



TOURISM AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN UGANDA

TOURISM IN UGANDA

Tourism refers to the act of travelling from one place to another for the purposes of study, leisure or curiosity.

STATUS OF TOURISM IN UGANDA

- Tourism is one of the leading foreign exchange earners in Uganda.
- Uganda receives over one million tourists per annum from various countries.
- Tourism employs a sizeable number of people in Uganda (7.4%).
- Most tourists are from foreign countries/ there are a few local tourists.
- Wildlife is the major tourist attraction.
- National parks have increased from 4 to 10 since 1980 to date.
- There has been an increase in investment in tourism particularly in travel, accommodation and related activities.
- The tourism sector is managed by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.
- There is a decline in tourist arrivals due to the Covid19 pandemic.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN UGANDA

- ✓ Wildlife comprising of wild animals like mountain gorillas at Bwindi impenetrable national park in Kanungu, tree climbing lions at Queen Elizabeth's NP Ishasha sector and natural vegetation such as tropical rain forests like Budongo in Masindi and Bugoma in Hoima.
- ✓ Relief features such as mountains like Rwenzori and the Western rift valley.
- ✓ Drainage features such as lakes like Victoria and rivers like the Nile.
- ✓ Climate such as the warm tropical climate with plentiful sunshine in areas like Wakiso, Mukono and Jinja.
- ✓ The equator for example at Kayabwe in Mpigi and Kikorongo in Kasese.
- ✓ Historical sites such as museums like the Uganda Museum in Kampala, Kasubi tombs in Kampala, Nyero rock paintings in Kumi, Bigo Bya Mugenyi in Sembabule, Fort Patiko in Gulu, Mparo Royal tombs in Hoima
- ✓ Cultural heritage such as traditional dances like Kadodi among the Bagishu in Mbale and Larakaraka dance among the Acholi in Gulu.



Note.. Draw a sketch map of Uganda showing tourist attractions like national parks, forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, the equator, historical sites like Kasubi tombs, Mparo tombs and Nyero Rock paintings. Indicate the key for your sketch map.

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

FACTORS FAVOURING TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA

- ❖ Presence of a variety of wildlife in form of wild animals like elephants at Murchison falls NP in Kiryandongo and Nwoya, forests like Mabira in Buikwe and Maramagambo in Bushenyi attract tourists for game viewing and video filming.
- ❖ Presence of a variety of relief features such as mountains like Rwenzori in Kasese and Elgon in Mbale attract tourists for mountain climbing and study.
- ❖ Presence of a variety of drainage features such as lakes like Victoria and rivers like the Nile and Katonga attract tourists for swimming, sport fishing, diving and boat riding.



- ❖ Presence of suitable climatic conditions like the warm tropical climate with plentiful sunshine in areas like Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono attract tourists for sun bathing along beaches in Entebbe, Mukono etc.
- ❖ The presence of the equator in areas like Kayabwe in Mpigi, the equator island on Lake Victoria in Entebbe attracts tourists for photography.
- ❖ Presence of large tracts of land used for setting up national parks like Murchison falls and Queen Elizabeth that attract many tourists.
- ❖ Presence of gently sloping relief eases movement of tourists to and from tourist sites like Budongo forest in Masindi and Lake Mburo NP.
- ❖ Favourable government policy for example gazetting national parks such as Queen Elizabeth in Kasese and forest reserves like Budongo in Masindi.
- ❖ Availability of reliable transport and communication network such as roads for movement of tourists to and from tourist sites such as mountain Rwenzori in Kasese and Uganda Museum in Kampala.
- ❖ Availability of many historical sites such as Kasubi tombs in Kampala, Nyero rock paintings in Ngora and Uganda Martyrs shrine at Namugongo in Wakiso attract tourists for study, research etc
- ❖ Availability of many organised tour and travel agencies/companies such as Uganda Safaris, Dove tours, Nile Safaris that offer organised tour packages like travel and accommodation to tourists visiting Queen Elizabeth NP, Kidepo Valley NP etc.
- ❖ Availability of a rich cultural heritage in form of traditional dances like the Larakaraka dance among the Acholi in Gulu, traditional dressing code among the Karamojong in Kotido etc attract tourists for filming.
- ❖ Intensive advertising of tourist attractions like mountain gorillas at Bwindi impenetrable national park and glaciers on mountain Rwenzori through televisions, internet and news papers increase awareness among tourists.
- ❖ Recent developments such as oil discovery in Hoima attract tourists for photography and research.
- ❖ Hospitality of the people of Uganda especially tourist workers like tour guides at Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC) in Entebbe and and Mgahinga gorilla NP in Kisoro encourage tourist arrivals.
- ❖ Availability of improved health services/facilities like Mulago hospital and IHK that provide health care to visitors in tourist sites like Uganda Martyrs shrine at Namugongo in Wakiso.



