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Geography paper 3: Tourism in Uganda

- Study the table showing tourist's arrivals in Uganda from other regions of the world (in 2012 and 2013) and answer the questions that follows.

Tourist Arrival in 2012 and 2013

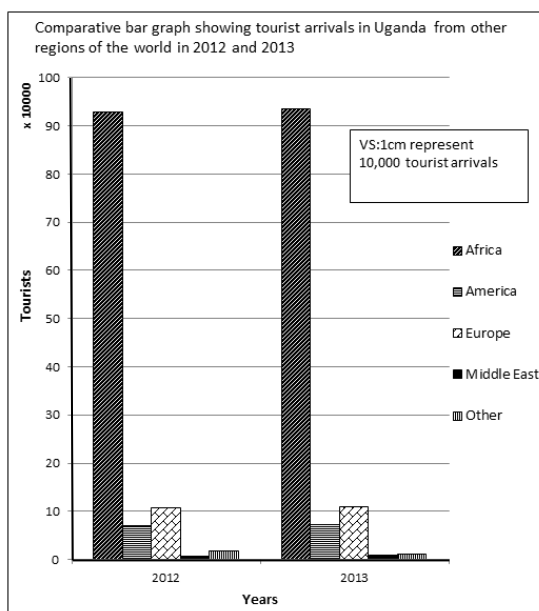
Region	Years	
	2012	2013
Africa	930,000	936,000
America	71,000	73,000
Europe	108,000	109,000
Asia	61,000	67,000
Middle East	8,000	10,000
Others	19,000	11,000

Adopted: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities Sector Statistical Abstract, 2014. P23

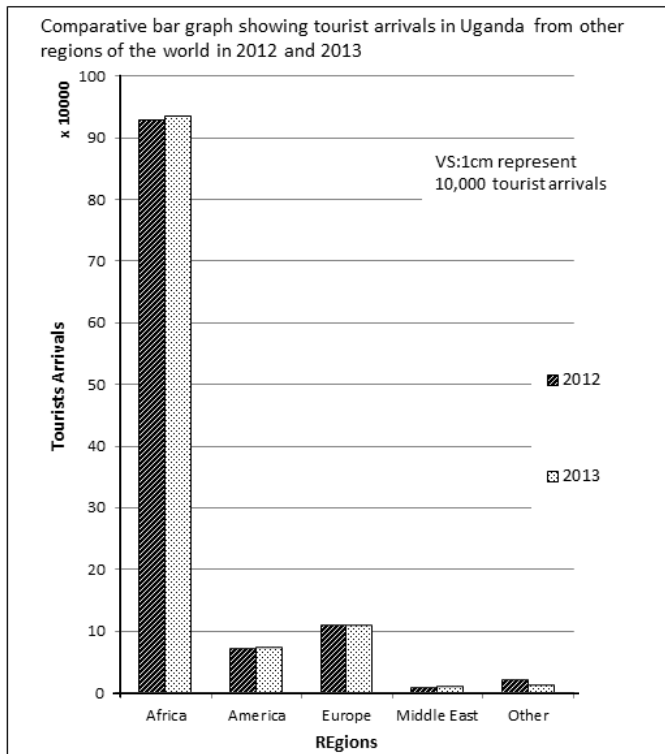
- Draw a comparative bar graph to represent the information in the table above. (13 marks)

Candidates are expected to draw a comparative bar graph to represent the information in the table

NB. Candidates may either use absolute values or convert them to percentage



Or



(b) Calculate the percentage change in tourists' arrivals from:

- (i) Africa (2marks)
- (ii) Europe (2marks) between 2012 and 2013

$$\text{Percentage change} = \frac{\text{New-old}}{\text{old}} \times 100$$

Region	Percentage change
(i) Africa	$= \frac{936,000 - 930,000}{930,000} \times 100 = \frac{6000}{930,000} \times 100 = 0.65\%$
(ii) Europe	$= \frac{109,000 - 108,000}{108,000} \times 100 = \frac{1000}{108,000} \times 100 = 0.93\%$

(c) Explain the problems facing the tourism sector in Uganda (03marks)

Candidates are expected to come up with problemes facing the tourism sector in Uganda as

