

**CONTRIBUTION OF MOUNTAIN GORILLAS TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN UGANDA
A CASE STUDY OF BWINDI IMPENETRABLE
FOREST NATIONAL PARK**

BY

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DECLARATION

I BUSHAARA SEDRACH, here by declare that the work contained in this dissertation entitled “contribution of mountain gorillas to the development of tourism in Uganda a case study of Bwindi impenetrable forest national park” with the exception of acknowledged references, ideas and concerns, this is my original work and it has never been submitted for the fulfillment of the requirements for the degree award or any other education qualification in any institution of learning

Signature..........Date.....

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APPROVAL

This dissertation entitled “contribution of mountain gorillas to the development of tourism in Uganda a case study of Bwindi impenetrable forest” is to satisfy that Bushaara Sedrach has been under my supervision and the proposal should be submitted to the school of business and management with my approval as supervisor

SUPERVISOR

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Signature..........date..........

DEDICATIONS

I dedicate this dissertation to my parents, Mr Nathan Kibanda and Mrs Rosemary Kenganzi, Aunt Harriet Kamugisha, Mr. Johns Kamugisha, my brother Kamoomo Meshach, Nakiza susan my sister and lastly my supervisor Dr Nuwe John Bosco

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Table showing number of respondents.....	23
Table 2: Table showing sex of respondents.....	24
Table3: Table showing the study findings on age of respondents.....	25
Table 4: Table showing the level of education of respondents.....	27
Table 5. Table showing gorilla groups and their numbers.....	29
Table 6: Table showing the statistics of tourist who visit the destination for the year 2010.....	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Pie chart showing the categories of respondents.....	24
Figure 2: Shows the sex of respondents.....	25
Figure 3: The study findings on the age group of respondents.....	26
Figure 4: The study finding on the level of education of respondents.....	27
Figure 5. A Pie chart showing no of gorillas in percentage.....	29
Figure 6: A graph showing the respondents view on the contributions of mountain Gorillas in the tourism industry of Uganda.....	32
Figure 7: A graph showing how people responded to the problems facing tourism Industry in Uganda.....	33

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the contribution of mountain gorillas to the development of tourism in Uganda, a case study of Bwindi Impenetrable forest national park. Objectives that guided the study included, to assess mountain gorilla conservation in Uganda, to assess the contribution of mountain gorillas in tourism industry, establish status of mountain gorillas in Bwindi impenetrable forest national park.

The study was both descriptive and analytical in nature where it based on primary and secondary data to establish the magnitude of the study, primary data was based on quantitative and qualitative data design, qualitative data design included, interviews, observation and focus groups discussion, quantitative data were gathered through questionnaires.

The study particularly established the major findings about the the contribution of mountain gorillas to the country a case study of Bwindi impenetrable forest national park were found to be,

They act as ambassadors to the country of Uganda as many people come to visit the destination.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

UNWTO:	United Nation World Tourism Organization
MTTI:	Ministry of Trade Tourism and Industry
NGO:	Non Governmental Organization
WTO:	World Tourism Organization
UWA:	Uganda Wild Life Authority
MGCF:	Mountain Gorilla Conservation Fund
UN:	United Nation
DFGI:	Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International
UGSTDP:	Uganda Sustainable Tourism Development Programme
CBT:	Community Based tourism
PSFU:	Private Sector Foundation of Uganda
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
ACS:	Association of Caribbean states
PAMSU	protected area management for sustainable use
VIP	Very important people

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration.....	i
Approval.....	ii
Dedication.....	iii
List of tables.....	iv
List of figures.....	v
Abstract.....	vi
Acknowledgement.....	vii
List of acronyms.....	vii
Table of contents	ix

CHAPTER ONE.....1

Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 problem statement	2
1.3 objectives of the study	3
1.3.1 General objectives	3
1.3.2 Specific objective	3
1.3.3 Research questions	3
1.4 scope of the study	4
1.5 Conceptional scope	4
1.6 clarifications of basic terms and concepts	4
1.7 significance of the study	5

CHAPTER TWO.....6

LITERATURE REVIEW.....6

2.0 Historical background of gorillas	6
2.1 Species of gorillas	6
2.2 Gorilla nutrition	8
2.3 Gorilla conservation in Uganda	9

2.3.1 How people are contributing to the conservation of mountain gorillas.....	9
2.3.2 Goals of conservation	10
2.4 Tourism growth in Uganda	11
2.4.1 Overall objective	11
2.4.2 Pro gramme purpose	11
2.4.3 Results	11
2.4.4 The pro gramme estimate august 2004-july2005	12
2.4.4.1 Summary	12
2.4.4.2 Context	13
2.5 Tourism destination	15
 CHAPTER THREE.....	 17
METHODOLOGY.....	17
3.0 Introduction	17
3.1 Research settings	17
3.2 Study design	17
3.2.1 Study population and sampling	17
3.2.2 Population	17
3.2.3 Sampling techniques	18
3.3 Methods of data collection.	18
3.3.1 Instruments	18
3.3.2 Reliability and validity of instruments.	19
3.3.3 Translation.	19
3.3.4 Sources of data.	19
3.3.5 Primary sources.	19
3.4 Secondary sources	19
3.4.1 Interview guides.	19
3.4.2 Data analysis.	20
3.4.3 Ethical consideration.	21
3.4.4 Expected research limitation.	21
3.5 Summary.	21

CHAPTER FOUR	22
4.0 Introduction	22
4.1 Research results	22
4.1.1 How to get there	22
4.1.2 World heritage site.....	23
4.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents.....	23
4.2.1 Table showing a number of respondents.....	23
4.2.2 Interpretation for the finding of level of respondents.....	23
4.2.3 Analysis on the study of categories of respondents.....	24
4.2.4 Analysis of findings of sex of respondents.....	24
4.2.5 Interpretation of findings on sex of respondents.....	25
4.2.6 Age of respondents.....	25
4.2.7 Interpretation for the findings of age of respondents.....	26
4.2.8 Analysis for the study findings on age of respondents.....	26
4.2.9 Level of education.....	26
4.2.9.1 Interpretation of finding of level of education of respondents.....	27
4.2.9.2 Analysis on the finding of level of education of respondents.....	27
4.3 Accommodation.....	28
4.3.1 Buhoma.....	28
4.3.2 Nkuringo/Rushaga.....	28
4.3.3 Ruhija.....	28
4.4 Gorilla grouping.....	28
4.4.1 Besides gorilla tracking, the park offers a wide range of recreation and adventurous activities including.....	29
4.5 contributions of mountain gorillas to the tourism industry of Uganda.....	29
4.5.1 Analysis on the people's view on the contributions of mountain gorillas.....	31
4.6 Problems facing the tourism industry in trying to conserve mountain Gorillas.....	31

4.6.1 Analysis on the respondents view on the problems facing tourism industry in trying to conserve mountain gorillas in Uganda	32
4.7 Approaches used by tourism industry to conserve mountain gorillas in Uganda.....	33
4.8 2010 statistics for Bwindi Impenetrable national park.....	34
4.8.1 Analysis on the number of tourists the visited Bwindi impenetrable national Park for the year 2010.....	34
4.9 Summary.....	34
CHAPTER FIVE	35
RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	35
5.0 Introduction	35
5.1 Analysis.....	35
5.2 Recommendations.....	36
5.3 Gorilla permits in Uganda	37
5.4 Gorilla trekking rules in Bwindi impenetrable National park	37
5.4.1 The way to the gorilla	37
5.4.2 When you are with a gorilla.....	38
5.4.3 General health rules.....	38
5.5 Gorilla permits guarantee	39
5.6 Professional drive and guides	39
5.7 Areas for further research	39
REFERENCES.....	40
APPENDICES.....	45
APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UWA OFFICIALS.....	45
APPENDIX 11: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.....	47
APPENDIX 111: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NGO'S.....	47
APPENDIX 1V: SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES	51
APPENDIX V: ESTAMATED BUDGET.....	52

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Uganda is a unique African country for its diversity of habitats. Within its boundaries are Tall Mountain, great lakes, and savannahs. For a country its size, Uganda has the greatest biodiversity of any African nation, including East African savannah and mid- and high-altitude rainforest species. Living in Uganda's Bwindi National Park is the world's largest population of the endangered Mountain Gorilla: about 300 gorillas living in 50 troops. About three troops live in the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park on the borders of Rwanda and Zaire.

1.1 Background of the study

Uganda is paradise of the primate tracker. Kibale Forest has the highest concentration of gorillas in East Africa. In Uganda you can find 13 different diurnal and 6 kinds of nocturnal Primates. They can be found in the various parks of Uganda along with fantastic wildlife viewing and birding opportunities. The vast amount of gorillas set Uganda apart from other East African Safari destinations such as Kenya and Tanzania since unlike those two countries you can find the greatest variety in one park.

These wonders of the world have survived centuries of human encroachment into their habit and range and decades of intense conflict and violence.

Mountain Gorillas play an essential role in contributing to the positive image of Uganda and act as ambassadors on the international scene by raising the profile of the country. At a different level, gorillas act as a fundamental engine for the national economy: tourism ranks at the first position in terms of foreign currency generating, and gorillas are and remain the main attraction that currently brings most international visitors to Uganda every year and we appreciate the revenues generated through gorilla tourism.

