

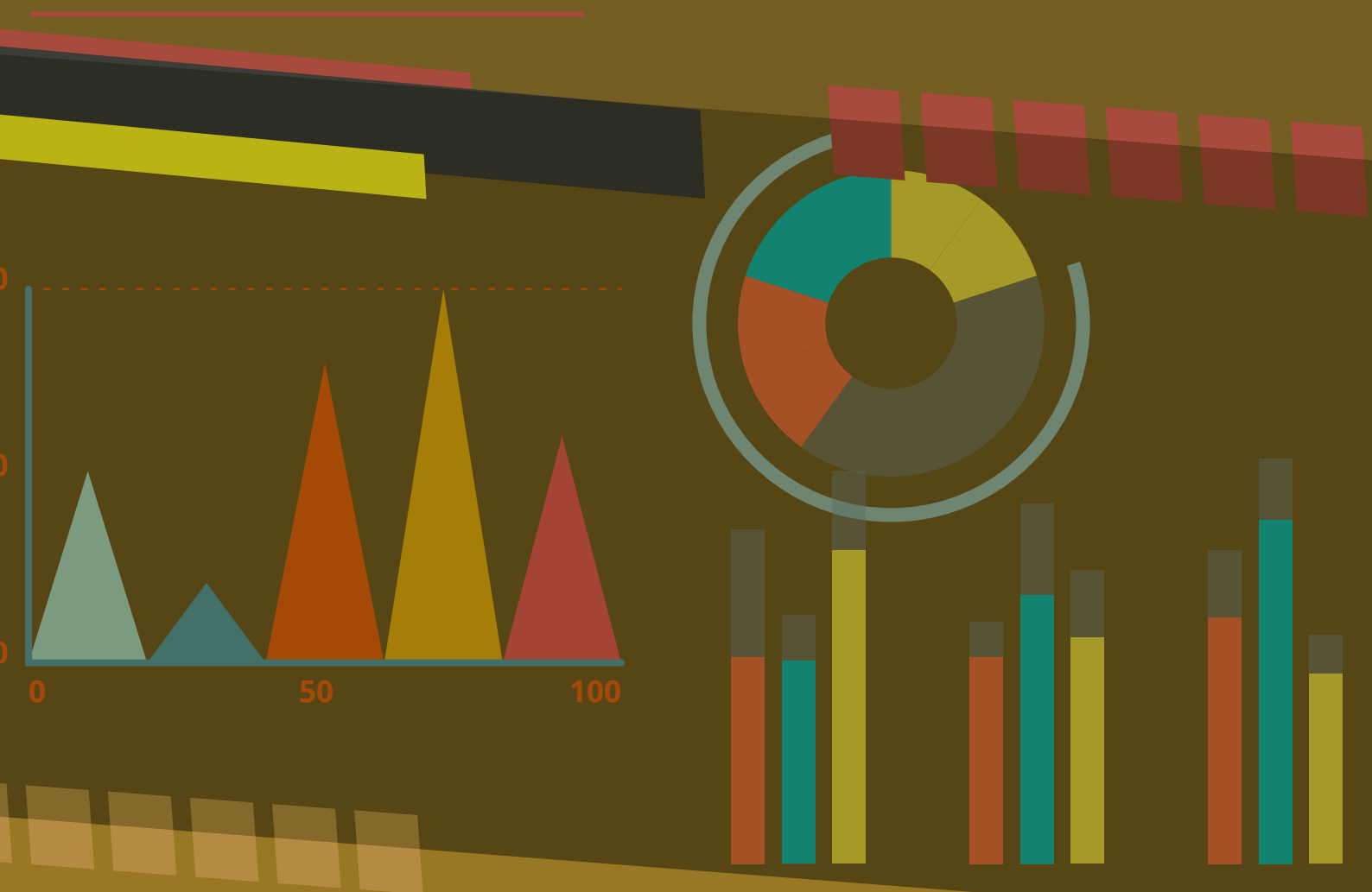
MINISTRY OF TOURISM WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2025



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

TOURISM TRENDS AND STATISTICS REPORT 2025



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APRIL
2026

Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2025 (Tourism Trends and Statistics Report 2025)

This Publication presents the Tourism performance Statistics including among others Tourist Arrivals, Accommodation Statistics and Visitation to Attraction Sites for the year 2025.