- ❖ Availability of a large capital base from the government and commercial banks used to construct tourist accommodation facilities like Apoka lodge and Apoka Rest House at Kidepo Valley NP.
- ❖ Relative political stability/security encourage tourist arrivals to areas like the Source of the Nile in Jinja and mountain Elgon .
- ❖ Availability of modern accommodation facilities like hotels, lodges and Rest houses to provide shelter to many tourists visiting areas like Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls NP.
- ❖ Availability of abundant and cheap skilled and semi skilled labour such as tour guides, game wardens that cater for tourists visiting Mount Rwenzori and lake Bunyonyi.
- ❖ Availability of a diversity of international languages like English, German, French and Kiswahili eases communication between tourist workers and foreign tourists at Bwindi impenetrable national park and the source of the Nile.
- ❖ Availability of improved technology through use of wildlife cards at Queen Elizabeth and Lake Mburo NP, online advertising of tourist sites like Bwindi impenetrable national park.
- ❖ Faith based tourism/religious centres attract many religious faithfuls to areas like Uganda Martyrs shrine at Namugongo in Wakiso and annual end of year national prayers at Namboole stadium.

Rev. Qns. 1. Account for the development of the tourist industry in Uganda

Approach

- Current status of tourism
- Tourist attractions by description and a sketch map
- Favouring factors (each point should be well explained and illustrated using names of tourist attractions)

2. To what extent have human factors contributed to the development of the tourism sector in Uganda?

3. " Wildlife is the basis for the development of the tourism industry in Uganda." Discuss

Approach

- ✓ Current status of tourism
- ✓ Tourist attractions
- ✓ Show how wildlife has led to tourism development e.g



- Wildlife has attracted tourists to see the wildlife in its natural habitat e.g through bird watching at the Kazinga channel, lake Munyanyange in Kasese, gorilla tracking at Bwindi impenetrable national park, chimpanzee trekking at Kalinzu forest
 - Wildlife has attracted tourists who enjoys games/sports associated with wildlife e.g donkey rides at Uganda Wildlife Education Centre at Entebbe, horseback riding at Murchison falls NP, game drives at Queen Elizabeth NP
 - Wildlife encourages research on ecological systems relating living organisms to one another and to their physical environments e.g at the institute of ecology at Mweya in Queen Elizabeth national park.
 - Wildlife has attracted tourists who are business oriented and want to trade in animal and plant products e.g ivory from elephants at Murchison falls national park.
 - Wildlife has attracted tourists interested in filming and nature photography e.g at mountain Rwenzori forest and filming gorillas at Bwindi impenetrable national park.
 - Some tourists are interested in cultural tourism which involves are and designing. The tourists base on wildlife such as zebras in Kidepo Valley NP to develop their designs.
 - Some tourists want to enjoy special dishes prepared out of wildlife e.g mushroom soup, antelope and buffalo meat served in lodges like Mweya Safari lodge at Queen Elizabeth national park.
 - Wildlife conservation areas provide camping grounds for tourists e.g Mabira and Maramagambo forests.
 - Wildlife attracts tourists interested in nature walks e.g guided forest walks at Mount Elgon forest.
 - Wildlife is a basis for advertisement of the tourist industry by the local and foreign tourist agencies that display pictures if animals like mountain gorillas at Bwindi impenetrable national park on various media.
- ✓ Transition statement
 - ✓ Give other factors

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA

Positive

- ❖ Provides employment opportunities to people like tour guides at Pian-Upe and Bokora wildlife reserves in Moroto leading to improved standards of living.