- Existence of pests and diseases.
- Limited capital for investment in the tourist industry
- Migration of animals periodically where tourists come when they have moved to other places
- Remoteness of some areas of tourist importance e.g. Semiliki National Park

- Poorly developed transport routes e.g. in Kidepo National Park
- Competition with other East African countries for the same tourist
- Insecurity in some parts of Uganda/political instability
- Climatic change e.g. periodic flood in Kases, landslides in Mt. Elgon etc.
- Poor hotel accommodation facilities and services
- Pollution causing poor visibility of tourist sites
- Encroachment on gazetted areas by pastoralist and farmers
- Poaching of wildlife by hunters leading to depletion of some animals.
- Global economic slump/credit crunch
- Limited market/low levels of advertising
- Seasonality of tourists
- Limited skilled labour
- Language barrier for some tourists
- Unfavorable government policies etc.

NB. Points should be well explained and illustrated with names of a tourist attraction.

2. Study the table below showing the number of tourists to Murchison Fall National Park between 2006 and 2010 and answer the questions that follow

Year	Number of tourists
2006	26,256
2007	32,049
2008	35,316
2009	39,237
2010	53,460

Adapted: 2010 State of the Environment Report for Uganda p101.

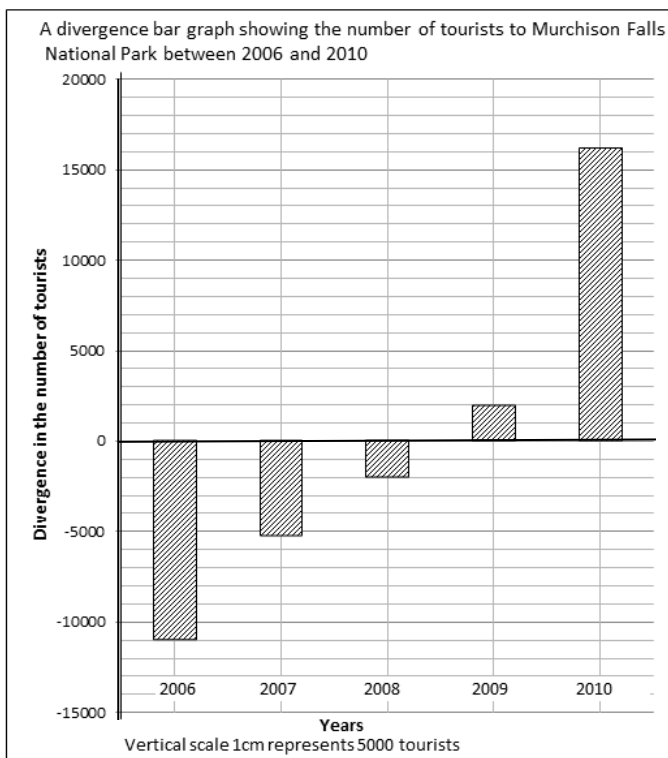
- (a) Draw a diverse bar graph to represent the information given in the table (10marks)

Candidates are expected to calculate mean first

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mean} &= \frac{\text{Total No. of tourist}}{\text{No. of years}} \\
 &= \frac{26,256 + 32,049 + 35,316 + 39,237 + 53,460}{5} \\
 &= \frac{186,318}{5} \\
 &= 37,264
 \end{aligned}$$

Candidates should then calculate the divergencies

Year	Divergencies
2006	$26,256 - 37,264 = -11,008$
2007	$32,049 - 37,264 = -5,215$
2008	$35,316 - 37,264 = -1,973$
2009	$39,237 - 37,264 = 1,973$
2010	$53,460 - 37,264 = 16,196$



