<b>8</b>	River Semliki	Western	Bundibugyo	river
<b>9</b>	Sempaya Hot springs	Western	Bundibugyo	hot spring
<b>10</b>	Batwa community	Western	Bundibugyo	Community
<b>11</b>	Rwenzori ranges	Western	Bundibugyo	
<b>12</b>	Kitagatahotsprings	Western	Bushenyi	hot spring
<b>13</b>	Kyambura Gorge	Western	Bushenyi	gorge
<b>14</b>	Imaramagambo Forest	Western	Bushenyi	forest
<b>15</b>	Imaramagambo bats cave	Western	Bushenyi	cave

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

<b>39</b>	Kitumba Black Smiths	Western	Kabale	smith
<b>40</b>	Kichumbi Hot Springs	Western	Kabale	hot spring
<b>41</b>	Nyanga cave	Western	Kabale	cave
<b>42</b>	Edirisa Museum	Western	Kabale	museum
<b>43</b>	Maziba dam	Western	Kabale	dam
<b>44</b>	Mushroom Training and Resource Center	Western	Kabale	education centre
<b>45</b>	Mabale Apple Farm	Western	Kabale	farm
<b>46</b>	Kalungu Hot Springs	Western	Kabale	hot spring
<b>47</b>	Batwa Communities	Western	Kabale	Community
<b>48</b>	Rwagimba Sulphur Hotsprings	Western	Kabarole	hot spring
<b>49</b>	Top of the World	Western	Kabarole	Hill
<b>50</b>	Crater Valley Kibale (Lake Nyabikere)	Western	Kabarole	lake
<b>51</b>	Lake Nkuruba	Western	Kabarole	lake
<b>52</b>	Mahoma waterfalls	Western	Kabarole	Fall
<b>53</b>	Amabereganyina Mwiru	Western	Kabarole	cave
<b>54</b>	Karuzika palace	Western	Kabarole	palace
<b>55</b>	Karambi Tombs	Western	Kabarole	Tombs
<b>56</b>	Kihingani wetland	Western	Kabarole	wetland
<b>57</b>	Tooro botanical gardens	Western	Kabarole	gardens
<b>58</b>	Lake saka	Western	Kabarole	lake
<b>59</b>	Ndali –Kasienda crater lakes	Western	Kabarole	lake
<b>60</b>	Lake Kaitabarogo	Western	Kabarole	lake
<b>61</b>	Fort Lugard	Western	Kabarole	monument

<b>62</b>	Sir Gerald Portal Monument	Western	Kabarole	monument
<b>63</b>	Kibale National Park	Western	Kamwenge	National Park
<b>64</b>	Magombe / Bigodi wetland Sanctuary	Western	Kamwenge	wetland
<b>65</b>	Mpanga waterfalls	Western	Kamwenge	waterfall
<b>66</b>	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Camp	Western	Kanungu	National Park
<b>67</b>	Ishasha Hydro Electric Power station	Western	Kanungu	power station
<b>68</b>	Kibwete Inferno	Western	Kanungu	monument
<b>69</b>	Ngoto Swamp Resort	Western	Kanungu	resort
<b>70</b>	Mt Rwenzori and Rwenzori National Park	Western	Kasese	National Park
<b>71</b>	Kilembe Copper Quarry	Western	Kasese	quarry
<b>72</b>	Lake Katwe	Western	Kasese	lake
<b>73</b>	Kibenge hot spring	Western	Kasese	Hotspring
<b>74</b>	Rajimba Hot spring	Western	Kasese	Hotspring
<b>75</b>	Semwema Cave and Hill	Western	Kibale	cave
<b>76</b>	Kayirabwa Chimpanzee Conservancy	Western	Kibale	sanctuary
<b>77</b>	Nyakiti Wetland	Western	Kibale	wetland
<b>78</b>	Nabigereka (Hanging) Rock	Western	Kibale	rock
<b>79</b>	Busimba rock	Western	Kibale	rock
<b>80</b>	Mugore Rock	Western	Kiruhura	rock
<b>81</b>	Karuma Falls	Western	Kiryadongo	waterfall
<b>82</b>	Cwaa tree	Western	Kiryadongo	Tree