- ❖ Source of revenue to the government through taxes paid by service providers and tour companies in areas like Queen Elizabeth national park leading to provision of social services.
- ❖ Source of foreign exchange through entrance and accommodation fees paid by foreign tourists visiting Bwindi impenetrable national park and Queen Elizabeth national park used to develop other sectors.
- ❖ Promotion of international cooperation between Uganda and other countries like Kenya that send tourists to visit areas like Uganda Martyrs shrine at Namugongo and Bwindi impenetrable national park.
- ❖ Encourage development of infrastructure in form of roads such as Kabale-Kanungu road linking Bwindi impenetrable forest in Kanungu.
- ❖ Tourism has provided the best alternative use of marginal lands with low and unreliable rainfall e.g Kidepo Valley national park in Kaabong and Lake Mburo NP in Kiruhura.
- ❖ Provides a ready market for other sectors like agricultural products such as food stuffs, art and crafts demanded by tourists in areas like the source of the Nile and Murchison Falls NP.
- ❖ Tourism has encouraged preservation of traditional cultures such as circumcision ritual among the Bagishu in Mbale and traditional dances like the Nankase dance among the Baganda in Kampala.
- ❖ Tourism has encouraged conservation of wildlife through gazettement national parks like Queen Elizabeth and forest reserves like Bwindi impenetrable forest to act as tourist attractions.
- ❖ Development of urban centres with associated advantages like social services for example Kasese has developed due to tourist activities on mountain Rwenzori and Queen Elizabeth national park.
- ❖ Promotion of economic diversification thereby reducing over reliance on a few sectors like agriculture and tourism.
- ❖ Acquisition of skills through on-job training of tourist workers in areas like Queen Elizabeth national park in animal management skills.
- ❖ Tourism has increased the popularity of Uganda through foreign tourists who visit tourist sites such as Uganda Martyrs shrine at Namugongo in Wakiso.

Negative

- ❖ Displacement of people in order to set up wildlife conservation areas for tourism for example Lake Mburo NP leading to homelessness.



- ❖ Dangerous wild animals in some tourist areas such as lions at Queen Elizabeth national park threaten people's lives.
- ❖ Over grazing by the large number of wild animals such as zebras, giraffes and elephants at Kidepo Valley and Murchison falls NP leading to destruction of vegetation.
- ❖ Profit repatriation by foreign owned service providers in tourist sites like Bwindi impenetrable national park and Murchison Falls NP leading to loss of capital for investment.
- ❖ Increase in the cost of living in tourist sites flocked by foreign tourists like the Source of the Nile and Bwindi Impenetrable national park.
- ❖ Development of urban centres such as Kasese with associated problems like congestion, pollution in tourist sites like mountain Rwenzori and Lake Katwe.
- ❖ Tourism has led to smuggling of some rare animal species such as chimpanzees and parrots at Bwindi impenetrable national park.
- ❖ Tourism is associated with high maintenance costs of tourist sites such as Kidepo Valley NP and Uganda Martyrs shrine at Namugongo which increases government expenditure.
- ❖ Tourism has led to competition for resources such as labour and land with other sectors like agriculture and mining around tourist sites like Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth national parks.
- ❖ Tourism has led to regional imbalance in development since areas with many tourist sites such as Kasese having Queen Elizabeth national park, mountain Rwenzori and Lake Katwe have developed at a faster rate than other areas.

Rev qn. Examine the role of the tourist sector to the development of Uganda.

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACING THE TOURISM SECTOR IN UGANDA

- ✓ Inadequate capital limits maintenance and rehabilitation of tourist sites like Nyero rock paintings and Kasubi tombs.
- ✓ Stiff competition from other countries like Kenya and Tanzania that have similar attractions reduces tourist arrivals in national parks like Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth.
- ✓ Poaching of wild animals like elephants at Murchison falls NP for ivory and hippos at Kazinga channel for meat, hunting and poisoning of lions e.g at Ishasha sector at Queen Elizabeth NP reduces the number of wild animals.
- ✓ Encroachment on wildlife conservation areas in form of forest reserves like mountain Elgon forest and game parks like Queen Elizabeth national park leading to destruction of wildlife.



