
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

**A REPORT ON FIELD TRIP ATTACHMENT CARRIED OUT AT UGANDA WILD
LIFE AUTHORITY IN MURCHISON NATIONAL PARK BY**

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**SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES IN PARTIAL
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DECLARATION

I Namusoke Vena hereby declare that my study is original and has not been published or submitted for any other degree award to any other university before.

Signature -----

Date -----

APPROVAL

I certify that this report satisfies the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the bachelors' degree in tourism and travel management

Sign----- Date -----

Academic Supervisor

MR JOWALIE WAMPANDE AHMED

Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I express my sincere thanks to Almighty God for His ability that made me to finish this report .I continue extending my happiness to the university for the conducive environment it offered me during my course . Thanks go to my supervisor Mr.JOWALIE WAMPANDE AHMED.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The industrial training was carried out at Uganda wild life authority in the tourism and hospitality department for the period of (8) weeks beginning from 2nd May to 20th June 2022 with various aims and objectives to acquire skills and equip the student in related field.

During the period, several activities were carried out by the student under the supervision of the head of department. The activities carried out were game drive, visit to the museum, visit to Paara Safari Lounge, Murchison falls boat cruise, and Nature walks, birding.

Chapter one details the background of the internship and description of the field attachment area. It also includes the objectives of the study, the vision, the mission, values.

The field attachment continues to indicate in chapter two how the intern was involved in various activities during the field attachment at which are, Para, forests walks, birding. The materials and methods used in the field to achieve the internship objectives.

The results and discussion are highlighted in chapter three, in this chapter where discussions are presented on the results attained from the internship project.

Attachment experiences by the students. This where field attachment on the experiences by students professionals and growth are highlighted.

Evaluation of the strength and weaknesses of the organization where attached in relation to your professional growth.

Other activities assigned by the field supervisor, level of accomplishment and how relevant the activities were to your professional growth.

The last chapter highlights the conclusion and recommendations this chapter covers the overall conclusions and recommendations covering chapters two, three and four.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the introduction to recess term programme, objectives of the internship, and the introduction of the organization and their chats.

1.1 Introduction to internship program

Since 1970s universities in developed countries started introducing academic department to promote and enhance the teaching of tourism at university level as a result of the recognition that tourism was significantly taking up a position as world's single largest industry.

Tourism as an academic discipline is not well established in most universities and institute in developing countries and situation is worse by the few established tourism program in African university and as such the department of geography in 1997 of Makerere university saw a need for academic department to enhance the teaching of tourism in Uganda and as a result started the department of tourism and hospitality management to help in future

BUSITEMA University as well borrows from Makerere University the mother University of Uganda on the issue of academic department and attachment program. The main purpose of this attachment is to give students chance to relate to what they learnt in class to real field conditions and is meant to develop their ingenuity and skills to become well trained and groomed professionals as required by the industry. After the field practical a guided report is written by a student to reflect the different activities undertaken in the field, their relevancies to the student's professional growth, lessons learnt, skills learnt, places of practical, participants and comments of the field supervisors and a well signed logbook to be handed.

1.2 Goals of the field attachment

To get acquainted with tourism and hospitality enterprise and organization

To understand peculiarities of their operations and the role of team and carrying out their activities

To develop ability to blend into team, understand structure and operation

To develop the capacity of analyzing, assessing and developing suggestions for business improvement.

1.3 Introduction to the Organization and their chats

Murchison Falls National Park is a national park in Uganda and managed by the Uganda Wildlife Authority. It is in north-western Uganda, spreading inland from the shores of Lake Albert, around the Victoria Nile, up to the Karuma Falls. It measures approximately 3,893 square kilometers (1,503 sq. mi). The park is bisected by the Victoria Nile from east to west for a distance of about 115 kilometers (71 mi). The park is the location of the Murchison Falls, where the waters of the Nile flow through a narrow gorge only 7 meters (23 ft.) wide before plunging 45 meters (141 ft.). Also in the park, adjacent to the Masindi-Gulu Highway, are the Karuma Falls, the location of the 600 megawatt Karuma Power Station, which will be Uganda's largest power station.