Or Method 2

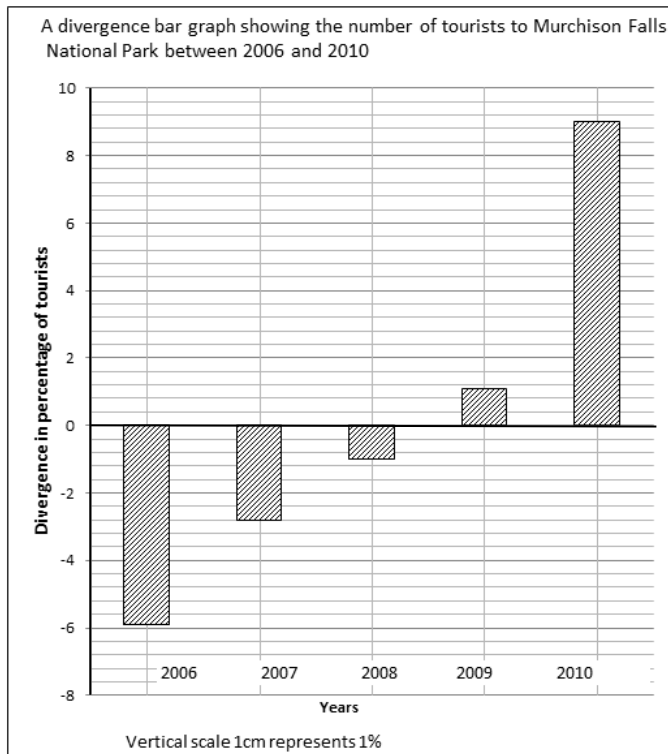
Converting values into percentages

$$\text{Total value} = 26,256 + 32,049 + 35,316 + 39,237 + 53,460 = 186,318$$

Year	Percentage value
2006	$\frac{26,256}{186,318} \times 100 = 14.1\%$
2007	$\frac{32,049}{186,318} \times 100 = 17.2\%$
2008	$\frac{35,316}{186,318} \times 100 = 19\%$
2009	$\frac{53,460}{186,318} \times 100 = 21.1\%$
2010	$\frac{26,256}{186,318} \times 100 = 29\%$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean} &= \frac{\text{Total No. of tourist}}{\text{No. of years}} \\ &= \frac{100}{5} \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

Year	Divergencies
2006	$14.1 - 20 = -5.9$
2007	$17.2 - 20 = -2.8$
2008	$19 - 20 = -1$
2009	$21.1 - 20 = 1.1$
2010	$29 - 20 = 9$



(b) Outline the disadvantages of using the statistical method in (a) above (05marks)

Candidates are expected to outline the disadvantages of the statistical method used

- it shows variation in values above or below the mean not the absolute values
- It is difficult to follow the trend because absolute values are not used
- Tedious
- It involves complicated calculations i.e. the mean and divergencies
- It is difficult to read or interpret since the horizontal scale is located far below the zero line
- It interrupts the scale of the dependent variable that is everything starts at zero line
- It is difficult to get the scale in case of large amplitude
- It's confined to the representation of only one item over a period of time
- Consumes a lot of space.

(c) Assess the contribution of the tourist industry to the development of Uganda (10marks)

Candidates are expected to give both the positive and negative contributions of the tourist industry in Uganda

Positive contributions

- Source of government revenue used to develop the country through taxation of tourism operators like hotels, restaurants, game parks, tour and travel companies etc. Such revenue is used to construct roads, railways, power stations, pay civil servants like the police, teachers, the army Salaries thus leading to development.

- Source of foreign exchange through custom entry fees, tourist expenditures on food, clothing, transport, entry fee to national parks and tourists resorts etc. Such currency is spent to develop the country by constructing roads, railways used for transportation of people and merchandise, to set up hospitals which give health care services so as to improve the people's standard of living.
- Creates employment to a variety of people e.g. Linguists tour guides, game rangers, waiters, tour and travel companies and their workers etc. These earn income to improve their standard of living by acquiring their social needs like better accommodation, health care, education for their children, feeding, clothing etc.
- Increases market for local products e.g. crafts, electronics, food stuffs etc. thereby stimulating the growth of the local economy through growth of industries which manufacture products and agriculture which produces agricultural food stuffs like dairy products, rice, potatoes, vegetables etc.
- Encourage conservation of tourist assets/ environment e.g. wild animals through gazettement of game reserves, game parks Marchison Game Park.
- Promotes economic diversification and diverts reliance on a few economic activities like mining, agriculture whose net output in terms of receipt may fluctuate. This provision of an alternative source of income is important for stabilization of the economy
- Tourism makes use of unproductive land such as North-Eastern Uganda thus bringing an income to marginal regions.
- Leads to development of urban centers like Kaabong near Kidepo National Park due to development of tourist hotels, restaurants, financial institution, night clubs and these provide better accommodation to people, improved social services like education, health care, security, clean water for domestic use, electricity leading to improvement of people's standard of living. Such towns include Alexandria in Egypt
- Results into acquisition of managerial and social skills such as administration, language, catering services to the workers and enabled them to start their own jobs like tour and travel companies, catering services leading to development of the country.
- Promotes international cooperation between Uganda and the countries of origin of Tourists.
- Encourages infrastructural development e.g. roads, railways which have been established to facilitate movement of tourists, merchandise as well as people in the country.
- It promotes development of the filming industry owing to the unique landscape scenery, drainage as well as the conserved wildlife.