This work is a product of the Staff of Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

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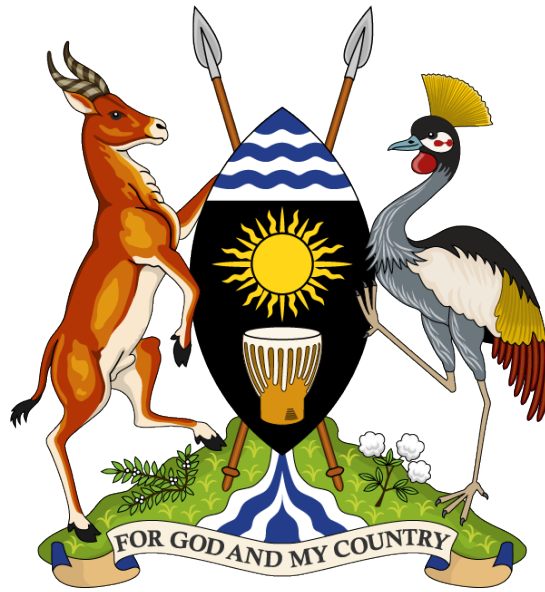
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Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities
STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2025
TOURISM TRENDS AND STATISTICS REPORT 2025

APRIL 2026

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FOREWORD



It gives me great pleasure to present the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) Tourism Statistical Abstract 2025, which provides a comprehensive overview of Uganda's tourism sector performance for the year 2025.

This publication, now in its tenth edition, serves as an important reference for evidence-based planning, policy formulation, and decision-making within the tourism sector. It consolidates key statistics derived from administrative data systems, particularly the PISCES arrivals and departures data, as well as findings from the Tourism Expenditure and Motivation Survey (TEMS) 2025.

The findings in this Abstract confirm that Uganda's tourism sector has maintained a strong growth trajectory. In 2025, international tourist arrivals in-

creased by 19.7% to 1,642,215 visitors, surpassing pre-pandemic levels and reaffirming Uganda's position as a competitive destination. Tourism receipts reached UGX 5,829.2 billion (US\$ 1.62 billion), reflecting a 21.3% growth, while the average length of stay increased to 8.8 nights, indicating deeper visitor engagement and higher economic impact.

Visitor spending also remained robust, with average expenditure per trip rising to US\$ 986, while leisure tourism continued to generate high-value returns, with average expenditure per leisure tourist at US\$ 2,144. These trends underscore the increasing quality and value of tourism demand to Uganda.

Tourism continues to play a critical role in Uganda's economy. The sector directly supported 876,512 jobs in 2024, accounting for 7.5% of total employment, and remains a major source of foreign exchange earnings, contributing approximately 16% of total export revenues. These contributions highlight the sector's importance in driving inclusive growth, livelihoods, and national development.

The growth recorded in 2025 was broad-based, with strong performance across both regional and overseas markets. Notably, overseas arrivals more than doubled, increasing their share to 20.1%, reflecting successful efforts to diversify source markets and attract higher-spending visitors.

The Ministry remains committed to strengthening tourism statistics systems, including the continued development of the Tourism Information Management System (TIMS) and the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), to ensure timely, reliable, and internationally comparable data. These efforts are critical in guiding strategic interventions and unlocking the full potential of the tourism sector.

I wish to commend all stakeholders, including Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the private sector, and development partners, for their invaluable contributions towards the production of this Abstract and the continued growth of the tourism sector.

I encourage all stakeholders to utilize this publication as a key resource in advancing Uganda's tourism agenda and positioning the country as a leading destination in Africa and globally.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Doreen S. Katusiime'.

Doreen S. Katusiime (Mrs)

PERMANENT SECRETARY

ABOUT THE ABSTRACT

The 2025 MTWA Statistical Abstract, prepared by the Policy Research and Planning Division of the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, presents consolidated official statistics on Uganda's Tourism industry. The publication is primarily based on PISCES Arrival and Departure administrative data and findings from the Tourism Expenditure and Motivation Survey 2025.