<b>83</b>	Masindi Port Pier	Western	Kiryadongo	port
<b>84</b>	First Kiryadongo Hospital	Western	Kiryadongo	building
<b>85</b>	Vitunga mountain ranges	Western	Kisoro	mountain
<b>86</b>	Lake Mutanda	Western	Kisoro	lake
<b>87</b>	Mwambikye Cave	Western	Kisoro	cave
<b>88</b>	Lake Kyahafi	Western	Kisoro	Lake
<b>89</b>	Lake Kayumbu	Western	Kisoro	lake
<b>90</b>	Sagitwe Caldera	Western	Kisoro	caldera
<b>91</b>	Karunga Hill	Western	Kisoro	Hill
<b>92</b>	Ruganzu's Footsteps	Western	Kisoro	monument
<b>93</b>	Chuhu Water Site	Western	Kisoro	waterbased
<b>94</b>	IbaaleLyekitinisa	Western	Kyenjojo	rock
<b>95</b>	Katoosa Martyrs monument site	Western	Kyenjojo	monument
<b>96</b>	Nyakabara hills and rocks	Western	Kyenjojo	rock
<b>97</b>	Kajumagi eco-tourism site	Western	Kyenjojo	Eco-Tourism Site
<b>98</b>	Muzizi river	Western	Kyenjojo	river
<b>99</b>	Traditionalists (Dr. KambateraneYowana)	Western	Kyenjojo	traditional
<b>100</b>	Mukwano Tea estate	Western	Kyenjojo	Tea
<b>101</b>	Lake Mburo National Park	Western	Mbarara	National Park
<b>102</b>	Ankole Kingdom Head Quarters Kamukuzi	Western	Mbarara	traditional
<b>103</b>	Ankole Kingdom Burial Grounds Nkokonjeru	Western	Mbarara	traditional
<b>104</b>	Itaaba cultural site	Western	Mbarara	traditional
<b>105</b>	Igongo Cultural Centre	Western	Mbarara	traditional

<b>106</b>	Rwenjeru Community Campsite	Western	Mbarara	nature
<b>107</b>	Karibeita Shrine	Western	Mbarara	traditional
<b>108</b>	Lake Nyabihoko	Western	Ntungamo	lake
<b>109</b>	Kalegyeya stone	Western	Ntungamo	rock
<b>110</b>	Nshenyi Village	Western	Ntungamo	Community
<b>111</b>	Rukarango Tilting rock	Western	Ntungamo	rock
<b>112</b>	Kisizi falls	Western	Rukungiri	waterfall
<b>113</b>	Katabushera Hills	Western	Rukungiri	Hill
<b>114</b>	IhimboHotsprings	Western	Rukungiri	Hotspring
<b>115</b>	Rubabohotsprings	Western	Rukungiri	hot spring
<b>116</b>	Speke Resort Munyonyo	Central	Kampala	resort
<b>117</b>	MulungiKabaka's Center	Recreation Central	Kampala	recreational
<b>118</b>	Gaba Beach Hotel	Central	Kampala	beach
<b>119</b>	Ndere Centre	Central	Kampala	recreational
<b>120</b>	Kiwatule Recreational centre	Central	Kampala	recreational
<b>121</b>	Nakawa Commonwealth Veterans Cemetery	Central	Kampala	monument
<b>122</b>	Bahai Temple	Central	Kampala	spiritual
<b>123</b>	Makerere University	Central	Kampala	Education
<b>124</b>	Mulago Hospital	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>125</b>	MuganziLwaza Hill	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>126</b>	Mbogo Tombs	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>127</b>	St. Mary's Rubaga Cathedral	Central	Kampala	spiritual
<b>128</b>	Namirembe Cathedral	Central	Kampala	spiritual



<b>129</b>	The Kabaka's round about	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>130</b>	Kasubi royal tombs	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>131</b>	The torture chambers of Amin Dada	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>132</b>	The King's Palace	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>133</b>	Kabaka's lake	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>134</b>	Buganda kingdom headquarters	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>135</b>	Alexander Mackay cave and church	Central	Kampala	monument
<b>136</b>	Wamala Tombs- Tomb of King Suuna II	Central	Kampala	traditional
<b>138</b>	Lugard's Fort at Old Kampala	Central	Kampala	monument
<b>139</b>	Uganda National Museum	Central	Kampala	Cultural
<b>140</b>	The National Theater	Central	Kampala	Entertainment
<b>141</b>	Independence Monument	Central	Kampala	monument
<b>142</b>	Muteesa II Presidential Monument	Central	Kampala	monument
<b>143</b>	Uganda Railways	Central	Kampala	building
<b>144</b>	The CHOGM monument	Central	Kampala	monument
<b>145</b>	Bank of Uganda	Central	Kampala	building
<b>146</b>	Parliament Building	Central	Kampala	building
<b>147</b>	Golf course	Central	Kampala	golf course
<b>148</b>	Hindu Temple	Central	Kampala	spiritual
<b>149</b>	Nakasero Mosque	Central	Kampala	spiritual
<b>150</b>	KijumugwaCave	Central	Kiboga	cave
<b>151</b>	Bulaga rock	Central	Kiboga	cave