Negative importance

- Promotes undesirable habits e.g. child sex, prostitution, lesbian and homosexuality, drug abuse which affect social and moral fundamentals of society.
- Encourages poaching to get pets such as monkeys, chimps, parrots and the valuable elephant ivory, leopard skin, lion teeth and skin for voodoo practices, controlled hunting where some animals like leopards and lions are legally killed after payment of some fees thus leading to killing and loss of wild animals which affects the Eco- system.

- May discourage or undermine development of other sectors like mining, agriculture etc.
 - Tourists are suspected of spreading some diseases like AIDS, syphilis and other forms of STDs. among people and perhaps transmit some diseases to animals in zoos and game parks.
 - An influx of tourists put pressure on Local resources like water; electricity, food stuffs, transport facilities leading to insufficient service delivery to the local population hence compromising their standard of living.
 - The flow of tourists is seasonal and this affects the tourism industry and associated service sectors like hotels, tour and travel agencies because they have to maintain the available idle resources like hotels, gardens, camping stations and pay the labour. This has led to over spending and limited receipts.
 - Lead to development of urban centres their associated evils such as congestion, pollution or poor hygiene, development of slums with their associated problems.
 - Some tourists are a National threat because some are spies who cause political havoc in the country, some are terrorists who kill people in large numbers and destroy properties like hotels for example the bombing of the USA embassies in Egypt was done by tourists.
 - Displacement of people and reducing land for other economic activities.
 - There is destruction of natural landscape through construction of sprawling hotels/ apartments etc.
 - Tourist may cause inflation in areas around tourist attraction sites.
 - Profit repatriation since most tourist facilities are owned by foreigners.
3. Study the table below showing total tourist arrivals in Uganda (2008 – 2013) and answer the questions that follows:

Year	Total Tourist Arrivals
2008	844,000
2009	807,000
2010	946,000
2011	1,151,000
2012	1,197,000
2013	1,207,000

Adapted: Ministry of Tourist, Wildlife and Antiquities Sector Statistical Abstract, 2014,p21

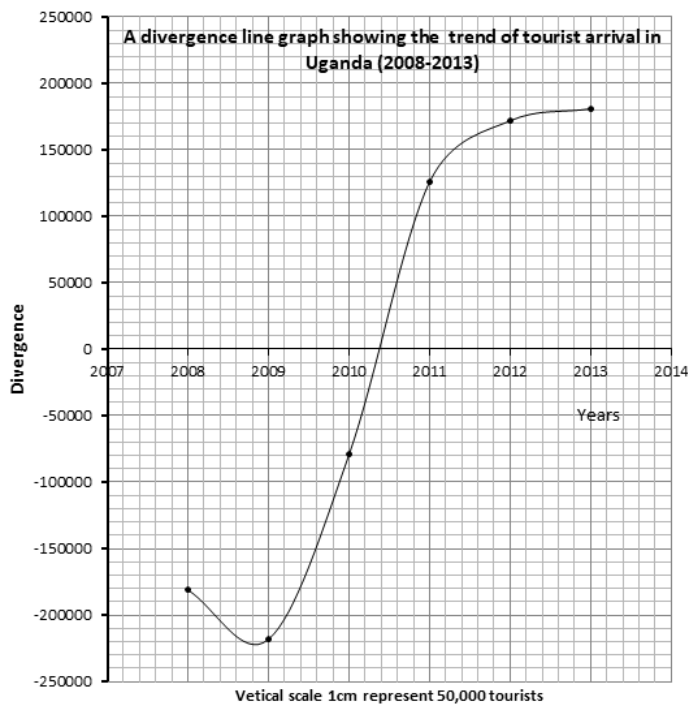
(a) Draw a divergence line graph to show the trend of tourist arrival in Uganda (10marks)