- ✓ Under developed transport network in form of roads in a poor state limit movement of tourists to and from tourist sites like Kidepo Valley NP, Pian-Upe wildlife reserve.
- ✓ Inadequate skilled labour leading to mismanagement of tourist facilities in areas like mountain Rwenzori and Lake Mburo national park.
- ✓ Under developed accomodation facilities in tourist sites like Kidepo Valley NP discourages inflow of tourists.
- ✓ Inadequate advertising of tourist sites like Amabere Ga Nyina Mwiru in Kabarole and Fort Patiko reduces tourist arrivals.
- ✓ Climate change has led to prolonged drought and drying up if grazing pastures for wild animals at Murchison falls and Kidepo Valley national parks.
- ✓ Wild fires/fire outbreaks leading to destruction of wild animals and plants in areas like Bokora and Matheniko wildlife reserves.
- ✓ Hostility of some tribes like the Karamojong discourages tourists from visiting tourist sites such as Kidepo Valley NP and Pian-Upe wildlife reserve.
- ✓ Language barrier limits effective communication between foreign tourists and local population in tourist sites like Bwindi impenetrable national and Murchison Falls national parks.
- ✓ Presence of many diseases like malaria, outbreak of ebola, Covid19 pandemic discourages tourists from visiting tourist sites like Bwindi impenetrable national and Semliki national parks.
- ✓ Corruption and embezzlement of funds leading to loss of capital for maintenance of tourist areas like Queen Elizabeth national park and Uganda Museum.
- ✓ Unfavourable government policy of allocating little funds to the tourist sector limits maintenance works in tourist sites like Kidepo Valley NP Ngamba island sanctuary in Mukono.
- ✓ The land lockedness of Uganda has made it costly to access by foreign tourists leading to a few tourist arrivals in tourist sites like Queen Elizabeth national park.
- ✓ Seasonality of tourists especially from western countries leading to fluctuation in incomes in areas like Queen Elizabeth national park and mountain Rwenzori.
- ✓ Shortage of land limits expansion of tourist facilities in areas like Lake Mburo and Bwindi Impenetrable national parks.
- ✓ High levels of poverty among Ugandans limit domestic tourism in tourist sites like Maramagambo forest and Entebbe Botanical gardens.
- ✓ Limited tour and travel companies discourages tourists from visiting areas like Budongo forest, rift valley areas like Butiaba and Kichwamba.



- ✓ Inadequate research limits development of new tourist activities in areas like lake Victoria and Murchison Falls NP.
- ✓ Low levels of technology limits effective advertisement and construction of modern tourist handling facilities in tourist sites like Kidepo Valley national park.

Rev. Qn. 1. Account for the under development of the tourist industry in Uganda

2. Explain the limitations/obstacles to the development of the tourist sector in Uganda.

STEPS BEING TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE TOURIST SECTOR IN UGANDA

- Improving transport routes through constructing and rehabilitating roads and Entebbe airport to ease movement of tourists to and from tourist sites like Bwindi Impenetrable national park.
- Training of more manpower like language interpreters and tour guides to work in tourist sites like Kidepo Valley national park and mountain Rwenzori.
- Improving security by deploying security forces in tourist sites like Bwindi Impenetrable national park and mountain Rwenzori.
- Demarcation of national park and forest boundaries to reduce encroachment of tourist sites like mountain Elgon forest and Queen Elizabeth national park.
- Intensive advertising of tourist potentials such as gorillas at Bwindi Impenetrable national park and flamingos at lake Munyanyange through Internet, televisions etc to attract more tourists.
- Establishing tourist organisations like Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Tourism Board to supervise or monitor and promote tourist sites such as Murchison Falls NP and mountain Rwenzori.
- Teaching of foreign languages like German, French and Chinese in Ugandan schools to facilitate communication between foreign tourists and the local population in areas like Queen Elizabeth national park.
- Establishing strict laws against encroachment and poaching in national parks such as Kidepo Valley and Murchison Falls.
- Eviction of encroachers from forest reserves like mountain Elgon and national parks like Queen Elizabeth to conserve wildlife for tourism.
- Charging low entry fees on local tourists to increase domestic tourism in tourist sites like Uganda Wildlife Education Centre in Entebbe and Lake Mburo national park.
- Sensitising local communities against encroachment and poaching in national parks like Queen Elizabeth and Bwindi Impenetrable.



