CORPORATE REPORT
2019
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AUTO Association Of Uganda Tour Operators
AWF African Wildlife Fund
BIMP Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
BMCA Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Area
CA Conservation Area
CC Community Conservation
CEDP Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project
CPF Central Processing Facility
CWA Community Wildlife Association
CWS Community Wildlife Scouts
DRC Democratic Republic of Congo
EIA Environment Impact Assessment
ESIA Environment Social Impact Assessment
GVTC Great Virunga Transboundary Conservation
HWC Human Wildlife Conflict
IWT Illegal Wildlife Trade
KAFRED Kibale Association of Rural and Environment Development
KCA Kibale Conservation Area
KCL Kidepo Conservation Landscape
KVCA Kidepo Valley Conservation Area
LMNP Lake Mbuuro National Park
MENP Mountain Elgon National Park
MFNP Murchison Falls National Park
MGNP Mgahinga Gorilla National Park
MoU Memorandum of Understanding
NEAP National Elephant Action Plan
NEMA National Environment Management Authority
NFA National Forestry Authority
NGO Non-Government Organisation
OPM Office of Prime Minister
PA Protected Area
PAC Problem Animal Committee
QEPA Queen Elizabeth Protected Area
RMNP Rwenzori Mountain National Park
SMART Special Monitoring And Reporting Tool
SNP Semuliki National Park
TOC Transnational Organised Crime
TSWR Toro Semuliki Wildlife Reserve
UNAA Uganda North American Association
UNCST Uganda National Council of Science and Technology
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UTA Uganda Tourism Association
UVRI Uganda Virus Research Institute
UWA Uganda Wildlife Authority
VIC Visitor Information Centre
WCO World Customs Organisation
WCS Wildlife Conservation Society
WR Wildlife Reserve
WUR Wildlife Use Rights
CTPH Conservation through Public Health
IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature
ICGP International Gorilla Conservation Programme
ITFC Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation
BMCT Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust
UPDF Uganda Peoples’ Defence Force
NRCN Natural Resources Conservation Network
MLHUD Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
ESIA Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
NEMA National Environment Management Authority
ERA Electricity Regulatory Authority
BCFS Budongo Conservation Field Station
DTRA Defence Threat Reduction Agency
GCF Giraffe Conservation Foundation
UWEC Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre
RBD Ranger Based Data
FFI Fauna and Flora International
RDB Rwanda Development Board
ICCN Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature
ICGP International Gorilla Conservation Programme
IIED International Institute for Environment and Development
CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
DLG District Local Government
UCC Uganda Communication Commission
RCDP Rural Communications Development Fund
ICT Information Communication Technology
HWC Human Wildlife Conflict
SAS Senior Assistant Secretaries
MoU Memorandum of Understanding
KCWA Karenga Community Wildlife Area
VIC Visitor Information Centre
FY Financial Year
KCCA Kampala Capital City Authority
FC Football Club
EMWR East Madi Wildlife Reserve
BoT Board of Trustees
NIAP National Ivory Action Plan
GMP General Management Plan
CBO Community Based Organization
NGO None Government Organization
KM Kilometre
KG Kilogram
W ildlife plays an important role in Uganda’s tourism sector in promoting tourism which is a significant contributor to the country’s foreign earnings. Wildlife is not only a source of revenue but also provides employment to Ugandans hence effectively contributing to the country’s overall Gross Domestic Product and the achievement of Vision 2040.

During the reporting period, Cable News Network (CNN) ranked Kidepo Valley National Park as the second most beautiful park out of the top 8 best safari destinations in Africa. This is because of its thriving wildlife and growing tourist appeal.

The period also saw an increase in visitor numbers to national parks and corresponding revenues. An increase in revenues reaffirms the authority’s capacity to grow and do more conservation work as enshrined in its mandate. Other achievements have been registered in the area of law enforcement, enterprise development and benefit sharing with communities, fighting invasive species and infrastructure development among others.

These achievements are a result of our robust conservation efforts by ensuring that our parks remain true to the definition of a national park and continue to be a dream of many to visit at least in a lifetime. We have achieved this through working closely with communities neighbouring the national parks and we shall continue to ensure that Management further strengthens UWA’s relationship with communities.

I commend the management and staff of UWA for the great strides in the management of the protected areas and conservation of wildlife, which has in turn greatly boosted our tourism sector.

I wish to express our sincere gratitude to the Minister of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities and the Permanent Secretary for their support and guidance towards UWA. They have over the years continued to play a critical role in offering a sense of direction.

I extend our sincere appreciation to our partners who have continuously supported conservation work in Uganda. Your support is not taken for granted and it has moved the organization to where it is now.

This annual corporate report is therefore accountability to all sector players and the general public of what we are doing in executing the mandate of the institution in line with its vision and mission.

I am convinced that Uganda Wildlife Authority is moving in the right direction as it strives to become the leading, self-sustaining wildlife conservation agency that transforms Uganda into one of the best ecotourism destinations in Africa.

Conserving for Generations.

Benjamin Nelson Otto
Chairman UWA Board of Trustees
am pleased to present to you the annual corporate report highlighting the organizational performance for the financial year 2018/2019

It focuses on the implementation of management programs based on the Annual Operations Plan (AOP). The major achievements registered during the financial year are clearly highlighted as well as the challenges faced while implementing the activities.

The security in and around the Protected Areas (PAs) was generally calm with no serious negative security issues reported save for some incidences of attacks from armed South Sudanese warriors to Kidepo Valley National Park, kidnap of a tourist in Queen Elizabeth National Park, reported Ebola threats at the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) border and hostile communities in MENP that killed two of Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) staff.

The Gorilla census for Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) Gorilla commenced with the first sweep being successfully conducted between March and May 2018. Data collected during the census was taken for laboratory analysis and a technical report containing the results of the census is expected to be ready in December 2019.

UWA continued with the drive to strengthen our relationship with communities neighbouring. We undertook community sensitization and provided funding towards improving community livelihoods where a total of UGX 6,921,792,590 = revenue sharing funds was disbursed to various districts towards supporting livelihoods of communities neighbouring the protected areas.

We equally engaged in activities that create more visibility for the organization. We have improved on our media relations and our relationships with other stakeholders through participation in various events including sports.

Law enforcement activities were further strengthened with intensified patrols in all conservation areas with a number of suspects arrested for involvement in wildlife crimes such as poaching, illegal possession of wildlife products/specimens, and wildlife trafficking among others. The suspects were prosecuted in the courts of law and a good number of convictions secured.

On a sad note however, the authority lost staff including Sgt. Asasira Philemon, Team Leader Investigations in QECA who died in an operation to arrest ivory dealers, Pte. Wajamboka Bosco attached to MECA who was knocked by a speeding vehicle in Mbale Town, Cpl. Patrick Odule who was killed by community members in Bududa district and private Samson Dhiwerera who was hacked by communities in Swam area. Management is following up the matters with relevant authorities to ensure that the staff assailants face justice. May their Souls rest in eternal peace.

Despite the challenges of inadequate human resources and financial resources, we have continued to register remarkable successes through frugality in the use of the available resources. We hope to do more work in executing our mandate of conserving Uganda’s wildlife resources with more support from government and development partners.

Conserving for Generations.

Sam Mwandha
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
The program aims at conserving wildlife for a healthy eco-system in order to maintain the Protected Areas’ integrity. Law enforcement activities were strengthened to reduce illegal activities and improve the general security around the PAs during the year as reported below;

Patrols
During the Financial Year, 16,537 land and marine patrols were conducted leading to the arrest of 1,958 suspects who were successfully prosecuted under the law. These operations included four transboundary ones conducted with our Congolese counterparts and 12 boundary ones conducted with the UPDF. 420 kgs of ivory, 1200 kgs of pangolin scales, 52 kgs of hippo teeth, 23 Ostrich egg shells and assorted wildlife skins and game meat were impounded. Various poaching tools including; 9 AK 47 guns; 10,987 active wire snares, 1,106 spears, 1,763 pangas, 202 knives, 419 metal traps, 130 fish nets, 329 axes and 18 dogs, 855 hooks, 77 canoes and oars, 15 wheel traps, 90 hoes, 09 bows and 28 arrows were recovered. Other items recovered included 09 pcs of timber, 30kgs of game meat, 42 spitted poles, 12 spades, 04 saws and 03 slashes, 56 saucepans, 01 motorcycles and a Toyota corolla motor vehicle.

Rifles recovered from poachers in KVNP.
In addition, 5,392 (3,684 MFCA and 1,708 TSWR) heads of cattle were impounded while grazing in Protected Areas. Most of them were chased out of the park while others were taken to confinement kraals for the owners to claim. The shortage of water during drought periods caused an increase of wildlife moving into communities in search of water and this exposed them to the risk of poaching.

**Intelligence Operations to combat illegal wildlife trade**

Several joint operations between UWA, Natural Resources Conservation Network (NRCN), Police, Customs and UPDF were conducted resulting in the arrest of 264 suspects, 45 of them having been arrested from Entebbe International Airport. Wildlife and wildlife products were confiscated/recovered as follows; 4319.03kgs of ivory, 19 live pangolins – 19, 823.68kgs of pangolin scales and 12 pangolin skins. Others include 516.4kgs of Hippo teeth, 22 Leopard skins, 03 okapi skins, 04 Lion skins, 40 python skins, 18 crocodile skins and 164 crocodile eggs. Other products confiscated were, 03 Cheetah skins, 02live Chimps and 02 carcasses, 08 Civet cat skins, 92 Ostrich – eggs, 12 live ostriches, 10 ostrich egg shells, 02 Antelopes carcasses, 46 horns, 09 skins and 805kgs of Bush meat and 03 Crested Cranes.

In other intelligence led joint operation between UWA and Police in Karuma, Gulu high way, wildlife products were recovered from the Chinese camp and these included, two pieces of polished Ivory cut in a bar form, seven pangolin scales and one hippo tooth. Five Chinese suspects were arrested and taken to Aviation Police. Their files were transferred to wildlife court in Kampala.

**Joint Port Control operations/activities**

UWA deployed at the Joint Port Control Unit within Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) to curb illegal wildlife trade. Data analysis for profiling was undertaken and (33) containers were profiled and verified for drugs, wildlife products and other contraband.

Canine, operations and Intelligence staff deployed at Entebbe International Airport conducted confiscation operations which led to the arrest of forty five (45) suspects and recovery of 40 kgs of ivory pieces, 03 worked pieces of ivory, 02 belts made out of crocodile skin, 05 Ostritch egg shells, 01 necklace made out of polished ivory, 02 pieces of python skin, 37 pieces of ivory bungles, 01 piece of pangolin scale, a wallet size bag made out of crocodile skin, 01 drum made with a Monitor Lizard skin, 01 drum made with a python skin.

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*Ostrich eggs and ivory confiscated from suspects at Entebbe International Airport*
Wildlife cases
Over 445 cases involving 725 suspects were registered during the financial year 2018/2019. 32 cases (60 suspects) involved illegal entry into protected areas, 231 cases (368 suspects) involved illegal possession of protected wild animal parts and products, 130 cases (184 suspects) involved poaching, 11 cases (29 suspects) involved illegal plant harvesting, 9 cases (21 suspects) involved charcoal burning, 22 cases (51 suspects) involved illegal livestock grazing (cattle), 9 cases (9 suspects) involved illegal wildlife trafficking and 1 case (1 suspect) involved theft.