The whole economic sector, being manufactures industries or services, benefits from the positive image and framework generated by mountain gorillas. Many local businesses, small and big, can only thrive because of tourism and visitor frequentation. In a world dominated by competition, Uganda can offer a unique

and valuable attraction, and the whole country should remain mobilized to keep this remarkable biological and economic asset as untouched as possible for future generations.

Besides the revenues generated by primates tourism, Uganda has also relied on the international community for ensuring the long-term survival of gorillas, and over the years several international conservation organization and donors have made available substantial human and financial resources, and continue to do so. Despite turbulences in the region in the recent past, conservation partners have been active in the protection of this species and their habit. The government of Uganda through UWA Tourism and conservation has put conservation high on the agenda and thus has chosen to practice ecotourism that is conscious and based on environmental protection.

The mountain Gorillas share with the human being 98% of the genes and about a half of the world's total mountain gorilla's population live in Uganda. The MTTI (ministry of tourism trade and industry) Tourism and conservation and indeed the entire Ugandan community found it pertinent to extend the much cherished secular Uganda ability to conserve primates

.The gorilla conservation is aimed at ensuring the future of Uganda's mountain gorillas and this also provided an opportunity for all those who care about the mountain gorillas to contribute to this common effort.

1.2 Problem statement:

Uganda is a leading safari provider; it has over half of the world's Mountain Gorillas (350 of them). They are found in Bwindi Impenetrable national park and Mgahinga Gorilla Park

The contribution of mountain gorillas to the development of tourism in Uganda is not clear; there fore the study will have high contribution and other potential social economic benefits

The threats to the mountain gorillas' population are many and some include enrichment by the local community.

This is mainly eradicated by the renewed efforts of the national authorities, the local populations, the national conservation authorities of the three countries harboring mountain gorillas and the international NGO community through advocacy towards the protection of gorillas and their active role in conservation. Themes like 'Befriend a gorilla' has been introduced in Uganda and Every birth is a confirmation of a successful conservation and protection program, with the hope of one day removing the Mountain Gorilla off the endangered species list. Uganda is proud to be the country to have a variety of Gorillas and intends to use this for the successful conservation of primates in Uganda, raise awareness at a national and international level to protect the few remaining Mountain Gorilla, Secondly, to announce the success of Uganda's conservation efforts of the Mountain Gorilla Thirdly, to attract tourists to the Uganda's endangered species. Under the theme of "befriend a gorilla",

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

To access mountain gorilla conservation in Uganda

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- (i). To establish the status of mountain gorilla s in Bwindi impenetrable forest
- (ii) .To identify mountain gorilla conservation strategies in place
- (iii). To assess the contribution of mountain gorilla in tourism industry
- (iv) .To establish challenges involved in mountain gorilla conservation

1.3.3 Research questions

- (i). How many gorillas are in Bwindi impenetrable forest?
- (ii). what approaches are used by Tourism industry to conserve and manage primates?
- (iii) .What is the contributions of mountain gorilla in the tourism industry?

(iv).What challenges do tourism industry face in trying to conserve and manage primates?

1.4 The scope of the study

This will determine the coverage and boundaries within which the study will be conducted.

1.5 Conceptual scope

Conceptually the study will examine the contribution of gorillas to the growth of tourism. And also to encourage Governments, business, civil society groups and individuals to undertake various project to support conservation of gorillas by preserving their natural habitats while boosting at the same time, the livelihoods and income of local people and communities.

Time scope

The study will be carried out between May and July. This is to give time the researcher and the supervisor enough time to concentrate on the work and produce work that is up to the standards of the university. The study will focus on the performance tourism in Uganda within a period of Five years (2006-2011)

1.6 CLARIFICATIONS OF BASIC TERMS AND CONCEPTS

A number of important concepts that will be addressed in this study are hereby defined.

Tourism

A conceptual definition would include that recommended by Jafari (1977: 8), who states that tourism is a study of man away from his usual habitat, of the industry which responds to his needs, and of the impacts that both he and the industry have on the host socio-cultural, economic, and physical environments.

A Tourist

According to Keyser (2002: 17), tourists are defined as people who travel away from their normal place of residence and work.

Domestic tourist: According to WTO (1995), this is a domestic visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited

International tourist: The WTO (1995) defines an international tourist, as an international visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

Tourist destination or tourism destination

According to Medlik (1993: 148) it's a country, region, town or other area visited by tourists. Throughout the year their amenities serve their resident and working populations, but at some or all times of the year they also have temporary users (tourists).

Tourist development

Keyser (2002: 7) defines tourism development as a process that improves the livelihood and quality of life of people living at tourism destination.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Unlike the majority of other African countries, Uganda does not have enough mineral resources. Tourism provides the best alternatives for economic development. This is one of the few studies to investigate how primates will make Uganda tourist destiny in Africa and the world.

This study will be an instrument for guidance to those involved in the planning and execution of tourism development in Africa and in Uganda in particular. It will help them to identify problems and weaknesses affecting this industry. The study will provide suggestions to overcome the barriers which can hold back the development of tourism in a developing country. The results of this research will also increase the productiveness of the tourism industry and will form the basis for future researchers who will wish to pursue their research in the same field. Given the limited number of research studies on Uganda in this subject, the research results will be a valuable source of information on the tourism industry in Uganda

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Historical Background of Gorillas.

According Tim Knight "None of the three great apes is considered ancestral to modern man, *Homo sapiens*, but they remain the only other type of extant primate with which human beings share such close physical characteristics. From them we may learn much concerning the behaviours of our earliest primate prototypes, because behaviours, unlike bones, teeth, or tools, do not fossilize.

Several million years ago the chimpanzee and gorilla lines had already separated from one another and the orangutan line even earlier than that. Throughout the eighteenth century there remained a considerable amount of confusion in distinguishing between orangutans, chimpanzees, and gorillas. The orangutan was the first to be recognized as a distinct genus -- only because of its remote habitat in Asia. It was not until 1847, on the basis of a single skull from Gabon, that the gorilla was confirmed as a separate genus from the chimpanzee." (Fossey, 1983)

2.1 Subspecies of Gorillas

Just as there are separate subspecies among orangutan and chimpanzee, there are separate subspecies of gorilla, also with morphological variations related probably primarily to habitat.

The gorillas, previously considered a single species, were recently divided into two species and five subspecies. The eastern gorilla (*Gorilla beringei*) includes the mountain gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) of the Virunga Volcanoes area of Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, the yet unnamed, but distinct, population of Uganda's Bwindi (Impenetrable) Forest, and the eastern lowland gorilla (*Gorilla beringei graueri*). Western Africa is home to at least two additional taxa, the western lowland gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) and the Cross River gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*). The mountain, Bwindi and Cross River gorilla populations all number only in the hundreds and are considered critically

endangered. (Once and Future Primate Order, Conservation International, 5 April 2000)

In western Africa there remain approximately 94,000 western lowland gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) in the wild, but recent surveys indicate a decline of up to 56 percent across their range, ``due to poaching and disease. In areas hard hit by the Ebola virus, over 90 percent of great apes have been killed. It is this subspecies most frequently seen in captivity and mounted in museum collections. Some 1000 miles to the east within the Virunga Volcanoes of Zaire, Uganda, and Rwanda live the last surviving mountain gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla beringei*) see photo by Harcourt. The Virunga population were the subjects of Dian Fossey's field study. According to a recent census of mountain gorillas in the Virunga montane forests, led by the WWF-funded International Gorilla Conservation Program, about 380 mountain gorillas remain in the wild. This is a 17 percent increase in the population based on the count of 324 mountain gorillas more than a decade ago. The Bwindi gorilla population previously classified as mountain gorillas by some scientists numbers approximately 325 animals in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Uganda. No mountain gorillas live in captivity. Another recognized subspecies is known as Grauer's gorillas or the eastern lowland gorilla (*Gorilla beringei graueri*). An estimated population of 16,000 eastern lowland gorillas remain in the lowland and Albertine Rift montane forests of Democratic Republic of Congo, where they have been long-time victims of poaching in a historically war-torn area (WWF 2005). These figures are far higher than previously reported, both as a result of more sophisticated calculations on the basis of estimates of density, and of area of available habitat, and because of exciting new findings of gorillas in huge areas of west Africa where they were not previously suspected to be (Harcourt 1996). While the high numbers are good news, most live outside protected areas, and calculations of rate of forest disappearance in Africa indicate that numbers will crash in the next 150 years (Harcourt 1996).

2.2 Gorilla Nutrition

Mountain gorillas are primarily folivores (Harcourt & Fossey, 1977; Watts, 1984). Their diets consist primarily of foliage of herbs and vines, with leaves making up 68% of intake, stem 25%, pith 2.5%, epithelium from roots 1.4% and the remaining 4% from bark, roots, flowers and fruit. The western lowland gorilla apparently consumes more fruit (Tutin and Fernandez, 1993; Nkurunungi, J. B. et al. (2004) \; Robbins, M. M. & Sawyer, S. C. (2007) however, green plant material remains the majority of the diet. Calvert (1985) concluded that, of the plant species consumed by western lowland gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) in Cameroon, 23% of the species were vines, 38% herbs, 24% saplings, and 15% trees. Western lowland gorillas in Gabon consume slightly different proportions of food than do mountain gorillas, with leaves and stems accounting for twice the intake of fruit (Tutin and Fernandez, 1993). Tutin also reports that many fruits consumed overlap with that of common chimpanzees occupying the same range. Gorillas seem to shift their food intake according to seasonal variations and food availability (Tutin and Fernandez, 1993; Rothman, J. M. et al. (2006) found no evidence of animal matter being either consumed or found in the faces. The eastern lowland gorilla diet appears to be closer to that of the western lowland gorilla than that of the mountain gorilla, but little literature exists.