<b>152</b>	Kampala Cave	Central	Kiboga	cave
<b>153</b>	Walusi Hill	Central	Luwero	Traditional
<b>154</b>	Luwero war memorial mausoleums	Central	Luwero	monument
<b>155</b>	Wakyato Local Wildlife Reserve	Central	Luwero	Wildlife reserve
<b>156</b>	Bamunanika Palace	Central	Luwero	Traditional
<b>157</b>	Busambu hill and caves	Central	Luwero	Cave
<b>158</b>	Lake Nabugabo Holiday and Conference Centre	Central	Masaka	lake
<b>159</b>	Equator	Central	Masaka	equator
<b>160</b>	Walumbe tombs (Tanda Archaeological archives)	Central	Mityana	shrine
<b>161</b>	Magonga Shrines (Kintu's palace)	Central	Mityana	shrine
<b>162</b>	Lake Wamala	Central	Mityana	lake
<b>163</b>	Buwama crocodile Farm	Central	Mpigi	reptilepark
<b>164</b>	Mpanga Forest Reserve	Central	Mpigi	forest
<b>165</b>	Nakayima Tree	Central	Mubende	Tree
<b>166</b>	Muyinayina Rocks	Central	Mubende	rock
<b>167</b>	Kanywegera rock	Central	Mubende	rock
<b>168</b>	Madudu rocks and cave	Central	Mubende	cave
<b>169</b>	Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary	Central	Nakasongola	sanctuary
<b>170</b>	Kibuye landing site on Lake Kyoga	Central	Nakasongola	Landing site
<b>171</b>	Kageri Hill	Central	Nakasongola	Hill
<b>172</b>	Namugongo martyrs' shrine	Central	Wakiso	shrine

<b>173</b>	Ngamba Island Sanctuary	Chimpanzee	Central	Wakiso	sanctuary
<b>174</b>	Uganda centre	Wildlife Education	Central	Wakiso	education
<b>175</b>	Water front club		Central	Wakiso	gardens
<b>176</b>	Imperial resort beach		Central	Wakiso	beach
<b>177</b>	Entebbe Botanical gardens		Central	Wakiso	gardens
<b>178</b>	Muzinga park monument		Central	Wakiso	monument
<b>179</b>	Kigungu landing site		Central	Wakiso	Landing site
<b>180</b>	Kigungu bird bleeding site		Central	Wakiso	bleeding site
<b>181</b>	Entebbe bay swamp		Central	Wakiso	swamp
<b>182</b>	OmutiGwedembe		Central	Wakiso	Tree
<b>183</b>	Anderita beach		Central	Wakiso	beach
<b>184</b>	Ssesse gateway beach		Central	Wakiso	beach
<b>185</b>	Uganda Reptiles village		Central	Wakiso	reptile park
<b>186</b>	Kampala Snake Park		Central	Wakiso	reptile park
<b>187</b>	Kasenyi landing site		Central	Wakiso	Landing site
<b>188</b>	Banana Village		Central	Wakiso	gardens
<b>189</b>	Country lake resort		Central	Wakiso	beach
<b>191</b>	Garuga resort beach		Central	Wakiso	beach
<b>192</b>	Lutembe bay wetland		Central	Wakiso	wetland
<b>193</b>	Lido beach		Central	Wakiso	beach
<b>194</b>	Zika Forest		Central	Wakiso	forest
<b>195</b>	Guide Leisure farm		Central	Wakiso	agro farm
<b>196</b>	NaggalabiBuddo Coronation site		Central	Wakiso	cultural

<b>197</b>	Mabamba wetland	Central	Wakiso	wetland
<b>198</b>	East Madi Wildlife Reserve	Northern	Adjumani	Game Reserve
<b>199</b>	Amuruhotspring	Northern	Adjumani	hot spring
<b>200</b>	Indriani monument	Northern	Adjumani	monument
<b>201</b>	Arra fishing village	Northern	Adjumani	fishing village
<b>202</b>	Nile River near Arra Fishing Lodge	Northern	Adjumani	Nile river
<b>203</b>	Zoka forest Foot Bridge	Northern	Adjumani	foot bridge
<b>204</b>	Ajai wildlife reserve	Northern	Arua	Game Reserve
<b>205</b>	Iti mountains	Northern	Arua	mountain
<b>206</b>	Izuku monument	Northern	Arua	monument
<b>207</b>	Adolomela lake	Northern	Koboko	lake
<b>208</b>	Ombokodo tilted rock	Northern	Koboko	rock
<b>209</b>	Saliamusala boarder	Northern	Koboko	boarder point
<b>210</b>	Kuru falls	Northern	Maracha	water falls
<b>211</b>	Alikua pyramid	Northern	Maracha	memorial
<b>212</b>	Mt. Wati	Northern	Arua	Hill
<b>213</b>	Fort of Emin Pasha & Gordon	Northern	Moyo	Fort
<b>214</b>	Gbari-arapi mountain	Northern	Moyo	mountain
<b>215</b>	Vuraopi	Northern	Moyo	memorial
<b>216</b>	Locjudongo	Northern	Nebbi	Tree
<b>217</b>	Wanglei-purungu	Northern	Nebbi	water stream
<b>218</b>	AmuruPiiHotsprings Panyimur	in Northern		hot spring
<b>219</b>	Atyakwinam(king's palace)	Northern	Zombo	king's palace

