

**THE ROLE OF HABITUATED WILDLIFE IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OF
UGANDA**

A CASE STUDY OF UGANDA WILDLIFE EDUCATION CENTER

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DECLARATION

I declare that this Dissertation is my personal work and that it has not been prior submitted in any university for the award of a degree.

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APPROVAL

This Dissertation has been submitted to me for supervision as the University supervisor.

Signature.....

Date.....

MR. WANYERA FRANCIS

DEDICATION

I do dedicate this Dissertation to my mother-Juliana, my brothers, sisters and friends

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I do acknowledge my mother;-Juliana, my brothers;-Moses, Frank, Innocent, Julius, my sister-Winnie, my friends like Geoffrey, Ruth, Ian, and Nelson among others.

I would also like to acknowledge my lecturers in the department of Tourism and hotel Management like Mr. Wanyera Francis who happened to be my supervisor, Mrs. Wabwire Juliet, Mr. Mugizi Francis, Mr. Okello Francis, Mr. Ddumba Arafat Yasser among other lecturers.

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DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Wildlife habituation is “the loss of an animal’s fear response to people arising from frequent non-con-sequential encounters.”

Conservation-sustainable use of natural resources, such as soils, water, plants, animals, and mineral. (Glock, J., Wertz, S., Meyer, M).

Ecotourism- refers to non-consumptive recreation activities that are closely linked to natural history and that may also be related to wildlife, such as bird watching, wildlife watching, nature photography, botanical study, and wildlife treks and safaris.

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ABSTRACT

The research topic was on the role of habituated wildlife in tourism development of Uganda. The case study of the research was Uganda Wildlife Education Center (UWLEC). The total percentage of the respondents was 60;- there were 10 Political leaders, 10 UWLEC officials, 10 tourists and 30 community members were involved in the study. The research involved both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods in which questionnaires and structured interview guides were used to get the data and data was collected edited, coded, and later tabulated and later analyzed in chapter four.

The researcher found out that there are many types of animals being habituated in Uganda and these included; chimpanzees, gorillas, elephants, and L'Hoest's Monkey were the major types of animals being habituated in Uganda.

The researcher also concludes that the on the economic benefits of habituated tourism in Uganda, it was revealed that; Greater diversification of economic activities, increased local employment, increased revenue, and increased income.

On the dangers of habituated wildlife, the researcher concludes that death of humans, poor sanitation, destruction of crops, spread of vector-borne diseases, and environmental degradation are the remarkable dangers of habituated wildlife in Uganda.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Wildlife includes all non-domesticated plants, animals, and other organisms. Domesticating wild plant and animal species for human benefit has occurred many times all over the planet, and has a major impact on the environment, both positive and negative (Tisdell Carl A. 1995).

Wildlife can be found in all ecosystems, Deserts, rain forests, plains, and other areas—including the most developed urban sites—all have distinct forms of wildlife. While the term in popular culture usually refers to animals that are untouched by human factors, most scientists agree that wildlife around the world is impacted by human activities.

Humans have historically tended to separate civilization from wildlife in a number of ways including the legal, social, and moral sense. This has been a reason for debate throughout recorded history. Religions have often declared certain animals to be sacred, and in modern times concern for the natural environment has provoked activists to protest the exploitation of wildlife for human benefit or entertainment. Literature has also made use of the traditional human separation from wildlife (Wight, Pike, 1993).

Habituation is an extremely simple form of learning, in which an animal, after a period of exposure to a stimulus, stops responding. The most interesting thing about habituation is that it can occur at different levels in the nervous system. Sensory systems may stop, after a while, sending signals to the brain in response to a continuously present or often-repeated stimulus (Cohen et al. 1997). Lack of continued response to strong odors is a common example of sensory habitation. Habituation to complex stimuli may occur at the level of the brain; the stimulus is still perceived, but the animal has simply "decided" to no longer pay attention (Rose and Rankin 2001).

Even odor habituation can take place centrally, in the brain. In rats Deshmukh and Bhalla (2003) hypothesized that cells in the hippocampus could time the intervals between odor inputs; frequent stimuli resulted, in their study, in a cessation of response at the level of the hippocampus.

Habituation is important in filtering the large amounts of information received from the surrounding environment. By habituating to less important signals, an animal can focus its attention on the most important features of its environment. A good example of this is species that rely on alarm calls to convey information about predators. In this case animals stop giving alarm calls when they become familiar with other species in their environment that turn out not to be predators. Habituation is an important component of "not crying wolf" when non-threatening animals come close.

In animal behavior studies in the field, investigators often rely on the study animals becoming habituated to the presence of the investigator. Jane Goodall's famous studies of chimpanzees, for example, depended on the chimpanzees learning to tolerate her presence. Werdenich *et al* (2003) and Van Krunkelsven *et al* (1999) give a contemporary perspective on habituation of study animals. This complex level of habituation is far different than learning to ignore an odor, but has a similar role in helping the animal to ignore irrelevant stimuli.

Tourism is Uganda's leading foreign exchange earner. However, while this has been so since 2002 and as there has been little coordination of this information amongst key stakeholders the reality needs to be stressed. Uganda registered 512,378 arrivals during 2004, representing 68% growth over the 304,656 recorded for 2003. This was the fastest year on year rate in the decade for which statistics are available. The growth was driven by heavy traffic from Kenya, which at 220,062 almost doubled the previous year's figure, followed by Tanzania with 67,885, up from the 30,407 that visited during 2003 and

Rwanda in the third position with 65,298 visitors, representing a 30% increase over 2003.

