
**THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM
DESTINATIONS IN UGANDA.A CASE STUDY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL
PARK IN KASESE DISTRICT**

BY

WAKOOLI AGALI MOOLI

BU/UP/2022/1381

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT
SCIENCES,
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENT OF AWARD
OF A BACHELORS DEGREE IN TOURISM
AND TRAVELMANAGEMENT OF
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.**

AUGUST 2025

DECLARATION

I **WAKOOLI AGALI MOOLI** declare that this research report conducted at Queen Elizabeth National Park in Kasese district is entirely my own work, effort and experience from field research and has never been submitted before to any other university or any other higher institution of learning for any academic award.

Wakooli Agali Mooli

SIGN: Wakooli Agali Mooli

DATE: 12th 08/2025

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been prepared and submitted by **WAKOOLI AGALI MOOLI** upon completion of her field attachment period at QNENP under the supervision and guidance and it meets the examiner's requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Tourism and Travel Management.

MS. ADONGO GORRETT

(Academic Supervisors)

SIGN: 

DATE: 12/16/2025

DEDICATION

This research report is heartily dedicated to all my supporters, my beloved sister Mrs. Harriet Nebokhe and her lovely husband Mr. Daniel Bawonga who have been the rocks of stability throughout my academic struggle and who always encourage me to fly higher towards my dreams. You mean a world to me. My parents Mr. Mooli Samuel and MS. Mugoya Betty Sarah, my sisters Mooli Eunice and Mooli Metrine, my only two brothers Mooli Seith and Mooli Shadrack, my course mates, Shallotte Kemigisa, Obote Rickman, Namwanga Resty and Kiiza Leonard for their love and company during this journey and last but not least my lovely son Gyabi Arthur, I love you son and mean everything to me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I give thanks to God almighty for protection, wisdom, knowledge and ability to do this research report

I would like to acknowledge with gratitude, the support and love of my family. My parents in the names of Mr. Mooli Samuel and Mrs. Mugoya Betty Sarah for they kept me going and this proposal would not have been possible without them.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY for letting me fulfill my dream of being a student here and my most sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor Mrs. Gorrett Adong and my HOD Mr. Jowalie Ahmed Wampande for their constructive criticism and guidance throughout the academic and research study.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my favorite lecturers Mr. Oringo Jonah and Ms Taaka Hope because their knowledge and wisdom is a foundation of this academic and research study.

May God bless you ALL.

LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DV.....	Dependent variable
IV.....	Independent variable
CVI.....	Content validity index
NDP.....	National development plan
UBOS.....	Uganda bureau of statistics
UWA.....	Uganda wildlife authority
UNEP.....	United Nations environment programme.
NEMA	National environmental management authority
UNWTO.....	United nations world tourism Organization
UNCTAD.....	United nations council for tourism adventure
IUCN	International union for conservation of nature
WTTC.....	World tourism and travel council
UNFCCC.....	United Nations frame work convention on climate change
INEGI.....	Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography
UNESCO.....	United nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
UNDP.....	United Nations development Programme
ANOVA.....	Analysis of variance
SPSS.....	Statistical package for social sciences
USD	United states dollars

Table of Contents

DECLARATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPROVAL.....	iii
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
List of tables.....	iv
ABSTRACT	5
CHAPTER ONE	6
BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	6
1.0 Introductions.....	6
1.1Background of study.....	6
1.2 Problem statement	8
1.3. Purpose of the study.....	9
1.4. Objectives of the Study:.....	9
1.4.2 Specific Objectives:	9
1.5. Research Questions:	9
1.6 Scope of the study	9
1.6.1 Time Scope:.....	10
1.6.2. Geographical Scope.....	10
1.6.3. Content Scope:.....	10
1.7 Significance of the Study:.....	10
1.8 Conceptual Framework.....	11
1.9 Definitions of terms	11
CHAPTER TWO	12
LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2.0 Introduction	13
2.1 The theoretical review.	13
2.2 Human activities and their impacts on protected tourism areas.	14
2.3The impacts of temperature changes on tourism protected sites.	15
2.4. The impacts of weather patterns on tourism protected areas.	16
2.5. Summary of the literature reviewed	17
CHAPTER THREE.....	18