<b>220</b>	Agbinika falls	Northern	Yumbe	water fall
<b>221</b>	Mt. kei	Northern	Yumbe	mountain
<b>222</b>	Akwang Hills/ Rock	Northern	Agagu	rock with cave
<b>223</b>	Wil Polo Martyrs Shrine and Church	Northern	Agagu	shrine
<b>224</b>	Kalongo hill/Rock	Northern	Agagu	rock
<b>225</b>	AmuruPiiHotsprings	Northern	Amuru	hot spring
<b>226</b>	Ibuje rock	Northern	Apac	rock
<b>227</b>	Kungu port	Northern	Apac	Port
<b>228</b>	Sir Samuel Bakers Fort	Northern	Gulu	Fort
<b>229</b>	Captain Tarner Burial Site	Northern	Gulu	memorial
<b>230</b>	Ker KwaroAcholi/ Acholi Cultural Center	Northern	Gulu	cultural center
<b>231</b>	Kidepo Valley National park	Northern	Kabong	national park
<b>232</b>	Lelekan Bird Sanctuary	Northern	Kitugum	sanctuary
<b>233</b>	Lotutur	Northern	Kitugum	escarpment
<b>234</b>	AgoroAgu mountains	Northern	Kitugum	Hill
<b>235</b>	Ngetta Rock	Northern	Lira	Rock
<b>236</b>	Itek/Okire Rice scheme	Northern	Lira	rice scheme
<b>237</b>	Lango Cultural centre	Northern	Lira	cultural center
<b>238</b>	World war Memorial site	Northern	Lira	memorial
<b>239</b>	Barlonyo Memorial site	Northern	Lira	memorial
<b>240</b>	RwotOwinyAkuru Palace	Northern	Oyam	palace
<b>241</b>	Aruu Falls	Northern	Pader	water fall
<b>242</b>	Iyingo landing site	Eastern	Buyende	landing site

<b>243</b>	Kasato hills	Eastern	Buyende	Hill
<b>244</b>	source of the Nile	Eastern	Jinja	source of the Nile
<b>245</b>	Bujagali falls	Eastern	Jinja	water falls
<b>246</b>	Itanda falls	Eastern	Jinja	water falls
<b>247</b>	Iyingo site	Eastern	Kamuli	rocks
<b>248</b>	Bagonza Christian martyrs shrine	Eastern	Kaliro	shrine
<b>249</b>	Wako Zibondo's Palace	Eastern	Kaliro	palace
<b>250</b>	Bishop Hannington Memorial Site Kyando	Eastern	Mayuge	memorial
<b>251</b>	Bukaleba Palace	Eastern	Mayuge	palace
<b>252</b>	isimba falls	Eastern	Kamuli	water falls
<b>253</b>	Izaniro falls	Eastern	Kamuli	water falls
<b>254</b>	kagulu rocks	Eastern	Kamuli	Rock
<b>255</b>	Buhumbula shrine/ palace	Eastern	Kamuli	shrine
<b>256</b>	Mt. Elgon National park	Eastern		national park
<b>257</b>	sipi falls	Eastern	Kapchorwa	water fall
<b>258</b>	missi cave	Eastern	Kapchorwa	cave
<b>259</b>	Buguye Rock	Eastern	Kaliro	Rocks with a cave
<b>260</b>	Amari Rock	Eastern	Kaliro	rocks with a cave
<b>261</b>	Former Kyabazinga Nadiopes' home and Tombs	Eastern	Kaliro	palace
<b>262</b>	Nyero Rock Paintings	Eastern	Kumi	Rock paintings
<b>263</b>	Mukongoro Rock	Eastern	Kumi	Rock
<b>264</b>	Lake Bisina Ramsar Site	Eastern	Kumi, Katakwi and Soroti	lake

<b>265</b>	lake Opet Ramsar site	Eastern	Nakapiripirit, Sironko, Katakwi and Kumi	lake
<b>266</b>	Kanka Cave	Eastern	Mbale	cave
<b>267</b>	Mutoto Circumcision site	Eastern	Mbale	cultural site
<b>268</b>	Semeikakungulu Tombs	Eastern	Mbale	tombs
<b>269</b>	Nyagua landing site	Eastern	Pallisa	landing site with rock
<b>270</b>	Midodi Rocks	Eastern	Pallisa	Rocks with a cave
<b>271</b>	Kakoro Rocks	Eastern	Pallisa	rocks with small caves
<b>272</b>	Mt. Elgon National park	Eastern	Sironko	national park
<b>273</b>	sisiyi falls	Eastern	Sironko	water fall
<b>274</b>	Opiya rock	Eastern	Soroti	Rocks
<b>275</b>	Ameku Training Village	Eastern	Soroti	cultural center

Table 7: Visitation to National parks by category

Category	Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Foreign non-resident</b>	52,962	52,719	61,190	74,435	81,999	81,470

<b>Foreign residents</b>	12,508	13,107	13,166	13,759	15,015	17,101
<b>EAC Residents</b>	26,142	25,727	31,085	40,776	44,390	43,683
<b>Students</b>	28,471	37,774	42,394	56,484	62,678	37,812
<b>Others</b>	6,470	5,159	3,983	4,658	5,724	2,083