Nearly half of all Kenyan, Tanzanian and Rwandan visitors spent an average 2 bed nights in Uganda during the year. Holiday tourists grew 12 percent rising to 86,111 from last year's 76,531 although another 71,385 visitors gave visiting friends and relatives as the reason for their travel to Uganda. It can be deduced that overall leisure travel to Uganda totaled 157,496 if the two figures are combined. Growth in overall arrivals was also registered in visitors from the UK, US, Netherlands, German, Italy, India, Japan, China, Switzerland, Norway, Ireland and a number of non-traditional sources (Sekerciogll, C. H. 2002).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Uganda has earned a lot of foreign exchange from tourism which has been so much attributed to the development of habituated tourism in Uganda. Tourists have reached out to areas where there is habituation of wildlife like in the areas of Bwindi impenetrable forest where there is gorilla habituation. Many areas have indeed been reached by the tourists in that there has been great increase in the number of tourists in the country because of the role of habituation in tourism development in Uganda. The problem is that habituated areas do not seem to be attracting of many tourists as they should have been. The visitors are few since they are restricted and yet the goal is to earn more from tourist. So this study is to establish whether the numbers and revenue play any role in tourism development. Habituation of wildlife in Uganda has matched the rising need of tourist visit and this has however increased the habituation of wildlife.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The major objective of the study is to find out the role of habituated wildlife in tourism development of Uganda.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- 1) To find out the types of habituated wildlife in Uganda
- 2) To find out the economic benefit of wildlife habituation.
- 3) To examine the dangers of habituated wildlife in tourism development.

1.4 Research questions

- (i) What are the types of habituated wildlife in Uganda?
- (ii) What are the economic benefits of wildlife habituation?
- (iii) What are the dangers of wildlife habituation in the society?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The research had both contextual and geographical scope.

(a) Contextual Scope

The study covered the types of wildlife habituation in Uganda, the economic benefit of wildlife habituated tourism, dangers of wildlife habituation to the society.

(b) Geographical Scope (see shaded area)

The study covered Entebbe Wildlife Education Center which is found in the central district of Kampala-Uganda.

(c) The study took a period of two months.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study will find out the role of wildlife habituation in tourism development in Uganda.

The study will help the policy makers find the appropriate strategies of solving challenges associated with wildlife habituation and tourism development.

The local community in particular may use the findings of the study to enhance their rights as the study will highlight all the contemporary issues with regards to constitutional right regarding wildlife habituation and the rights to live in a peaceful, political, economic and social environment.

The study will help to find out the attitude of the community towards wildlife habituation.

The research will help policy makers come up with appropriate policies of solving dangers imposed by wildlife habituation.

1.7 Limitations of the study

Unwillingness of the respondents to effectively respond to the questions was one of the most notable problems that the researcher faced while conducting the research.

Financial constraints was also problem that occurred during the process of conducting the research. Transport costs were so high to be met by the researcher and this fully contributed to the delay of the research because it became so hard for the researcher to continue with the tight budget.

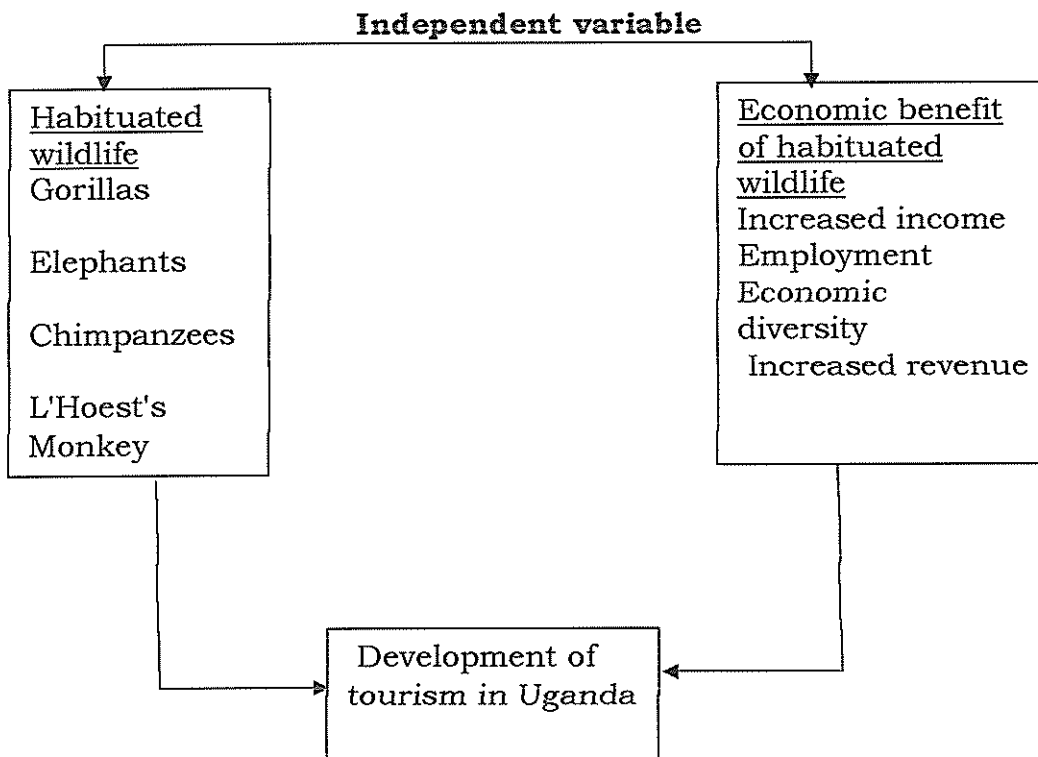
Hostility among some respondents was also another limitation of the study in the sense that the researcher found that there are hostile respondents who in the long run turned down the request of the researcher to answer the questions. Many of such respondents walked away in spite of the fact that the researcher tried to plead for their attention.