Free-ranging gorillas consume a wide variety of plant species, with 50 to 300 species reported Aveling, C. & Aveling, R. (1989) However, they are very selective, choosing only certain parts of the vegetation at certain times of the year Stanford, C. B. & Nkurunungi, J. B. (2003) As an example, only the base and tips of young leaves may be selected, although mature leaves are also eaten (Rogers et al., 1990). *Aframomum* seems to be an important genus to gorillas in all study locations. Even captive gorillas are selective feeders, with particular species and plant parts preferred by individuals and groups (San Diego Zoo, J. Ogden, unpublished data).

Gorillas generally select immature leaves over the mature ones, which usually contain less fiber

2.3 Gorilla Conservation in Uganda

Gorillas were considered worthy protection and the American Carl Akeley persuaded the Belgians to protect their Congolese and Rwandan Volcano slopes in the new Parc National des Albert, Africa's first national park in 1925. The Uganda slopes were declared a gorilla game sanctuary in 1931 but it was still not until 1960 that anyone bothered to observe gorillas sufficiently to appreciate their true nature

The Mountain Gorilla Conservation Fund (MGCF) has enabled gorilla safaris to Uganda to thrive because of devotion to the preservation and protection of the highly endangered Mountain Gorillas in Africa, their habitat, and working with the people around the National Parks. The Denver Gorilla Run is a charity fun run with a difference. Everyone who takes part wears a full gorilla costume - from feathery head to hairy toe and helps raise funds for the Mountain Gorilla Conservation Fund, the international charity working to save the world's last remaining mountain gorillas and keeping Dian Fossey's dream alive for the past 21 years.

The World Bank and the UN have recognized the initiative of the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) in the protection of the globally endangered mountain gorillas in Uganda. Uganda is leading gorilla safari provider the only country in which gorilla populations have been time after time on the rise and where the population is part of effective matter. Legislation that recognizes its habitats within a gazetted national system of protected areas. An excellent way to help protect the last remaining mountain gorillas is to adopt a gorilla. The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI) makes this possible with profits from adoptions directly going to support research on the mountain gorillas and the local communities living in the periphery of protected areas.

2.3.1 How people are contributing to the conservation of the mountain gorilla

The threats to the mountain gorilla population and its habitat are many. One of these threats is the possibility of disease transmission to the gorillas and reduces

behavioural disturbances to this fragile population; these gorilla rules have been developed.

By following these rules and through the purchase of a permit, people are contributing to the conservation of the mountain gorilla. The protected area authorities use the funds generated from the sale of this permit for the management of national parks and wild reserves. A percentage of the funds rose from the park entrance fees and community levy permits is shared with the local communities living adjacent to the parks to contribute to their development projects and to improve natural resource management in the region.

2.3.2 Goals of the conservation

The detection of the Mountain Gorillas took place in the Virunga Mountains, on October 17th, 1902, by Captain Robert von Beringe. In festivity of this event and to promote the preservation of the Mountain Gorillas, the Mountain Gorilla Conservation Fund (MGCF) is undertaking several projects to achieve the celebration of this event and to promote the preservation of the Mountain Gorillas, the Mountain Gorilla Conservation Fund (MGCF) is undertaking several projects to achieve the goal of saving these gorillas from extinction. The Current Projects section gives a brief description of eight of these projects. The "Preservation through Visualization" portion of this project promotes the number One task set before the MGCF

In 1987, only 248 Mountain Gorillas lived in the wild. Because of projects coordinated by the Mountain Gorilla Conservation Fund, there are now over 700 living in the wild. The Mountain Gorilla Conservation Fund is devoted to ensuring the future of the Mountain Gorillas of Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Otherwise gorilla tours and safaris would not be thriving .By providing a partnership of business, wildlife conservation, and community development, MGCF addresses the single biggest challenge facing preservation of these animals today; how do we help communities in developing

areas grow and prosper without destroying precious habitat or the Mountain Gorillas, who call it home.

2.4 Tourism growth in Uganda

Uganda sustainable tourism development programme , the programme is supported by the European development fund (EDF)

2.4.1 Overall objectives

The main objective of the programme is to contribute to the growth, development and diversification of the Ugandan economy through sustainable growth and development of the tourism sector which is an explicit government desire. A strengthened tourism sector will bring benefits to rural communities surrounding protected areas as well as the diverse community tourism initiatives already operating. Enhanced tourism revenue will also benefit the bio diversity conservation aims of the Government.

2.4.2 Programme Purpose

A central purpose of the project is to create additional sustainable economic and financial benefits to stakeholders in the tourism sector.

2.4.3 Results

To address the specific problems identified and to underpin the project purpose above, the following specific results are expected by the end of the project:

Uganda's image in the tourism market improved

Range and quality of tourist attractions and services improved

Effectiveness of public and private sector actors in the tourism sector increased

Involvement of local communities in tourism related activities increased

2.4.4 The programme estimate august 2004 - July 2005

2.4.4.1 Summary

Tourism to and within Uganda has not developed at the same pace as its neighbouring members of the East African Community. A Tourism Development Master Plan produced in 1992 has not been fully implemented but with a Privatization Programme developed in 1993 and subsequent discussions amongst stakeholders leading to the production of a Tourism Policy which was approved by Cabinet in 2003 and with donor support conditions have improved. The Uganda Sustainable Tourism Development Programme (UGSTDP) which commenced in April of 2003 has as its main objective "Tourism sector's contribution to growth development and diversification of the Ugandan economy increased" (Logical Framework) the project purpose, as defined in the development of the programme's Logical Framework is "Revenue earned and diversity of the tourism industry in Uganda increased".

With almost no marketing having been undertaken prior to the development of the UGSTDP work commenced on a series of research programmes designed to establish the position of Uganda in the main source markets. Having completed this work new marketing materials are to be designed for use in a selection of markets identified in a Marketing Strategy developed in the latter part of the previous work programme. This programme aims to continue the introduction of planned marketing activity with specific actions aimed at both trade and consumer elements in the marketplace.

Concurrent with research in the market place an investigation of the available tourism 'product' as offered by the Ugandan Tour Operators on the open market was undertaken. At the same time, Tourism Development Plans were being prepared at District level under the PAMSU programme. This programme aims to encourage and financially support the development of new products and improvement of existing products identified in the available plans.

A key element of Government's thinking is the development of Public/Private Sector Partnerships as part of economic development. The Tourism Industry's private sector actors are not yet professionally organized in sufficient strength to

adopt the role expected of them. This programme includes specific actions designed to encourage, assist and financially support the strengthening of the sector's representative bodies.

Legislation guiding the development of tourism to and within Uganda is being reviewed and this programme is working closely with PAMSU in an effort to have the legislation and subsequent regulations enacted and brought into force. Human Resources Development programmes have been hindered by the transfer of responsibility for all training to the Ministry of Education. A Curriculum Development Committee exists and this programme plans to work with that group in an effort to have a common curriculum introduced for all approved training institutes.

Community Based Tourism (CBT) programmes have been examined with a view to developing a strategy for further developments. This programme plans further action through cooperation with Private Sector interests, District Tourism Officials and UCOTA the existing umbrella body for CBT.

A steering committee under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry controls the programme.

2.4.4.2 Context

The implementation of the UGSTDP is fully integrated into the National Tourism Policy which shares the overall objective of Poverty Elevation.

The tourism sector in Uganda is underutilized, under capitalized and therefore underdeveloped compared with other similar destinations.

The private sector is currently not achieving sufficient turnover and therefore profits to allow for reinvestment and significant improvement in standards of service and operations or for that matter in marketing. At the same time due to poor overall performance of the sector there is little new investment. The public sector has been under funded with the result that little development was possible. This programme aims at supporting Government initiatives such as Public/Private Sector partnerships and the development of self regulating industry associations.

Within the planned activities the programme aims to undertake international and regional marketing programmes designed to increase revenue for the industry.

It also aims to support private sector associations in an effort to kick start the process of self regulation.

The programme aims to get an agreed curriculum ready to be placed in all training institutes. The programme aims to increase the involvement of communities in the CBT sub sector with the development of model operations and a longer term strategy. A lack of capacity in both the public and private sectors are the single most difficult challenge. At the same time the lack of capacity in the private sector cannot be ignored. If the overall Government policy of a private sector driven industry is to be achieved, continuing work will be required to achieve success.

The availability of support from the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda - PSFU (EU funded) will assist the developments on institutional strengthening planned for private sector associations. PAMSU (WB funds) interventions in the development of District Tourism Development Plans will significantly assist in the prioritization of product development initiatives to be supported. Similarly the PAMSU intervention in reviewing and re drafting of legislation and regulations will assist in the formulation of business plans for private sector players, the development of a strategic plan for the Uganda Tourist Board, and for the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry.

Under the same PAMSU intervention work on the planned Tourist Levy should produce a method of funding for future marketing efforts by the Public/Private Partnership.

The programme has produced a 10 Point Plan of Action for the implementation of the Tourism Policy. It has also developed a Marketing Strategy for Uganda as well as a series of research reports on the perception of Uganda from a consumer viewpoint in the US and the UK, from a travel trade viewpoint in the US, UK, the Netherlands, Germany and Italy. A stake holders survey was published expressing

the view from the stakeholders stand point. A report on air fares to Uganda was published as was a critical review of the existing 'Visit Uganda. web site.