The park straddles the Ugandan districts of Buliisa, Nwoya, Kiryandongo, and Masindi. The driving distance from Masindi, the nearest large town, to the Kibanda area of the national park is about 72 kilometers (45 mi). This area is about 283 kilometers (176 mi), by road, north-west of Kampala, the capital and largest city of Uganda. The coordinates of the park near the Kibanda area are 02°11'15.0"N, 31°46'53.0"E (Latitude: 2.187499; Longitude: 31.781400)

The explorers John Speke and James Grant were the first Europeans to visit the present day Murchison Falls Conservation Area in 1862. It was more thoroughly explored by Samuel and Florence Baker in 1863–4. Baker named the falls Murchison Falls after the geologist Roderick

Murchison, then the president of the Royal Geographical Society. Between 1907 and 1912, the inhabitants of an area of about 13,000 square kilometers (5,000 sq. mi) were evacuated due to sleeping sickness spread by tsetse flies. In 1910, the Bunyoro Game Reserve was created south of the River Nile. That area roughly corresponds to the part of the Murchison Falls National Park that is in the districts of Buliisa, Masindi, and Kiryandongo. In 1928, the boundaries were extended north of the river into the modern-day Nwoya District.

In 1952, the British administration established the National Parks Act of Uganda. The area described above became Murchison Falls National Park. According to International Union for Conservation of Nature it's grouped under category II of protected areas. Murchison Falls Conservation Area and the adjacent Budongo Forest Reserve have 76 species of mammals as well as Uganda's largest population of Nile crocodiles. There are 450 known bird species in the park, including the rare shoe-billed stork, dwarf kingfisher, Goliath heron, white-thighed hornbill and great blue Turaco.

Since 2005, the protected area is considered a Lion Conservation Unit. In 2010, it was estimated that only 250 giraffes were in the park. A population of 37 Rothschild's giraffes was transferred from the north side of the Nile River to the south side in 2016 and 2017, when population was around 1,500.

Briefly Uganda wild life authority (UWA) was established in 1996 by the Uganda wild life statute, which emerged the Uganda National parks and the Game departments. It is governed by the a board of Trustees appointed by the minister responsible for wildlife Authority

UWA'S MOTTO

Conservation for generation

UWA;S VISION

To be the leading, self-sustaining wildlife conservation agency that transforms Uganda into one of the best ecotourism destination in Africa

UWA'S MISSION

To conserve, economically develop and sustainably manage the wildlife and protected areas of Uganda in partnership with neighbouring communities and other stake holders for the benefit of the people of Uganda and the global community.

CHAPTER TWO

MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.0. Introduction

This chapter talks about the details of the materials and methods used to achieve the recess term objectives as per the university setting. This chapter will also talk about the different activities, methods used and the materials used.

2.1. Materials used in the field

1. Uganda Wildlife Authority brochures. The brochure's mainly contains the guidelines to be followed while on the trip and in the national park. Some of the rules and regulations are written on the bill boards for clear viewing with their penalties in case of any mistake done. For example no hooting, littering, making noise and others in national park.
2. Map. The clear map of MFCA showing the different boundaries and areas was availed to us to enable students understand the national park area, its coverage per square kilometers, and the different parts and trails in the park
3. Binoculars. It was used in the national park to aid in data collection especially when viewing distant animals and birds in the national park.
4. Vehicle and toolbox. This was used for transporting students from the university to Murchison falls national park , moving with students around for some activities like game drive, and bringing them back to school after the last day.
5. Smart Phones and Cameras. These were used for photography and recording purposes while in the field like during hiking on top of the fall, game drive were students were recording the different facts about the different animals
6. Life jackets for boat cruise. The students were given life jackets to use during the boat cruise to help them while on water as they view the different aquatic lives on river Nile water in the park.

7. Student logbooks used for recording the weekly activities undertaken while in the field and they are after signed on by both the academic and field supervisors after the different activities to show prove of the task undertaken.
8. Hiking shoes and sticks to support students while climbing top of the steeply areas and improve comfort ability while hiking on top of the falls and climbing down of the falls.
9. Boat which was used to for taking the students for the boat cruise activity on the Victoria Nile for viewing of the aquatic life and the Murchison falls from the bottom.

2.2. Methods used in the field to achieve the internship objectives

Analysis of secondary Data. This method involved the gathering of data from other sources apart from the guides or fields for example the map extracts, brochures, guide books, hard copies of UWA conservation tariffs, I discovered from the Uganda Wildlife Authority Conservation Tariff (July 2020 to June 2022) that Murchison Falls National Park is 305km from Kampala.

Interviewing. It was mainly informal ones because we were mainly asking the different field supervisors in case we wanted to understand something. For example one of our friends asked Musobozi Silva the field supervisors about the different table settings.