Now in its tenth edition, the Abstract serves as a key evidence base for monitoring tourism performance, drawing on surveys and administrative records from relevant MDAs, and produced in accordance with international statistical standards.

It highlights key tourism performance indicators, including tourist arrivals and expenditures, domestic tourism activity, visitation to protected areas, museums and hospitality establishments, and bed and room occupancy rates.

The statistics are presented through tables, charts and concise analytical commentary, with detailed annexes provided for further reference. The Ministry remains committed to the regular production of high quality tourism statistics to support informed policy formulation, planning and investment decision making.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The **Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA)** gratefully acknowledges the collective efforts of the individuals and institutions whose contributions made the preparation of the **2025 Statistical Abstract** possible.

Special recognition is extended to Mr. Lyadda I. Manga, Assistant Commissioner for Finance and Planning, for his strategic oversight and guidance throughout the development of this publication. The Ministry further commends Mr. Ojok Denis Rodney, Senior Statistician, and Mr. Hakim Kizito, Statistician, for their technical leadership and commitment in coordinating the compilation, analysis, and presentation of the statistical content.

Appreciation is also conveyed to the Tourism Statistical Committee for providing overall coordination, as well as to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and sector institutions including UTB, UWA, UWRTC, and UHTTC for supplying critical data, administrative records, and technical inputs.

The Ministry further acknowledges the valuable contributions of the private sector and development partners, whose continued collaboration remains instrumental in enhancing the coverage, accuracy, and credibility of Uganda's tourism statistics.



ACRONYMS

BN	Billion shillings
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DCOs	District Commercial Officers
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HQ	Head Quarters
ICT	Information Communications Technology
KINP	Kibale National Park
KVNP	Kidepo Valley National Park
LMNP	Lake Mburo National Park
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MENP	Mount Elgon National Park
MFNP	Murchison Falls National Park
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MGNP	Mgahinga National Park
MTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities
NDP	National Development Plan
NP	National Park
PIAP	Program Implementation Action Plan
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Park
TIMS	Tourism Information Management System
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UHTTI	Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWRTI	Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Conservation Centre
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) Statistical Abstract provides a comprehensive overview of Uganda's tourism sector performance for the year 2025.

The findings confirm that the sector has maintained a strong growth trajectory, fully recovering from the pandemic and surpassing 2019 benchmarks, reaffirming Uganda's position as a highly competitive global destination.

1. Inbound Tourism Performance

- Visitor Arrivals: International tourist arrivals increased by 19.7% in 2025, reaching 1,642,215 visitors (up from 1,371,895 in 2024). The industry has fully recovered, reaching 106% of pre-pandemic (2019) levels. This growth reflects sustained global travel demand, improved regional mobility, and intensified destination marketing efforts.
- Source Markets: Mainland Africa remains the dominant source market, contributing 79.2% of total arrivals (led by Kenya, Rwanda, and the DRC). However, the most notable shift was in overseas markets, which saw long-haul arrivals grow by 140.4%, effectively doubling their market share from 10.1% to 20.1%. The top overseas markets were India, the USA, the UK, China, and Germany.
- Purpose of Visit: Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) was the primary driver of arrivals at 35.4%, followed by Business (17.3%) and Leisure (17.2%).

2. Economic Impact and Tourism Receipts

- Revenue Generation: Tourism receipts reached a record UGX 5,829.2 billion (US\$ 1.62 billion) in 2025, reflecting a 21.3% growth over the previous year. The sector contributes approximately 16% of Uganda's total export revenues.
- Visitor Spending & Engagement: The average length of stay increased to 8.8 nights, signaling deeper visitor engagement. The average expenditure per trip rose to US\$ 2,144 per tourist. Visitor spending remained strong, with average expenditure per trip rising to US\$ 986, while leisure tourists continued to generate high value, spending an average of US\$ 2,144 per trip.
- Employment and Investment: Tourism directly generated 876,512 jobs in 2024, accounting for 7.5% of Uganda's total employment. Furthermore, tourism contributed UGX 5,767.4 billion to the Gross Fixed Capital Formation, representing 12.6% of total national investment.