2.5 Tourism Destination

Since the motive of the primate conservation in Uganda tourist destiny, here are the theoretical views of some scholars.

According to the Indian Ministry of Tourism (2006), a destination is a place of tourist interest with a group of tourist attractions located in the same village, town or city. Medlik (1993: 148) proposed that “a tourist destination can be defined as a country, region, town or other area visited by tourists. Throughout the year their amenities serve their resident and working populations, but at some or all times of the year they also have temporary users (tourists)”.

The Association of the Caribbean States (ACS, 2005) defined a tourism destination as where tourism is the predominant activity and the place has got sufficient tourism facilities. They continue stating the main areas of a destination profile which are; location, accessibility, accommodation facilities and restaurants, tourism facts, climate, geography, population, tourism features. The UNWTO (2006) notes: “a local tourism destination is a physical space in which a tourist spends at least one overnight. It includes tourism products such as support services and attractions and tourist resources with one day's return travel time. It has physical and administrative boundaries defining its management, and images and perceptions defining its market competitiveness. Local destinations incorporate various stakeholders often including a host community and can nest and network to form larger destinations”.

Destinations offer a broad range of products, experiences and services under the destination brand. A tourist destination is different from a tourist attraction. For example Cape Town can be a destination whereas the Victoria & Alfred

Waterfront is a tourist attraction. As said by Cooper et al; (1993: 102) the tourism destination is a crucial element of the tourism system and central to our understanding of its dynamics. A tourism destination is made up of many parts.

The destination is the primary location of supply, or focus of facilities and services (tourism products) that are created to cater for the needs of tourists; it consists of the following components: attractions, tourist facilities and services, infrastructure, transportation and hospitality (Keyser, 2002: 167-168). According to Edexcel Company (2005), travel and tourism categories of destinations are specified into six which are: coastal areas; tourist towns and cities; business and conference destinations; countryside areas; heritage and cultural destinations and purpose built destination.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introductions

This chapter describes the research setting in which the study will be carried out. It will also examine the methods used in the study. The study design, study population and sampling method, instrumentation and data collection will be described, and finally how data analysis will be carried out.

3.1 Research Settings

The research will be conducted in Bwindi Impenetrable forest, as the driving force of tourism in the whole country and the place of entrance of many tourists. The investigation itself will be carried out at the offices of UWA in Kampala Uganda

3.2 Study Design

A descriptive quantitative design based on questionnaires will be utilised in the study. This type of research attempts to answer questions about the current status of the subject or topic of the study and involves studying the preferences and practices of some groups of people (Gay & Airasan, 1999). The researcher aided by two assistants will submit structured questionnaires to informants to complete, the quantitative method will ease the perceptions of the targeted groups considering the large scale population.

3.2.1 Study population and sampling

3.2.2 Population

According to Mouton (1996: 132), a population is a collection of objects, events or individuals having some common characteristics that the researcher is interested in studying. According to Babbie and Mouton (2001: 100), the population for a study is that group (usually of people) about whom we want to draw conclusions. The study population will include

30 UWA officials, 60 local community personnel, and 10 Non governmental organisations (NGO'S) in Uganda

3.2.3 Sampling technique

Since it is difficult for a researcher to take the whole population for participation in the study, a sample will be drawn from the population. McNeilage, A. et al. (2006) have indicated that to ensure that the sample is as representative as possible, random sampling is the only available technique that should be used. For the purpose of this study the researcher will use stratified random sampling. Archabald, K. & Naughton-Treves, L. (2001) has indicated that in stratified random sampling, the researcher first divides the population into subpopulations (strata) on the basis of supplementary information. After dividing the population into strata, he or she draws a random sample from each subpopulation. Then the researcher can randomly select the sample within strata using simple or systematic sampling.

A cluster sampling method will be applied to select tourists and people employed in the tourism sector. As stated by Hamilton, A. et al. (2000) in the case of cluster sampling, we draw pre-existing, heterogeneous groups, called CLUSTERS, and all the members of the selected clusters (or simple random sample or a stratified random sample of them) are the eventual sample. The advantage of cluster sampling is that there are considerable savings in time and costs when compared to simple random sampling.

3.3 Methods of data collection

3.3.1 Instruments

Data collection will be consisted of self-managed questionnaires with closed ended questions and a number of open ended questions. The survey will comprise of a questionnaire for domestic and international tourists in Uganda, and a questionnaire for people employed in the tourism sector in Uganda

3.3.2 Reliability and validity of the instruments

A research instrument is pretty much anything that you use to get the data that you're going to analyse Sarmiento, E. E. et al. (1996). According to Archabald, K. & Naughton-Treves, L. (2001) reliability refers to the extent to which the obtained scores may be generalised to different measuring occasions, measurement. In relation Aveling, C. & Aveling, R. (1989) states that reliability refers to dependability or consistency of the measurements.

3.3.3 Translation

Since Uganda is a country where English and Luganda are official languages predominantly spoken in administrative levels. Prior to the survey, a professional translator will be engaged to translate the questionnaires from English into Luganda

3.3.4 Sources of data

Data will be obtained from Primary and secondary sources;

3.3.5 Primary sources

These will be the sources from where researcher will obtain results of the study by conducting interviews with respondents and using questionnaires to collect data from respondents. This is the data that will be analyzed, presented and discussed such that conclusion and recommendations can be drawn from them

3.4 Secondary sources

Textbooks and other related works of outstanding scholars will be used. Written data sources will include published and unpublished documents, agency reports, newspaper articles and internet sources to get more detailed information.

3.4.1 Interview guides

These will be used to collect data from the local people who may not be in position to read and write. This tool helped the research to get an in-depth understanding about the problem under study as face to face interview sessions

will be held with the respondents. This toll has been selected because it gives the researcher a chance to obtain information that can be used for quoting in the discussion of the findings.

This method encourages quick response and helps the researcher to save time while collecting data.

3.4.2 Data analysis

Data analysis in the quantitative paradigm entails that the analyst breaks data down into constituent parts to obtain answers to research questions (De Vos, Fouche et,al 2002: 223). This further needs interpretation of the analysed data so as to get meaning and answer to such a research question (De Vos, Fouche & Venter, 2002: 223). Babie et. (2001: 411) have indicated that there are many computer programmes today that serve specifically to analyse social science data. All primary data (questionnaires) from both group of respondents will be organised and coded before inclusion in excel format into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 14.0 version). “This software helps to summarize data, compile appropriate tables and graphs, examine relationships among variables and perform tests of statistical significance based on the research questions” (Babbie, et. al 2001: 583). The double data entry will be used to minimize errors and inaccuracy of results. This means that data from each respondent will be inserted twice in separate spreadsheets of the Microsoft Excel program before importing them into SPSS. The analysis for the open-ended questions will be done through content analysis, by grouping similar responses into categories and assigning names to items that seemed to be related.

Once all the necessary data will be obtained and evaluated the results will be interpreted and written up. The results will be illustrated in tables incorporating frequency distributions, proportions and the mean where necessary. Thus presenting results in a more meaningful and simplified manner.

3.4.3 Ethical considerations

The researcher should show the greatest level of discipline so as to give the university the best image by respecting the respondents and taking their responses confidentially so that they only serve purpose intended for.

3.4.4 Expected Research limitation

Lack of enough finances is one of expected problems as the transport costs and other expenses to run the research process may be high for the researcher.

Some responds may fail to get enough time to answer the questions.

Some responds may not give reliable data due to low level of sensitization among the people. Some responds may not be cooperative, as some may not return the questionnaires. This is because they will not be paid to answer them.

3.5 SUMMARY

The third chapter discussed the methodology used in the study It clarified the research setting, the study design and the entire process used to collect and to analyze the data. The next chapter will present the results of this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter sets out to give the findings of the research instrument used in the study. A detailed analysis, interpretation and discussion of the results obtained target population.

4.1 Research Results

Bwindi impenetrable forest reserve was gazetted in the year 1942 and later in 1992, it was upgraded to the Bwindi, impenetrable national park and 1994, local language (Lukiga). Bwindi actually means "impenetrable". This repeated warning apt, for Bwindi is all however impenetrable, 327 kms of targeted plant life dropped over a deep fissured landscape of steep, slippery valleys and high draughty ridges. However if the terrain is far from easy to manage, it's well worthy the effort. A trek through this is among Africa's most ancient rain forests, in search of the vulnerable mountain gorillas, rank among one of the world's premier wild life encounters.

4.1.1 How to get there

Bwindi can be reached from QENP in the north (2-3 hours), from Kabale to the south (1-2 hours), or from Kampala via Mbarara (6-8 hours). The roads meet at Butogota, 17km from the Buhoma entrance gate. 4x4 recommended during the rains. There are daily bus services leaving Kampala for Butogota via Rukungiri and Kihiihi. A matatu can be hired from Butogota to Buhoma the park entrance gate.

The Kabale – Ruhija- Buhoma segment on this route is 72 km on a murrum road branching off at Harutenga junction on the Kabale-Kisoro road.

Air transport: Travelers can fly from Entebbe or Kampala (Kajjansi airfield) to the modern tarmac airstrip at Kisoro. Visitors to Buhoma can also charter planes to the grass Kayonza or Savannah airstrips.

Bwindi is well served by three air fields at Kayonza and Kihiihi for the northern sector and Nyakabande in Kisoro for those going to track gorillas in the southern Sector (Nkuringo, Nshongi and Mishaya as well as Nyakagezi family in Mgahinga Gorilla National Park).