Cases and suspects per Conservation Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Conservation Area</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Number of suspects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Police Station Kampala</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Murchison falls</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kibale</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Queen Elizabeth</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kidepo Valley</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mt. Elgon</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bwindi Mgahinga</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>UWA Canine / Entebbe Airport</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lake Mburo</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>725</td>
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Pie chart showing percentage occurrence of wildlife cases in PAs
Prosecution of suspects
A total of 395 suspects got from PAs were convicted and sentenced, 107 suspects were on remanded, 77 suspects were given bail, 49 suspects received police bond, 26 suspects skipped bail/bond, 10 suspects are on warrant of arrest, 5 suspects had their cases closed by RSA at CPS Kampala lack for lack of sufficient evidence, 21 suspects were exonerated by RSA at CPS Kampala for not finding the suspects connected to the offence for which they were charged, 1 suspect was acquitted at Buganda road court for lack of sufficient incriminatory evidence whereas 34 suspects were released on caution as follows;

- 15 suspects at Entebbe airport
- 10 suspects at Buganda road court
- 8 suspects in upcountry courts
- 1 suspect by UWA management in the MFCA.

Most of the cases having suspects on remand, bail, police bond are still being followed. Suspects on warrant of arrest are still being tracked though some abandoned their homes. Warrants of arrest are being executed in Kibale CA (5 suspects), Queen Elizabeth CA (4 suspects), and at CPS Kampala (1 suspect).

General PA boundary management
In a bid to protect and manage the Protected Area boundaries, routine boundary maintenance was undertaken in all PAs covering 1,206 kilometres. 15,000 seedlings were also distributed to communities of Ihandiro, Mihungu and Katebwa in Rwenzori Mountains National Park for planting at their respective boundaries with 2.5Kms planted with trees to act as live boundary markers.

After completion of the survey of the MENP boundary by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), the report was presented to the stakeholders in Mbale and Kapchorwa for the Bugisu and Sebei regions respectively. Meanwhile, boundary survey exercise for MBWR was undertaken and over 200km aligned with mark stones. Re-opening of PUWR boundary was completed and pillar construction commenced with over 42 boundary pillars installed by end of the financial year. A total of 150 Pillars were replaced along Kijura escarpment to eliminate encroachment on the PA boundary in TSWR while a total of 104, kms of KNP boundary that was harvested were replanted with live markers. In BINP, the demarcation of the boundary between Uganda and DRC in areas near the PA continued in Kayonza Sub County in Kanungu District. A detailed report is yet to be submitted to the two Presidents (of Uganda and DRC) who directed on the demarcation for a way forward.

Invasive species management
Experiments were designed to test the effectiveness of different strategies used to eradicate L.camara with the view of adopting the most effective strategy and monitor impacts
Workers removing Pathenium hysterophorus sp in LMNP

of the identified control strategies on wildlife populations.

Different methods were used to remove the invasive and exotics in all Protected areas ranging from uprooting by community members, use of the excavator, debarking, cutting, burning, removal of stumps and seeds from the formerly uprooted areas, and the biological control of Pathenium using Zygo grama insects was applied in QENP. The invasive and exotics managed included; Dichrosthachys cinerea (sickle bush), Harrizonia abysinnica (cut clew) Lantana camara, exotic cassia trees, tea, eucalyptus trees, ovacado, Senna spectabilis, Pathenium weed and opuntia vulgaris.

A total of 1,519 hectares were cleared of invasive species in KVPN, QENP, MFNP, SNP and LMNP. 368 hectares were cleared of lantana camara in Katonga Wildlife Reserve. 168 hectares were cleared of Dichrosthachys cineria in QENP respectively.

In a bid to ensure that animals do not move long distances to look for water during dry season, two dams were constructed in the areas of Nkwanzinungyi and Ruroko in LMNP. The dams that cover an area of 200ft long x 60ft wide and have already attracted big numbers of animals reducing their exposure to threats outside of the park.

Restoration of degraded areas

In KNP, 25 hectares were restored with indigenous trees while 281.2 hectares of already planted area were maintained by spot hoeing. 49 hectares of exotics were eradicated. In Mt. Elgon national park, 42 hectares of planted trees were maintained and 5000 seedlings of assorted indigenous trees procured for planting.

Management of wild fires in PAs

In efforts to prevent, suppress and manage wildfires in PAs early burning, scrapping development and maintenance of fire lines was done. 487.2 kms of fire lines were maintained in KVNP, MFNP, KNP, TSWR, MBWR and MGNP. New fire lines of 163 kms were also opened up in MFCA, MGNP, MBWR, RMNP and KVNP. Early burning was done on plots in different Protected Areas to provide palatable grass and stop wildlife from straying out of the protected areas and to act as fire barriers during the dry season.

During the year, QENP experienced 8 illegal fire outbreaks affecting an area of 11,538.28ha in the areas of Nyamirangara, Craters, Hamukungu road, Kasenyi areas, fig tree areas, Kibwona swamp and areas near Ishasha road while KVNP
also had a few fire outbreaks and were well managed.

**Compliance inspection for various developments in PAs**
During the year, UWA conducted a series of inspection exercise to assess environmental compliance of the different oil related activities, hydropower and gravity flow schemes, electricity Transmission lines and tourism facilities in Wildlife Protected Areas. Findings especially in the areas of non-compliances were discussed with the developers and contractors for corrective action. In general, the following are the key developments inspected during the financial year 2018/2019.

1. Progress of restored oil sites (wells) in Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve;
2. The critical Oil Roads including Kisanja – Park junction–Paraa Road (including the road to the top of Falls);
3. Hoima–Butiaba–Wanseko Road through Bugungu Wildlife Reserve
4. Karuma Hydropower project
5. Invasive species removal in QENP and LMNP
6. Electric Fence in Kyambura Wildlife Reserve
7. Water dam and Windmill at Lugiryangole in KVNP
8. Proposed sites for the establishment of lodges in KVNP (Bomah, Shanni, Protea among others).
9. Boma (Holding ground for translocated animals) in KVNP
10. Location of the proposed transmission line in KVNP
11. Waste Management Practices UWA operated facilities at Apoka in KVNP
12. Soil sampling Armour Energy Resources in Tooro Semiliki Wildlife Reserve
13. Gravity Flow Scheme in Toro–Semiliki Wildlife Reserve (TSWR) by Zhongmei Engineering group limited on River Wasa in Kyabandaala village, Ntoroko district
14. Road Construction through TSWR
15. Hima–Katunguru road construction in Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area
16. UWA’s Biosafety lab in QENP

Detailed findings with recommendations for the compliance inspections conducted can be found in the inspection reports.

![Katurum Lodge which was under construction by the time of inspection in KVNP](image1)

![Windmill at Lugiryangole powering a defunct water dam](image2)
During the year UWA drafted and finalized the guidelines for implementation of Biodiversity Offset in Wildlife Protected Areas. These guidelines will streamline the planning and implementation of biodiversity offsets in Protected Areas and facilitate decision making on developments with potential residual impacts.

Operational guidelines for oil and gas activities in wildlife protected Areas were reviewed to cater for emerging issues and other developments like hydropower, transmission lines, road construction, gravity flow schemes, tourism facilities and other infrastructure projects. The main purpose of the guidelines is to ensure that development activities do not adversely impact on the integrity of the PAs.

Review Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Various development in PAs

A number of Environmental and social impact statements were reviewed to ensure that all impacts related to developments in PA’s (and outside) are adequately identified and appropriate mitigation measures put in place. These are:

1. The Tilenga Oil Development Project affecting mainly MFNP
2. The Kingfisher Oil Development.
3. The East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project. UWA’s interests were mainly on

the biodiversity hotspots in the pipeline’s right of way and Area of Influence (AoI) which include the ecologically sensitive areas like Wambabya and Bugoma Central Forest Reserves (with Critically endangered Chimpanzees), Taala Forest Reserve in Kyankwanzi District, Kasana–Kasambya Forest Reserve in Mubende, water courses like River Kafu, Katonga, Nabakazi, Kibaale and Jemakunya rivers which are contiguous with the Sango Bay wetland systems in Kyotera and Rakai districts. Findings and comments were considered by management.

4. Scoping report and Terms of Reference of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the proposed 2D seismic data acquisition in the Kanyatataba Exploration Area in Ntoroko District which is in Tooro–Semuliki Wildlife Reserve.
5. The proposed Kiba Hydropower plant in Murchison Falls National Park.
8. Project briefs for Karenga Eco Lodge were finalised
9. Project Brief for circle of lodges in Katunguru around Queen Elizabeth National Park.
11. Project Brief for Mahyoro Gravity Water Flow Scheme that has a source in Rwenzori Mountain National Park
12. Project Brief for Soil Sampling Activity in Kanywataba oil exploration Areas in Tooro Semuliki Wildlife Reserve
13. Construction of Paraa Bridge on River Nile within Murchison Falls National Park.
Preparation of Project briefs for UWA developments

Two Project Briefs for UWA developments were prepared and submitted to NEMA and these included;

1. Construction of electric fence in Queen Elizabeth Protected Area (Kyambura WR).
2. Removal of invasive species from Semuliki NP. This was submitted to NEMA but a certificate has not yet been issued.
3. Road construction of the Masindi-Pakwach road through MFNP commenced with opening of the road reserve. UWA is concerned about the large width of the opening and has written to express these concerns to UNRA.

Hydropower development on Murchison Falls.

Following the Electricity Regulatory Agency (ERA) advertisement regarding the application by Bonang Power and Energy (Pty) Limited, for a permit to undertake feasibility studies and other related activities in respect to the proposed 360MW Uhuru Hydropower project along River Nile in Kiryandongo and Nwoya Districts, a number of stakeholders raised concerns protesting the proposed developments. UWA hosted the Board of the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) at the Falls to familiarise themselves with the situation on ground. The ERA Board cancelled the process after realizing that Uhuru and Murchison Falls are close to each other.

Wildlife diseases monitoring and management

Generally, most species of wild animals in all PAs remained healthy throughout the year save for a few cases like injured Lions in KVNP which were attended to by vet doctors. UWA Vet unit continued to participate in the National One Health Platform activities and National Task Force for preparedness and response against emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.

There was a suspected respiratory disease outbreak in Kanyatale community – KNP at the beginning of the year. The disease was effectively monitored and veterinary interventions delivered that saved the chimpanzee population in the park. Only one chimp was lost.

Subsequently, a review of the regular chimpanzee health monitoring data collected in collaboration with Budongo Conservation Field Station (BCFS) and data collected during the outbreak was undertaken which provided a historical perspective on the outbreak and indicated which individuals showed signs first and when and constructed the distribution of the outbreak.

In QENP, marine surveillance for hippo mortalities was conducted and no incidence of an outbreak was found whereas in RMNP, two wildlife related surveillance were done in and round the Park. In QENP, Blood samples were collected from three lions (2 lionesses from Kasenyi and 1 from Ishasha sector) that were rescued from Kitabu village and five (5) elephants for routine animal health monitoring. Laboratory results on the collected samples were not yet out by the end of the year.