Candidates are expected to calculate the average of tourist arrivals as follows

$$\text{Average} = \frac{844,000+807,000+946,000+1,151,000+1,197,000+1,207,000}{6} = \frac{6,151,000}{6} = 1,025,166.7$$

Candidates should then calculate the divergencies as follows

Year	Divergencies
2008	$844,000 - 1,025,166.7 = -181,166.7$
2009	$807,000 - 1,025,166.7 = -218,166.7$
2010	$946,000 - 1,025,166.7 = -79,166.7$
2011	$1,151,000 - 1,025,166.7 = 125,833.3$
2012	$1,197,000 - 1,025,166.7 = 171,833.3$
2013	$1,206,000 - 1,025,166.7 = 180.833.3$



Or Method 2

Converting into percentages

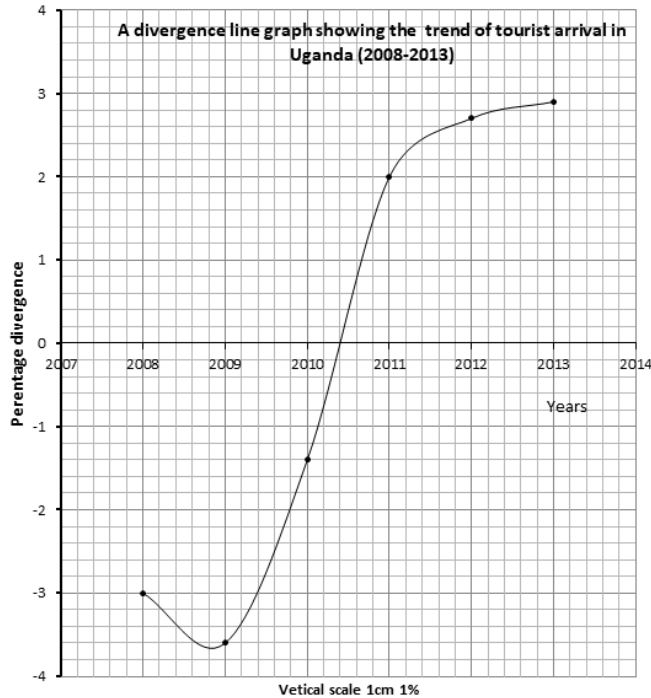
Year	Percentage
2008	$\frac{844,000}{6,151,000} \times 100\% = 13.7\%$
2009	$\frac{807,000}{6,151,000} \times 100\% = 13.1\%$
2010	$\frac{946,000}{6,151,000} \times 100\% = 15.3\%$
2011	$\frac{1,151,000}{6,151,000} \times 100\% = 18.7\%$
2012	$\frac{1,197,000}{6,151,000} \times 100\% = 19.4\%$
2013	$\frac{1,206,000}{6,151,000} \times 100\% = 19.6\%$

Candidates should calculate the average percentage

$$\text{Average percentage} = \frac{100}{6} = 16.6\%$$

Calculating the divergencies

Year	Divergencies
2008	$13.7 - 16.7 = -3.0$
2009	$13.1 - 16.7 = -3.6$
2010	$15.3 - 16.7 = -1.4$
2011	$18.7 - 16.7 = 2.0$
2012	$19.4 - 16.7 = 2.7$
2013	$19.6 - 16.7 = 2.9$



(b) Describe the trend of tourist arrival in Uganda between 2008 and 2013 (05marks)

Trend of tourist arrivals in Uganda

- There was a slight decline in tourists between 2008 and 2009 i.e. from 844,000 to 807,000 tourist arrivals.
- There was a steady rise in tourist arrivals between 2009 up to 2013 i.e. from 807,000 to 1,206,000 tourists.