Shyness of the respondents was also another limitation of the study.

The researcher was affected by the prevailing weather conditions i.e. the rain. It is true that the research was conducted during rainy season and it became so hard for the researcher to find the respondents.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter dealt with the literature review; literature with an aim of identifying a problem of concern eventual number of duplication of early research work is done. Apart from going through other related work. It also involved critically going through other services of materials that are related with the research topic.

McNay (2002) defines habituation as “the loss of an animal’s fear response to people arising from frequent non-con-sequential encounters.” Almost all of the wild animals that have shown aggression towards humans have lost their wildness by being repeatedly exposed to humans and losing their fear as a consequence (Linnell *et al.* 2002, McNay 2002, Carnes and Van Ballenberghe personal communication).

Habituation is, therefore, a process involving a reduction in response over time as individuals learn that there are neither adverse nor beneficial consequences to occurrence of the stimulus.

2.2 Origin of wildlife habituation

Poaching significantly reduced the population of *Loxodonta* in certain regions during the 20th century. An example of this poaching pressure is in the eastern region of Chad—elephant herds there were substantial as recently as 1970, with an estimated population of 400,000; however, by 2006 the number had dwindled to about 10,000. The African elephant nominally has governmental protection, but poaching is still a serious issue.

Human encroachment into or adjacent to natural areas where bush elephants occur has led to recent research into methods of safely driving groups of elephants away from humans, including the discovery that playback of the recorded sounds of angry honey bees are remarkably effective at prompting elephants to flee an area. Some elephant communities have grown so large, in Africa, that some communities have resorted to culling large amounts to help sustain the ecosystem.

In the period of the 1970s and 1980s characterized by a lot of civil wars in the East African Region, these amazing apes and other primates were hunted down for game meat which factor contributed to the gorillas being almost extinct in their natural habitats in Uganda, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo Though a promising increase in number to about 720 is promising of which, Uganda has over half of the now remaining rare gorillas.

A census carried out in the dense Bwindi Impenetrable Forest in 2006 established a remarkable increase in the gorilla groups to 30 from the 28 that existed in 1997 of which the number of gorillas in each group varied from 3 to 28 individuals, though a diversity of conservation groups identified a total of about 11 solitary males who have not yet found families. Wildlife habituation in Uganda Wildlife Education centre was began in 1952 with a number of wild animals being kept like elephants, gorillas, monkeys and other few animals.

2.3 Economic benefit of wildlife habituation

2.3.1 Wildlife as a valuable asset

Wildlife is a valuable asset for many localities: large numbers of people regularly pay significant amounts of money in order to view particular species of animals, and nature in general. One study has estimated that 20 % – 40 % of all international tourists have an interest in some form of wildlife watching—ranging from enjoying casual observation of wildlife, to taking short wildlife

In East Africa, wildlife watching is one of the attractions for international tourists, and the basis for the majority of their national income from tourism: in 2000, Kenya received 943,000 international arrivals which generated international tourism receipts of USD 304 million. For Tanzania the figures were 459,000 arrivals and tourism receipts of USD 739 million, and for Uganda, 151,000 arrivals and receipts of USD 149 million. In total the region received over one and a half million international arrivals and generated more than USD 1 billion in foreign exchange receipts from tourism¹⁴, much of it based on wildlife habituation. Wildlife habituation tourism generates income in several ways.

These include payments – such as for entrance and permit fees – made by tourists to visit wildlife watching sites, and to the guides, drivers and other staff who may accompany them. In addition, tourists pay for accommodation and other services in order to travel to wildlife habituation sites. At a national or regional level, the fact that tourists make visits for wildlife watching also creates opportunities to interest them in other tourism activities, perhaps to visit other areas of the country to watch different species of wildlife, or to see additional aspects such as a country's heritage and culture. By providing additional opportunities for tourism, tourists can be encouraged to stay longer and spend more money in a country, having initially been attracted to visit in order to view some of its wildlife.

2.3.2 Development of other sectors

The economic effects of wild life habituation also stimulate other sectors of economy, both through the demand from the tourism sector for products and services from other local sectors – for example, from local agricultural producers – and by increasing household incomes, which are then re-spent on local products and services. As a result, relatively low levels of tourism can provide a significantly greater stimulus for local economic development. At national level, tourism plays a major role in the economies of a growing

number of developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, and in many of these, tourism based on wildlife habituation and nature is significant. For example, tourism ranked as one of the top three export sectors for more than three-quarters of all developing countries in 2000, and was the principle export in a third of these countries.