In LMNP, animal health status monitoring was done in all ranches and animals were sighted interacting well with livestock. There were no major threats to animals apart from 25 cases of mortality including 1 eland, 3 hippos and zebras as a result of natural death and road kills along Mbarara – Kampala highway specifically around Ahakageti.

In BMCA, daily field gorilla health monitoring visits to all habituated Gorilla groups were conducted. Major fights were in Nyakagezi of MGNP leading to the death of one Silverback (Mafia). 179 faecal samples were collected for pathogen analysis and no major disease outbreak was recorded in the year. In KVNP a number of wildlife diseases scenarios occurred and were attended to especially on Lions in Ekile’s family.
Another study to establish the cause of skin lesions in giraffes in MFNP was done with 31 samples collected from the giraffes. The samples were sent to Colorado State University Laboratory for analysis.

Various wildlife species were rescued from the Isimba Hydro Electric Power project specifically Hairy Lemon Island before they could flood the dam. Several species including 17 primates, 47 snakes, 12 rodents, 02 small carnivores, 04 terrapins, 01 porcupines, 04 guinea fowls and 22 reptiles were relocated to Mabira Forest and Murchison Falls Conservation Area.

The BSL1 Lab in MFNP
Following the completion of construction works of the laboratory building at Murchison Falls, a technical field appraisal visit was made to the lab in Murchison Falls National Park and a technical assessment of the laboratory structure revealed the structure is suitable for lab functionality. An inventory of lab equipment was undertaken and the procurement process initiated.

Mweya laboratory establishment in QENP
The Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) offered to complete and equip Mweya laboratory. A firm (CH2M hill) was contracted to assess the lab for its structural strength, biosafety and biosecurity elements and workflow designs for conformity to international standards. The first drafts were done and are ready for review. A consultant was hired from USA to do remediation (BOD) which is supposed to be reviewed so as to start work on the Lab. Staff were trained on Bio risk management and are to commence on the development of a bio-risk management plan.

Animal translocation was done to enhance ecosystems with sparse population and depopulating areas of high densities to ensure ecological balance, sustainable conservation and boost tourism.

14 giraffes were translocated from Murchison Falls National Park to Kidepo Valley national Park with the support from Giraffe Conservation Foundation (GCF) The ratio was one male to 13 females picked deliberately to address the sexual ratio imbalance of the resident population in Kidepo which was 56% male.

Veterinary Doctors assessing the health of an injured lion in KVNP.
More still, two (2) Zebras and two (2) Topis were translocated to Kalangala – Sese Island Wildlife Centre. The activity was done by vet doctors from UWEC – Entebbe and two LMCA staff.

A total of 91 Impala (71 females, and 20 males) were captured in the ranches around Lake Mburo National Park and translocated to Pian–Upe Wildlife Reserve. The motivation for this translocation was to reinforce the Impala population in the reserve and to boost tourism.
Monitor populations of key species of wildlife

The populations of key species were monitored throughout the year using Ranger Based Data (RBD). Through patrolling SMART databases were updated; animal distribution pattern and home ranges were defined and populations determined in all Protected Areas. This helped in patrol operation planning after identifying illegal activity hot spot areas and congregation points of wild animals.

The ground wild animal census was undertaken in Semuliki National Park. The collected data was analysed and a technical report with results of the census produced. The Kibale National Park chimpanzee census commenced during the year with the contracted firm (Wildlife Conservation Society) and will be concluded in Financial Year 2019/20.

Elephant counts in KNP, BINP and RMNP and the study to establish conservation status of water birds in Uganda, waterfowl counts in selected ecosystems commenced during the year, the study is being undertaken by Nature Uganda (birds) and Hot Wire (elephants). These studies are expected to be completed in the Financial Year 2019–20.

Aerial wildlife censuses were undertaken in Queen Elizabeth protected Area (QENP, Kigezi and Kyambura Wildlife Reserves) to monitor wildlife populations and in Kidepo Valley National Park/ Karenga Community Wildlife Area to evaluate the impact the Kidepo Critical Landscape Project on the entire landscape. Notable was the high numbers of Uganda Kobs counted in Queen Elizabeth than expected standing at 21,217 from 12,987 in 2014.

Ground counts of wildlife within Masaka district was undertaken to ascertain viability for collaborative management.

In MFNP, a Hippopotamus population survey was conducted along R. Nile from the bottom of the falls to Pakwach Bridge. The results indicated a total of 1650 heads of hippos. More so, approximately 50 elephants were monitored in Aswa region about 30km away from the Protected Area and this is being managed.
As a result of monitoring still, thirteen (13) giraffes and 2 hartebeests in MFNP were successfully de-snared and a tight fitting collar from the lion in KVNP removed. 3 elephants (2 Adults and one Juvenile) in QENP were also saved from wire snares. Giraffe Conservation Foundation (GCF) and UWA Vet Unit collared five giraffes in KVNP for effective monitoring and the number of giraffes in the park has increased to 70 individuals.

**Monitoring habituated Gorilla groups**

A total of 480 Gorilla Identification field trips were done during which demographic data was collected including gorilla births, gorilla deaths, gorilla transfers, new Gorilla group formations and fission. Monitoring of habituated Gorilla groups was done daily and the gorillas remained healthy generally.

There were six births, two deaths and four transfers recorded during the year. Seventeen (17) Gorilla groups were monitored and their group compositions ascertained. Individual gorillas were identified, named and photographed.

**Bwindi gorilla census, 2018**

The 2018 Bwindi gorilla census that begun in March 2018 was concluded during the year. The census was led by the International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP) with support from Fauna and Flora International (FFI), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and other local partners. It was done in collaboration with other conservation agencies i.e Rwanda Development Board (RDB) and Institute Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN) from Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo respectively. Using the sweep method, faecal samples were collected, preserved and tested using DNA analysis to identify individual gorillas. 1314 samples were collected and data analysis is underway. Results are expected to be released in December.

**Uganda Carnivore Project**

Territoriality, breeding, feeding patterns were monitored; 1 male lion and a lioness were collared with satellite collars for easy monitoring, Lion project researchers also helped UWA to conduct experiential tourism with a total of 128 tourists participating in the activity. Fourteen lions under WCS Ishasha lion project in QENP were monitored during the period.

**Assessment of the impacts of Climate Change on Uganda’s National Parks**

The process to conduct the above study was initiated through hiring a consultant to assess the impact of climate change on all Uganda’s National Parks. The report by the consultant will show the extent of the impact of climate change on the ecosystem and guide management on the necessary course of action.

**Phenology data collection for long term climate change monitoring**

Phenology data was collected from KVNP, MFNP, QENP and LMNP for long term climate change monitoring. As it has always been the case during the close of the financial year in June for the Planning Unit to go to the field and collect data on the above activity from sample plots that were set up in 2014 in the ten National Parks.

**Monitoring of Translocated Animals**

Monitoring of animals that were previously translocated continued during the year. The 14 giraffes that were trans-located from MFNP to KVNP joined the indigenous herds in the Protected Area and are doing well. The total number of giraffes in KVCA now stands at 51 individuals. Many sightings of young Kobs were also recorded around Kakine circuit, Narus valley.

Giraffes that were trans-located to the southern bank in Murchison Falls National Park were continuously monitored. Most of them including four young ones were sighted near River Nile far away from the honeymoon game tracks and are doing well.

The giraffes that were translocated to LMNP earlier in 2015 adapted well and have reproduced. Nine calves were confirmed raising the total number of giraffes to twenty-four individuals in the sector (9 calves and 15 adults).
In Katonga Wildlife reserve, the translocated animals have adapted to the environment and reproduced; twelve calves of Topis and two young zebras were sighted. The impalas have multiplied from the initial eighty-seven (87) to about three hundred fifty (350) and social groupings are evident with males and females breeding herds already established. The Reserve lost one waterbuck due to poacher’s snares, while another is under monitoring with a wire on it.
The program aims at achieving sustainable Wildlife Conservation for improved community livelihoods and harmony between people and wildlife in the PAs. Thus in the year, a lot was done to improve knowledge and increase benefits of wildlife community conservation to communities around PAs.

Community Conservation Policy
The Community Conservation Policy for Uganda Wildlife Authority (2018) was reviewed and a new one approved by the Board of Trustees. This was aimed at ensuring of effective engagement of communities and promoting sustainable wildlife utilization. The review involved local, regional and national stakeholders with support from the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).

Revenue sharing guidelines
The Revenue Sharing (RS) guidelines were reviewed during the year to cater for the many changes that have occurred since the last review of 2010. The revised guidelines are due for approval by the Board of Trustees.

Disbursement of revenue sharing fund
Five Protected Areas disbursed over 6.92 billion shillings to neighboring districts. Most of projects that benefitted from the revenue share funds were social services related such as construction of classroom blocks, health units, staff houses, water dams, problem animal control barriers and income generating activities.

Revenue sharing money disbursed in FY2018/19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protected Area</th>
<th>Amount of revenue sharing disbursed (Shs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bwindi-Mgahinga</td>
<td>4,779,575,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Elgon National Park</td>
<td>105,010,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibale National Park</td>
<td>974,842,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidepo Valley National Park</td>
<td>428,185,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Mburo National Park</td>
<td>634,178,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,921,792,590</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Monitoring of Revenue Sharing projects**

Monitoring of implementation of revenue sharing projects to ensure compliance with proposals continued in PAs. In MFNP, the 1.9 billion worth projects in Bullisa, Kyurandongo, and Pakwach District that was disbursed in the previous financial year were monitored and found to be compliant.

The twelve Revenue Sharing Projects under implementation in Kiruhura and Mbarara districts neighbouring LMNP were monitored to establish the progress and implementation status. It was noticed that the implementation of the projects in Isingiro district was affected by the delay of funds disbursement to the Sub county accounts.

In QENP, the revenue sharing projects in the 76 parishes of Kasese, Rukungiri, Rubirizi and Kamwenge districts neighboring Queen Elizabeth Protected Area were monitored. The projects included schools, human wildlife conflict management projects and livelihood improvement projects. The common good projects in Rukungiri districts were well implemented while livelihood improvement and problem animal control projects such as beekeeping, mushroom growing, goat rearing, trenches excavation and crocodile cages were poorly done.

Twenty-one projects for revenue sharing projects in KNP were also monitored to ensure compliance with the original proposal and value for money and most projects were progressing on well.

**Wildlife use Rights (WUR) and licensee’s (Class A, B, C, D and E) holding grounds**

In effort to strengthen and implement sustainable wildlife utilization program as provided under the wildlife use rights, the quota for all WUR classes for 2019 and 2020 was set and approved by CITES Management. The approved Wildlife Use Rights quota (2019/20) was disseminated to hunting companies together with the new WUR tariff for implementation.

Guidelines for wildlife use right Class B and C (wildlife farming and ranching) were developed and disseminated at regional level (Abim, Kitgum and Mbarara) in collaboration with African Wildlife Foundation.

A total of 154 permits/licenses were issued including; 78 hunting permits, 74 export licenses and two import licenses; one being for importing 2 tigers from South Africa in exchange of 25 monkeys by Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre and the other being for importing of game meat by Karamajong Overland Safaris Ltd.