Source: Uganda wildlife Authority

Table 8: Visitation to National parks by National park

<b>NATIONAL PARK</b>	<b>YEAR</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Murchison Falls	32,049	35,316	39,237	53,460	56,799	60803
Queen Elizabeth	51,749	53,921	62,513	76,037	88,407	58172
Kidepo Valley	795	1,633	2,924	3,208	2,452	2300
Lake Mburo	14,264	16,539	17,521	20,966	20,864	22927
Rwenzori Mountains	1,583	2,020	1,281	1,529	1,798	1663
Bwindi Impenetrable	9,585	10,362	11,806	15,108	16,997	18259
Mgahinga Gorilla	2,676	3,303	1,886	3,328	7,661	2497
Semliki	1,342	1,732	2,701	3,393	3,152	3591
Kibale	7,651	7,383	7,799	9,482	7,530	10372
Mount Elgon	3,472	3,708	2,943	2,660	2,334	1565
Katonga	598	287	448	301	0	0
Toro Semliki	789	955	759	640	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,553</b>	<b>137,159</b>	<b>151,818</b>	<b>190,112</b>	<b>207,994</b>	<b>182,149</b>

Source: Uganda wildlife Authority

Table 9: Monthly visitors for last 5 years

<b>Year</b>	<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MARCH</b>	<b>APRIL</b>	<b>MAY</b>	<b>JUNE</b>	<b>JULY</b>	<b>AUG</b>	<b>SEPT</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>
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<b>2012</b>	13,863	12,080	10,905	12,447	8,894	16,077	26,565	22,550	16,620	16,038	11,162	14,948
<b>2011</b>	13,347	9,479	10,210	13,653	9,107	23,487	26,790	24,425	34,239	18,772	10,963	16,053
<b>2010</b>	11,850	9,702	9,722	12,062	9,195	16,605	29,933	26,607	16,620	18,835	12,633	16,348
<b>2009</b>	8,550	8,783	7,214	9,995	7,312	12,878	25,355	21,857	12,898	14,302	8,809	13,865
<b>2008</b>	8,275	4,989	8,187	6,492	7,584	13,563	22,453	20,273	10,291	12,587	9,159	13,198
<b>2007</b>	8,402	12,216	7,735	7,929	5,545	10,986	16,935	17,954	9,402	13,056	6,972	9,421
<b>Total</b>	50,424	45,169	43,068	50,131	38,743	77,519	121,466	111,116	83,450	77,552	48,536	68,885

Table 10: Entry fees to UWEC by category

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

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (2011)

Table 11: Student Enrollment 2009/10-2012/13

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>YEAR OF ENTRY</b>	<b>ENROLMENT FY</b>	<b>ENROLMENT FIGURES</b>
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Diploma in Hotel Management	2009	2009/10	67
Diploma in Tourism Management	2010	2010/11	22
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	2010	2010/11	44
Diploma in Hotel Management	2010	2010/11	83
Diploma in Tourism Management	2011	2011/12	20
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	2011	2011/12	42
Diploma in Hotel Management	2011	2011/12	97
Diploma in Tourism Management	2012	2012/13	28
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	2012	2012/13	32
Diploma in Hotel Management	2012	2012/13	82
Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations	April 2012	2011/12	49
Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and driving	April 2012	2011/12	7
Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations	Sept 2012	2012/13	36
Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations	April 2013	2012/13	39
Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and driving	April 2013	2012/13	8

Table 12: Table showing total number of Graduates in Tourism related courses over a 5 year period.

Education Level	Post Graduate	Degree	Diploma	Certificate	Total	Total %
<b>2009</b>	1	189	472	839	<b>1501</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>2010</b>	—	286	700	927	<b>1913</b>	<b>17.9</b>
<b>2011</b>	—	420	1007	1292	<b>2719</b>	<b>25.5</b>

<b>2012</b>	1	210	563	1132	<b>1906</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>2013</b>	6	263	979	1392	<b>2640</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>3721</b>	<b>5582</b>	<b>10679</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>100</b>	

Table 13: Table Showing Total number of Graduates per Institution over a 5 year period

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

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

Table 14: Animal Species held at UWEC

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

Order: Galliformes		
Indian peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	3
Order : Gruiformes		
Grey crown crane	<i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i>	6
Order: Mosophagiformes		
Eastern grey plantain eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>	1
Order: Pelecaniformes		
Pink backed pelican	<i>Pelicanus rufescens</i>	1
Order: psittaciformes		
African grey parrots	<i>Psittacus arithacus</i>	232(confiscated and to be released soon) UWEC are 22
Order: Strigiformes		
Spotted eagle owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	1
Wood owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	2
Order: Struthioniformes		
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	4
Class : Reptilia		
Order: Chelonian		
Leopard tortoise	<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	3
Bell hinged tortoise	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	12
Marsh terrapin	<i>Pelomedusa subrufo</i>	9
Order: crocodyla		
Nile crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	4