- Fighting corruption through anti corruption court and parliamentary accounts committee to encourage transparency in management and use of funds in national parks like Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth.
- Improving accommodation facilities through constructing modern hotels like Serena and Lodges like Mweya Safari lodge in Queen Elizabeth national park to attract more tourists.
- Setting up modern health facilities like Mulago hospital to provide medical assistance to tourists in areas like Uganda Martyrs shrine at Namugongo in Wakiso.
- Borrowing capital in form of loans from commercial banks to invest in tourist facilities in tourist sites like Kibale national park.
- Adopting favourable government policies such as reduction of taxes and tax holidays to tour companies operating at Queen Elizabeth and mountain Rwenzori national parks so as to increase profitability of the sector.
- Diversifying tourist activities to reduce competition from neighbouring countries e.g through bird watching at Lake Mburo NP and chimpanzee viewing at Ngamba island on Lake Victoria.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN UGANDA

Wildlife conservation refers to the protection and sustainable use of flora and fauna in its natural environment.

Wildlife refers to fauna and flora in their natural setting/environment.

AREAS WHERE WILDLIFE IS CONSERVED IN UGANDA

- National parks (formerly game parks) such as Murchison falls in Masindi,vQueen Elizabeth in Kasese, Kibale NP in Kabarole and Kibale
- Wildlife reserves (formerly game reserves) such as Bukungu in Masindi, Ajai in Arua, Matheniko, Bokora corridor and Pian-Upe in Moroto, Katonga in Ibanda and Kamwenge, Kigezi in Rukungiri, Toro and Karuma in Kiryandongo,
- Wildlife sanctuaries such as Ngamba island on Lake Victoria in Mukono for orphaned chimpanzees rescued from poachers by UWA, Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary in Nakasongola, Mount Kei for white rhinos in Koboko and Mount Otze for white rhinos in Moyo.
- Community Wildlife Areas (formerly controlled hunting areas) e.g Kaiso-Tonya in Hoima, Iriri located at Bokora in Moroto, Lipan in Kitgum, East and West Madi in Madi Okollo.
- Zoos for example Uganda Wildlife Education Centre in Entebbe.
- Forest reserves e.g Mabira, Bwindi Impenetrable
- Wetlands especially Ramsar sites e.g Nabajjuzi, Mpologoma, Nabugabo, Lake George, Nakuwa in Kaliro, Musambwa island, lake Opeta.
- Water bodies such as lakes Victoria, Kyoga, George, Albert, rivers Nile, Katonga etc.



1. A national park is a large tract of land in their natural state established by an Act of Parliament to protect the natural and scenic beauty for the public.

NB. Hunting is strictly not allowed within the national park.

2. Wildlife reserve. Areas gazetted by the law of the state where wildlife is set aside for future use/development. Wildlife reserves are mainly turned into national parks.

Wildlife reserves are also used to prevent over stocking in national parks by transferring excess wild animals from national parks to wildlife reserves.