Overall, income from wildlife habituation tourism can enter a country's economy at a number of different points. A simplified model of the monetary flows associated with tourism and protected areas, which are important centers for wildlife habituation, shows how tourist dollars enter the economy through payments made by tourists to tourism-related businesses and to the protected areas (or wildlife habituation sites) that they visit, and through taxes levied at national or local level. In some cases, the actual flows may mostly be to tourism businesses and national or local government, but these flows depend on the presence of wildlife and natural environments that are in good condition.

As a part of these flows, it is important that protected areas and wildlife habituation sites are properly funded for effective wildlife conservation and tourism management, and that associated local communities also receive support for their development. These funds may be obtained directly by charging tourists for wildlife viewing, and where the local community has access to employment in tourism, or is able to establish successful tourism enterprises. In other cases – for example, in places where it is not practical to charge tourists for wildlife habituation – it may be necessary to use other mechanisms to ensure that sufficient funds are made available for conservation and wildlife management, and for local community development. To balance this out, a system has been developed in which sites with low tourism potential provide products for sale at those with greater tourism potential, and the revenues from sales of these products are returned to the sites that produced them.

2.3.3 Increase in earnings

Tourism earnings were over US\$ 200 million in 2003/04, making the industry Uganda's leading foreign exchange earner (excluding remittances from overseas). Improved earnings from the sector have been driven by significant increases in the number of tourists arriving in Uganda. Tourism earnings were over US\$ 200 million in 2003/04, making the industry Uganda's leading foreign exchange earner (excluding remittances from overseas). Improved earnings from the sector have been driven by significant increases in the number of tourists arriving in Uganda.

Comparison between tourism earning and other sectors

Goods/services	2002/03	2003/04
Tourism	172	201
Fish and fish products	111	118
Coffee	105	114
Transportation	94	47
Cotton	17	43
Tea	29	38
Tobacco	40	36
Flowers	17	27
Financial service	8	23
Maize	8	19

Source: Bank of Uganda

2.4 Dangers of Wildlife Habituation

Wildlife habituation near urban centers can disrupt natural ecological processes, destroy habitat, and threaten public safety. Consequently, management of habituated animals is typically invasive and often includes translocation of these animals to remote areas and sometimes even their destruction. Techniques to prevent or reverse habituation and other forms of in situ management are necessary to balance ecological and social requirements, but they have received very little experimental attention to date.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter included the methodology of the study. It entails research design, geographical location/area and population, sampling design, data collection methods and instruments, data analysis and processing and the limitations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

The research used descriptive and analytical research design. These are selected because they are effective ways of research presentation. It was survey-based on quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

3.3 Area and Population of Study

The research was conducted in one area that is Entebbe Wildlife Education center. Entebbe Wildlife education center has an approximate population of 180 people. The most spoken languages are: Luganda, English and Swahili. The respondents consisted of local population especially adults, opinion leaders. The area has been basically chosen because the researcher is familiar with the area and is able to speak; luganda, and English which are the most dominant languages and UWEC members were 30 in number.

3.4 Sample Frame work

The researcher used purposive sampling technique since it ensures that the only predetermined and chosen respondents are approached, hence getting relevant, correct and adequate information.

However, through this sampling technique is chosen, it has a weakness that inadequate information can sometimes be given because the selected respondents may be less informed on the topic of research.

3.4.1 Sample size

The Sample size of 60 respondents was chosen and this was arrived at as:

Table 1: Sample category

Categories	Numbers of respondents
Political leaders	10
Tourists	10
UWLEC officials	10
Community Members	30
Total	60

3.4.2 Sample technique

Random sample technique in which the size of the respondents is predetermined before the research is conducted without bias. A sample size of 80 respondents was arrived at and 60 were randomly selected from the sheets of paper spread. This is when using stratified random sampling. After that systematic random sampling is used this later gives the actual sample size. Quantitative data collection was then be used which involved editing, encoding, and later tabulation of the collected material.

3.4.3 Sample procedure

Stratified random sampling was employed to determine respondents from different categories of respondents were got. This sampling data collection instrument was pre-tested in which the researcher has to first pre-test and find out whether the sampling technique is efficient or not. The determined respondents were consulted and prior information was given to them seeking their consent before they are fully involved in the research.

Purposive sampling was carried out to Uganda Wildlife Authority and 10 (ten) technical team was then involved in the study.

3.4.4 Ethical procedure

Before going to the field, I began with getting authorization letter from the Dean of faculty of business and management then take it to the respondents and this enabled the researcher attain adequate information from the respondents. During the process of data collection, confirmation was given to the respondents in that the researcher assured the respondents that the reason for the research was for only academic purpose and that no information was given out outside.

3.5 Methods

3.5.1 Instruments

The following data collection instruments were used:

(i) Questionnaire

This was designed in line with the topic, objectives and hypothesis. They included both open and closed-ended questions. This instrument has been selected because it is efficient and convenient in a way that the respondent is given time to consult the documents before answering the questions. It is also because the respondent can give unbiased answers since she/he is given to write whatever she/he would like to write which would otherwise be hard for the respondent to write if the researcher is present.

(ii) Focus Group Discussions

The instrument is being chosen because it is a good and the data collected can easily be edited since the researcher will have heard when the respondent is communicating (answering) the question. The researcher here is saved from misinterpretation of questions since he can rephrase the question if not fully heard or answered so that he can get the relevant information wanted.

(c) Documentary Review

This included detailed review of already existing literature. The tool is selected because it gives accurate, correct and historical data, which may be used for future aspects. The sources of the information here were the libraries, data banks, news papers and any other published information that can readily be available for use as regards the topic of research.