Order:serpentes		
African rock python	<i>Python sebae</i>	8
Gaboon vipers	<i>Bitis gabonica</i>	1
Egyptian cobras	<i>Naja naja</i>	1
Order: squamata		
Nile monitor lizards	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	
Class : Pisces		
African lung fish	<i>Protopterus sp.</i> <i>Haplochromis sp.</i> <i>Labeo victorians</i>	
Class: Mammalia		
Domestic animals		
oxen	<i>Bos indicus</i>	1
Domestic donkey	<i>Equus asinus</i>	5
Arabian camels		2
Order: Primates		
Olive baboons	<i>Papio anubis</i>	3
Common chimps	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	14
Patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus pata</i>	8
Colobus monkey	<u><i>Colobus guereza</i></u>	1
Redtailed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>	5
Order: Carnivore		
Spotted hyenas	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	1
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	3

Spotted neck otters	<i>Hydrictis maculicollis</i>	3
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1
Order: Artiodactyla		
Uganda kob	<i>Kobus kobus</i>	5
Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>	1
White Rhinos	<i>Rhinoceros</i>	2
African buffalos	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	2
Bush duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia grimmis</i>	1
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	2
Common zebras	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	3
Water bucks	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	8
Warthogs	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	6
Giant forest hog	<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</i>	2
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	1
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi</i>	3
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	1

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Table 15: Visitor ship to UWEC by category

Year	Local Adults	Local Children	School Groups	Foreign Adults	Foreign Children	Resident Adults	Resident Children	Total no. of visitors
2004	53,922	31,284	72,020	3,020	201	3,845	883	165,175
2005	55,418	28,371	73,906	3,640	218	5,177	1,142	167,872

<b>2006</b>	55,418	28,371	88,687	4,368	262	6,212	1,370	184,689
<b>2007</b>	52,090	20,099	110,721	6,541	256	5,791	1,221	196,719
<b>2008</b>	53,233	20,921	119,828	4,787	260	4,647	961	204,637
<b>2009</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,049
<b>2010</b>	64,856	24,705	147,469	6,053	563	6,000	1,101	250,747
<b>2011</b>	63,695	26,381	159,408	5,449	359	6,000	1,058	262,350
<b>2012</b>	54,213	22,103	162,803	5,573	219	7,693	1,304	253,908

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Table 16: Wildlife Species Licensed for export, 2010-2012.

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>YEAR</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Mammals	18	68	135
Birds	72	90	2160
Snakes	622	181	140
Tortoise	55	192	20
Chameleons	2331	1809	634
Total	3098	2340	3089

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 17: Volume of wildlife trophy export, 2013.



Common name	Scientific name	2010	2011	2012
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	10	7	2
Bush buck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	28	55	44
Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>	7	14	4
Reed buck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>	1	10	29
Mountain Reedbuck	<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i>	1		
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	40	32	37
Zebra	<i>Equus burchelli boehmi</i>	27	11	19
	<i>Kobus ellipsipymnus</i>			
Water buck	<i>defassa</i>	22	19	20
	<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i>			
Topi	<i>jimela</i>	8	6	9
Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekii</i>	11	22	22
Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	34	37	25
Bush duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	17	24	23
Warthog	<i>Phocochoerus africanus</i>	31	30	23
Hyeana	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>			
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>			
Black and white colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>			
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	7	6	8
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	14	19	10
Dik dik	<i>Madoqua guentheri</i>	6	3	1
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1		1
Uganda kob	<i>Kobus kob</i>	11	28	21
Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	4	9	6
Bush pig	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>			10
<b>Total</b>		<b>280</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>314</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 17: Trade in live Mammals.

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

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 18: Trade in live Snakes

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

Table 24: Trade in live Chameleons (2010-2012)

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

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 19: Trade in live Tortoise

Species	Scientific name	Year		
		2010	2011	2012
Leopard tortoise	<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>	55	192	20

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 20: Trade in live Chameleons

Species	Scientific name	2010	2011	2012
Graceful chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo gracillis</i>	192	80	
Helmeted chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo hoehnelli</i>	536	425	200
Johnston's chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo johnstonii</i>	330	499	232
Montane side striped chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo ellioti</i>	315	130	
Mountain dwarf chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo ellioti</i>	0	150	
Rwenzori side striped chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo rudis</i>	270	200	
Strange nosed chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo xenorhinum</i>	360	245	118
Two lined chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo bitaeniatus</i>	328	80	84
<b>Total</b>		<b>2331</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>634</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 21: Trade in Live Birds

Species	Scientific name	2010	2011	2012
African citril	<i>Corynthaecala</i>			25

	<i>cristata</i>			
Black and white casqued hornbill	<i>Estrilda nonnula</i>	34		530
Black crowned waxbill	<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>			250
Brimstone canary	<i>Serinus sulphuratus</i>			330
Brown twinspot	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>	10		9
Eastern grey plantain eater	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>		15	10
Fawn breasted waxbill	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>			10
Greater blue turaco	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>			6
Red billed hornbill	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	10		700
Ross's turaco	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>		75	200
White rumped seed eater	<i>Clytospiza monteiri</i>			30
Yellow fronted canary	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>			10
Yellow white eye	<i>Serinus leocopygius</i>			50
White headed barbet	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>	2		
Red- sunbird	<i>Nectarinia erythrocerca</i>	4		
African hornbill	<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>	12		
Totals		72	90	216