**Licenses and permits issued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Quarter 1</th>
<th>Quarter 2</th>
<th>Quarter 3</th>
<th>Quarter 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunting permits</td>
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<td>78</td>
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<td>Import license</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>154</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allocation of sport hunting revenue**

WUR class A- hunting generated over USD 611,000 which was shared amongst partners in the collaborative agreement as indicated in the table below;
CORPORATE REPORT 2019

UWA still carried out inspection for six (6) WUR facilities and four (4) proposed sites for wildlife breeding in Mburara proposed sites for game ranching to ensure they comply with the existing regulations. Other facilities inspected include that of Horizon Ltd (where it was established that out of 9 zebras given out only one was still surviving), Crocodile farms (Al-Emarat Crocodile Farm and Uganda Crocs Ltd), Reptile village, Kavumba Recreation Centre, hunting program in Pian-Upe Wildlife Reserve (PUWR), Katonga Wildlife Reserve (KWR), Karenga Hunting Block and Nshara Hunting Block. The inspected facilities were found to be compliant with the requirements for game ranching.

Support to Wildlife Associations

A number of Wildlife Association Management Board meetings were organized and held during the period. They included Nshara (LMNP), Ajai, Aswa-Lolim (Nwoya) and Luwero (Nakaseke/Nakasongola/Kafu), Pian-Upe Partnership Management Concessions and for Katonga. The key issues noted during the meetings included the upgrading of Katonga WR into a national park, increased revenues for communities within the Lake Mburo ranches, issues of habitat degradation in the ranches and two community projects (cattle crash and drug store) were considered for funding in Pian-Upe. The meetings also reviewed the Associations' performance reports and approved work plans for the following year.

A total of five (4) community Wildlife Management Committees were established and operationalized in Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve, Nakasongola, Kalangala, Kirenga, Ajai WR.

UWA in partnership with Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) under Rural Communications Development Fund (RCDF) organized training workshops for Community Wildlife Association (CWA) in all areas under Collaborative Wildlife management to enhance their appreciation and involvement in wildlife conservation through the use of ICT. Over 500 individuals from 10 Community Wildlife Associations were trained in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT), reporting incidences of wildlife crime, unique wildlife sightings and Human Wildlife Conflicts (HWC).

The training of CWA members was undertaken for communities in the areas around Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve, Kaiso–tonya Community Wildlife Area, Ajai Wildlife Reserve, Pian-Upe Wildlife Reserve, Amudat Community Wildlife Area, and Katonga Wildlife Reserve, Lake Mburo National Park and the Districts of Luwero, Nakaseke, Kalangala, Nwoya and Nakasongola.
Review of Collaborative Management Agreements

A number of consultative meetings were held with district leaders of Arua, Amudat, Hoima, Nakaseke, Luwero, Kyankwanzi and Nwoya regarding the review of collaborative management agreements for Ajai Wildlife Reserve, Pian-Upe Wildlife Reserve, Katonga, Kabwoya Wildlife reserve and Aswa-Lolim.

Key issues that came out of the consultations were; Vermin officer(s) to be part of the Wildlife Management Committee, Senior Assistant Secretaries (SAS) to be nominated on the Wildlife Management Committee, Landlords be represented at Management Board level, a review of the association constitution most especially the term limit of the committee and participation of the frontline communities and provision of newly created sub-counties among others. All the above issues are being considered for incorporation into the revised collaborative management agreements. The consultation meetings culminated into the formulation of the revised draft of Collaborative Management Agreements.
Formation of the Wildlife Management Committees

Three (3) Wildlife Management Committees for Kabwoya Block, Kalangala and Nakasongola Block were operationalized. All members were introduced and oriented about their roles and election of office bearers was carried out.

Resource off take in PAs

A total of 75 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) to access the available resources from the protected areas were signed with communities and implemented. These helped to improve livelihoods of communities neighbouring protected areas, minimize pressure on resources and develop a positive attitude by communities towards protection of wildlife resources. Twenty-two (22) MoUs were signed with resource use groups in LMNP, RMNP, KNP and MENP while fifty (50) MoUs in MFNP, RMNP, KNP, MENP and BINP which had expired were reviewed and revised. Three MoUs were signed with Kapchemwo Horticulture for accessing water from the park for irrigation, Kapengurai Youth Bee Keepers and tree planting and Kapchemwo Apiary in MFNP.

Resources worth UGX Shs 556,955,900 were shared by the communities neighbouring the protected areas. These resources included but not limited to

- Bamboo, mushrooms, vegetables and salty rocks for livestock (MECA)
- Fish (LMCA & KCA)
- Firewood (some PAs)
- Papyrus, Ambatch for use as floats for fishermen (QENP)
- Medicinal Plants (All PAs)
- Wild Coffee (KCA)
- Grass for thatching (Most A’s)
- Water Collection in the P (All PAs)
- Weaving materials (BMCA & KCA)

Community Resource Use Monitoring Committees and MoUs

Four community resource use monitoring committees were formed in Ajai WR, Karuma WR and SNP. The committees assist in monitoring of resource access activities, sensitising community members to adhere to the MoUs and effective use of the available resources for maximum benefits.

Other community benefits

In MFNP, (24) households were supported in making improved cooking stoves. In addition, 2,500 assorted tree seedlings for on farm establishment of woodlots were distributed and 10 CBOs were supported with 60kg of potting materials and 4 sacks of Napier suckers.

In KVNP, 7 community groups in Alerek and Abim sub-county were trained on chilli nursery management with a total of 15 chilli nurseries in preparation for the transplantation at the beginning of the rainy season. Four women groups also received training in energy saving stoves making that was initiated by Ms Maren in Lorukul. As part of value addition and promotion of chili marketing, 6 community group farmers were trained on pre and post-harvest methods so as to produce high quality seed to influence the competitive demand on the limited market.

In QENP, Queen Elizabeth beekeeper’s association were supported with packaging materials to use during the honey week exhibitions that was held at Lugogo in Kampala. UWA also worked with Speke Uganda holidays and Exploration tours to identify and develop areas for community based tourism. The areas identified include; Human wildlife conflict mitigation initiatives, Anti-poaching groups, schools and Women groups/women empowerment. Katara women and Rumuri bahigi anti-poaching groups were visited for assessment. Queen Elizabeth beekeeper association and Katara women group were supported to attend a training on conflict management in Musanze, Rwanda. Members were exposed to market for honey and crafts in Rwanda through Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration.

An Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Katunguru community guides and drivers’ association (21
members) to access Queen Elizabeth National Park at subsidized rate for tourism purposes. This was done in effort to promote community tourism for economic development.

Twenty four (24) anti-poaching groups were supported to implement livelihood projects that include goat rearing, rice growing, milling machine, piggyery, hand craft making, construction of tourist banda and purchase of a welding machine.

Thirty–seven (37) members from five parishes in Bundibugyo were trained in tree nursery bed management in RMNP. The trained members and one boundary management group (Bulyambuli) were supported with 9000 tree seedlings. Thirty parishes from Kasese, Ntoroko, Bunyangabo and Bundibugyo were mobilised into anti-poaching community groups which will help to enhance the understanding of RMNP conservation values and benefits to communities.

Kataraza group in Katonga Wildlife Reserve was supported with fifteen (15) KTB hives. The bee hives were placed at their apiary in the vicinity of Kataraza out post along the Katonga river boundary in the PA. A workshop was held for twelve (12) people from the Community Resource Monitoring and beekeeping groups was held to build their capacity to effectively perform their roles.

In KNP, over 200 beehives were handed to 7 groups (Busingye BKG, Kyabakuzi BKG, Rurama Munobwa Women, Nyakabingo Women Development Project, Nature Conservation Group and Sebitoli Conservation Project). These will serve as a human wildlife conflict mitigation measure and a contribution to people’s livelihood.

More four (4) women groups in MENP (Mt. Zion Agro– forestry women group, Rwanda women’s group, Kamet agro forestry BK group and Mandeleo women’s group) were supported with bee smokers. Groups and communities in Chepkwasta were empowered to grow Napia grass in high risk slopping areas to control erosion and address destruction of wildlife through grazing in the park.

UWA purchased 7.5 acres of land at a cost of 185M (one hundred eighty-five million shillings) for the Batwa. These funds were generated from the Batwa trail activity. The land will benefit the Batwa who are working on the Batwa trail activity as guides and musicians. In addition, the development of Batwa Forest Experience product in Bwindi South was finalised and the product launched by the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities. The product will generate revenue to support the livelihoods of the Batwa in the southern sector of Bwindi.

With support from Flora and Fauna International (FFI), UWA initiated a Social Assessment of Protected Areas (SAPA) study which is meant to assess the impact of Kibale National park on the wellbeing of neighbouring local people. The findings from the study will be used for better planning and meaningful community engagement.

Human Wildlife Conflict Management

Human Wildlife Conflict cases

A total number of 4,611 of HWC cases were reported in and outside PAs out of which 4,220 (91.5%) were responded to effectively. Most of the cases not responded to were as a result of either occurring at the same time with those attended to or late reporting. The responses involved assessment of the damages, routine guarding, scare shooting, fire setting and gun bombs to disperse animals especially hippos and buffaloes from gardens and sensitising communities on community based mitigation mechanisms.

In KVNP, the number of cases dropped by 26% compared to the previous year. The reduction is because of reduced population of wildlife outside the protected area due to bush burning forcing animals back to the park.

The most prevalent cases were from elephants, buffalos, hippos and crocodile which damaged crops planted next to the PA boundaries and occasioned serious damages to people. A total of 21 human deaths and 16 injuries were
recorded. (11 deaths were by buffalos in KVNP, 1 by a hippo in LMNP, 4 by buffalos in MBWR, 1 by an elephant in EMWR and 4 by crocodiles in QENP. 3 injuries were caused by buffalos in KVNP, 8 by elephants in in QENP and 5 by buffalos in MBWR.

Problem animal management

Elephants have been a major problem destroying hundreds of acres of different crops around the country. The major damages were reported in Oyam, Nwoya and Kinyandongo districts neighbouring MFNP, Kaabong district neighbouring Kidepo Valley National Park and Kasese, Rubirizi and Kanungu districts neighbouring QENP. Staff were overstretched but did all that was possible to help the communities prevent much damage. Incidences of lions getting out of the park to community land have increased in QENP. Efforts were made to dart and relocate the lions in the interior of the park to reduce livestock predation. The problem animal management and control team rescued 16 crocodiles; from Gadumire in Kalirio District, Buyende, Kungu village in Apac District, Nakasongola, Nyinga village in Kyoga, from lake Edward in Katwe and from Karuma. All were captured and relocated to Buwama farm and River Nile within MFNP.