3.5.2 Source of data

The researcher collected/got data from both primary and secondary sources.

i. Primary Data

This may be sourced by physical and visiting of the files and collecting data through variable tools. The respondents were got by first determining the number of the respondents and then taking a physical visit to seek for the consent of the respondents to have them answer the set questions in the questionnaire and this were through following stratified random sampling techniques in the respondents are first selected and then approached.

ii. Secondary data

This was sourced by reviewing of documented resources as newspapers, reports, presentations, magazines and online publications. This is done in order to fist identify the existing information on the topic of research and to understand how much the respondent knows about the research topic in order to avoid lies. So relevant published materials here was visited.

3.6 Data processing and analysis

Audrey J. Roth (1992) argues that "data processing is concerned with classifying response into meaningful categories called codes." Data processing starts by editing the schedules and coding the responses. Editing, Coding and Tabulation techniques are used in data processing exercise. Data processing is the link between data collection and analysis.

Nachmas and Nichimas pointed out that it involves the transformation of data gathered from the field into systematic categories and the transformation of these categories into codes to enable quantitative analysis and tabulation; the data collected is classified into a meaningful manner for easy interpretation and understanding. This involved preparing data collected into some useful, clear and understandable data. The whole exercise involved editing, tabulation and analyzing the data statistically to enable the researcher draw conclusions in relation to the research variables.

3.6.1 Editing

Editing is the process whereby the completed questionnaires and interview schedules are analyzed in the hope of amending recording errors or at least deleting data that are obviously erroneous.

This is aimed at improving the quality of information from respondents. The researcher fills out few unanswered questions. However, answers filed are deducted from the proceeding answers or questions.

3.6.2 Coding

The purpose of coding in research is to classify the answers to questionnaires into meaningful categories so as to bring out their essential patterns. Coding was used in this research in order to summarize data by classifying different responses given into categories for easy interpretation. For each question, list of probable answers was prepared.

3.6.3 Tabulation

Tabulation was done manually or using a computer. According to Moser and Kalton, "data once edited and coded are put together in some kind of tables and may undergo some other forms of statistical analysis." Data is put into some kind of statistical table showing the number of occurrences of responses to particular questions with percentages.

3. 7 Data Analysis

3.7.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

Editing of the information from the respondents was done. This is before leaving the respondent purposely to avoid the loss of material, misinformation and also to check for uniformity, consistency, accuracy and comprehensibility.

3.7.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

Data was analyzed before, during and after collection. Before data collection, tentative themes were identified. The tentative themes are social, economic and environmental factors associated with social service delivery. After data collection, information of the same code was assembled together and a report will be written.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The data was collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods, which was then analyzed and processed to make it useful and understandable. Data was collected, tabulated and then analyzed.

4.2 Social Demographic Characteristics

4.2.1 Age

Respondents were asked questions related to their age and the results are shown in the table below:

Table 2 Age distribution of respondent

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
Below 24	4	6.6
25 - 29	16	26.6
30 - 39	12	20
40 - 49	22	36.6
50 - above	6	10
TOTAL	60	100

Source: Primary data

The figure shows that 6.6% of the respondents were below 24 years, 26.6% were between 25-29 years of age, 20% were between 30-39 years of age, 36.6% were between 40-49 years and 10% were above 50 years of age.

4.2.2 Marital Status

Another variable which was important in respect to the situation of the people in the area was marital status. Information regarding marital status of the

respondents was obtained by asking them whether they were married, single, widowed or widowers.

Table 3 Marital status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	30	50
Single	8	13.3
Widow	16	26.6
Widower	6	10
TOTAL	60	100

Source: primary data

Table 3 above shows that 50% of the respondents were married, 13.3% were single, 26.6% were widows and 10% were widower

4.2.3 Sex of the respondents

Sex was also another factor which was considered during the study. This is because the researcher was interested in finding out the number of females and males in the whole of the population, and compares the percentage composition of the two.

Table 4 Sex of the respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	20	60
Male	40	40
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

Table 4 above shows the sex of the respondents and it was found that 60% of the respondents were males and 20% were females.

4.2.4 Educational status

Respondents were asked questions related to their educational status and their responses are shown in the table below;

Table 5: Educational level of the respondents

Education levels	Frequency	Percentage
Uneducated	22	36.6
Primary	14	26.6
Secondary	8	13.3
University	4	6.6
Tertiary	6	10
Others	4	6.6
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

Table 5 above shows educational levels of the respondents and it revealed that 36.6% of the respondents were uneducated, 26.6% were of primary level, 13.3% had secondary education, 6.6% received university education, 10% had tertiary education and 6.6% fell under other levels of education.