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	18
3.0 Introduction:	18
3.1 Research Design	18
3.2 Study Population	18
3.3 Sample Size	18
3.4 Sampling method	19
3.5 Type of data	19
3.5.1 Primary data source	19
3.5.2 Secondary source	19
3.6 Data Collection methods	19
3.7 Data Analysis plan	20
3.9 Data Analysis Techniques and Methods.....	20
3.10 Reliability and Validity.....	20
3.11 Limitations of the study	21
3.12 Ethical Considerations.....	21
CHAPTER FOUR:	21
DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS.....	22
4.0 Introduction	22
4.1 Response Rate.....	22
4.2 Demographic Information.....	22
4.2.1 Gender of Respondents	22
4.2.1 Gender of Respondents	22
4.2.2 Age bracket	23
4.2.3 Academic levels.....	23
4.2.5 Departments of the respondents.....	25
4.4.1 Descriptive findings of the role of human activities on protected areas.....	25
4.4.2 Descriptive findings of the role of temperature changes on protected areas.....	26
4.4.3 Descriptive findings of the role of weather patterns on protected areas	28
4.5.2 Regression analysis.	30
4.5.2 Regression analysis of human activities on protected areas.....	30
4.5.3 Regression analysis of temperature changes on protected areas.....	30
4.5.4 Regression analysis of weather patterns on protected areas	31

4.5.1 Spear man’s correlation Analysis	32
4.5. Human activities on destination development	33
4.5 .Weather patterns on destination development	33
4.5. Temperature changes on destination development.	33
MODEL SUMMARY	33
ANOVA	34
CHAPTER FIVE:	35
INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.	35
5.0 Introduction	35
5.1. Interpretation of the findings.....	35
5.1.1 To find out the role of human activities on protected areas.....	35
5.1.2 To find out the impacts of temperature changes on tourism protected sites.....	35
5.1.3 The impacts of weather patterns on tourism protected areas.	35
5.2 Summary of the Findings	36
5.3 Conclusion.....	37
5.4 Recommendations	37
5.4.1 Policy recommendations.....	38
5.4.2 Recommendations for further studies	38
REFERENCES.....	39
APPENDICES	44
Appendix III: Work Plan for2025	51
Appendix IV: Research Budget	52

List of tables

Table 1: showing sample size frame.....	18
Table 2: validity and reliability results based on CVI	21
Table 3: Gender of Respondents.....	22
Table 4: showing age brackets.....	23
Table 5: showing academic levels.	24
Table 6: showing years served in the organization.....	24
Table 7: showing departments of the respondents in the organizations.	25
Table 8: descriptive findings of human activities on protected areas.....	25
Table 9: shows the descriptive findings of weather patterns on protected areas	27
Table 10: descriptive findings of weather patterns on protected areas.	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 11: regression analysis of human activities on protected areas	30
Table 12: regression analysis of temperature changes on protected areas.....	31
Table 13: Regression analysis of weather patterns on protected areas.....	32
Table 14: Spear man’s correlation Analysis	32
Table 15: showing model summary	33
Table 16: showing ANOVA	33

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out with the aim of finding out impacts of climate change on protected areas for tourism destination development a case study of QENP national park in Kasese district. The objectives for the study were; to find out the role human activities on, protected areas for tourism destination development to find out the impacts of weather patterns on protected areas for tourism destination development and to find out the impacts of temperature changes on protected areas for tourism destination development. The researcher applied both qualitative and quantitative techniques in designing the research. A total of 45 respondents participated in the study and were selected using convenience sampling and random sampling method. The data was collected using questionnaires and interviews and presented using tables, graphs and pie charts for easy analysis. The study cited human activities, weather patterns and temperature changes as a source of climate change in Queen Elizabeth national park. The study also highlighted negative and positive effects of tourism activities on climate change, It relied on content analysis from the existing studies, and the outcome revealed that tourism activities on tourism destinations sites is responsible and contributes to climate change . It was however recommended that since tourism activities contribute to climate change the government should lay strategies in order to improve on the sustainability and growth of the tourism activities and tourism destinations for protected areas. It was also recommended that the government develops different strategies such as climate impact assessment strategies for tourism destinations, formation of tourism associations for wildlife and antiquity for investors to invest in the sectors while mitigating climate and others to promote the industry.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introductions

This chapter contains the following: the introduction, study background, problem statement, study purpose, conceptual framework, study significance, and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of study.