Crocodile Exclusion Enclosures (cages)

Six (6) crocodile exclusion enclosures were Constructed (1 Mwangoda, Namayingo District, 1 Walumbe Fish landing in Mayuge District, 1 Kibuye Fish landing, Nakasongola district, 1 Bugoigo, 1 Nyamunta and 1 at Boma all in Butiaba SC, Buliisa district.)
Problem animal control trenches
A total of 50.9 kms of problem animal trenches were excavated during the year and these were 27.8 kms in MFNP, 11.7 kms in Nyakatonzi SC QENP, Kasese district and 11.4 kms in KNP. In a bid to control elephants from crossing from the PAs to communities.
During the year, a total of 251.1 kms of elephant deterrent trenches (25kms in QENP, 16km in KNP and 19km in MFNP were repaired and maintained in the three PAs of QENP, KNP and MFNP.

Mauritius thorn hedge
Seventeen 17.1kms were planted with the Mauritius thorn hedge in RMNP and BINP (BINP 5KMs and RMNP 12.1KMS) and 145kms maintained in BINP to control problem animals and vermin.

A demo hippo fence
A hippo fence of about 500 meters was constructed in Rubirizi in Rubirizi district. This was aimed at demonstrating to communities on how to mitigate the human–hippo conflicts using locally available materials. The fence will complement other HWC mitigation measures implemented in the region such as the electric fence.
Training Community Wildlife Scouts on community based HWC Mitigation in KVCA

**Community Wildlife Scouts**
A number of community groups in different PAs were recruited, facilitated and equipped with community based human wildlife conflict mitigation measures as below;

A total of 370 community wildlife scouts were trained and equipped with basic knowledge of Community Based Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation measures and data collection methods using smart phones and Open Data Kit applications (ODK). The Scouts from both PAs were equipped with gumboots, whistles, rain jackets, water bottles, buckets, bells. 20 Problem Animal Control (PAC) community scouts were recruited while 12 former scouts that were recruited as UWA rangers were deployed in Karenga Community Wildlife Area (KCWA) to boost the Community Wildlife Scouts in managing HWC and illegal activities. The big number of youth volunteering as scouts demonstrates that communities have embraced the community based mitigation measures as an appropriate approach to managing HWC.

**Chilli growing**
Four (4) groups of chilli farmers in KVNP were trained in nursery management and thereafter raised 9 nursery beds of chilli in preparation for the next season. In BINP, farmers were supported to weed their established chilli gardens totaling to 47 acres.

**Electric fence**
The initial 10 km electric fence in QENP was completed and an assessment undertaken to establish suitable sites for more kilometers in the same park and MFNP.

A section of the 10 Km electric fence along Queen Elizabeth National Park in Rubirizi District

Training Community Wildlife Scouts on community based HWC Mitigation in KVCA
Bee keeping
A total of 1,565 beehives were distributed to various community groups to act not only as a human wildlife conflict mitigation measure but also as a livelihood improvement intervention. In Kabalrole and Kyenjojo Districts around KCA, 200 beehives were distributed to Busingye Bee Keeping Group, Buramamunoba Women bee keeping group, Nyakabingo Women Development, Nature Conservation Group and Sebitoli Conservation Group. In QENP, 174 beehives were distributed to L. Katwe United Bee Keepers Association, Kanyanya bee keepers, Ekyondo Bee keepers, Kasese United all in Kasese district and Kyambura bee keepers in Rubirizi district.

In KVCA - 250 beehives (120 Modern beehives and 130 traditional bee hives) were distributed in the sub counties of Karenga, Kapedo, Sidok, Lobalangit, Lokoli, and Kawalakol in Karenga District, Alerek Sub county in Abim District, Kacheri Sub county in Kotido district and Ororn in Kitgum District. In MFNP, 130 beehives distributed to various groups around Nyamitete (Buliisa), Butiaba and Biiso (Buliisa), Pakanyi (Masindi) and Kichwabugingo (Kiryandongo).

In BINP, 811 beehives were distributed, 100 beehives were donated by Bwindi/Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT) while Gorilla organization provided 711 bee hives which were distributed in Kashasha Parish and Mushanje Parish Rubanda District.

The beehives have reportedly been helpful in minimizing Human-Elephant Conflicts.

Wildlife Conservation Education and Awareness
Communities were encouraged to actively participate in and support conservation programs since they benefit of entire mankind. The sensitization messages largely focused on harmonious living between humans and wildlife, national park values, climate change effects and tree planting.

A number of sensitization meetings in communities neighbouring PAs were held to create awareness on UWA policies and park bylaws and educate communities on the importance of conservation and threats to wildlife among others.

Radio talk shows were also held to raise awareness on conservation, sensitize the public on the UWA revenue sharing guidelines and inform them about the various conservation programmes for the benefit of stakeholders especially the local community.

Two thousand, five hundred seventy-five (2,575) conservation education and awareness meetings including 390 outreach programs that aimed at creating awareness about the importance of the PAs to the neighbouring communities were conducted. In order to cater for wildlife conservation outside PAs, 82 conservation awareness meetings were held in different parishes within Rakai, Lwengo, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Nakaseke, Luwero and Kyankwanzi districts.

Five hundred sixty-seven (567) school visits were made for conservation education in different PAs where a total of 28,453 students and pupils attained conservation education.

A Batwa drama group was formed in BINP to spread conservation messages among community members. Due to strengthened awareness, 25 poachers from Purongo Sub County in Nwoya district denounced poaching and handed over their tools in MFNP.

Awareness through media
In a bid to reach out to a wider community with conservation awareness message, seventy-one (71) radio talk shows were conducted on various radio stations across the country. The public was sensitized on issues including but not limited to; human wildlife conflict mitigation, illegal wildlife activities, tourism, community conservation and benefits from the PAs.

UWA partnered with NBS Television and started a series of discussions and news features on topical conservation issues to increase the public education and awareness on wildlife conservation. A total of 10 talk shows and 17 news features were aired. Positive feedback was received on the discussions held.
The program aims at improving tourism services and strengthen financial systems for increased revenue which results into sustainable conservation.

Domestic Tourism

In order to promote domestic tourism a number of marketing campaigns, initiatives and promotions were carried out throughout the year.

A tourism conference with key stakeholders was held at Hotel Africana. Presentations featured key pertinent tourism issues affecting the sector including security in our parks, quality of UWA products and services, customer care, trainings of guides, park rules and regulations as well as the gorilla and chimpanzee booking and reservations guidelines, UWA tariff, improving the gorilla and chimpanzee product experiences, among others. The conference provided an opportunity for physical interactions with tourism stakeholders and to get their views regarding the promotion of domestic tourism especially in protected areas.

UWA joined the rest of Ugandans and the whole world at large to celebrate the World Tourism Day as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 27th September 2018 under the theme “Tourism and Digital transformation”. The main celebrations took place in Jinja Town with the chief guest was First Deputy Prime Minister Gen. Moses Ali representing the President.

UWA also financially supported and or participated in a number of domestic tourism promotion initiatives such as the Big Birding Day, the International Convention of the Banyakigazi, Murchison Falls Fishing Competition, Karamoja Festival in Kabong, Miss Tourism Uganda Pageant, Miss Curvy Pageant, as well as supporting local leisure activity providers like Simples Entertainment and Mountain Slayers excursions around our PAs.

UWA also participated the three (03) Tulambule domestic tourism campaigns. These were Tulambule Ne Zari, in western Uganda, Tulambule West Nile and Tulambule Eastern Uganda. UWA secured the support of private sector; Nile Special and Coca Coal for the legs in our national parks, which helped to drive more visibility and awareness especially through social media.

UWA hosted the visiting delegation of Diplomats in Rwanda from nine (9) countries in Lake Mburo National Park. The Minister of State for Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities was received the delegation in the park on behalf of the government of Uganda. The visitors were treated to a game drive, boat cruise and they visited the Enyemebwa project.

In a bid to promote domestic tourism still, UWA rolled out a domestic Above-The-Line marketing campaign dubbed “Anything is possible in the wild” to demystify travel, create awareness of our 10 national parks, underscore the other services and products in the park other than wildlife, and encourage Ugandans to leave the cities and visit the parks. The campaign was run in different platforms throughout the year including newspaper strip adverts in New Vision and Bukedde, digital and social media engagement (Facebook, Twitter and Youtube) that included rewarding some of our followers with access to the parks. As a result of our running this campaign on social media, we were able to reach out to 500,000 people, grow our facebook community from 15,000 to 31,000, grow our twitter followers from 12,000 to 18,000, as well as improve our
response rate on Facebook from 28% to 76%. Related to the above, UWA procured advertising space on NBS TV. The contract signed accorded us 112 minutes worth of advertising space in prime time, 140 squeeze backs in lifestyle programs, seven (7) 45 minute talk shows as well as 84 endorsements by key influencers including Gaetano Kaggwa and Marcus Kwizera; hosts of a popular lifestyle show “Another Round”.

UWA buses also continued to attract interest from the public and have been pivotal in generating increased awareness of UWA’s National Parks, domestic tourism promotion as well as additional revenue. In the financial year, UWA served over 500 clients generating Ugx. 300,800,000 from just bus hire fee. Majority of these clients travelled to the national park thereby contributing more revenue in park entrance and activities. Buses were also hired out for other tourism related activities and conferences. Entities that utilised the buses included different Government MDAs, Tour operators, Schools, etc Office of Prime Minister (OPM), Parliament of Uganda, UNRA, URA, NSSF, Ministries, orient Bank, Petroleum Authority of Uganda and individuals with priority given to those engaged in tourism activities especially to the national parks.

International marketing
UWA continued to market tourism products in PAs at international level in collaboration with key shareholders like UTB and the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities. The team engaged in a eight (8) international and regional tourism fares and expos including; World Trade Market in London, Magical Kenya, Kwita Izina in Rwanda, TTG Incotori in Rimini, Italy, ITB Berlin, Arabia Travel Market in Dubai, UAE, Africa Travel Indaba in South Africa. UWA’s presence at the different expos and fares was aimed at creating awareness about Uganda’s National Parks, support Tour Operators with technical guidance to enable them to secure buyers and partners as well as training of the different Destination Marketing Representatives and agencies about UWA’s tourism potential, our rules and guidelines, tariffs, gorilla and chimp products etc. Through these expos, the teams also had over 300 with key decision makers from tourism businesses as well as engaging over 10,000 people that passed our Uganda stall.

Protected Area visitation
The PA visitation was for FY 2018/19 was recorded at 332,197 leading to an increment of 27,315 visitors (9%) as compared to 304,882 visitations in FY2017/18.
Visitor Performance for FY 2018/2019

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<th>No.</th>
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<td>-</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>13,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MFNP</td>
<td>43,414</td>
<td>6,461</td>
<td>37,937</td>
<td>15,860</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>104,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>QENP</td>
<td>31,013</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>23,129</td>
<td>28,196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KNP</td>
<td>18,101</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MENP</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>1,827</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RMNP</td>
<td>1,656</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>2,720</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SNP</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>5,425</td>
<td>14,553</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LMNP</td>
<td>14,971</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>10,837</td>
<td>7,374</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>34,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MGNP</td>
<td>5,162</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>TSWR</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>154,908</td>
<td>12,890</td>
<td>90,213</td>
<td>72,226</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>332,197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of increase/ decrease in Visitor numbers by each national park for FY 2018/19 and FY 2017/18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>PARK</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>Total increased numbers</th>
<th>% in increase/ decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BINP</td>
<td>31,464</td>
<td>37,234</td>
<td>5,770</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KVNP</td>
<td>10,668</td>
<td>13,472</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MFNP</td>
<td>96,438</td>
<td>104,889</td>
<td>8,451</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>QENP</td>
<td>86,119</td>
<td>84,752</td>
<td>(1,367)</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KNP</td>
<td>17,758</td>
<td>19,343</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MENP</td>
<td>3,921</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>(332)</td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RMNP</td>
<td>4,545</td>
<td>5,521</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SNP</td>
<td>14,466</td>
<td>20,887</td>
<td>6,421</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LMNP</td>
<td>32,959</td>
<td>34,589</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MGNP</td>
<td>5,984</td>
<td>7,270</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>TSWR</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>304,882</td>
<td>332,197</td>
<td>27,315</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generally there was a steady increase in registered visitor numbers in most of the national parks during the year as follows; SNP 44%, KVNP 26%, RMNP 21%, MGNP 21%, BINP 18%, TSWR 16%, MFNP (9%), KNP 9% and LMNP 5%. However, a slight decline in visitation was registered in MENP and QENP that is by, 8% and 2% respectively.