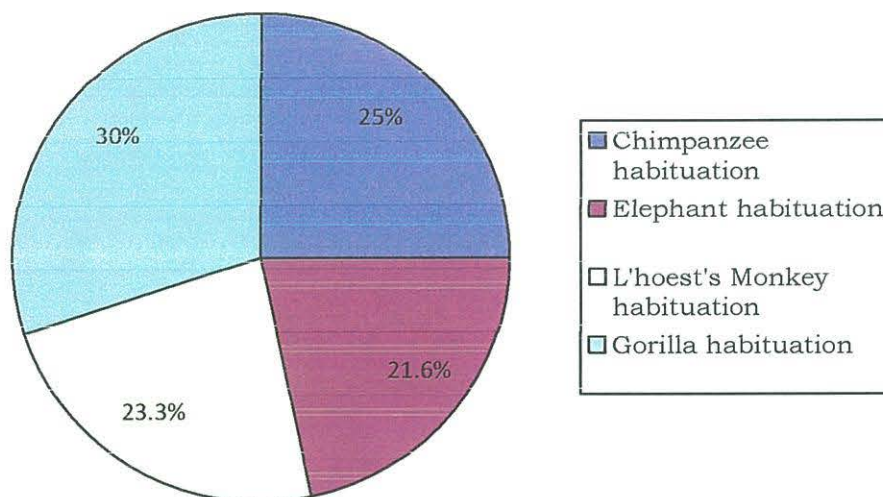
4.3 The types of wildlife habituation

Table 6: The types of wildlife habituation

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Chimpanzee habituation	15	25
Elephant habituation	13	21.6
L'Hoest's Monkey habituation	14	23.3
Gorilla habituation	18	30
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 2: Types of wildlife habituation



4.3.1 Chimpanzee habituation

The respondents noted that the Chimpanzees are one of the wild animals being habituated with over 25% of the total percentage of the respondents. The respondents described the chimpanzees in many ways in that the Adults in the wild have been found to be weighing between 40 and 65 kilograms (88 and

130 cm (51 in). Its body is covered by a coarse dark brown hair, except for the face, fingers, toes, palms of the hands and soles of the feet. Both of its thumbs and its big toes are opposable, allowing a precision grip. Its gestation period is eight months. Infants are weaned when they are about three years old, but usually maintain a close relationship with their mother for several more years; they reach puberty at the age of eight to ten, and their lifespan in captivity is about fifty years.

4.3.2 Elephants habituation

Another habituated animal is African elephants which are bigger than Asian Elephants. The respondents noted that the males stand 3.64 meters (12 ft) tall at the shoulder and weigh 5,455 kg (12,000 lbs), while females stand 3 meters (10 ft) and weigh 3,636 kg to 4,545 kg (8,000 to 11,000 lbs). However, males can get as big as 15,000 lbs (6,800kg).

Human encroachment into or adjacent to natural areas where bush elephants occur has led to recent research into methods of safely driving groups of elephants away from humans, including the discovery that playback of the recorded sounds of angry honey bees are remarkably effective at prompting elephants to flee an area. Some elephant communities have grown so large, in Africa that some communities have resorted to culling large amounts to help sustain the ecosystem by so habituated them and this had over 21.6% of the total percentage of the respondents.

4.3.4 L'Hoest's Monkey habituation

L'Hoest's Monkeys were reported to be habituated in Western Uganda and that they occur also in northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi. It is a forest monkey, which is typical of the moist and high primary forests. It will occupy a range of different kinds of forested areas, including gallery forest, mature lowland rain forests, wooded savanna at mountain slopes, and forest borders. However, it also will live on cultivated

mountain slopes, and forest borders. However, it also will live on cultivated lands. In lowland forests it shows a preference toward areas where the forest is regenerating, while in mountain areas it will frequent the mature, tangled, undergrowth below the broken canopy. One study found this population only above 900 m (2950 ft) but another found it as low as 610 m (2000 ft). Another mostly observed it from 1500 to 2500 m (4900-8200 ft). This had over 23.3% of the total percentage of the respondents.

4.3.4 Gorilla habituation

Over 30% of the respondents noted that five of the 30 Gorilla groups are habituated of which only 4 are up for tourism purposes. The 5 habituated groups have an outstanding total of about 76 individuals of the mountain gorillas that consists of about 23% of the total gorilla population in the entire park. Based on a remarkable increase in the gorilla population and health in Bwindi Impenetrable National park, 2 gorilla families/groups have been habituated in Rushaga and Ruhija so as to boost tourism revenue and the increase demand for gorilla tourism from the general public.

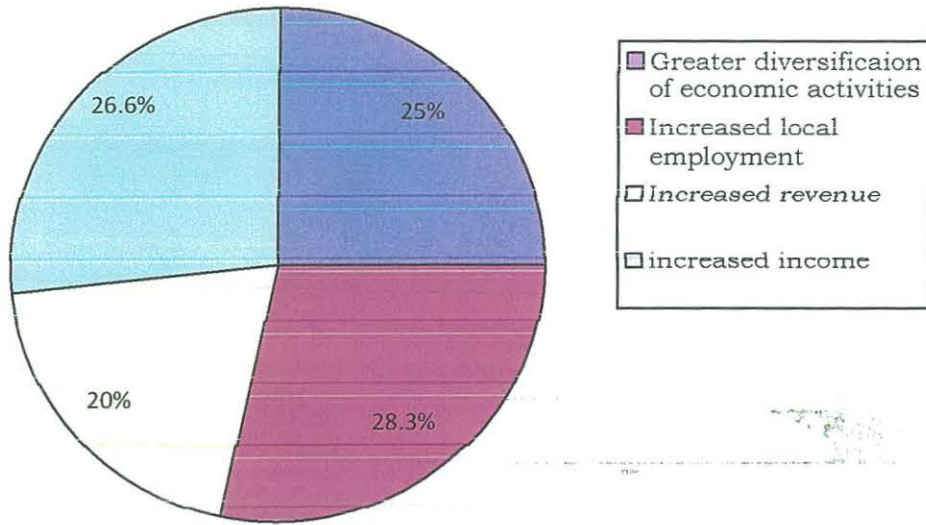
4.4 The economic benefits of wildlife habituation