4.1.2 World Heritage Site

Owing to its outstanding unique beauty and scientific value, the whole of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was declared a Natural World Heritage Site in December 1994, under UNESCO's World Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Although Katendegere disintegrated, more groups have since come on board including Rushegura, Habinyanja, Bitukura, Kyaguriro, Nkuringo and Nshongi. More recently, Nshongi split into two giving birth to Mishaya family while Bitukura also split leading to Ndahura and Karamuzi led groups respectively.

4.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents

The study considered personal information that includes sex, marital status, level of education and age.

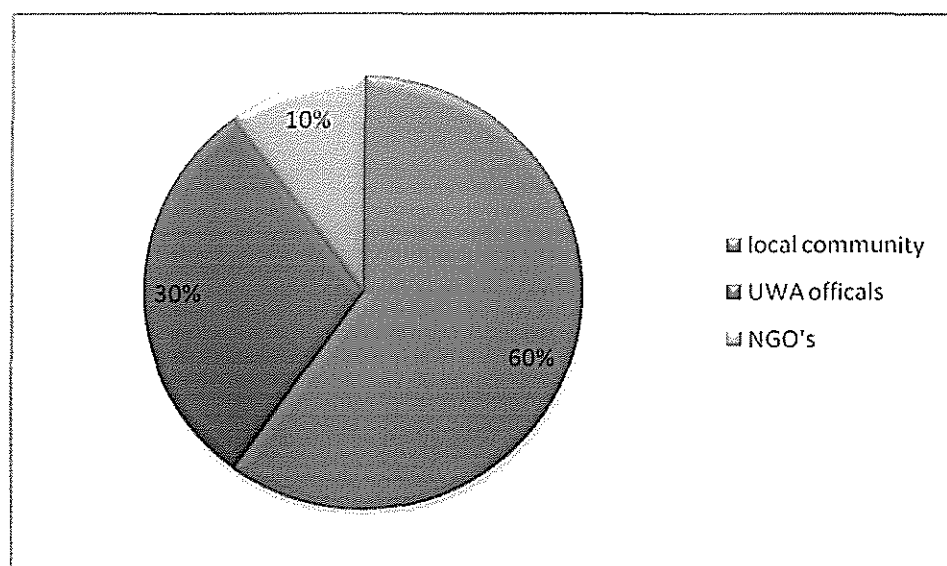
4.2.1 Table 1: showing o number of respondents

Respondents	Number of respondent	Percentage %
Local community	60	60
UWA officials	30	30
NGO's	10	10
Total	100	100%

4.2.2 Interpretation for the finding of categories of respondents

The table above reflects the number of Uganda resources foreign residents and foreign tourists who respondents to the interview. Out of the population of 100 respondents, 60 were local community (60%), 30 (30%) were UWA officials and 10 (10%) were NGO's. Similar questionnaire was administered to Uganda residents, foreign residents and foreign tourists.

Figure 1: A pie chart showing categories of respondents



4.2.3 Analysis of the study findings on the categories of respondents

The study employed a very high number of the local community due to several factors like time. Ugandan presidents were more willing to respond to the topic since they know much of Uganda and mountain gorilla conservation in Uganda.

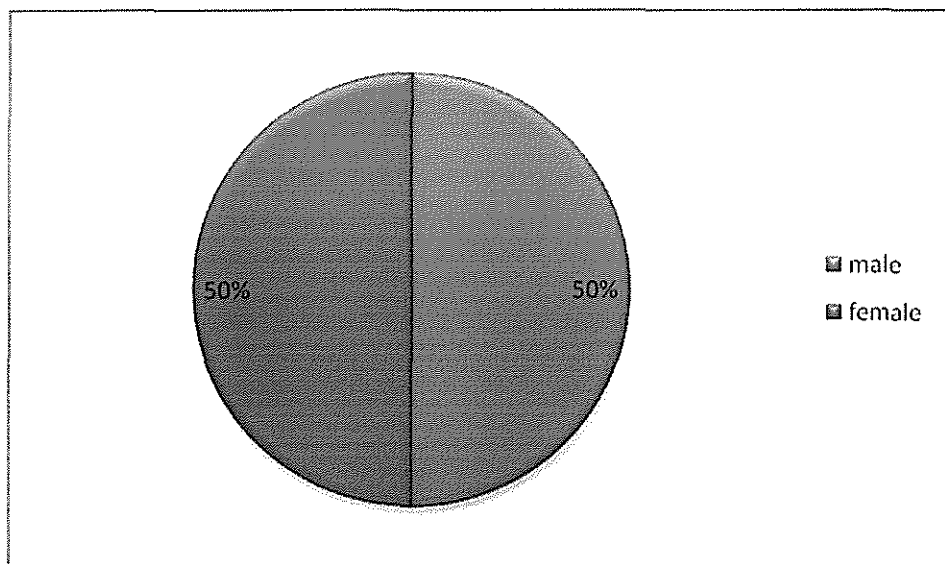
Table 2: sex of respondents

Gender of the respondents	Number of respondents	Percentage %
Male	50	50
Female	50	50
Total	100	100%

4.2.4 Analysis of finding on the sex of respondents

Out of 100 respondents, 50 (50%) were female; this information is presented in the figure below.

Figure 2 : shows the sex of respondents



4.2.5 Interpretation of findings on the sex of respondents

The study employed an even number of respondents on basis of sex in order to determine the suggestions on how mountain gorillas have contributed to the local people in Uganda. And also it shows that females are now equal to males.

4.2.6 Age of respondents

The study considered age from less than 20 years, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50 and above.

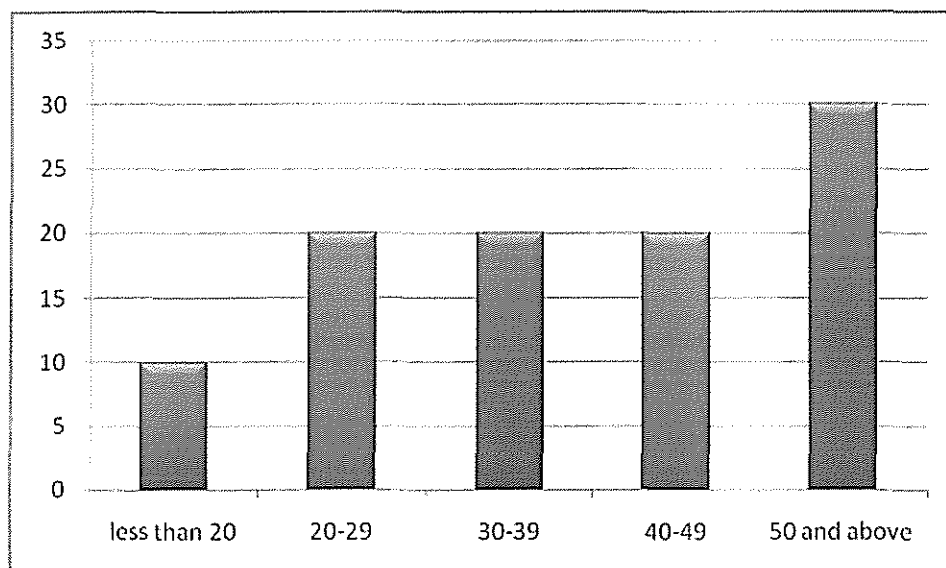
Table 3. Shows the study of finding on age respondents.

Age	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Less than 20	10	10
20-29	20	20
30-39	20	20
40-49	20	20
50above	30	30
Total	100	100%

4.2.7 Interpretation for the findings of age of respondents

Out of 100 respondents, less than 20 were 10 (10%), 20-29 were 20(20%), 30-39 were 20 (20%), 40-49 were also 20 (20%) and finally 50 and above were 30 (30%).

Figures 3: shows the study finding on the age of group of the respondents.



4.2.8 Analysis for the study of findings on the age of respondents

The age group was un even in order to get the collect research from the corresponding age groups. The less than 20 age group were few because they have a little information on the gorillas and from 20-49 were given 20 (20%) respectively. the biggest number were 50 and above making 30 (30%). These were many because they tend to know a lot in the tourism industry and how gorillas are considered in Uganda.

4.2.9 Level of education

The study considered primary, ordinary level, tertiary, diploma and degree.

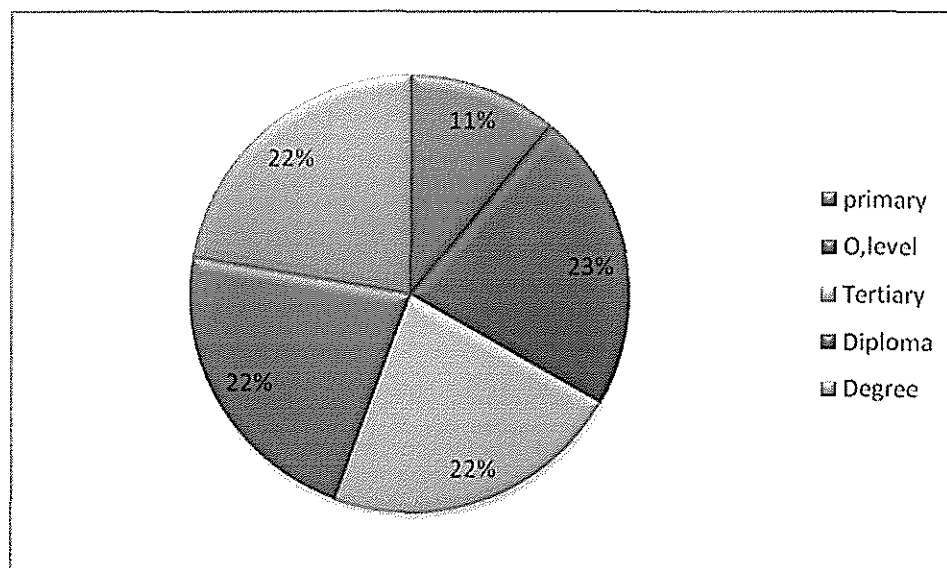
Table 4: Showing level of education of respondents

Level of education	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Primary	10	10
O,level	20	20
Tertiary	20	20
Diploma	25	25
Degree	25	25
Total	100	100%

4.2.9.1 Interpretation of finding of level of education of respondents

Out of 100 respondents 10 (10%) had primary level had 20(20%) ,tertiary had 20 (20%) , diploma making 25 (25%) and lastly degrees making 25(25%) respondents .