Recording. This involved the use of pens, papers and books to jot down the different information gathered. Also involved the recording of videos and audio or different speakers/ guides providing the information This was used in the different activities to make sure that the different information are not lost during the trip.

Sampling it was used to gather information about different animal's especially during the game drive. For examples we came across some buffalos that was used to represent the rest of the buffalo in the national park in terms of information about the buffalos on their living, eating and breeding habits.

Measurement. This method was used to gather information concerning the size for example size of boats used for the game drive and the number of people each boat is encourage to carry depending on their sizes. We were also told that if measured the falls is 7 meters wide, 24 meters tall hence making it one of the most powerful water body in the world.

Survey. This involved the movement in the national park seeing different features like vegetation, animal and bird species, water body, and the general topography of the place

Photography. This involved taking of different pictures at different study sites of different kinds for example Birds, wild animals like the elephants, buffaloes, antelopes, giraffes, vegetation, landscapes and other fascinating nature creatures. The pictures are also another way of data collection and later can be used as approve for the different activities taken.

Observation method. This involved the use of our naked eyes and sometimes a binocular to see different aspects or features while in the field. Things like Birds for example the beautiful sunbird, mourning dove, black headed gonlek, distant and tiny animals sometimes were viewed using a binocular to pick their futures.

Questionnaire method. This method involves the asking questions by the questionnaire to the respondent in the field so as to get data about

Group discussions

It is concerned with being in a group of people and you through a topic for brain storming with an intention of collecting or hearing their different opinions.

I used this method several times to collect information from my colleagues as well as the different tour guides and I got information about the possible solutions to the challenges the park is facing such as poaching, stubborn tourists littering the park, invasive species, low tourist turn up, inadequate staff among others and the solutions are as follows conducting of patrols in the park, sensitization of the communities and the tourists, revenue sharing , enforcement of strict laws and their implementation.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a clear discussion on the results attained from the internship project. This chapter will also talk about the clear description of materials and methods used at the work place presentation of; results and discussion of findings, well detailed areas for improvement, proposed work plan and how it can be achieved.

3.1 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Murchison Falls National Park is a true nature's endowment both in its northern and southern sectors. The park also comprises of wildlife reserves being Karuma wildlife reserve in Hoima, Kabwoya wildlife reserve in Kiryandongo, East Madi wildlife reserve, Ajai wildlife reserve in Arua, Bugongo wildlife reserve in Buliisa which add on its rich biodiversity. In its 3867sqkm, there are a variety of tourist attractions ranging from the geological factors to wildlife and anthropogenic features all attracting different kinds of people.

Murchison Falls National park is the largest national park in Uganda, it covers 5072km². It is also known as the world's most powerful waterfalls which plunges at 45m. Murchison Falls National park has a variety of plant, animal and bird species.it has76 mammal species, and 451 bird species.

The location of Murchison Falls National Park in the Rift valley has influenced a lot as far as tourism is concerned due to the beautiful sceneries for instance at the Murchison Falls Waterfall, cliffs like the Nyamsika cliff (breeding area for the red throated bee eaters, monitor lizards and hippopotamus on the opposite side)as well as a boat cruise on the Victoria Nile which is home to hundreds of fauna especially birds and other aquatic species like the Nile Crocodiles, hippopotamuses among others.

Murchison Falls national park has people living in and around the park, in the districts of Masindi, Buliisa, Hoima in the West and Nwoya, Pakwach, Oyam in the North without which it would face a lot of challenges, in fact, they coexist and that's why it is called a biosphere reserve meaning that there is close relationship between man and the animals and vegetation.

Murchison Falls National Park is unique in that it is the World's Most Powerful Waterfall, it has the most number of the world's most endangered tree species (Mahogany), its biodiversity is in six wildlife reserves, it has the biggest population of the Roth Child Giraffe and the Lead Colored Fly Catcher is endemic to Murchison Falls National Park.

CHAPTER FOUR

ATTACHMENT EXPERIENCES BY THE STUDENTS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter talks about experiences of the student in their field attachment, skills learnt and their relevance to students' professional and career growth, evaluation of the strengths and weakness of the organization attached to, other activities assigned by the field supervisor, level of accomplishment and their relevance to professional growth.

Transportation

It was inclusive of our movement from the campus up to Murchison Falls National Park where our recess term was conducted from.

While in Murchison Falls National Park and during this activity we were in position to learn the ways how tourists are driven, speed limits and the different behaviors needed while on board thus equipping us with the skills which a professional driver guide must have.