3. Domestic and Outbound Tourism

- Domestic Travel: Domestic tourism experienced massive growth, with 3.27 million Ugandans participating in 2024 (a 17% increase), undertaking 20 million trips. Total domestic tourism expenditure reached UGX 5.41 Trillion.
- Outbound Travel: The number of Ugandan residents traveling abroad increased by 6.9% to 817,492 in 2025, transitioning from pandemic recovery into stable, sustained growth.

4. Wildlife and National Park Visitations

- National Parks: Visitor entries to National Parks rose by 6.9% to reach 467,065 in 2025. Murchison Falls National Park (32.3%) and Queen Elizabeth National Park (26.4%) continued to dominate, jointly accounting for nearly 59% of all protected area visitations. Domestic tourists formed the majority baseline, accounting for 55.6% of total entries.
- Primate Tracking: Gorilla permit sales grew by 3.6%, reaching 42,960 permits sold (surpassing 2019 levels by 8.4%) and stabilizing at an optimal 60.1% capacity utilization. Chimpanzee tracking permits saw substantial growth of 16.1% (19,989 sold), crossing the 50% capacity utilization threshold for the first time.

5. Accommodation and Infrastructure

- By the end of 2025, Uganda had 117 graded and classified accommodation facilities, consisting largely of town hotels (77) and safari lodges (23). Infrastructure remains heavily centralized, with 65% of graded facilities located in the Central Region (Kampala and Wakiso) and 27% in the Western eco-tourism circuits.

The 2025 statistics reflect a highly resilient and expanding tourism sector characterized by longer stays, increased per-capita spending, and surging long-haul market diversification. Strategic continued investments in destination marketing (such as the "Explore Uganda" brand), infrastructure, and statistical systems like the Tourism Information Management System (TIMS) will remain critical to unlocking the full potential of Uganda's tourism economy

KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Tourism

‘Tourism’ is a term that is understood in tourism economics to describe the movement and economic activity of people for every purpose other than their regular employment and normal day-to-day activity.

A Visitor

A visitor is a traveler who takes a trip to a destination outside his/her usual environment for any main purpose (leisure, business, or other personal reason), other than for his/her regular employment, and returns on the same day.

A Tourist

A Tourist is any person travelling to and staying in a place outside their usual residence (environment) for a period of not more than twelve consecutive months for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourism attraction sites

The protected/reserved area that offers tourist products and facilities.

National parks

An area of international and national importance because of its biological diversity, landscape, or national heritage and in which the following activities may be permitted: (a) biodiversity conservation; (b)

recreation; (c) scenic viewing; (d) scientific research; and (e) any other economic activity.

Game Reserves/ Game controlled areas.

An area of importance for wildlife conservation and management and in which the following activities are permitted; conservation of biological diversity, scenic viewing, recreation, scientific research and regulated extra activities of natural resource.

Museum

A museum is a nonprofit making, permanent institution, in the service of society and its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves research, communicates and exhibits for the purposes of study, education and enjoyment of material evidence about man and his environment.

Wildlife Education Centers

Is an institution which provides Wildlife Conservation Education and awareness and serves as the CITES wild animals Rescue Centre.

Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves

A non-resident or resident visitor who goes to the protected areas with a view of seeing wild animals and plants.

National residents

Citizens of Uganda that have been in the country for more than 12 months before the time of the visit.

Foreign Non-Resident

These are non-residents who are not Ugandans.

Foreign Residents

They are non-citizen residing in Uganda.

Other EAC Residents

They are residents of EAC members that are excluding Uganda.

Visitors to Registered Museums

These are people who visit heritage sites for research and tourism adventure.

International visitor arrivals

A non-resident visitor who comes to the country for a pleasure trip, holiday, business, family affairs, mission, meeting, and religious purposes and stays for at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country. This excludes passengers in transit at the airports.

Transit

Persons who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal. This includes persons travelling the country for a short period.

Visiting Friends and relatives

Visitors coming for the purpose of seeing their friends and relatives.