Figure 4 study finding on the respondents' level of education.



4.2.9.2 Analysis on the findings of the level of education of respondents

The majority of them were degree and Diplomas 25 (25%) respectively. They were employees that could assign authority and guide others; others were managers in the tourism industry. Those that have O,level certificate were rangers and the local community around the park .

4.3 Accommodations include

4.3.1 Buhoma

Two up-market tented camps, Buhoma Lodge and Gorilla Forest Camp, community-run budget rooms and camping facilities are available near the Buhoma entrance gate.

Medium range accommodation; Buhoma lodge, Silverback lodge, Lake Kitandara Camp, Engagi lodge, Gorilla Resort, Volcanoes Bwindi lodge, Scott Guest House and Gorilla Conservation Camp.

Budget accommodation: Buhoma Community Rest Camp, Bwidi View, Gorilla friends' lodge and Jungle view.

4.3.2 Nkuringo/Rushaga

Up market; Clouds Eco-Lodge.

Medium range accommodation; Wagtail and Gorilla Safari Lodge

Budget accommodation; Nkuringo gorilla Camp site

4.3.3 Ruhija

Medium range accommodation; Ruhija Gorilla Lodge and Trackers Traven

Budget accommodation; Ruhija Gorilla Friends Resort and a self catering ITFC

Guest House at Ruhija park office.

4.4 Gorilla groupings

Bwindi has 7 habituated gorilla groups that are tracked by tourists. Three of these (Habinyanja, Mubare & Rushegura) are tracked from Buhoma while other three i.e. Nkuringo, Mishaya and Nshongi are tracked from Nkuringo(Rushaga). Bitukura Group is tracked from Ruhija tourism area.. Note that other two new gorilla groups for tourism under habituation (Oruzogo - north and Kahunge - south) will soon be opened for tourism.

On gorilla groups and compositions, I suggest they avoid specifying number of gorillas in the groups due to population dynamics but include as follows;

The Mubare group ("M" group) opened for tourism in 1993

The Habinyanja group ("H" group) opened for tourism in 1998

The Rushegura group ("R" group) opened for tourism in 2002

The Nkuringo group ("N" group) opened for tourism in 2004

The Bitukura group (“B” group) opened for tourism in 2008

The Nshongi group (“S” group) opened for tourism in 2009

Mishaya Group is an off shoot from Nshongi Group (2010)

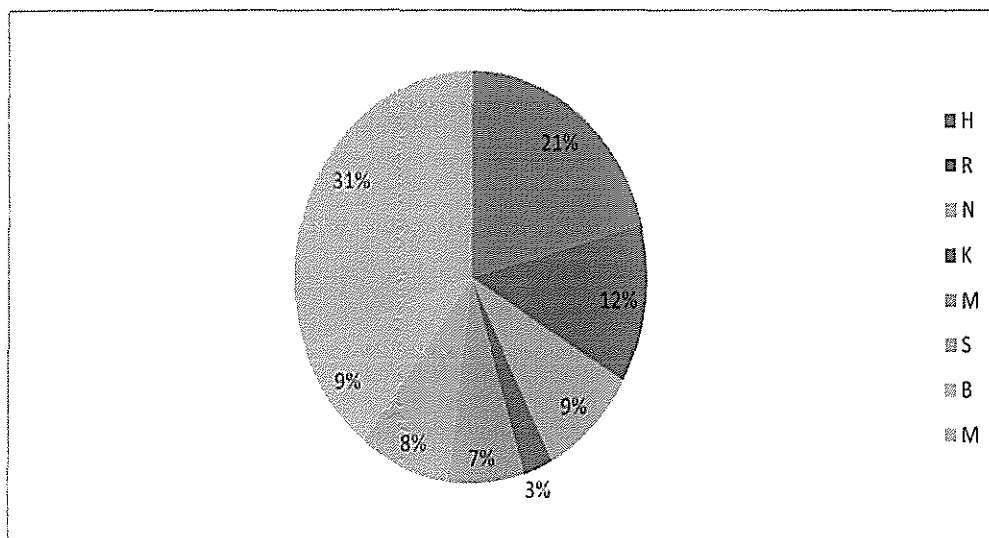
Kyaguriro Group is dedicated for Research opened (1999)

all groups combined makes almost 720 gorillas in Bwindi impenetrable national park

Table 5.The table showing gorilla groups and their numbers in Bwindi impenetrable forest national park

Groups	Names	No of gorillas
M	Mubare	220
H	Habinyanja	150
R	Rushegura	90
N	Nkuringo	65
K	Kyaguriro	20
M	Mishaya	50
N	Nshongi	60
B	Bitukura	65

Figure 5,Below is the pie chart showing the groups of gorillas in percentages



Groups keeps on increasing in number year by year because of the research carried out , these groups develop from other especially in different mating that happen for example the Mishaya

group developed from the Nshongi group

4.4.1 Besides gorilla tracking, the park offers a wide range of recreation and adventurous activities including:

Guided Nature Walks: One of the most popular nature walks winding through the impenetrable forest under the tranquil canopies is the trail to Munyaga waterfalls. Others focus on monkey viewing and birding.

Birding: Bwindi offers some of the finest montane forest birding in Africa, a key destination for any birder visiting Uganda. Offers 23 of Uganda's 24 Albertine Rift endemics including globally threatened species such as African Green Broadbill and Shelley's Crimson wing. Other birds include the Francolin, Cinnamon-chested Bee eaters, Green Tinker bird, Mountain and Yellow – streaked Green buls, Mountain Masked and Chestnut –throated Apalises, Red faced Woodland Warbler, White-browed Crombec, Ruwenzori Batis and White tailed fly catcher among others.

Batwa Cultural Experience: With experience Batwa guides, learn about the rich history of the former forest inhabitants, Batwa, who were largely hunter-gatherers and relied on the forest for medicine, food, shelter. The Batwa are also experienced artisans in wood carvings, basketry and traditional dance.

Bicycle Riding: Mountain bicycles are available for riding through well maintained trails to Ivi River and other exciting destinations while viewing the rich fauna and Flora

4.5 Contributions of mountain gorillas

The research conducted found out that Mountain Gorillas play an essential role in contributing to the positive image of Uganda and act as ambassadors on the international scene by raising the profile of the country. At a different level, gorillas act as a fundamental engine for the national economy: tourism ranks at the first position in terms of foreign currency generating, and gorillas are and remain the main attraction that currently brings more than 33,000 international visitors to Uganda every year and we appreciate the revenues generated through gorilla tourism.

Government earns foreign currency, as many of the tourists are foreigners. Uganda has enthusiastically received thousands of international visitors and appreciates the revenues generated through gorilla tourism. Aside from this, Uganda has also relied on the international community in ensuring the long term survival of the gorillas. Over the year several years, several

international conservation organizations and donors have made substantial human and financial resources available and continue to do so.

The research found out that mountain gorilla is and will continue to be the leading tourism attraction for the country and Tourism being the leading export industry in the country and Uganda was voted among the best tourism destinations in the world by Lonely Planet (2009), one of the world's leading travel guides.

Provide employment opportunities for nationals/citizens. Many people are employed as game wardens, managers, attendants in hotels, souvenir shops, safari and outfit shops, travel agents etc. The research also found out that Uganda tourism industry has over 252,000 people directly employed in tourism service, tourism's impact on Uganda's GDP is estimated at 3.5% in 2009.

It creates good social and political relations amongst the state hence this makes many areas luxuriant and attractive. Uganda has greatly improved its image abroad, being featured in positive publication and documentaries and winning international accolades for its efforts.

Gorillas are conserved and natural vegetation preserved and this in turn has led to conservation of soil and catchment area.

Areas around Bwindi impenetrable national park have developed other attractions, infrastructure well e.g. good roads, recreation facilities, hospitals, schools. e.t.c

Gorilla conservation indirectly benefits other sectors for example agriculture, fishing crafts.