The study will look at the impacts of climate change as independent variable on the development of tourism destinations as dependent variable and how each of the variables complements to each other in the findings and results.

According to (UNWTO 2023), tourism destination refers to "the places where tourism activities take place and a person can travel to and stay outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes."

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as a shift in the climate that may be detected over a long period of time, usually decades or more, by changes in the average temperature or other indicators. This includes variations in temperature, precipitation patterns, sea level rise, and other aspects of the climate brought on by human activity, like deforestation and the use of fossil fuels.

Globally the Palenque in Mexico a Mayan archaeological site in North west of Mexico Archaeological monuments zone known as Palenque' as the Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque tourism destination has thrived due to the adoption of climate sustainable measures, like green lodging and construction of eco-friendly infrastructures according to Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, 2023) tourism contributed 10.7% of the total GDP in 2022. Of this value, accommodation services accounted for 28.3%, followed by transportation at 19.3%; restaurants, bars, and nightclubs at 15.3%; production of handicrafts and other goods at 10.6%; tourism trade at 7.8%; sports and recreational services at 1.1%;.The local communities around the attractions Cancun, Riviera Maya, and Los Cabos, Sustainable tourism development has been adopted as a policy and planning approach to seek and make minimal

REFERENCES

- MTWA (2019). Sector Statistical Abstract. Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Kampala.
- MTWA (2022). Uganda Tourism Development Plan 2022-2024. Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Kampala.
- Munaba, N, F., (Hon). 2022. Statement by Hon. Minister of State for Environment, and Head of the Uganda Delegation, At The Tenth Conference of The Parties To The Vienna Convention, and the Twenty Sixth
- MWE (2021). Readiness (REDD) Preparation Proposal for Uganda, Forest Sector Support Department, Editor. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala.
- MWE (2021). Water and Environment Sector Performance Report 2021. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala
- MWE (2022). Water and Environment Sector performance Report 2022. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala
- MWE (2019). Framework and Guidelines for Water Source Protection Volume 1: Framework for Water Source Protection. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala.
- MWE (2019). The National Forest Plan 2021/22 – 2021/22. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala.
- MWE (2022). Status of sanitation. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala.
- MWE (2022). Water and Environment Sector Performance Report. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala.
- MWE (2022). Water and Environment Sector Performance Report. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala.
- MWE (2023). Background Adaptation to Climate Change. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Kampala. Available at (<http://www.ccu.go.ug/index.php/adaptation/50-backgroundadaptation-to-climate-change-in-uganda>). Accessed 13.10.2015.

Nabukeera, M., Ali, B. and N.B. Raja (2022). Division Solid Waste Generation and Composition in Kampala Capital City Authority, Uganda: Trends and Management. IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology. Volume 8, Issue 10, PP 57-62.

NaFIRRI (2019). Fish catch and Livestock numbers in Uganda, (2019). National Fisheries Research Institute (NaFFIRI), Jinja.

Nature Uganda (2022). The State of Uganda's Birds. Indicators of our changing environment Nature Uganda, Kampala.

Nature Uganda (2015). The State of Uganda's Birds 2022. Nature Uganda, Kampala.

Nature Uganda (2016) The Ramsar information sheet. Nature Uganda, Kampala.

NEMA (2018) National State of the Environment Report, 2018. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kampala.

NEMA (2022). State of the Environment Report for Uganda 2022. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kampala.

NEMA (2022). Uganda Country Report to Rio+20. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kampala.

NEMA (2022). Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kampala.