Average Length of Stay

Total number of nights divided by total number of visitors for a given period.

Visitors by Mode of transport

This refers to the main mode of transport used by the visitor on the trip.

Accommodation establishments

Any facility that regularly provides overnight accommodation for tourists. It is divided into collective tourist establishments and private tourist accommodation.

Bed rooms Available.

Total number of bedrooms available for commercial accommodation.

Bedrooms occupied.

Total number of bedrooms occupied for commercial accommodation.

Bedrooms occupancy rate.

Percentage of available bedrooms occupied for commercial accommodation.

Bed nights available.

Total number of bed space available for commercial accommodation.

Bed nights occupied.

Total number of bed space occupied for commercial accommodation.

Bed occupancy rate.

Percentage of available bed space occupied for commercial accommodation.

Inbound tourist expenditure

Total consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference

Government Total Expenditure on Tourism as % of total budget

The amount of money given to the tourism sector as a percentage of Government total expenditure

Employment in tourism sector

Persons directly employed in the tourism related sectors.

Number of Registered Tourism training institutes

These are training institutions with a mandate to teach tourism.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Uganda's Tourism Industry is internationally recognised for its exceptional biodiversity, varied landscapes, and rich cultural heritage, positioning the country as a competitive destination within Africa and globally. The industry continues to register positive performance, supported by sustained public and private sector investment and coordinated tourism development initiatives.

The MTWA Statistical Abstract 2025 provides a consolidated compilation of official tourism performance statistics for 2025 and preceding years. It presents key indicators on tourist arrivals, visitor expenditures, accommodation performance, domestic tourism activity, and visitation to key tourism attractions, offering an evidence-based overview of industry performance and emerging trends.

The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), in collaboration with its agencies and the private sector, continues to implement strategic interventions aimed at strengthening Uganda's tourism competitiveness. The "Explore Uganda – The Pearl of Africa" destination brand remains central to efforts to stimulate domestic tourism and enhance Uganda's profile in international source markets. In addition government is undertaking targeted tourism infrastructure development, including the Rwenzori Mountains infrastructure upgrades, source of the Nile pier and Mugaba Palace tourism site among others. These investments are intended to enhance the quality and diversity of tourism products, ultimately contributing to increased visitor length of stay and higher tourist expenditure.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Tourism remains a critical contributor to Uganda's economic development, supporting employment creation, foreign exchange earnings, conservation financing, and the preservation of cultural heritage. Uganda's diverse tourism assets including national parks, wildlife reserves, cultural and historical sites, and natural landscapes continue to attract visitors from both regional and international markets.

In 2025, Uganda's tourism industry recorded notable growth, reflected in increased visitor numbers, expanded domestic tourism activity, and improved performance across key tourism indicators. These gains are associated with strengthened marketing efforts, strategic partnerships, and continued investment in tourism infrastructure and product diversification.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

The objectives of the MTWA Statistical Abstract 2025 are to:

- i. Provide reliable and comprehensive statistics on Uganda's tourism performance in 2025, including tourist arrivals, expenditures, accommodation and visitation;
- ii. Analyse tourism trends to support policy formulation, planning, monitoring and investment decision-making;
- iii. Highlight the contribution of tourism to the national economy, including employment, GDP and foreign exchange earnings;
- iv. Serve as an official statistical reference for government, private sector, development partners and other stakeholders; and
- v. Support evidence-based planning for sustainable tourism development.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE ABSTRACT

The Statistical Abstract is organised into thematic chapters covering key dimensions of tourism performance. Following this introductory section, subsequent chapters present statistics on tourist arrivals, accommodation and hospitality performance, domestic tourism, and visitation to major tourism attractions.

The publication adopts a user-friendly format combining tables, charts, graphical illustrations and concise explanatory text, ensuring clarity, accessibility and ease of interpretation.

1.5 KEY TOURISM STATISTICS, 2021-2025

Tourism performance over the period 2021–2025 demonstrates a sustained upward trend, underpinned by enhanced destination marketing, improved tourism infrastructure, product diversification, and growing interest in Uganda’s wildlife, safari experiences, and cultural heritage offerings.