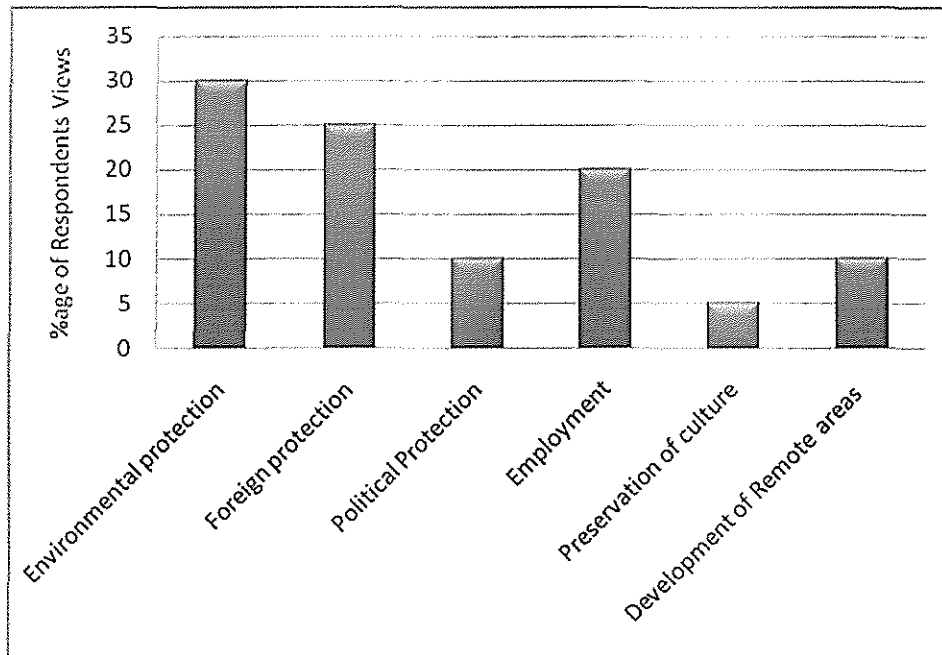
Gorilla conservation utilizes the unproductive agricultural land, which is sparsely populated.

Mountain gorillas have helped in the preservation of culture for example the cultural performance carried out around the park.

Good accommodations have developed in these areas with tourist attractions for example Buhoma, Nkuringo Ruhiji and others This has led to development of infrastructure in such areas and business as increased.

The government also benefits from the sales of licenses' to tour operators who are taxed hence increased revenue.

Figure 6. A graph showing the respondents views on the contributions of mountain gorillas in the tourism industry of Uganda.



Analysis on the people's view on the contribution of mountain gorillas

The respondents took environmental protection as the best among all contributions of mountain gorillas in the tourism industry of Uganda as shown in figure 5 above. The reason was that all the areas that have futures of tourism are being conserved by the government hence protecting the flora and fauna in the country.

4.6 Problems facing the tourism industry.

Poor infrastructure and communications from the major urban centers to the major

Tourist attractions like roads are in poor state and worse during the rainy season.

The railway is inefficient, slow and still operational in few areas. Air transport services are very few in Uganda and its quite expensive especially for the international tourist.

Political instability or insecurity, for example in Uganda, this affects the sector in the following ways, Scares away the animals in the reserves, There is destruction of the infrastructure e.g. roads, hotels, people run away from war torn areas.

Increased poaching, which has led to extinction of some birds and animals.

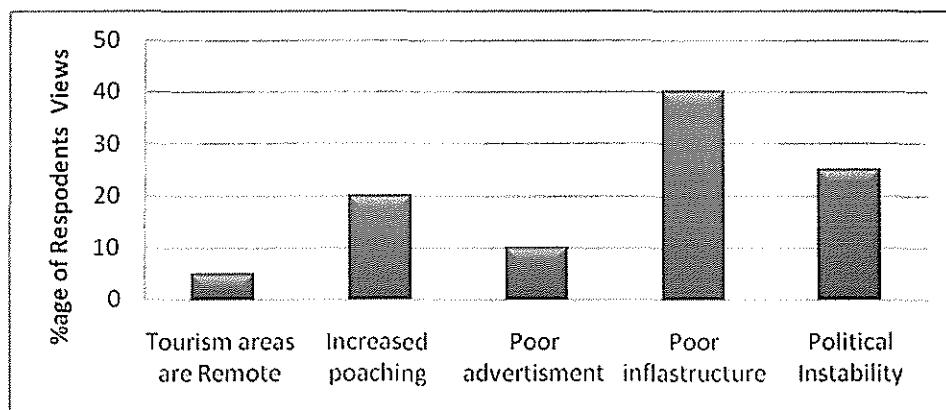
Many areas of tourist attraction are in remote areas, which hinder many tourists to visit them leading to loss of foreign exchange.

Poor advertisement of Uganda’s tourist attractions especially at international levels. Most of the tourists lack knowledge of what is in Uganda.

Political participation of Indigenous Peoples remains limited and their socioeconomic rights are ignored by the state and society.

Eviction from homelands has limited Uganda's Indigenous Peoples' access to food, medicine, and shelter. As a result, they are plagued by starvation, sickness and exposure. Many fear that Uganda's Indigenous Peoples will be decimated in the near future.

Figure 7. A graph showing how people responded to the problems facing tourism industry in Uganda.



4.6.1 Analysis on the respondents views on the problem facing tourism industry in trying to conserve mountain gorillas in Uganda.

The problem of poor infrastructure was given out as the common problem facing tourism in trying to conserve mountain gorillas in Uganda because many people thought that even if the roads are constructed the change of weather affect (rain fall).this breaks down the roads hence hindering tourism industry in the area, this was fallowed by political instability, increased poaching, poor advertisements and tourism areas are remote respectively.

4.7 Approaches used by Tourism industry to conserve mountain gorillas.

Through the sensitization generated by the Uganda wild life authority, many illegal activities such as poaching have been significantly reduced and we are now witnessing a growing numbers of former poachers being converted into partners for conservation.

Befriending outside countries in order to get loans and to sustain our tourism industry .this has helped in mountain gorilla conservation in Uganda.

Advertisements are carried out through the whole world the Uganda is among the few countries that are still holding the mountain gorillas in the whole world.

Improvement on the technology of the country. Where by Uganda has improved the technology skills through using Internet this has help advertise out side countries.

The neighboring communities have been provided with land to carry out cultivation so as to reduce the cases of encroachment.

Strict laws have been put in place to those found out carrying out poaching. however caught is to be put in courts of law and when he or she is found guilty has to be imprisoned

The government of Uganda has put up some projects to market our mountain gorillas such us “friend a gorilla”, this has helped conserve the mountain gorillas in Uganda.

4.8 2010 Statistics for Bwindi impenetrable national park

Table 6.The table showing the statistics of the people that visited Bwindi impenetrable forest national park for the year 2010

Types of tourists	No of tourists
Foreign non residents	13536
Foreign residents	77
Citizens	177
Local residents	0
Students	1108
V I P S	210
Transit Visitors	0
Research	0
Total	15108

4.8.1 Analysis on the number of tourists that visited Bwindi Impenetrable forest national park for the year 2010

The number of foreign non residents are higher than others that is 13536 tourists, this number has been high compared to years like 2009, this basically shows that tourism is currently glowing in Uganda

4.9 Summary

This chapter presented the findings of the study. Its focus has been on illustrating the analyzed data to determine how mountain gorilla conservation has contributed to development of tourism industry in Uganda.

CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

In this chapter there are summaries, conclusions and recommendations drawn from the findings of the study.

5.1 Analysis

To fulfill the Mandate, to conserve mountain gorillas, Uganda should organize concerts every year as a tool for local and international tourism conservation awareness campaign. For example, Since 2005, Rwanda's gorillas annual ceremonies "Kwita Izina" has been identified as means for implementing its strategic plan for the successful conservation of mountain gorillas in Rwanda. Prior to 2005, the names were given to gorillas for monitoring purposes, however with the introduction of international and domestic tourism strategy this use has become a considerably tool for creating awareness at national and international level for our mountain gorilla conservation and tourism promotion. This is again an aim to showcase Rwanda as a country with unique tourism opportunities for development and investment. International travel guides often refer to Rwanda as "the land of thousand hills", or "Africa's best kept secret. Therefore Uganda should take an example of Rwanda and adopt those events, this can be used as a tool for empowering the communities surrounding the national parks and to celebrate the success of Ugandan wildlife conservation as well as a conservationist forum.

Mountain gorilla conservation is now very important in the Ugandan calendar and it has touched the hearts of many at international level. Talking of international, the series of celebrations for the proclaimed international year of Gorilla, and to this occasion famous Uganda all stars, heightened the event with their suave voices. For example, Themes like be friend a gorilla

While UWA-Tourism and Conservation continues to enjoy success with the gorilla conservation, we will continue to strengthen that success by putting much effort in promoting tourism and conservation in Uganda.

In order to mountain gorilla and wildlife conservation in Uganda, some of the previous activities will be carried out in the next financial analyze so that they can used as a tool for conservation awareness and tourism promotion. The experience demonstrates the Tourism and Conservation's commitment to achieving a more secure future for Tourism and Conservation in Uganda.

5.2 Recommendations

Implementing a training and community resource development program

While they a training activities under way specific to certain areas, this is just part of the answer depending upon the location and their posting with in the national park , guides must be for different types of interactions and activities: from mountain search to rescue, to first is, security and safety, food handling and preparation and all aspects of customer care and confert, there is need for special training in gorilla handling top all guides who work with in the park .

Efficient communications is the only way that can combine thousands of conservationists, local communities, regional partners, celebrities, senior government officers and worldwide guest from different fields, all passionate about wildlife; it's the only way the private sector, government, and partners in tourism and conservation can get the way protect our endaged species (mountain gorillas).

As a means of raising awareness at the national and international level about the protection of the mountain gorillas and their habitat. UWA launched the "Ensure the Future of the international Tourists who selected Uganda as Destination" and calling upon all in a theme "working together to conserve our Wildlife in Uganda".