NEMA (2022a). Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Kampala, Uganda

NEMA (2015), Brief on the Climate Change Impacts in Uganda: Global and Local Factors. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kampala.

NEMA (2015). National Environment Management Authority. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Uganda, 2015-2025.

NFA (2018). Strategic Action Plan for the Period 2018/19 to 2022/23 with Priorities for the First Five Years. National Forestry Authority (NFA), Kampala.

NFA (2021). National Forest Plan for the period 2021/22 to 2024/25. National Forestry Authority (NFA), Kampala.

Nguyen, P. T., Yasuhiro, M., and Takeshi, F. (2021). Assessment of plastic waste generation and its potential recycling of household solid waste in Can Tho City, Vietnam. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 175, 23–35.

NPA (2019). Uganda Vision 2040. National Planning Authority (NPA).

NPA (2019a). Uganda Vision 2040. National Planning Authority (NPA), Kampala.

NPA (2015). Second National Development Plan (NDP2) 2015/16 – 2019/20. National Planning Authority (NPA), Uganda.

NPA, (2022). National Development Report (NDR) Financial Year 2019/14. National Planning Authority (NPA), Kampala.

Obua, J., Agea, J.G. and J.J. Ogwal. (2018). Status of Forests in Uganda. *African Journal of Ecology*, 48(4), 853-859.

Okot-Okumu, J. and R. Nyenje (2021). Municipal solid waste management under decentralization in Uganda. *HabitatInternational*, (35) 537 – 543

Okungu, J. O., Okonga, J. R., Mngodo, R. J., Sangale1, F. D., Senfuma, N., Mjengera, H., Sewagude S., and L. Mwembembezi (2021). Lake Victoria Water Levels.

Population Secretariat (2022). The State of Uganda Population Report 2022. “Harnessing Uganda’s Demographic Dividend for Socio-Economic Transformation”. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Kampala

ROU (2022). Annual Performance Report 2022-2019: The Role of Government in Wealth Creation and Increasing Employment and Incomes for the Citizens Volume 1, Department of Monitoring and Evaluation, Office of The Prime Minister.

ROU (2022). Annual Works and Transport Sector Performance Report 2019/2022, Ministry of Works and Transport, Republic of Uganda (ROU), Kampala.

ROU and UNESCO (2015) Report on Inventorying the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Four Communities in Uganda. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. www.mglsd.go.ug. Kampala.

Sansa-Otim, S. J., Lutaaya, P., Kanya. T. and M.S. Lubega (2022). Analysis of Mobile Phone e-Waste Management for Developing Countries: A case of Uganda (unpub data).

SBC (2021). Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC), Geneva.

SEA (2019). A report for Strategic Environment Assessment of Oil and Gas activities in the Albertine Graben. Prepared under consultancy for Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and National Environment Management Authority (MEMD & NEMA), Kampala.

Shepherd, G., Kazoora, C. and Mueller, D. (2019). Forests, Livelihoods and Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Uganda. FAO, Rome, 72p.

SSA (2022). Shelter and Settlements: Uganda Human Settlements Network. Shelter and Settlements Alternatives (SSA), Kampala.

UWA (2023a). Kidepo National Park General Management Plan, 2023-2024. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Kampala.

UWA (2023b). Murchison Falls National Park General Management Plan, 2023-2024. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Kampala.

UWA (2023c). Wildlife Translocation Report. Zebras and Impalas from L. Mburo Conservation

UWA, (2023a). Murchison Falls National Park General Management Plan, 2023-2024. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Kampala

UWA, (2023b). Kidepo National Park General Management Plan, 2023-2024. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Kampala

Villegas, C., Weinberg, R., Levin, E. and K. Hund (2023). Artisanal and Small-scale Mining in Protected areas and critical Ecosystems Programme (ASM-PACE). Working together towards responsible artisanal and small-scale mining. A Global Solutions Study. Estelle Levin Limited and WWF.

WTTC (2015). Travel and Tourism Economic Impact, Uganda Country Report. World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC).

WWF (2023). A Report on National Timber Trade and FLEGT Solutions for Uganda. World Wildlife Fund. (WWF), Kampala.