(c) Account for the development of the tourist industry in Uganda (10marks)

Factors which have favored the development of tourist industry include

- Presence of Unique wildlife such Mountain Gorillas , elephants, zebra, lions and etc. in various National parks such as Queen Elizabeth National Park in Kasese.
- Presence various physical features such mountains, rivers, lakes and so on.
- Presence of historic sites like Mabere Caves in Fort Portal, and Kasubi tombs in Kampala.
- Presence of different cultures due to several tribes like Karamajong and various entertainments.
- Presence of different climatic regions such equatorial climate around L. Victoria,
- Presence improved road network such as in Western Uganda
- Improve communication networks including telephone and internet communication and so on
- Increase advertisement of tourist attraction on radios and internet by government and private tour and travel companies
- Presence of accommodation such as hotels, and lodges in and around tourist sites.

- Introduction hotel management and tourism course at the high institutions like at Makerere University.
- Good government policies of promoting tourism such as liberalization and privatization of economy that encourage foreign investors in tourism industry e.g. in The Murchison Falls Game Park.
- Relative stability that allow free movements around the country
- Presence commercial projects such as oil exploration in Buliisa

4. To what extent have human factors contributed to tourist industry in Uganda?

Candidates are expected to bring out the current status of the tourist industry in Uganda e.g.

- Wildlife is the main tourist attraction in Uganda
- Uganda was ranked as number one tourist destination in the world by lonely planet magazine which one of the leading travel magazine in the world.
- Over one million tourists visit Uganda every year
- 74% of the tourist who visit Uganda come from Africa, 13% come from Europe and 6% from America.
- National parks have increased from 4 to 10
- Bwindi National Park was ranked as Africa's number one birding sites.
- Tourism employs a sizeable number of Uganda's population (about 14% of total number of jobs) by 2023.
- Tourism contributes about 4%of GDP in 2023

Candidates are expected to draw a map of Uganda showing tourist attraction/sites with their names

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES



Candidates are expected to bring out human factors that have contributed to the development of the tourist industry in Uganda

- Improved transport and communication network such as roads to tourist sites
- Improved accommodation facilities such as hotels e.g. Sheraton, Mweya Safari Lodge etc
- Hospitality of many Ugandans who welcome the tourists.
- Availability of historical sites such as Nyeri rock paintings, Kasubi tombs, Sango bay etc.
- Cultural attractions where Uganda is endowed with diverse heritage and cultural treasures that attract tourists e.g. traditional dances and ways of dressing.

- Favorable government policy e.g. establishment of the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to protect wild life and promote tourism through gazetted National parks such as Semuliki National Parks.
- Development of skilled labour force especially from institution of higher learning e.g. B.A tourism from Makerere University.
- Improved advertising through television shows and internet.
- Liberalization and privatisation of the economy that attracted private and foreign investors.
- Organized tour packages by tour operators e.g. African Safaris, Volcano tours etc.
- Recent development e.g. oil discovery in Albert graben.
- Improved health facilities with modern private hospitals such as IHK, Nakasero Hospitals etc.
- Promotion of eco-tourism such as community walks, nature guided walks etc.
- Giving back 20% of the revenue generated by tourist attraction to surrounding areas by UWA.
- Increased research and education on the tourist attractions such as the climbing lions of Ishasha, Ngamba Chimpanzee Island, Ecological center at Mweya etc.

Candidates should bring out other factors that have led to the growth and development of the tourist industry in Uganda e.g.

- Abundance of wildlife i.e. fauna and flora; vegetation and wild animals such as lion and elephants
- Availability of a variety of physical features such as mountains, lakes, rivers and swamps
- Conducive climate such as warm and wet throughout the year
- Presence of the equator e.g. at Kayabwe, Kikorombo and equator island near Entebbe.

5. To what extent have physical factors influenced development of the tourist industry in Uganda? Candidates are expected to bring out the current status of the tourist industry in Uganda e.g.