Table 7: The economic benefits of wildlife habituation

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Greater diversification of economic activities	15	25
Increased local employment	17	28.3
Increased revenue	12	20
Increased income	16	26.6
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

Figure 3: Economic benefits of wildlife habituation



4.4.1 Greater diversification of economic activities

Greater diversification of economic activities was one of the answers given by the respondents as one of the economic benefits of wildlife habituation with over 25%. The respondents noted that wildlife habituation diversifies the economic activities thereby reducing economic risks which would result from *concentration on one economic activity by the people*. The respondents here stated that wildlife habituation helps a great deal in the diversification of the economic activities in the way that even if there are many other activities that the people are doing like agriculture, they have other activities at hand that can help them in case of economic hazards like drought and climatic failures which are the major effects of agricultural activities.

4.4.2 Increased local employment

More regular employment throughout year is offered to the people who get involved in wildlife habituation in Uganda today. Over 28.3% of the respondents noted that employment is being furthered by wildlife habituation in Uganda in that those involved in wildlife habituation are always busy

attending to their activity of wildlife habituation since this is their permanent activity that they do over time. This can be termed as self employment because the individuals who get involved in this type of activity are really committed to their work with the mind that after some period, they receive tourists who pay directly to them and not to any other body.

4.4.3 Increased revenue

Increased revenue was also another economic benefit of wildlife habituation in the Uganda with over 20%. The respondents noted that wildlife habituation leads to increased revenue in the country because all people who are involved in wildlife habituation are taxed for those income received by them every time. It was reported by the respondents that every income received from tourists are fully taxed by the government through the wildlife authority. This has been one of the notable advantages of habituated wildlife in the country as the government receives revenue from the development of the field over time.

4.4.4 Increased income

Over 26.6% of the respondents noted that increased income was one of the notable economic benefits of habituated wildlife in Uganda. The interviewed respondents said that there is heavy sum of money received in wildlife habituation and that these incomes are received from visiting tourists who get to the country to view habituated animals. The increased incomes are received by the people who get into the habituation of wildlife in the country. Heavy sums of money are reported to have been bagged by many people who habituate wildlife in the country as per the respondents who were interviewed on this research question of the economic benefits of wildlife habituation.

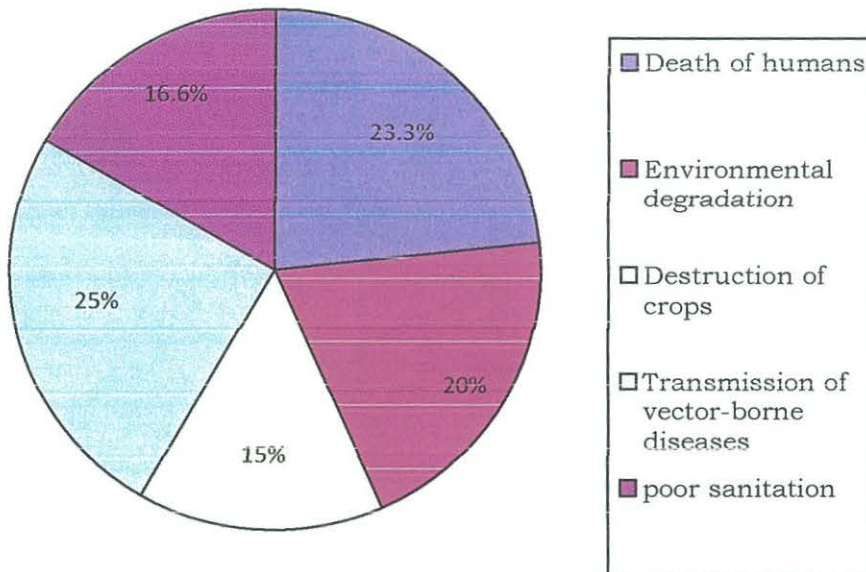
4.5 The dangers of wildlife habituation in the society

Table 8: The dangers of wildlife habituation in the society

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Death of humans	14	23.3
Environmental degradation	12	20
Destruction of crops	9	15
Transmission of vector-borne diseases	15	25
Poor sanitation	10	16.6
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

Figure 4: Dangers of habituated wildlife



4.5.1 Death of humans

The respondents noted that death of humans has been reported as one of the dangers of wildlife habituation with over 23.3% of the dangers. The respondents here noted that many people have been killed by the animals

which are in many cases are not friendly to the people despite of the fact that they are fed by humans. Habituated wildlife are in many cases very dangerous because they have been found to be unfriendly and cruel to the people and they end up killing people who sometimes relax and think that the animals are friendly to them.

4.5.2 Environmental degradation

The respondents also noted that environmental degradation has resulted from habituation of wildlife with over 20%. The respondents here noted that as humans habituate wild animals, there has been bad environmental degradation as the animals destroy the environment like the elephants that have for fell down trees and destroyed grasses all over the areas where they are habituated. The respondents noted that there has been evident destruction of the environment due to habituation of wild animals among humans in Uganda since it's the environment that suffers whenever there is human and wild animal collective survival.