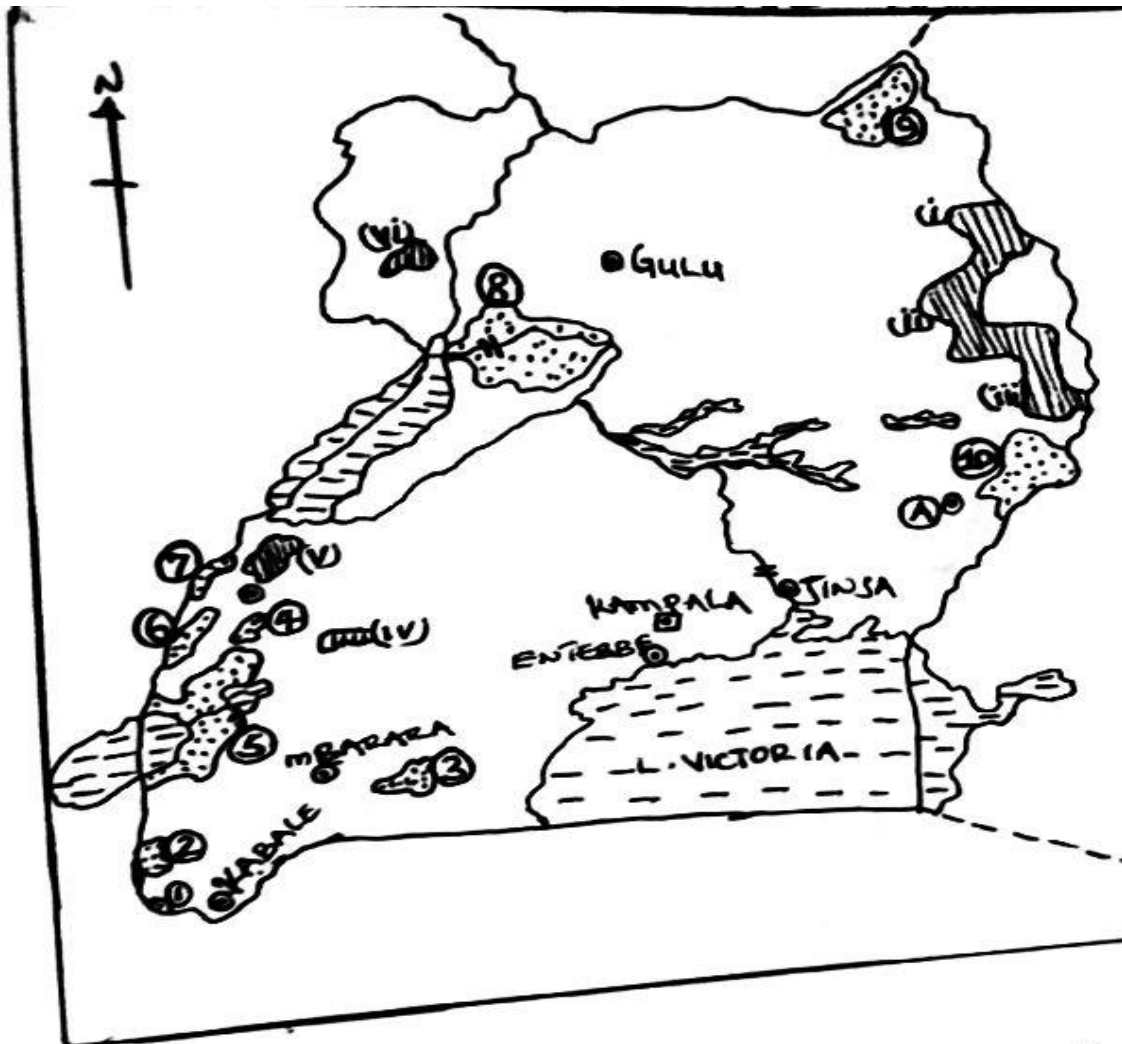
3. Wildlife sanctuary. These are areas gazetted by the state to prevent wildlife which are rare, endangered and nearing extinction.

4. Zoo. A place where various animal species are kept and provided with similar conditions existing in their natural habitats for public viewing and research.

The animal species are always caged and provided with the same conditions prevailing in their natural habitat.


5. Community Wildlife Areas. An area where hunting of certain animals is allowed but limited. In this case hunters are given permits/licenses to operate.

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING AREAS OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION



KEY

-  NATIONAL PARK
- 1 - MGAHINGA
- 2 - BWINDI IMPENETRABLE
- 3 - LAKE MBURO
- 4 - KIBALE FOREST NP
- 5 - QUEEN ELIZABETH
- 6 - MT. RWENZORI NP
- 7 - SEMULIKI
- 8 - MURCHLSON FALLS

-  GAME RESERVE
- 9 - KIDEPO VALLEY
- 10 - MT. ELGON NP
- (i) - MATHENIKO
- (ii) - BOKORA CORRIDOR
- (iii) - PIAN UPE
- (iv) - KATONGA
- (v) - SEMULIKI VALLEY
- (vi) - AJAI



NB. A National Park is an area or land set aside by the government through an Act of Parliament for the conservation of flora and fauna in their natural setting.