The positive trend in visitor numbers is attributed to:

- Increased promotion and marketing of UWA products in International, regional and local Markets UWA, through various platforms like exhibitions, print media, TV, Radio, and digital platforms.

- Stronger partnerships with the tourism stakeholders sector in marketing of UWA products and services; collaborative sale and marketing of UWA Products and services between UWA and government MDAs such as MTWA, UTB, Parliament, foreign missions and embassies as well as collaboration with private sector stakeholders like Association of Uganda Tour Operators (USAGA), Uganda Safari and Guides Association (USAGA), UWA concessionaires, leisure activity providers etc.

- Introduction of incentives by UWA like Gorilla and Chimp complimentary permits to UTB and AUTO for familiarisation trips for marketing purposes.

- Improved customer care within UWA and the tourism industry at large through improved processes and continuous training.

- Introduction of four more Gorilla groups during the FY namely Christmas, Katwe, Mucunguzi and Rwigi.

- The newly developed Sebwe and Bughalista tourism trails and the introduction of the UWA mountain climbing rate of $50, $50 and Ugx 50,000 for FNR, FR and EAC respectively which attracted more clients to hike RMNP, since this is cheaper.

- The discontinuation of fees for accessing the Sempaya Hot Springs has immensely increased the number of visitors in the PA especially school groups to SNP.

**Gorilla Tourism and sales**

Four new habituated Gorilla groups were added...
for tourism in BINP during the year. This made it 19 tracking families in BMCA. Efforts were also made to improve the systems and processes for gorilla and chimpanzee booking and reservations, not only to enhance the customer experience, but to also safeguard UWA from unscrupulous tour operators who were taking advantage of their clients. New gorilla and chimpanzee reservations guidelines were drafted and will be enforced starting next FY. In addition, management took decision to stop all sales of permits on the ground until a new booking and reservations system is in place that will enable better supervision. The procurement for the new system commenced and is expected to be installed by the end of Q2 of the next FY.

The Gorilla permit sales increased by 40% that is, from 30,763 to 40,331 permits sold from FY 2017/2018 to FY 2018/2019 respectively. The Gorilla sales revenue also increased by UGX 24,737,318,400 which led to a total of Shs. 93,804,373,600 from Shs. 69,067,055,200 in FY 2017/2018. The table below shows the Gorilla permits sale and revenue increase for each month during the FY 2018/19.

### Gorilla permit sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sold</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>5,348</td>
<td>116%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>5,728</td>
<td>125%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>4,794</td>
<td>108%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>3,613</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>3,205</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>4,588</td>
<td>4,405</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>4,144</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>4,588</td>
<td>2,398</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>4,680</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>4,836</td>
<td>2,015</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>4,680</td>
<td>4,341</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>54,732</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,124</strong></td>
<td><strong>79%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Visitor Information Centre (VIC), briefing shelter and visitor accommodation**

The Visitor Information Centre at Buhoma in BINP was completed and commissioned by the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities. The full operation of the VIC will significantly improve the quality of the tourism experience in BINP which will leave lasting memories in the minds of the tourists which will ultimately promote tourism in the park.

The construction of the briefing shelter at Rushaga also commenced during the year and was near completion by the end of the FY. The shelter will be equipped with appropriate furniture so as to enable it serve its intended purpose. Further still, the construction of Rwonyo visitor accommodation block is on-going and was at 70% completion by the end of the financial year.

**Apoka Bandas in KVNP**

In effort to provide more accommodation and raise the standard of accommodation facilities in KVNP Bed capacity was increased from 43 to 57 beds by transforming 07 staff huts into visitors’ accommodation, refurbishing the 21 old Bandas and construction of three new modern Bandas.
Kampala Visitor Information Centre
The site at Sheraton Kampala Hotel for the Kampala Visitor Information Centre was successfully handed over to UWA by KCCA. The renovation of the visitor information at Sheraton Kampala Hotel is in progress with work at 90% while the establishment of the Wildlife Street is also in progress with a handover expected next FY.

Tourism Trails, tracks and boardwalks
In a bid to ease tourism activities in the PAs and further improve service delivery, a total of 2,384 kms of trail network were maintained in QENP, RMNP, SNP, KNP, TSWR, MFNP, MGNP, BINP and KVNP while seventy-nine (79) kms were opened up in KNP, KVNP, RMNP and SNP. A total of 220 bridges and drainage channels were maintained in BINP, KNP and SNP while 51 ladders were repaired in MGNP. In MFNP the Northern Bank campsite, Tebito trail, Chobe trail, Delta Bird hide trail, Northern Bank trail, Southern Bank Trail, Top of falls southern campsite and Delta campsite were upgraded and 823m of board walk were upgraded in SNP and KNP. The visitor resting shelter at Mweya Campsite 3 in QENP was constructed to completion and is in use.

Developing new and improving old tourism products in PAs
In efforts to provide more options for our clients and enhance their experiences, new products were designed and launched in the FY. This included children activities that is; painting and art work, short nature walks for children and children scouts adventurous activities like setting up a tent in the forested NPs starting with BINP, MGNP, and KNP. In addition, a rock climbing and abseiling product was developed and is expected to be launched in MENP in the next FY. Work is in progress at 70% pending improvement of the surrounding areas and construction of amenities like toilets, and resting sheds.

For purposes of diversifying tourism products and increase revenue in NPs, the authority intends to construct restaurant at the top of the falls. During the reporting period, a consultant was procured to develop the designs of the restaurant. Construction is expected to commence in the FY 2019/20.
Income generating projects Wildlife Tower occupancy
New tenants were registered at the wildlife tower and by the end of the year; the occupancy rate had increased from 76.3% to 82% with 15 tenants.

Concessions management
Six new concessions were signed during the year including; Amagara, Panorama, Bukonzo Mixed, Source of the Nile and Gravity investments and blueprints developed for Queen Elizabeth National Park and Murchison Falls National Park.

Among the concessions that were signed last year, there is a significant progress at Katurum Lodge in KVCA and Lake Kigambira in LMCA. Completion of both sites is expected within one year. Boma Hotel commenced construction of the Rinnomoe site in KVCA in May 2019 expected to complete in two years.

More so, to develop, diversify and manage revenue streams; new areas for concession management were identified with one being a concept for operationalizing Buhoma restaurant.


CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The program aims at enabling UWA have in place a vibrant human and infrastructure system that enhances community conservation. Efforts were made during the year to ensure human resource structure and infrastructure plans are implemented as per the strategic plan.

UWA Staff Establishment:
An assessment of the current number of staff versus the required number of staff in the organisation was done during theperiod. This helped to identify manpower gaps available for recruitment planning. The structure was also enhanced to include all new positions and other changes as per the BoT resolutions. The existing organogram was merged with the BoT resolved changes on the structure so as to come up with the actual establishment to achieve the organisation's strategic objectives.

Staff recruitment
To ensure staffing gaps are filled appropriately and in time, the recruitment plan for the financial year as developed and approved by the BoT.

500 Rangers who had been recruited in the FY 2017/18 completed their training during the reporting period and were passed out by H.E President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni at Paraa training ground in Murchison Falls. Out of these 484 were deployed to work in law enforcement section while 16 were deployed in sports section. Other recruited staff during the year included the Chief Warden (CW) MFCA, Business Development Manager, Mechanical Engineering and Services manager, seven (07) drivers, twenty-one (21) accounts clerks, Warden Planning - conservation, Warden Planning - economist and three (03) office assistants.

Review of staff positions
A review of all staff positions was conducted and new staff Job Descriptions (JDs) developed. During the review, the position of Assistant Warden was revised to be at entry level with no experience required. However, staff may be internally promoted to Assistant Warden once they have served the institution for at least not less than three years. The job titles for positions with standard professional titles retained their professional titles such as Legal Officer, Sales Executive, Veterinary Officer whereas Wildlife Centres are to be named Wildlife management stations. All junior staff positions that require specialization such as Tourism Guides, Investigations, Intelligence, and Community Conservation Assistants were revised to be recruited at UWA scale 09 and the position of Warden in charge (WiC) was put at UWA scale 05.

Support to children of fallen rangers
A policy to support children of fallen rangers those that die on duty together with issuing guidelines were developed. This will guide the selection of beneficiaries in the unfortunate event of the death of a ranger while on duty.

Staff capacity building
During the year, management selected and approved a new training committee and the organizational training needs assessment and analysis was conducted.

Generally, in a bid to improve staff knowledge and skills to effectively execute their work, the organization had a total of forty-six (46) training sessions in which 1134 staff were trained. Some of the trainings were
supported by UWA and many others were supported by partners including; Uganda Conservation Foundation, World bank (CEDP), FAO, CAA, URA, Uganda Police, ISO, Kenya Wildlife Service, International Fund for Animal Welfare, United Nations University, NEMA and Makerere University, USAGA, British high commission Uganda and Great Virunga Transboundary Collaboration (GVTC) among others.

The African Institute of Tourism and field guiding in collaboration with USAGA and UWA trained and passed out 63 guides who undertook a three week training in nature guiding and interpretation in LMNP. Twenty–seven (27) of these were UWA ranger guides from nine (9) National Parks and Toro Semuliki WR. The training content included; basic ecology, basic taxonomy, plants and grasses, mammals, birds and birding ethics etc. This was part of UWA’s efforts of continuous Skills enhancement.

The four hundred and eighty–seven (487) newly recruited and trained Rangers were passed out after a four months Paramilitary training. UWA was honored to have the President of Uganda pass out the trainees in September 2018 at a colorful and successful ceremony that was presided over by H.E the President. The new rangers acquired military and wildlife skills and will support wildlife protection and carry out community conservation awareness, collect ecological monitoring data, conduct tourism operations and protection of habitats through law enforcement. These were deployed to various Conservation Areas and are to commence their duties.

**Corruption Prevention Training**
A total of eighteen (18) UWA managers and directors participated in a corruption prevention training workshop that took place in August 2018. The training was funded by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The focus of the training was on potential corruption risks, and stopping these risks from coming to fruition. The training served as the starting point from which UWA is to develop and implement a corruption risk mitigation strategy.