4.5.3 Destruction of crops

Over 15% of the respondents noted that destruction of crops has also been another evident danger of environmental degradation. It was noted that crop destruction becomes automatic in those areas where humans live freely with animals as friends. This is because animals feed on crops and not food cooked by humans since it is not common for humans to share food with animals unlike with the semi beings like Gorillas and chimpanzees. Crops do suffer in those areas where there is wildlife habituation as both humans and the animals will compete for the same crops in the sense that animals will need to feed on the crops yet humans wait for the crops to yield, hence worsening the problem of hunger in such areas.

5.4 Transmission of vector-borne diseases

Another danger of wildlife habituation is the spread of vector-borne diseases to humans in that there are many diseases that are transmitted from the animals to people whenever they live together. Such vector-borne diseases like sleeping sickness from tsetse flies, Ebola spread very fast from animals to humans because of their co-existence with humans. Many diseases have been reported to have broken in human societies who live with animals together from time to time. This had 25% of the total percentage of the respondents who got involved in the study to answer the question on the dangers of wildlife habituation.

4.5.5 Poor sanitation

Over 16.6% of the respondents noted that poor sanitation is also one of the problems associated with wild life habituation. It was reported human settlement has been interfered with by poor sanitation around it as many of the cases have been reported of poor sanitation in these areas. The respondents noted that there has been poor disposal of animal wastes in the areas where animals live with humans together. This has caused total mess in human societies where animals share settlement with animals and the diverse effect has been seen in sanitation as it is become unfavorable and threatening to human safe survival.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter was concerned with the summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The research topic was on the role of habituated wildlife in tourism development of Uganda. The case study of the research was Uganda Wildlife Education Center (UWLEC). The total percentage of the respondents was 60;- there were 10 Political leaders, 10 UWLEC officials, 10 tourists and 30 community members were involved in the study.

Chapter one of study of this research consisted of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and conceptual framework.

Chapter two consisted of introduction, economic value of Wildlife due to wildlife habituation, wildlife as a valuable asset, development of other sectors, increase in earnings, and dangers of wildlife habituation.

Chapter three consisted of research design, geographical location/area and population, sampling design, data collection methods and instruments, procedure, data analysis and processing.

Chapter four is the presentation, analysis and discussion of the findings and it consisted of social demographic characteristics of the respondents, the types of

wildlife habituation, the economic benefits of wildlife habituation, and the dangers of wildlife habituation.

Chapter five is included the summary of the study, conclusions of the study, recommendations of the study and areas for further research.

5.3 Conclusions

The conclusions were made after analyzing and interpreting data. The researcher therefore came up with the following conclusions. The researcher found out that there are many types of animals being habituated in Uganda and these included; chimpanzees, gorillas, elephants, and L'Hoest's Monkey were the major types of animals being habituated in Uganda.

The researcher also concludes that the on the economic benefits of habituated tourism in Uganda, it was revealed that; Greater diversification of economic activities, increased local employment, increased revenue, and increased income.

On the dangers of habituated wildlife, the researcher concludes that death of humans, poor sanitation, destruction of crops, spread of vector-borne diseases, and environmental degradation are the remarkable dangers of habituated wildlife in Uganda.

In all these, the researcher concludes that there are direct link between habituated wildlife with tourism development and also consequent effects of habituated wildlife on both humans and environment.

5.4 Recommendations

The recommendations of the study were given after data analysis and these recommendations sought to give advices of tourism development in Uganda

and the ways of tourism habituation in Uganda. The following recommendations were then advanced by the researcher.

Provision of food to the wild animals

There is need for provision of food for the animals by those who engaged in wildlife habituation and all the well wishers most especially the government since it is the body through which taxes are paid. Wild animals need to be provided with food that they can feed on and this will reduce on destruction of crops that would support human survival but are instead being destroyed by the animals that in many cases lack food and end up in food plantations in such of scarce food for them. So the researcher recommends here that there has to be food provision to animals in order to save human crops.

Spraying of animals

The researcher also recommends that there need to be constant spraying of the animals from time to time so as to reduce on the effects that would arise due to lack of spraying of the animals. Spraying of the animals in this case means keeping the animals free from vector-borne diseases that would result from poor or total lack of animal spraying. This recommendation comes in because the researcher found that there is easy spread of vector-borne diseases by animals to humans because the animals are not sprayed at all.

Building of tall fences along animal settlement areas

The researcher also recommends that tall fences need to be built for the animals in the areas where they are looked after. The researcher here brings this recommendation because it was found that there are many animals that encroach and raid human settlement areas and either kill people or destroy crops. This is why the researcher calls for building of tall fences where by the animals cannot jump out and terrorize humans from where they are settled.

APPENDIX I
QUESTIONNAIRE

I SHIDA PROSCOVIA a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor's Degree Hotel Management Kindly request you to answer these questions in utmost faith that would really help me to successfully finish my course as a partial fulfillment of the award of Bachelor of Hotel Management (BTM). I therefore affirm that this information is purely for the academic purpose.

SECTION A

1) Sex
(a) Male (b) Female

2) Age
(a) 20-25 (b) 25-30
(c) 30-40 (d) 41-50
(e) 50-60 (f) 61-70

3) Marital Status
(a) Married (b) Single
(c) Widower (d) Widow

4) Religion
(a) Catholic (b) Protestant
(c) Muslim (d) Others (Specify)

5) Educational Level
(a) None (b) Primary
(c) Secondary (d) Post Secondary