A Wildlife Reserve is an area of land set aside by an Act of Parliament in its natural setting for research and future development into a national park . Hunting and settlement are allowed within the wildlife reserve area but regulated.

A wildlife sanctuary is an area of land set aside by an Act of Parliament for the protection of rare wildlife species which are nearly extinct/threatened with extinction.

WAYS IN WHICH WILDLIFE IS CONSERVED IN UGANDA

- Setting up national parks such as Murchison Falls and Bwindi Impenetrable.
- Setting up Wildlife reserves such as Pian-Upe and Matheniko.
- Setting up forest reserves such as Budongo and Mabira.
- Setting up wildlife sanctuaries such as mount Kei for white rhinos in Koboko.
- Setting up zoos like Uganda Wildlife Education Centre in Entebbe.
- Setting up community wildlife areas such as Iriri in Moroto.
- Gazetting wetlands/Ramsar sites e.g Mabamba bay, Nabajjuzi wetland and Lake Bisina wetlands.
- 20% revenue sharing with communities around national parks such as Bwindi Impenetrable, Lake Mburo and mountain Rwenzori.
- Training of manpower like game rangers to work in conservation areas like Murchison Falls NP.
- Establishing organisations aimed at conserving wildlife in areas like Queen Elizabeth national Park e.g UWA, NFA, UTB .
- Mass education and sensitisation through radios,tvs about conserving wildlife in areas such as Queen Elizabeth national park and mountain Elgon forest.
- Enacting laws/legislations and policy statements like the Wildlife Act of 1996 to protect wildlife in areas like Lake Mburo NP.
- Improving infrastructure such as roads, hotels in conservation areas like Kidepo Valley national park so as to attract investments into such conservation areas.
- Intensive research e.g at Nyabyeya forest reserve to improve animal and plant conditions.
- Relocation/translocation of wildlife species e.g rhinos from Kenya to Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary in Nakasongola, giraffes from Murchison Falls NP to pian Upe wildlife reserve, giraffes from Kidepo Valley national park to Lake Mburo NP, zebras from Lake Mburo to Katonga wildlife reserve.



- Establishing anti poaching units of 1997/tourism police to patrol and provide security to national parks like Queen Elizabeth.
- Setting up community conservation programmes of wildlife e.g conservation of medicinal plants, totems in Buganda to preserve wildlife in areas like Mabira forest.
- Re-aligning of boundaries e.g mountain Rwenzori and mountain Elgon forest reserves.
- Establishing of trenches/and electric fences to prevent animals from escaping to communities e.g Queen Elizabeth national park, planting red pepper around Bwindi Impenetrable national park to prevent elephants from escaping into communities.
- Treatment of animals/ensuring animal health e.g in Queen Elizabeth and Lake Mburo national parks

IMPORTANCE OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN UGANDA

Positive

- ✓ Development of tourism by attracting tourists e.g at Murchison Falls NP
- ✓ Profitable use of dry areas e.g Kaabong having Kidepo Valley national park.
- ✓ Source of food through hunting in community wildlife areas like Iri in Moroto.
- ✓ Source of employment opportunities to people who work as game wardens and game rangers e.g at Queen Elizabeth national park.
- ✓ Protection of some fragile lands against soil erosion and mass wasting e.g mountain Elgon forest on mount Elgon slopes.
- ✓ Climatic modification through conserved forests and wetlands such as Budongo forest leading to formation of convectional rainfall.
- ✓ International cooperation between Uganda and other countries with which she shares park and forest boundaries e.g Bwindi Impenetrable forest and Mountain Elgon forest.
- ✓ Development of urban centres with associated benefits like jobs and social services in areas of Kasese around Queen Elizabeth national park.
- ✓ Source of internal revenue to the government through taxes paid by service providers in wildlife areas like Kidepo Valley and Bwindi Impenetrable national park.
- ✓ Encourages conservation of rare plants and animal species which prevents them from extinction through setting up wildlife sanctuaries like mountain Kei for white rhinos.
- ✓ Development of transport and communication routes like roads, Kihhi airstrip in Kanungu, Kisoro airstrip to increase access to wildlife areas like Queen Elizabeth national and Murchison Falls national parks.