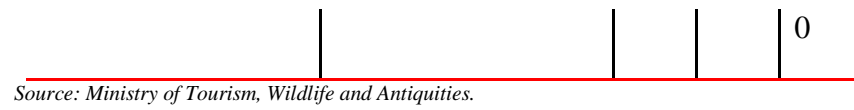


Table 22:EAC Methodological Framework for Compilation of Harmonized Tourism Statistics

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Period
<b>I) Tourism attractions</b>							
Tourism attraction sites		The protected/reserved area that offer tourist products and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National parks</li> <li>• Game Reserves</li> <li>• Game controlled areas</li> <li>• Historical Sites and Buildings</li> <li>• Museum</li> <li>• Amusement parks</li> </ul>	The Ministry of Tourism, wildlife and heritage Uganda Wild Life Authority	Data is collected using pre-designed forms and is captured in MS excel.  Data is aggregated by site, category and location	Dissemination of data is done in media and format: Advance release calendar: Not available Dissemination on request Yes	annual
(i) National parks		An area of international and national importance because of its biological diversity, landscape or national heritage and in which the following activities may be permitted: (a)	Number , Area sqkm, national	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities, Uganda Wildlife Authority	National parks are gazzetted by law	Uganda Wildlife Act	Adho

		biodiversity conservation; (b) recreation; (c) scenic viewing; (d) scientific research; and (e) any other economic activity.					
Number	Number						
Total Area	Sq Km						
(ii) Game Reserves/ Game controlled areas		An area of importance for wildlife conservation and management and in which the following activities are permitted; conservation of biological diversity, scenic viewing, recreation, scientific research and regulated extra activities of natural resource	National	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities, Uganda Wildlife Authority	Game reserves are gazetted by law	Uganda Wildlife Act	Adho

Number	Number						
Area	Sq Km						
Historical sites							
Number of registered historical sites	Numbers						
Museum		A museum is a nonprofit making, permanent institution, in the service of society and its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves researches, communicates and exhibits for the purposes of study, education and enjoyment of material evidence about man and his environment.	Government, Private and Community	MTWA	This is a count of established and registered museums	A national museum and monument policy 2014	Adho
Number of Registered Museums	Numbers						



Wildlife Education Centres		Is an institution which provides Wildlife Conservation Education and awareness and also serves as the CITES wild animals Rescue Centre	National	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre Bill	Established by an Act of Parliament	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre Act 2014	
Number of Wildlife Education Centres							
Cultural sites							
Number of cultural sites							
<b>II) Visitors</b>							

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

		excluding Uganda					
Visitors to other Tourism Attraction Sites							
(i) Visitors to Historical Sites							
National residents	Number	Citizens of Uganda that have in the country for more than 12 months at the time of the visit					
Foreign Non Resident	Number	These are non residents who are not Ugandans					
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non citizen residing in Uganda					
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC memberstare 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	<p>Data collection: data is collected as visitors enter the museums at the reception desk</p> <p>Data compilation: Data on visitors is compiled on daily basis into a tally form and later captured into MS Excel worksheets.</p> <p>Data is validated by using a tally sheet which is compiled on a daily basis comparatively with the record and visitors books</p> <p>Indicators computed include: Total visitor ship by</p>	Presented in MTWA statistical Abstract, Ministerial Policy Statement, Annual Sector Review reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual basis
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					period, nationality, age 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 Centres	Number	A visitor					
National residents	Number	Citizens of Uganda that have in the country for more than 12 months at the time of the visit					
Foreign Non Resident	Number	These are non residents who are not Ugandans					
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non citizen residing in Uganda					
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC member states excluding Uganda					

International arrivals	visitor		<p>A non-resident visitor who comes to the country for a pleasure trip, holiday, business, family affairs, mission, meeting and religious purposes and stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country.</p> <p>This excludes passenger in transit at the airports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is collected on all travelers entering or leaving the country at all major border points.</li> <li>• The indicator is based on 16 border post out of 22 gazetted/ registered border posts</li> </ul>	Department of citizenship and immigration Control (DCIC )- Ministry of Internal Affairs	<p>Data is captured from the immigration cards and excludes resident arrivals from total arrivals</p> <p>UBOS collects cards on monthly basis from respective stations captures, cleans, edits analyses data on a quarterly basis</p>	<p>Statistics are available at UBOS and MTWA on hard and soft copies</p> <p>The annual statistical Abstracts and migration report</p>	Quarterly and annual basis
i) Visitors		Number						
ii) Visitors by Purpose of visit								