Table 1: PIAP Indicators

#	PIAP INDICATORS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Foreign exchange earnings (USD - Bn)	0.5	0.0696	1.025	1.280	1.620
2	Tourist's Length of stay (Nights)	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.7	8.8
3	Average Inbound expenditure per leisure tourist (USD)		1,806	1,478	2,114	2,144
4	Tourism direct contribution to Total Taxes (%)	2.6%	2.1%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
5	Domestic tourism expenditure (UGX Bn)		3675.2	5090.7	5,411.40	5,411.40
6	Proportion of gorilla permits sold (percentage)	14.2%	43.2%	68.6%	58.1%	60.1%
7	Tourist arrivals	512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215
8	Number of Domestic Tourists	2,420,927	2,659,390	2,796,451	3,271,848	3,271,848
9	Proportion of leisure to total tourists (%)	9.0%	11.7%	15.7%	19.2%	16.2%
10	Number of direct flight routes from source markets.	7	8	8	9	9
11	Number of Ugandans visiting key tourist attractions	281,206	890,802	1,115,169	997,152	835,363
12	Accommodation Capacity (No of rooms)		350,550	350,550	350,550	350,550
13	Tourist accommodation capacity (No of beds)		371,221	371,221	371,221	371,221
14	Hotel Occupancy Rates (%)	33.1	46.9	53.9	53.2	52.1
15	Return Leisure tourists (%)				17.5%	22.1%
16	Number of tourist accommodation beds in Protected Areas				981	1,200
17	Contribution of tourism to investment (%)	19.0%	18.3%	17.2%	12.6%	12.6%
18	Incidences of human Wildlife Conflicts (number)	7,795	6,999	6,999	2,009	2,702
19	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illegally traded (%)				33%	33%
20	Population of Elephants	7,975	7,975	7,975	6,464	6,352
21	Population of Antelopes	136,961	135,128	276,063	258,123	289,531
22	Population of Lions	373	373	314	314	291
23	Population of Mountain Gorillas	459	459	459	459	459
24	Number of visitors to Museums and cultural sites	2,883	67,366	131,508	34,611	6,464
25	Number of visitors to National Parks	189,988	367,869	387,914	436,767	467,065
26	Number of visitors to UWEC	131,117	486,464	619,164	531,496	390,192
27	Number of gorilla permits sold	8,029	24,438	38,836	41,468	42,960
28	Contribution of tourism to total employment (%)		5.7%	7.2%	7.5%	7.5%
29	Number of people directly employed along the tourism value chain	573,508	610,806	803,691	876,512	876,512
30	Level of Compliance to Tourism Service Standards (% enterprises)		55%	55.6%	41.1%	
31	Level of tourist satisfaction (%)		79%	81%	83%	84%

Source: Summarized from the MTWA Tourism Statistical Abstract 2025



CHAPTER 2: INBOUND TOURISM STATISTICS

This section presents the overview of the performance of tourism at the global and national levels. It provides an insight into Uganda’s position in the global tour and travel economy in 2025.