**Diploma in wildlife Management**
UWA facilitated Thirteen (13) junior staff to attend a two–year Diploma course in Wildlife management at the Katwe Wildlife Training Institute. All staff completed the course successfully and reported back to their places of work. The course was geared towards enhancing staff skills in wildlife management and also to help the organization to have a clear career growth and succession planning.

**Crocodile ranching benchmarking trip to Kenya**
A delegation of 3 officials (02 from UWA & 01 from MTWA) went to Kenya to benchmark improved crocodile farming/ranching practices. The objective of the trip was to learn and share successes and challenges from Kenya’s crocodile ranching experience, generate key observations and lessons to inform effective planning, policy formulation and provision of appropriate technical guidance current and potential crocodile ranchers in Uganda. Several observations and lessons were learnt regarding improved management of crocodile farms, promoting conservation and enhancing profitability.

**FSC training and self-assessment exercise**
A training and self–testing exercise in preparation for FSC certification for three Protected Areas i.e. Rwenzori, Kibale and Bwindi National Parks was held during the year. The exercise built capacity of 20 UWA technical staff at various levels on FSC principles, requirements and the certification process. The team collectively assessed the current management and operational gaps which need to be addressed before the three PAs are certified. A consultant (CMO Logistics, a South African Company) was hired and started doing preliminary activities of gap analysis for each of the three National Parks.
Change Management
All UWA staff from 01 to 05 were trained in change management and team work during Warden's Assembly 2019. The training was geared towards improving staff attitudes towards change and improving teamwork in the organisation for enhanced performance.

SMART analysis
Twenty (20) Ecological Monitoring staff from all CAs were trained in SMART analysis with support from WCS. This was meant to facilitate staff to generate more powerful analyses and produce reports with meaningful and relevant information.

Laboratory Bio–safety and Bio–security
Seven (7) staff including DDPMR, DDFO, SMV, PWV and three Lab Technicians participated in the Laboratory Bio–safety and Bio–security training organized and conducted by Sandia Laboratories with support from Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DITRA). The training took place at Uganda Virus Research Institute and was intended to prepare UWA staff to effectively take over the Bio–safety lab in Mweya once completed. During the training, the staff learnt the basic principles and operations of the Bio–safety and Bio–security lab with emphasis on waste management.

Laboratory staff
Two (2) laboratory staff underwent training at CDC Atlanta, USA. The training focused on tissue processing using tissue grinder, serological assays IgG & IgM and molecular techniques using qRT-PCR. They worked on inactivated VHFs especially Hanta and Ebola viruses and were introduced to lab flow management (sample, work and human flow) in BSL3&4 laboratory settings. Equally learnt was waste management and segregation (liquid, solid, pathological and sharps) and chemical waste decontamination using bleach, lysol, autoclaving and eventual incineration. The other staff that remained continued with training in molecular techniques and hemorrhagic fever diagnosis at Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI–CDC) Laboratory in Entebbe.

Crocodile ranching and conflict management
Two (2) UWA staff (DDCC and SWCCO) and one MTWA official undertook a benchmarking trip to Mombasa Kenya to learn about best practices and lessons on crocodile ranching and conflict management. A special report on the trip was prepared and shared.

Management of stockpiles
With support from UWA conservation partners Stop Ivory, 2 Law Enforcement Unit Officers attended training in Nairobi in respect to proper management of stockpiles by enforcing Gold Standards SOPs in management of ivory Stockpiles.

Monitoring and Evaluation
Toro Semuliki Wildlife Reserve (TSWR) staff members (16) were trained in Monitoring and Evaluation. The training aimed at equipping the PA staff with M&E knowledge and skills so as to enable them clearly conceptualize and define the M&E tools and processes during the implementation of the new GMP for the next 10 years. Focus was on the key components of the GMP M&E framework and how to use it to improve on the GMP implementation processes and effectiveness. A training report detailing the areas of training and recommendations was written and submitted to management.

Training of Intelligence staff
A total of 28 staff intelligence staff from LMNP, MFNP and QENP had refresher training in intelligence handling sponsored by WCS. The training focused on improving capacity of intelligence staff in areas of data analysis, Web Intelligence, Human intelligence, and counter intelligence.

In LMCA, four (4) staff attended and participated in marine and three (3) in leadership trainings in QECA while the Warden Law Enforcement attended physical security and stockpile management course on small
arms at International peace security training Centre in Karen Kenya.

Chief Wardens, Law Enforcement Wardens and Armory Clerks went through a training that meant to upraise them on the standard requirements and procedures in arms and ammunition management and accountability.

Conference on the Africa Public Sector Human Resource Manager’s network DDHR and Senior Warden HR attended a conference on the Africa Public Sector Human Resource Manager’s network. The Conference was held at Serena in Kampala under the theme of “Human capital for the sustainable future of Africa”. The annual conference provided a forum for Africa Public Sector Human Resource Managers.

The Manager Intelligence represented UWA at the Validation workshop for the baseline assessment report on Civilian disarmament from in February 2019, in Nairobi Kenya. This was organized by Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RESCA). The workshop validated the report with many improvements.

Another activity was to conduct follow up sensitization workshops in Uganda covering 04 districts as pilot project to encourage voluntary surrender of weapons by civilians which were also conducted.

**Investigations Training**
Twenty (20) staff were selected to join the investigations unit and underwent a three months’ induction course in investigations at the Police Training Institute in Kabalya – Masindi.

**Infrastructure developments in PAs**
All access roads in the protected areas were maintained during the reporting period to ensure visitors access various sections of the protected areas and also enhance their experience. There was routine repair and maintenance of road equipment, generators for supply of power, water plant both in Paraa and Mubako, law enforcement marine boats and tourism boats.

Two staff accommodation blocks of 07 rooms each, 02 stores and ablution facilities at Lion’s bay and Katore outposts were constructed with support from Uganda Conservation Foundation Extra works at the Education centre in Mweya were done and construction of two Lab staff accommodation blocks commenced up to ring beam level. One guest house at Mweya was re-roofed in preparation for its rehabilitation.

In MFNP, an additional 8 kilometres of a new road to the proposed site for construction of new Wairingo ranger outpost were opened. The construction work for Wairingo is a donation from Uganda Conservation Fund to boost the anti-poaching campaign within MFNP. 200 kms of road and Bugungu Airstrip were maintained while Wangkwar-Para road, Top of the falls road, Mubako headquarters tracks and many others were re-gravelled.

The construction of one unit for senior staff accommodation at Ntebeko in BINP was completed and handed over to UWA. While UNRA started the process of upgrading the two access roads from Kisoro to the park into tarmac.

Two Unipots were installed at SSL and construction of a two roomed house at Kijura outpost was done on TSWR while the construction of Bisheshe outpost in LMNP was completed. The construction of Rwonyo visitor accommodation block was started on and by close of the year, it was at 70% complete. The PA also received a land cruiser pickup which was allocated to the law enforcement department to ease work in the unit.

03 staff accommodation in outposts renovated were renovated in Katonga while Lali and Madele outposts were constructed and maintained respectively in Ajai Wildlife Reserve.
A number of activities were undertaken to enhance the image of the authority, improve its relationships with relevant stakeholders and also ensure the implementation of international conventions and agreements.

**Participation in World Wildlife Day**
The authority joined the rest of the world to commemorate the United Nations World Wildlife Day on March 3, 2019 under the theme Harmonious living between humans and Wildlife. The main day celebrations were held in Arua districts and the guest of honour was Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda the Right Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda.

**Participation in international conferences and meetings**
A number of meetings were attended by UWA staff and some members of the Board of Trustees. These included:

- 30th CITES Animal Committee meeting held between July 16 and 21, 2018 in Geneva Switzerland where Uganda successfully defended the retention of Uganda’s leopard quota that was about to be recommended for removal at the Standing Committee.

- The 27th Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS) in Nairobi Kenya, in August. The congress was built on the theme 'Global Connectivity to ensure the future of Primates' proposed by Great Apes Survival. A number of lessons were learnt and recommendations made to improve conservation of non-human primates in UWA estates and outside PAs.

- International Association of Impact Assessors' (IAIA) conference that was held in Brisbane, Australia, The 4th East African Rhino Management Group meeting that was held in...

Giraffe Conservation Fund (GCF) project concept
Development of a GCF project concept (Strengthening Resilience of Ecosystems and Livelihoods in Albertine Rift) continued with various planning meetings held together with the concept development team from the Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, and National Forestry Authority. The concept was presented before the Development Committee (DC) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Collaboration with IIED
UWA is collaborating with the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) on the four-year project “Implementing park action plans for community engagement to tackle illegal wildlife trade”. The project is funded by the UK government’s IWT Challenge Fund. It involves a yearly training course for the UWA’s Community Conservation staff with the aim of building capacity of Community Conservation Wardens in key skills for engaging communities in protected area management to improve coordination of community conservation programs with law enforcement activities. The first training course was held in March 2018 and the second one in April 2019. The training covered the broad range of skills necessary for undertaking community conservation activities.

Meeting tourism stakeholders
The authority held two meetings with major tourism stakeholders to appraise them on the status of tourism activities in the protected area. The meetings offered a platform for the exchange of ideas with stakeholders and building of synergies. The stakeholders included the Uganda Tour guides, Uganda Tourism Board, Association of Uganda Tour Operators, Uganda Hotels and Owners Association, Federation of Uganda Tourism Initiative, Uganda Safari and Guides Association and Worldwide fund for Nature/Fauna and Flora International. Over one hundred forty (140) members attended the meetings and a number of issues concerning tourism were discussed and resolved.

Meetings with AUTO
UWA held two meetings with AUTO focusing on reviewing the MoU between the two and managing gorilla sales. The agreed positions were incorporated into the MoU and gorilla permit guidelines.

Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration
Under the auspices of the Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration, a historical meeting was convened between Uganda and DRC to resolve the contentious Sarambwe conflict at Buhoma where the two parties agreed to open the border.

BMCA annual stakeholder’s forum
BMCA successfully held the annual stakeholder’s forum which was well attended. Many useful resolutions were made which, when implemented will enhance conservation of the CA and also improve livelihoods of the people neighbouring the two parks. It was also an opportunity to strengthen partnership between the two gorilla parks and the stakeholders to build synergies for
Tourism roads assessment
In BINP three very important Executive Directors (ED of KCCA, Oxfam and UNRA) visited the PA. The UNRA Executive Director assessed the condition of roads in Kigezi Sub region and visited the Southern sector of Bwindi. For MFNP, officials of UNRA, CICO, and UWA conducted an assessment for the proposed road diversion from Butiaba junction to Nyamasoga through the Kikonko escarpment.

Stakeholder coordination meetings in PAs
Further still, in effort to increase synergies and enhance partnerships for the conservation of the PAs, several coordination meetings were held with a number of important stakeholders including RDCs, CAOs, district chairpersons (LCV), DISOs for all the districts surrounding PAs. Other meetings were held with security stakeholders at districts and regional levels.