Game Drive

This activity availed us with the different guiding skills, animal identification and description skills such as the lions, giraffes, elephants(s, buffaloes, antelopes and many others. Through this activity of the game drive, the different relevant skills learnt to my professional growth as the guides behaved professionally especially during the briefing section that they gave us a lot of instructions to abide by while on the game drive. Other non-ethical practices which are not allowed while on a trip include shouting, hooting in the park, littering the park and others.

Boat Cruise

This activity was done in the evening as we were able to view various aquatic species on lake Albert and aquatic birds. I gained experience as the number of people to be taken and the protective gears used while on the boat cruise like the life jackets, the ideal time for boat cruise

are in the afternoon and to add on the morning game drive as its always considered a continuation of the morning activity.

Nature Walk

This gave us experience of the area in terms of its topography (relief) as well as other physical features, wildlife species and the different trails in the national park which are very key for anyone entering tourism field to grow professionally.

Birding

This activity was aimed to identify and view the different unique birds of Murchison falls national Park and those endemic to the region gave us a lot of experience as we were able to know the different requirements for birding in terms of equipment's and the dressing colors ideal for birding. The guide Musobozi Silva taught us how to use binoculars one of the birding equipment's.

Red cheeked cordon Bleu Black headed weaver Common bulbul

Guiding and nature interpretation

This was an acquired skill which I developed while at MFNP. This involves having a glance at something, knowing it and interpreting its role where it is and its interactions as far as other organisms or features around it are concerned. Am able to guide about mammals, vegetation, geological processes as well as birds being my area of specialization.

Visitor handling and customer care

I strengthened my customer care and learnt that honesty and politeness are key buttons to play in this case. In a friendly manner, I interacted with clients and other parties in the sector like tour guides while carrying out activities like Boat cruise enhanced my skills in customer care as it is very important for any business to flourish.

Team Work

This involves making the working conditions for your colleague to be as comfortable as how you would want yours to be. Am proud to say that I was an excellent team player and learnt a lot from my colleagues for example while at the camp fire/goat roasting, I also worked as part of the team in making fire, roasting the goat and so on.

In addition, not leaving anyone alone in the wild as “two heads are better than one” in case the need for survival arises. This blossomed more of my interpersonal relations.

Record Keeping

This is one of the most important skills as its used as a way of reference for future use as one can't keep everything in the brain one, for example we could get as our heads can be tired and we need to note down important issues and keep them safely. Different documents which are vital to the organization were filed and kept responsibly. This helped me to learn how to keep records while at work in future.

Promotion and marketing skills

Another enhanced skill in me was for marketing whereby one needs to understand his product and then sale it out for others to buy the idea. I learnt more of this while explaining natural processes like tectonic movements which are not seen and also got to know the use of social networks as far as sowing the seed is concerned. Promotion, incentives and discounts to clients together with customer care are some of the big lessons I learnt.

Visit to paraa safari lodge

Through this activity I learnt more about the history of paraa safari lodge that it began in 1954 and the services offered like meals and accommodation forexample they have rooms like the suit rooms that has king sized beds and luxury bathrooms.And I was able to gain experience on how a table and cutlery are arranged.

EVALUATION OF THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS OF ORGANIZATION

Strength

The organization I was attached to is called Murchison falls national park and managed by Uganda wild life authority which is a government branch to help in conservation and the following were some of the strength of Murchison Falls National Park.

1. The world most powerful fall that is 7 meters wide and 24 meters tall, pouring about 300 cubic meters per second at Avery powerful pressure that cause the surrounding to tremble hence making it the most powerful falls in the world. The national park derived its marketing tag name from this hence known as **the most powerful falls in the world**. Many people are attracted to the national park to see and view the massive falls and sometime have opportunity to see a rainbow displaying all its color which looks beautiful and attractive to clients.
2. Ability to see the big four from the national park is another advantage of the park over others. While in Murchison Falls National Park someone is quarranteed to see the big four which is very key to any person doing tourism and leisure in Uganda and a client may have access also to the Ziwa Rhinos Sanctuary where the rhinos are found hence giving chance to the big five. In Uganda wildlife are the most sold resource and as such 80 percent of tourism in Uganda are wildlife based giving Murchison Falls National Park a big advantage over others.
3. Diverse wildlife species in Murchison Falls National Park is another advantage over others apart from the big five. The national park has variety of plant covers which are very beautiful, aquatic lives, other mammals, and unique birds' species like the saddle bill stork, and shoe bill stork which is the most loved birds by the tourist in the country hence bringing in foreign exchange to the country.
4. The size of the national park is another advantage over others as it measures approximately 3,893 square kilometers making it the largest national park in Uganda. The size of the national park gives advantage of having many activities, and ability to contain many lives in the ecosystem as they relate to each other. The national park stretches in a

large area bordering more than three district in the country and has access to both northern, north western and central part of the country.