To encourage Governments, business, civil society groups and individuals to undertake various project to support conservation of gorillas by preserving their natural habitats while boosting at the same time, the livelihoods and income of local people and communities.

Showcase the hard work, dedication, donations, and sacrifice of many people around the world who have and are continuing to support and advocate for conservation of mountain gorillas.

Celebrate the success stories of conservation efforts to the preservation and protection of mountain gorillas.

Discuss and define the role and responsibilities of central government local communities,

5.3 Gorilla permits in Uganda

Uganda offer permits in both Uganda (Nkuringo, Ruhija, Rushaga, Buhoma and Mgahinga) and Rwanda (Parc National Des Volcano's). Due to demand, it is recommended that you book your permit well in advance. They advise you to book up to 3-5 months before your intended date of departure

5.4 Gorilla Trekking Rules in Bwindi impenetrable national park

5.4.1 The way to the gorillas

A maximum number of 8 visitors may visit a group (family) of habituated Gorillas in a day. This minimizes behavioral disturbances to the Gorillas and the risk of their exposure to human-borne diseases.

Always wash your hands before you head out to the Gorillas.

Do not leave rubbish in the park. Whatever you bring into the forest should be carried back with you.

You will be taken to where the guides left the Gorillas the day before. From there you will follow the Gorillas' trail to find them. Look out for the Gorillas nesting sites along the way.

When you approach the Gorillas, the guides will inform you when to get your cameras ready.

Please always keep your voices low. This will ensure that you will be able to observe the beautiful birds and other wildlife in the forest.

5.4.2 When you are with the gorillas

Keep a minimum distance of 7 meters (21 feet) from the Gorillas. (This reduces the risk transmitting diseases between humans and Gorillas.

Keep your voices low at all times. However, it is okay to ask the guide questions.

Do not eat or drink while you are near the Gorillas.

Sometimes the Gorillas charge. Follow the guide's example by crouching down slowly, and do not look at the Gorillas in the eyes. Wait for the gorilla to pass you by and do not attempt to run away (this will increase the risk of attack).

Flash photography is not permitted, when taking pictures, move slowly and carefully.

Do not touch the Gorillas. They are wild animals.

The maximum time visitors are allowed to spend with the Gorillas is one hour; however, if the Gorillas become agitated or nervous, the guide will end the visit early.

After the visit, keep your voices low until you are at least 200 meters away from the Gorillas.

5.4.3 General health rules

Remember Gorillas are very susceptible to human diseases. The following guidelines are to ensure that you minimize the risk your visit might pose to them.

Respect the limit imposed on the time that visitors are allowed with the Gorillas each day. This minimizes the risk of disease transmission and stress to the group.

If you are feeling ill, or have a contagious disease when you are already at the park, please volunteer to stay behind. An alternative visit will be arranged for you, or you will be refunded (as per the gorilla reservation guidelines).

If you feel the urge to cough or sneeze when you are near the Gorillas, please turn your head away and cover your nose and mouth in order to minimize the spread of bacteria or germs.

Always stay 7 meters (21 feet) away from the Gorillas. The further back you are, the more relaxed the group will be.

Do not leave any rubbish e.g. food wrappers in the park. Such items can harbor diseases or other contaminants.

If you need to go to the toilet while in the forest, please ask the guide, to dig you a hole. He will fill it when you have finished.

5.5 Gorilla permits guarantee

They can make special arrangements concerning buying gorilla permits. Permits are sold out months in advance and you don't want to disappoint your clients. At a small additional fee they can buy permits in advance to secure you of permits. If you don't use them by lack of bookings they will try to re-sell them. They use the additional fee to cover their loss when they can't re-sell the permits. This is the only honest and true way to give your clients a gorilla permit guarantee!!!

5.6 Professional divers and guides

They train our own diver/ guides and they send them to refreshment trainings from the Ugandan Wildlife Authority. They are proud of their team of driver/ guides and they think they are the best in Uganda!

5.7 Areas for further research

The research was not without limitations. With the resources and the time available, it was impossible to make a more detailed research and this limited research to only Bwindi impenetrable national park.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UWA OFFICIALS

Dear respondent

I am called BUSHARA SEDRACH a third year student at Kampala international university. I am carrying out a research study “on conservation of mountain gorilla in Uganda” you have been selected to participate in this study and there fore kindly requested to fill the questions below. The information given here will be solely for academic purposes and will be treated with auto most confidentiality.

Thanks for your valuable time.

Instructions

i) Be precise and concise

ii) Answer as instructed before each question

from question 1-4 please tick the appropriate answer of your choice against the box

1. Name of respondents

2. Gender (a) male ☐ (b) Female ☐

3. Age bracket

(a) Less than 20 ☐

(B).20-29 ☐

(C).30-39 ☐

(D).40-49 ☐

(E)50 Above ☐

Education bracket

Primary bracket ☐ Tertiary ☐

“O” Level ☐ Diploma ☐

Degree ☐

Other Specify

5a). what role do you play in UWA?

.....

b) Which department do you work with in an the organization (UWA)

.....

6. How many gorillas are in Bwindi impenetrable forest?

.....

7. What approaches are used by Tourism industry to conserve and manage
Gorillas in Bwindi Impenetrable Forest?

.....

.....

8. What are the contributions of mountain gorillas in the tourism industry?

.....

.....

9. What challenges does tourism industry face in trying to conserve and manage
Gorillas?

.....

10. What solutions can be put in place to combat the challenges faced by in gorilla
conservation process?

.....

.....

11.How has a Gorilla as an endaged species led to tourism growth in Uganda?

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Dear respondent

I am called BUSHARA SEDRACH a third year student at Kampala international university. I am carrying out a research study “on conservation of mountain gorilla in Uganda” you have been selected to participate in this study and there fore kindly requested to fill the questions below. The information given here will be solely for academic purposes and will be treated with auto most confidentiality.

Thanks for your valuable time.

Instructions

i) Be precise and concise

ii) Answer as instructed before each question

from question 1-4 please tick the appropriate answer of your choice against the box

1. Name of respondents

2. Gender (a) male ☐ (b) Female ☐

3. Age bracket

(a) Less than 20

(B).20-29 ☐

(C).30-39 ☐

(D).40-49 ☐

(E)50 Above ☐

4. Education bracket

Primary bracket ☐ Tertiary ☐

“O” Level ☐ Diploma ☐

Degree ☐

Others Specify

5. What is your occupation?

.....

6. What is the population of the people around the park?

.....

7. What are the main economic activities do people carry out around the park?

.....

.....

8(a) Do you still carry out poaching around the park? (Tick YES OR NO)

YES ☐ NO ☐

(b) If YES why do you still carry out poaching yet you know it is not allowed?

.....

.....

9. a) Are you aware of gorilla tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National park

.....

.....

b) How has the conservation of gorilla benefited you as the community around the park?

.....

10(a) What problems do you face while living near the park?

.....

(b) Do the government work on your problems? (Tick YES OR NO)

YES ☐ NO ☐

(c) If YES, What are solutions to your problems?

.....

11. What message can you give your fellow community around in order to conserve gorillas in Uganda?

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX 1II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGO)

Dear respondent

I am called BUSHARA SEDRACH a third year student at Kampala international university. I am carrying out a research study “on conservation of mountain gorilla in Uganda” you have been selected to participate in this study and there fore kindly requested to fill the questions below. The information given here will be solely for academic purposes and will be treated with auto most confidentiality.

Thanks for your valuable time.

Instructions

I). Be precise and concise

ii) Answer as instructed before each question

from question 1-4 please tick the appropriate answer of your choice against the box

1. Name of respondents

2. Gender (a) male ☐ (b) Female ☐

3. Age bracket

(a) Less than 20

(B).20-29 ☐

(C).30-39 ☐

(D).40-49 ☐

(E) 50 Above ☐

4. Education bracket

Primary bracket ☐ Tertiary ☐

“O” Level ☐ Diploma ☐

Degree ☐

Others Specify

5. What is your department in NGO?

.....

6. In your point of view, what do you think can be done to improve on tourism in Uganda?

.....

.....

7. What has the organization done to improve on the mountain gorilla conservation in Uganda?

.....

.....

8. How has the conservation of gorilla benefited you as a committee member of Non government Organization helped you?

.....

.....

9. How can you grade in terms of percentages the benefits of tourism in districts like kanungu in Uganda?

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX V: SCHEDULE ACTIVITIES

Activity	Duration.
Writing a proposal.	April- May 2011
Collection of data.	May - June 2011.
Analysis of the data.	June - August 2011
Typing and printing.	August 2011
Binding.	August 2011
Submitting dissertation.	September 2011

APPENDIX VI: ESTIMATED BUDGET

ITEMS	TIME	COST(EACH)	AMOUNT (UGX)
Transport and communication Transport	10days		250,000
TOTAL.			250,000
Stationary.	QTY		
Reams of paper.	3	8000	24000
Clip board	1	2000	2000
Flash diskette.	1	30000	30000
Pencils.	3	100	300
Pens.	10	300	3000
TOTAL.			59,000.
Typing, printing	25	500	12500
photocopying.	5	500	2500
Research	80	500	40000
proposal.			2000
Questionnaire.			4000
(Dissertation).	355pgs	50	17750
Binding proposal.			
(Dissertation).			
TOTAL			78,750.
OVERALL TOTAL.			387,750