Honorary Wildlife meeting
One Honorary Wildlife meeting was held during the year to deliberate on the current issues in wildlife conservation. From the meeting, a number of issues for further discussion and management by UWA management were generated.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with Partners
During the year, UWA negotiated and signed a number of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with Garama as below:
- MoU with Batwa Development Co. Ltd and Kisoro District Local Government for the promotion of the welfare of the Garama Batwa.
- Memorandum of Understanding between UWA & M/s Uganda Wildlife Clubs
- MoU between UWA & M/s Budongo Conservation Field Station
- MoU between UWA & UPDF
- Novation agreement between UWA & Cardno Emerging Market Ltd.

Wildlife Bill
The Parliamentary Committee for Tourism, Trade and Industry reviewed the Wildlife Bill 2017 and this was presented to and approved by parliament as the new Wildlife Act. There are a number of issues in the new Wildlife Act concerning UWA like the compensation for on Human Wildlife Conflict cases. The authority is developing guidelines that will help in implementing the law.

Protected Area System plan for Uganda
UWA in conjunction with MTWA conducted a protected area assessment to develop the Protected Area System plan for Uganda. The assessment was completed and the final Protected Area Assessment (PAA) report was developed. The implementation of the report recommendations will be done in a phased manner.
UWA Strategic Planning effort
The current strategic plan (SP) 2015/16 – 2019/20 was updated to rhyme with the current National Development Plan NDP II and work on a strategic plan 2020/25 commenced. The new strategic plan 2020/25 is being developed in line with the National development Plan III.

National Plan for Wildlife outside UWA Protected Areas
The development of the National Plan for management of wildlife outside UWA protected areas started. Field reconnaissance and stakeholder consultations were held and a situation report containing all the data and information collected from literature, field reconnaissance and consultations were prepared by the consultant. This report will be the reference document during the preparation of the draft GMP in the subsequent activities.

General Management Plans (GMPs)

Katonga GMP
A draft General Management Plan by Game Trails Ltd, a management partner for Katonga Wildlife Reserve in FY 2017/2018. The plan was reviewed and aligned to UWA’s aspirations for the reserve.

Ajai Wildlife Reserve General Management Plan
The preparation of a General Management Plan for Ajai Wildlife Reserve was started following the expiry of the old plan. Field reconnaissance and stakeholder consultations were carried out. A situation report was prepared by the consultant highlighting management issues and solutions for consideration during the planning process. Key issues emerging include invasive plant species, inadequate staffing, poor infrastructure and lack of tourism initiatives among others.
Mount Elgon National Park General Management Plan

The preparation of the General Management Plan for Mount Elgon National Park (MENP) was also started during the year with an initiation meeting in which the planning team for the GMP development was selected and oriented. A field reconnaissance activity was done and with support from IUCN Uganda, the team carried out stakeholder consultations throughout the eight districts surrounding the park. These included resource users, sub county leaders, CBOs and district leaders and NGOs in the region. The monitoring and evaluation framework for the GMP has been developed.

Photograph showing the invasive species in the reserve.

Planning team members for MENP GMP
Matheniko-Bokora Wildlife Reserves Management Plan
As a final stage of the development of Matheniko-Bokora GMP, the monitoring and evaluation framework for the draft was developed and included to be part of the plan.

BINP, MGNP and KVNP GMP midterm review
Midterm reviews for the three mentioned PAs were conducted to assess and analyze the GMP implementation processes, achievements, challenges and lessons learned during the period of five years. Focus was on the progress towards achievement of the ten-year PA goal.

Fire management Plans (FMPs) A three-day fire management planning meeting for selected staff from seven PA including Ajai Wildlife Reserve, East Madi WR, Bokora-Matheneko WR, Plan-Upe WR, Kabwoya WR, Katonga WR and Mount Elgon National Park was held. During the meeting, two new Fire Management Plans were initiated i.e. Ajai and Kabwoya WRs while drafts FMP for East Madi, Katonga and MENP were concluded.

Progress report on Uganda National Ivory Action Plan
UWA submitted Uganda’s progress report on the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) which was discussed at the CITES Standing Committee in Russia in October. This was used to determine that Uganda had satisfied the requirements to exit the NIAP process. Uganda however, continues to implement actions in the NIAP as the challenge still remains.

The state of Wildlife report
The state of Wildlife and resources report was completed and approved.

Management reporting
The reporting period marked the end of term of office for the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) 8th Board of Trustees (BoT). The BoT was appointed on 17th February 2016, commissioned on 24th February 2016 by the Honourable Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities and governed UWA for the period of three years. An end of term performance report for the BoT entailing the achievements for the three years, challenges, lessons learnt and the recommendations was compiled and submitted.

At the end of every quarter, performance reports (both for the BoT and organizational performance report) were compiled and submitted. The BoT reports were about the Trustee performance against the tasks accorded to them in the BoT Charter. The organizational quarterly performance reports entailed all accomplishments during each quarter in relation to the Annual Operations Plan.

Communication and public relations
The authority hosted a number of editors from different media houses and Government Communication Officers on familiarisation trips in Queen Elizabeth National Park in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park respectively. The fam trips equipped the editors and government publicists with knowledge on the attractions in the two parks and conservations efforts therein.

The authority continued to ensure positive coverage of events in the media highlighting the various conservation initiatives of UWA. Media was engaged throughout the reporting period to show case not only the conservation area’s uniqueness and attractions but conservation work done. The news stories appeared in both print and electronic channel in addition to UWA’s digital platforms and the website.

Corporate Social Responsibility
UWA extended relief support to people who were affected by flash floods and landslides in Bududa district. Relief items including maize flour (posho), beans, sugar, rice, hoes, cups, plates, soap salt and assorted clothes donated by staffs were handed over by the UWA Executive Director Sam Mwandha to the Bududa District Chairperson Watira Wilson at the District headquarters and later delivered to the effected people at Buluceke Archdeaconry.
Enhance UWA visibility through Sports
14th edition of inter-force games
UWA participated in the 14th edition of inter-force games 2018 that took place at Bombo army barracks. The main focus for the games this year was to continuously, deliberately and consciously enhance joint operations for sustainable national security and social-economic development and transformation. The event attracted participation from the Uganda Police Forces, Uganda Prisons Service, Uganda Wildlife Authority and Uganda People’s defense forces. UWA won gold in Darts and bronze in athletics and range.

Athletics
The UWA athletics club qualified to the National team representing Uganda at the World Cross Country Championships in Denmark. Six athletes from UWA athletics club qualified to run various distances / categories at the championships.

The club also participated in the National Cross Country Championships which were held in Tororo. Majority of the club athletes won various races with the more interesting one being the senior men race where Kiplimo Jacob record holder of 10m won Joshua Cheptegei.

UWA renovated Ayavu Primary School in Arua district as one of the activities leading to the celebration of World Wildlife Day 2019. The school is located in Ogoko sub county is near Ajai wildlife reserve headquarters. The school that had dilapidated structures was renovated with new floor and plastered walls, fixed with glass windows and door panes, painted and fixed with a water tank to enable water harvesting during the rainy season.
Establishment of UWA football club
The authority commenced the establishment of a professional football club by playing under the names of SIMBA FC which already has a slot in the Buganda football region. The club finished in 11th position out of the 26 clubs that were playing in the Buganda region.

World Wildlife Day and MTN 2019 marathon
UWA headed the committee that organised the fourth edition of Wildlife Marathon on behalf of the National Organising Committee. The marathon took place in February 2019 with a theme "Harmonious living between wildlife and people". This attracted over 1500 participants who ran distances of 5KM, 10KM and 21KM. A big number of UWA staff actively participated in the marathon. In addition, over 40 staff successfully participated in the MTN marathon which took
place in November 2019. Besides keeping our staff fit and healthy, both marathons enhanced the visibility of the authority.

**UWA fitness training and exercises**

In a bid to keep a health and active workforce with improved general health wellness, and also to create an environment for free interaction amongst staff, UWA management introduced fitness training and exercise sessions for staff at the headquarters. The fitness sessions are conducted by a professional trainer on every Wednesday and Fridays.
This section summarizes the financial performance of Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) for the 12 months of the FY 2018/2019 as at 30th June 2019. It includes detailed financial information and notes explaining the performance of UWA to budget, a summary of the current assets, noncurrent assets and current liabilities of the Authority.

### Uganda Wildlife Authority
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019

#### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>UShs 000</td>
<td>UShs 000</td>
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<td>Revenue</td>
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<td>6,089,885</td>
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<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
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<td>Employee benefit expense</td>
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<td>(47,022,411)</td>
<td>(34,058,718)</td>
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<td>Administrative expenses</td>
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<td>(37,020,574)</td>
<td>(32,472,564)</td>
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<td><strong>Operating surplus</strong></td>
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<td>36,127,232</td>
<td>39,740,228</td>
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<td>Net finance income</td>
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<td>(3,424,376)</td>
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<td>Surplus before tax</td>
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<td>32,702,856</td>
<td>41,945,686</td>
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<td>Tax</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(799,562)</td>
<td>(2,210,926)</td>
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<td><strong>Surplus for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>33,502,418</td>
<td>39,734,760</td>
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</table>
Uganda Wildlife Authority  
Annual report and financial statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2019  

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019 USHS 000</th>
<th>2018 USHS 000</th>
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<tr>
<td>Non-current asset</td>
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<td>Property and equipment</td>
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<td>70,050,093</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69,932,447</td>
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<td>Current assets</td>
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<td>Inventories</td>
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<td>Investments</td>
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<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
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<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
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<tr>
<td>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Wildfund</td>
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<td>Revaluation reserve</td>
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<td>Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss)</td>
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<td>Total equity</td>
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<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
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<td>Unearned Income</td>
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<td>Deferred tax</td>
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<td>Other payables</td>
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<td>Current liabilities</td>
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<td>Unearned income</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>198,955,128</td>
<td>156,494,146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements on pages 5 to 26 were approved for issue by the Board of Trustees on 24.11.2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

DIRECTOR

[Signature]

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

[Signature]
CHALLENGES

Despite the progress made in implementation of planned activities and programs in fulfilment of the Authority mandate, UWA continues to face some challenges that impact on its growth and performance. Below are some of the specific challenges faced during the year.

Human Wildlife conflict
Human Wildlife conflicts remained a challenge during the year as injuries of community members continued to be registered in different PAs. 22 human death were report in QENP and MFNP whereas 26 people were injured by problem Buffalos, crocodiles, Hippos and Giant forest hog in QENP alone. There is a need for every PA to have a well-established problem animal unit.

Presence of illegal firearms in PAs
Presence of illegal firearms in some areas of Oyam and Nwoya district that are being used for poaching in the park and becoming a national security threat. KVNP is also experiencing a challenge of armed poaching especially by South Sudan warriors around Lonyili and the international border areas. We are working with other security Agencies to track down the perpetuators.

Hostile communities in MECA
The PA staff are experiencing hostility from communities especially of encroachers of Amalele and Ollilim in MBWR and MENP. Two staff were killed during the year. Engagement of communities through their local leaders is being done as a strategy in bringing down the conflict. Enhanced awareness has also been instituted.

Wildlife outside PAs
Managing wildlife in areas outside protected areas is another recurring challenge and a thorn in the neck. As a result, there is uncontrolled poaching of wildlife in areas outside PAs due to limited presence of UWA. Arrangements are ongoing to establish collaborative management initiatives in areas with lots of wildlife.