5. Security of the national park is strength of the place. The place have very tight security under Uganda Wildlife Authority as the rangers are employed to patrol the national park on ground as well as aerial using the drone cameras to get rid of any illegal activities in the national park. The game rangers patrol both the park and some parts of Lake Albert that borders the national park and any person got in the national park doing illegal activities like poaching, bush burning; charcoal burning and others are taken into courts of law to decide on what to do with them.

WEAKNESS

1. Failure to address human wildlife conflict with the neighboring area is the biggest weakness of the area due to unclear policy of the management of the place. The conflicts are as a result of wild animals attacking the neighboring places due to unclear boundary hence leading to loss of lives on both parts by animals and humans.
2. Unsupportive sensitization of the local community about the value and contribution of the national park is another weakness of the place. The locals look at national park to be an abandon land and as such ends up encroaching the place leading to challenge like conflicts and poaching in the national park.
3. Lack of enough qualified workers especially with enough knowledge of tourism industry is big challenge of the national park. Most people working in the place are employed as ranger guards without tourism knowledge and ads such may not perform to the best as the industry require from them.

Opportunities

1. Location near Lake Albert is an opportunity for the park as the lake gives it chance to have aquatic lives and hence water for the wildlife throughout the season hence supporting the different lives in the park
2. Nearness to Ziwa rhino sanctuary is another opportunity of the park compared to others. It's the only national park that can give chance for someone to view the big five from due to its nearness to Ziwa sanctuary and sometimes it is consider stretching up to Budongo

forest reserve where chimpanzee tracking can also be done apart from kibale national park although rarely done.

3. The historical nature of the park and mainly the world powerful falls is another opportunity of the park. On top of the fall is a footprint of omukama kalega which looks unique and amassing. The people of Bunyoro where believed to jump from one side of the falls to another to go and get married partner across the falls and marriage is consider blessed only if the partners did not fall while jumping and came back alive
4. Ability to attract large number of trainee from different colleges and training institutes is a great opportunity that the organization can convert into a useful resource as they stand chance to get the best worker out of the many people being trained

THREATS

Unfavorable weather due to its nearness to the northern part of the country as some parts of the park is very dry to lack of adequate rainfall hence making some wildlife species to starve and die due to lack of enough water and pasture

The attitude of some of the community members around the park is also a threat to the smooth flow and growth off the park for example when the community and conservation department go and carry out sensitization to the community informing them about the importance of conserving the park or when they go and solve the issue of the problem animal the community members tend to be resistant hence leading to slow development of the park.

Poaching

This refers to the illegal hunting and killing of wildlife and many animals have been lost in the hands of poachers. This has led to the extinction of some unique species like Rhinos and also attributed to the rampant decline in numbers for others for example the elephants and lion populations.

Diseases

This is a remarkable threat to the park as it has severely contributed to the decline of wildlife in the park. Examples include Anthrax, Bovine TB, small pox, and foot and mouth disease among

others. The recent scenario was the death of thousands of hippos in 2007 which exponentially reduced their population.

Invasive species

These are alien plant species which take over the lives of indigenous plants where they exist and are not even palatable to animals. They spread quickly leading to extinction of other useful species and hence making the ecosystem less suitable for the wildlife. This is a great challenge as it leads to the migration of animals as well as extinction of non-tolerant species for example giraffes in QENP.

Road kills/ accidents

Most drivers are ruthless and do not follow the speed limit cautions assigned to them while in national parks. This has immensely led to the loss of animals as they are innocently knocked and killed by the over speeding drivers both on the highway and the feeder roads inside the park.

Pollution

There is still a big threat to control pollution levels in the country as most of the people are ignorant about the detrimental effects caused by wastes. A common practice is car dumping where passengers throw their wastes through the window to the park premises not minding especially school buses throwing mainly empty plastic soda bottles. In addition, the communities in the park drop several wastes in the water bodies around the park for example plastics, polythene bags and not forgetting washing and bathing from the lakes which increases the BOD of those lakes hence death of aquatic residents like fish.