2.1 GLOBAL TOURISM PERFORMANCE IN 2025

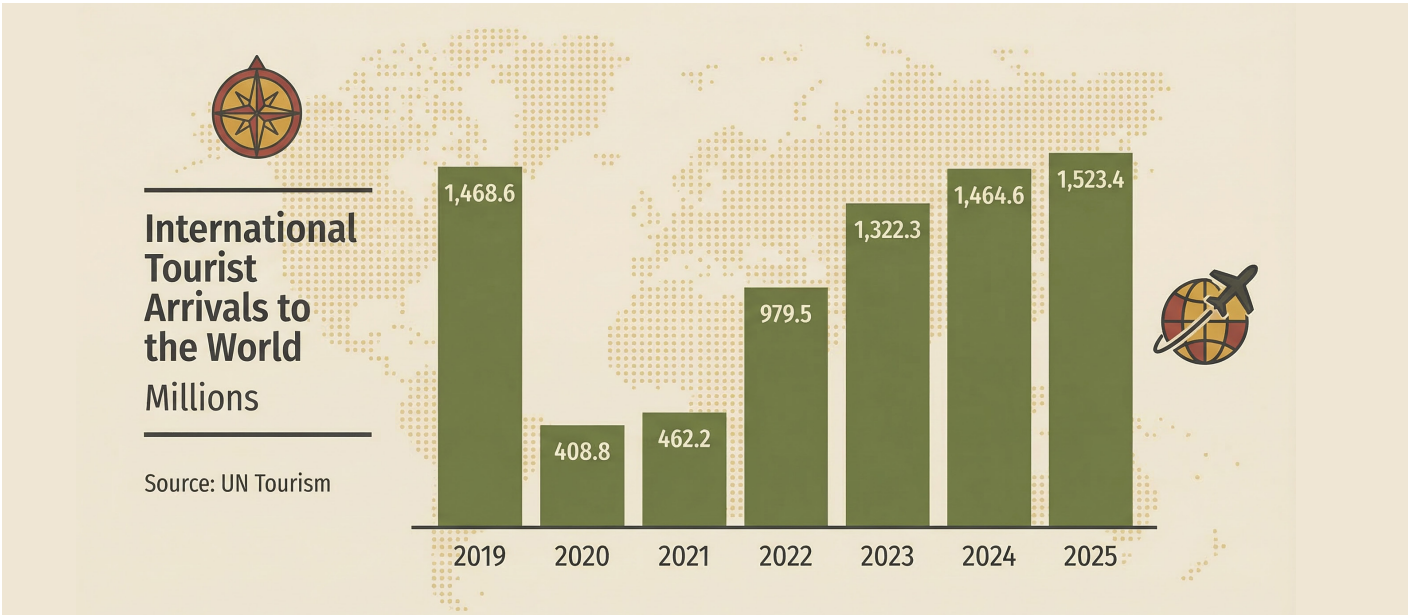
- i. International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew 4% in 2025, with most destinations worldwide posting solid results.
- ii. An estimated 1.52 billion international tourists were recorded around the world in 2025, almost 60 million more than in 2024.
- iii. 2025 marks a new record year for international tourist arrivals in the post-pandemic era
- iv. Travel demand remained solid in 2025 despite inflation in tourism services and geopolitical challenges, though it softened somewhat towards the end of the year.
- v. Results were driven by strong demand, robust performance from large source markets globally, as well as the ongoing recovery of destinations in Asia and the Pacific. Increased air connectivity and enhanced visa facilitation also supported international travel.
- vi. Extraordinary levels in visitor spending were also seen in 2025, with tourism earnings growing faster than arrivals in many destinations. Monthly data show strong visitor spending throughout the year 2025, with preliminary estimates pointing at USD 1.9 trillion in international tourism receipts globally, a 5% increase from 2024
- vii. Total export revenues from tourism (including receipts and passenger transport) are estimated at USD 2.2 trillion in 2025 based on available data.
- viii. International tourism is expected to grow 3% to 4% in 2026 compared to 2025, assuming that Asia and the Pacific continues to recover, global economic conditions remain favourable, tourism service inflation continues to decline, and geopolitical conflicts do not escalate.
- ix. Uganda recorded 1,642,215 tourist arrivals, contributing a market share of 0.1% to the World.

Table 2: Global International Tourist Arrivals (In Millions), 2019-2025

	GLOBAL TOURISM PERFORMANCE, 2019-2025							2025 PERCENT CHANGE	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	OVER 2024	OVER 2019
Arrivals (Millions)	1,468.6	408.8	462.2	979.5	1,322.3	1,464.6	1,523.4	4.0%	3.7%
Receipts (USD Bn)	1,490	561	641	1,140	1,536	1,590	1,900	19.5%	27.5%
Receipts per Arrival	1,017	1,382	1,393	1,169	1,177	1,100	1,247	13.4%	22.6%