- ✓ Source of herbal medicine collected from forests such as Mabira and Budongo and used to treat various diseases.
- ✓ Economic diversification thereby reducing over dependence on a few sectors like agriculture and tourism.
- ✓ Acquisition of skills through on-job training of workers in wildlife management techniques for example at Uganda Wildlife Education Centre in Entebbe and Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary in Nakasongola.
- ✓ Some wildlife areas provide natural boundaries between Uganda and neighbouring countries e.g Bwindi Impenetrable forest located on the Ugandan-DRC border.

Negative

- ✓ Displacement of people in order to gazette national parks like Queen Elizabeth leading to high resettlement costs.
- ✓ Dangerous wild animals like lions and elephants that stray out of national parks like Lake Mburo and Queen Elizabeth threaten people's lives and destroy property.
- ✓ Limited construction of transport and communication routes like roads through forest reserves like Maramagambo forest leading to remoteness.
- ✓ High maintenance costs of national parks like Murchison Falls increases government expenditure.
- ✓ Wildlife areas act as hiding grounds for wrong doers like robbers or thieves e.g Mabira forest and Murchison Falls NP.
- ✓ Wildlife areas act as breeding grounds for disease causing vectors like tsetseflies in South Busoga and Budongo forests which spread sleeping sickness to people.
- ✓ Destruction of vegetation cover through over grazing by conserved animals like elephants and giraffes in Kidepo Valley national park
- ✓ Competition for resources like land with other sectors like mining and farming around Queen Elizabeth national park, Mabira forest etc.

CHALLENGES OF CONSERVING WILDLIFE IN UGANDA

- ★ Land shortage/competition from other land used like oil mining in Queen Elizabeth national park
- ★ Diseases such as anthrax attack and kill buffalos at Murchison falls national park.
- ★ Encroachment on wildlife areas such as Bwindi Impenetrable national park and Mt Elgon forest due to population pressure.
- ★ Poaching of wild animals like elephants at Murchison falls and Queen Elizabeth leading to loss of wild animals.



- ★ Vermines/problematic animals which are harmful to humans and destroy crops e.g lions at Queen Elizabeth national Park, baboons at Busitema.
- ★ Remoteness leading to inaccessibility/underdeveloped transport and communication in terms of roads connecting areas like Kidepo Valley national park.
- ★ Pollution of water leading to death of animals conserved e.g at Kazinga channel.
- ★ Harsh climatic conditions like prolonged drought lead to drying of pasture and water sources for wild animals e.g at Kidepo Valley national park and Pian-Upe wildlife reserve in Moroto.
- ★ Weak enforcement of wildlife Acts by the government leads to persistent poaching and encroachment in areas like Queen Elizabeth national park.
- ★ Wildlife trafficking/smuggling for example chimpanzees from Bwindi Impenetrable national park leading to loss of wild animals.
- ★ Over grazing/over harvesting by herbivores like elephants, giraffes and zebras at Kidepo Valley national park reduce grazing pasture for wild animals.
- ★ Limited technology related to wildlife conservation tags and chips/animal tracking devices at Lake Mburo and Murchison Falls national parks.
- ★ Illiteracy/ignorance by local communities about the benefits of wildlife conservation encourages poaching in areas like Kidepo Valley and Semliki national parks.
- ★ Limited research hinders development of anti poaching measures in areas like mountain Elgon national park.
- ★ Bush fires especially by communities leading to destruction of plant and animal life conserved in areas like Katonga wildlife reserve and Morungole forest.
- ★ Limited skilled labour such as game rangers and game wardens limit monitoring of national parks like Murchison Falls NP against poachers.
- ★ Insecurity/political instability in areas like mountain Rwenzori forest interfere with effective conservation efforts.
- ★ Invasive species which are unpalatable e.g acacia, senna, cassia, mulberry encroach on grazing areas of wild animals reducing grazing ground in areas like Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth national parks.

Rev. Qns. (a) Explain the challenges of conserving wildlife in Uganda.

(b) Outline the steps being taken to conserve wildlife in Uganda.

END



BE TRUE

TRINITY COLLEGE NABBINGO