Inadequate government support

A lot of revenue is generated from Queen Elizabeth national park, however, a little is ploughed back and this results into over exploitation of the park resources for example the poor infrastructures like roads and staff quarters, limited vehicles to run park activities as well as boats which are in a poor state. This is a threat to the management of the park.

Inadequate recreational facilities

There are a few facilities in the park to cater for all categories of tourists. This sometimes forces clients to sleep far north in Kasese town and yet are supposed to carry out their activities inside at early hours of the day which is inconveniencing for example during the peak season all accommodation facilities can be fully booked and others run around with nowhere to rest from. Also restaurants are expensive for the local tourists and yet there is need to promote domestic tourism for Uganda to be the best tourist destination.

Encroachment

Most communities in and adjacent to the park are either fishermen or grazers. These illegally extend their boundaries into park premises especially the herdsmen in the northern sector who graze their cattle in the national park reducing pastures for wild animals as well as disease transmission. Similarly, the fishermen encroach on the 14km on Kazinga channel which were reserved as a breeding area for fish for the survival of all their dependants (birds, crocodiles and others) whereby they lay nets in that reserve at night hence starving other creatures.

Bush burning/ wild fires

This is where fire is set by people in the communities at different parts of the national park especially in the dry season killing animals, birds, reptiles and others in the process. This has also led to the migration of fauna in protection of their lives. Also small animals like rodents and microbial populations which play a big role in soil formation are killed in the due course. This is a threat to the park management.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the overall conclusions and recommendations covering chapters two, three and four.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are some of the conclusions made as well as remedial strategies.

CONCLUSION

God truly endowed Murchison Falls National Park with fascinating features for example the Nile-Lake Albert delta situated on the low land found in the southwestern side Murchison Falls National Park where Victoria Nile enters Lake Albert. The Lake-Albert delta is also an important birding site in the park. There is also Budongo Forest located in southwest region of Murchison Falls National Park which is a home to 800 chimpanzees' individuals and 360 bird species

Indeed Murchison Falls National Park is the best park you will ever visit, bisected by the longest river in the world. It gives you an amazing Boat cruise to the bottom of the most powerful falls in the world, with glimpse of the 4 of the big five. To add on to that Nothing is good than game drive in Murchison falls National park, it has the best view at the top of the falls .i can't wait to go back.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ORGANIZATION

There is need to put the following in practice we are to keep within our limits as the best eco-tourism destination in the world.

There should be infrastructural development especially the roads in the park as well as staff quarters. This will reduce the inconveniences that sometimes arise as it is clearly known that any negative thing in one's trip spoils everything. Roads tend to be muddy during rainy season and this so dangerous to people for example one of the students fell down on her way from the field.

New marketing strategies should be practiced in this 21st century for example exploitation of social media platforms for example Instagram, twitter, Facebook etc. More filming about the park is needed as most of its beautiful attractions are not known by the would-be clients.

The upgrade in systems in terms of technology is necessary as it is tiresome for nothing to file hard copy receipts which can easily be spoilt by many factors like bad weather and being eaten by rats. In addition, this will help in reducing the loop holes as far as financial accountability is concerned through computerizing everything-which is the best way to keep a trace of records.

Murchison Falls National Park has got a variety of features which are not exposed to people and hence not put on their travel packages. This has reduced on the number of days one would visit the park. Tracks should be created in those virgin sites as well as pricing which will reduce the pressure on other sites.

Heavy lights/torches should be provided to the staff and the students for use for example in case one is moving at night from the health center to the students center in case of treatment at night , they can easily see/get rid of the dangerous animals that would harm them for example Hippos that graze/feed at night.

APPENDIX 1; SHOWING THE SIZE AND LOCATION OF MFNP ON THE MAP



Murchison Falls National Park Uganda

4.5 ★★★★★ (2,266)

Tourist attraction

APPENDIX 2: SHOWS THE ONE OF THE SOUTHERN GATE OF MURCHISON FALLS NATIONALPARK



APPENDIX 3: SHOWS THE FIELD SUPERVISOR EXPLAINING TO STUDENTS DURING THE VISIT TO PARRA SAFARI LODGE IN MFNP



APPENDIX 4: SHOWS STUDENTS AND ARNGER GUIDE DURING CONDUCTING NATURE WALK AND BIRDING EXCURSION IN MFNP



APPENDIX 5: SHOWS BUFFALOS COMING TO DRINK WATER IN ONE OF THE WATER SPOTS IN MFNP