(a) Business	Number		Business/conference includes investment, seeking employment, consultancy and trade				
(b) Holiday	Number		Tourism, vacation, holiday				
(c) Transit	Number	Persons who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal . This include persons travelling the country for a short period	Covers all the border points				
(d) Visiting Friends and relatives	Number	Visitors coming for the purpose of seeing their friends and relatives	Visiting Friends and relatives				
(e) Other	Number		returning residents, prospective residents, medical treatment and education				

iii) Average Length of Stay	Number	Total number of nights divided by total number of visitors for a given period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is collected on all travelers entering or leaving the country at all major border points.</li> </ul>	UBOS	Data is compiled by UBOS after summing total nights and total visitors	<p>Statistics are available at UBOS and MTWA on hard and soft copies. The annual statistical Abstracts and migration report</p> <p>The annual statistical Abstracts and migration report</p>	Quarterly and annual basis
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
(a) Air	Number		Entebbe Airport	Department of	Data is captured		

				citizenship and immigration Control (DCIC )- Ministry of Internal Affairs	from the immigration cards and excludes resident arrivals from total arrivals  UBOS collects cards from respective stations captures, cleans, edits analyses data on a quarterly basis		
(b) Water	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(c ) Road	Number		15 border points				
(d) Railway	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Arrivals	Number		Include non residents and				

			resident arrivals				
<b>III) Accommodation facilities</b>							
Accommodation establishments	Number	Any facility that regularly provides overnight accommodation for tourists. It is divided into collective tourist establishments and private tourist accommodation	National, data collected includes type, location and size of the facility By rooms, bed space and employment size	MTWA	Data collected using questionnaires, data capture and analysis done centrally	available data is for 2011	5 years
Bed rooms Available	Number	Total number bed rooms available for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly
Bed rooms occupied	Number	Total number bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly

Bed rooms occupancy rate	percent	Percentage of available bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly
Bed 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 expenditure	tourist	USD millions	Total consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference	<p>Survey carried out on departing non residences and covers major</p> <p>The survey is based on sample of 4 entry/exit points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entebbe Airport</li> <li>• Malaba</li> <li>• Busia</li> <li>• Katuna</li> </ul>	MTWA/UBOS	<p>Inbound tourist expenditure is derived from survey data obtained from pre designed Questionnaire</p> <p>Conducted during the low and high seasons to remove seasonality effects</p> <p>From the sample results an average expenditure is calculated and multiplied by the total number of international visitors</p>	Details available in the Motivation and expenditure survey report 2013	2 year
Government Expenditure on Tourism as % of total budget	Total	Percent	The amount of money given to the tourism sector as a percentage of Government total	Funds given to MTWA, UTB	MPED	A summation of budgets for MTWA and UTB over the	Data is availed through the National Budget Framework paper	Annu

		expenditure			total government expenditure		
<sup>1</sup> 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			

<b>Units of Measure</b>	Gives the unit of measure of indicator
<b>Definition</b>	Defines the indicator as used in the Partner State
<b>Scope/Coverage of the Data</b>	Gives the scope and coverage
<b>Sources of the data</b>	The institutions where data is sourced from
<b>Methodology and Compilation Practices</b>	How the data is treated to come out with the final indicator- indicate the methodology used
<b>Accessibility and</b>	Raw data and indicator availability and accessibility and from which institutions

<b>availability of data</b>	
<b>Periodity</b>	The frequency that the indicator is availed and disseminated (e.g. Annual/Quarterly/Monthly etc)

## CONTACT INFORMATION

<b>Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities</b>  P.O Box 4241, Kampala.  Floors 2  Rwenzori Towers  Telephones: +256 414-561700  Fax: +256 41 341247  Email: <a href="mailto:ps@tourism.go.ug">ps@tourism.go.ug</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.tourism.go.ug">www.tourism.go.ug</a>	<b>Uganda Tourism Board</b>  42 Windsor Crescent, Kolovos P.O. Box 7211,  Kampala, Uganda. <b>Tel:</b> +256 (414) 342 196/7 <b>Fax:</b> +256 (414) 342 188 <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:utb@tourismuganda.info">utb@tourismuganda.info</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.visituganda.com">www.visituganda.com</a>
<b>Uganda Wildlife Authority</b>  Plot 7 Kira Road, Kamwokya. P.O. Box 3530,	<b>Uganda Wildlife Education Centre</b>  P.O Box: 369 Entebbe-Uganda, East Africa  Tel: +256 414 320 520, +256 414 322



<p>Kampala, Uganda.  Telephone: +256 414 355000, +256 312 355000  Fax: +256 414 346 291  Email: <a href="mailto:info@ugandawildlife.org">info@ugandawildlife.org</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.ugandawildlife.org">www.ugandawildlife.org</a></p>	<p>169/171/172  Fax: +256 414 320 073  E-mail: <a href="mailto:reservation@uwec.ug">reservation@uwec.ug</a>,  <a href="mailto:marketing@uwec.ug">marketing@uwec.ug</a>  <a href="http://www.uwec.ug">http://www.uwec.ug</a></p>
<p><b>Hotel and Tourism Training Institute</b>  P.O Box 444, Jinja, Uganda  Email: <a href="mailto:hti_crested@utlonline.co.ug">hti_crested@utlonline.co.ug</a>  +256 (0)43 121 954  +256 (0)43 121 515</p>	<p><b>Uganda Wildlife Training Institute</b>  P.O Box 173 Kasese</p>