- Wildlife is the main tourist attraction in Uganda
- Uganda was ranked as number one tourist destination in the world by Lonely Planet magazine which is one of the leading travel magazines in the world.
- Over one million tourists visit Uganda every year
- 74% of the tourists who visit Uganda come from Africa, 13% come from Europe and 6% from America.
- National parks have increased from 4 to 10
- Bwindi National Park was ranked as Africa's number one birding site.
- Tourism employs a sizeable number of Uganda's population (about 14% of total number of jobs) by 2023.
- Tourism contributes about 4% of GDP in 2023

Candidates are expected to draw a map of Uganda showing tourist attractions/sites with their names

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES



Candidates are expected to bring out physical factors that have contributed to the development of the tourist industry in Uganda

- Abundance of wildlife i.e. fauna and flora; nvegetation and wild animals such as lion and elephants
- Availability of avariety of physical features such as maountains, lakes, riversswamps
- Conducive climate such as warm and wet throughout the year
- Presence of the equator e.g. at Kayabwe, Kikorombo and equator island near Entebbe.

Candidates are expected to bring out other (human) factors that have contributed to the development of the tourist industry in Uganda

- Improved transport and communication network such as roads to tourist sites
- Improved accommodation facilities such as hotels e.g. Sheraton, Mweya Safari Lodge etc
- Hospitality of many Ugandans who welcome the tourists.
- Availability of historical sites such as Nyero rock paintings, Kasubi tombs, Sango bay etc.
- Cultural attractions where Uganda is endowed with diverse heritage and cultural treasures that attract tourists e.g. traditional dances and ways of dressing.
- Favorable government policy e.g. establishment of the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to protect wild life and promote tourism through gazetted National parks such as Semuliki National Parks.
- Development of skilled labour force especially from institution of higher learning e.g. B.A tourism from Makerere University.
- Improved advertising through television shows and internet.
- Liberalization and privatisation of the economy that attracted private and foreign investors.
- Organized tour packages by tour operators e.g. African Safaris, Volcano tours etc.
- Recent development e.g. oil discovery in Albert graben.
- Improved health facilities with modern private hospitals such as IHK, Nakasero Hospitals etc.
- Promotion of eco-tourism such as community walks, nature guided walks etc.
- Giving back 20% of the revenue generated by tourist attraction to surrounding areas by UWA.
- Increased research and education on the tourist attractions such as the climbing lions of Ishasha, Ngamba Chimpanzee Island, Ecological center at Mweya etc.

6. Account for the development of the tourist industry in Uganda (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to bring out the current status of the tourist industry in Uganda e.g.

- Wildlife is the main tourist attraction in Uganda
- Uganda was ranked as number one tourist destination in the world by Lonely Planet magazine which is one of the leading travel magazines in the world.
- Over one million tourists visit Uganda every year
- 74% of the tourists who visit Uganda come from Africa, 13% come from Europe and 6% from America.
- National parks have increased from 4 to 10
- Bwindi National Park was ranked as Africa's number one birding site.
- Tourism employs a sizeable number of Uganda's population (about 14% of total number of jobs) by 2023.
- Tourism contributes about 4% of GDP in 2023

Candidates are expected to draw a map of Uganda showing tourist attraction/sites with their names

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES



Candidates are expected to bring out factors that have contributed to the development of the tourist industry in Uganda

Physical factors

- Abundance of wildlife i.e. fauna and flora; nvegetation and wild animals such as lion and elephants
- Availability of avariety of physical features such as maountains, lakes, riversswamps

- Conducive climate such as warm and wet throughout the year
- Presence of the equator e.g. at Kayabwe, Kikorombo and equator island near Entebbe.

Human factors

- Improved transport and communication network such as roads to tourist sites
- Improved accommodation facilities such as hotels e.g. Sheraton, Mweya Safari Lodge etc
- Hospitality of many Ugandans who welcome the tourists.
- Availability of historical sites such as Nyero rock paintings, Kasubi tombs, Sango bay etc.
- Cultural attractions where Uganda is endowed with diverse heritage and cultural treasures that attract tourists e.g. traditional dances and ways of dressing.
- Favorable government policy e.g. establishment of the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to protect wild life and promote tourism through gazetted National parks such as Semuliki National Parks.
- Development of skilled labour force especially from institution of higher learning e.g. B.A tourism from Makerere University.
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