Source: UN Tourism Barometer January 2026

Figure 1: International Tourist Arrivals (In Millions), 2019-2025

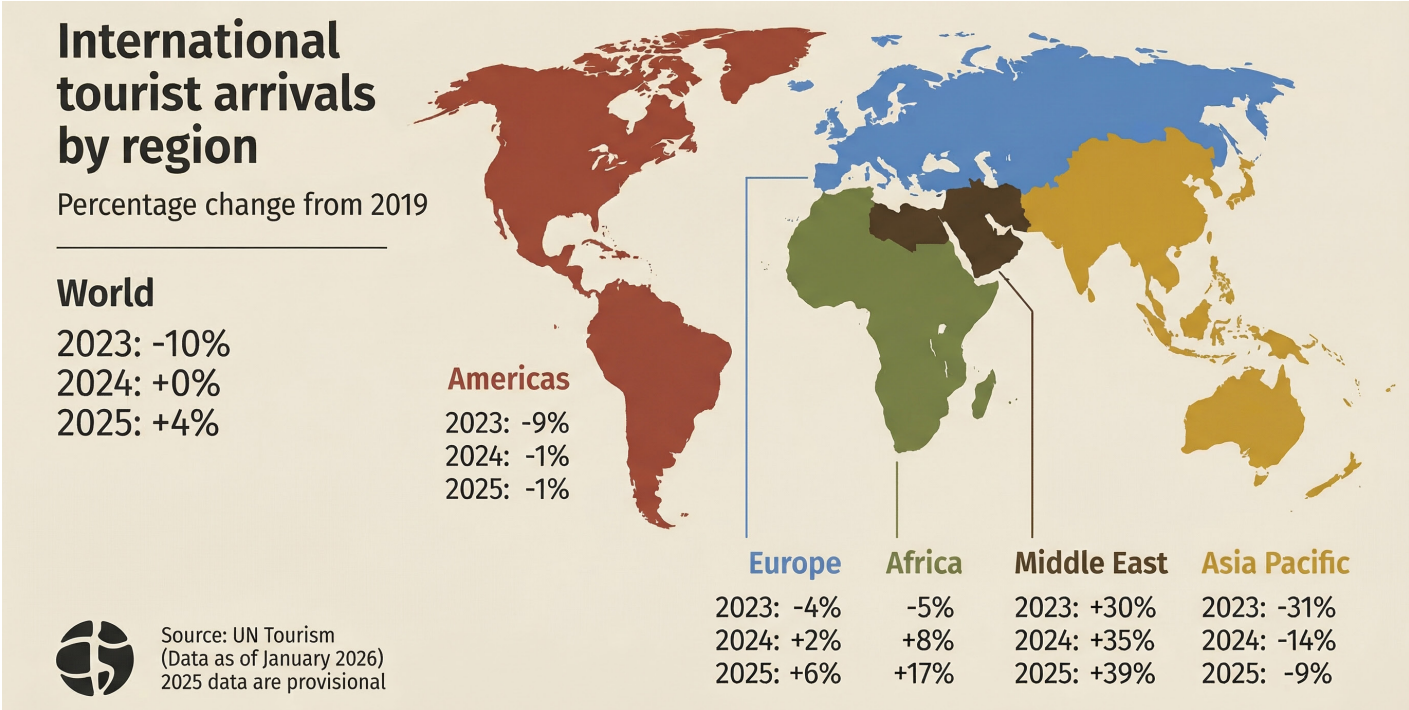


Source: UN Tourism Barometer January 2026

2.1.1. International tourist arrivals by region

- i. Africa performed strongest in 2025, while Asia and the Pacific continued to rebound. Africa (81 million) saw an 8% increase in arrivals in 2025, with particularly strong results in North Africa.
- ii. Europe, the world's largest destination region, recorded 793 million international tourists in 2025, a 4% increase from 2024 and 6% more than in 2019.
- iii. The Americas (218 million) recorded 1% growth last year, with mixed results across subregions.
- iv. The Middle East recorded 3% growth in 2025, equivalent to 39% above pre-pandemic levels, the strongest results relative to 2019.
- v. Arrivals in Asia and the Pacific (331 million) grew 6% last year, reaching 91% of the pre-pandemic figure (-9% from 2019) as the region continued to rebound.

Figure 2: Global Tourist Arrivals, 2023-2025



Source: UN Tourism Barometer January 2026

Table 3: Global Tourist Arrivals by Region, 2019-2025

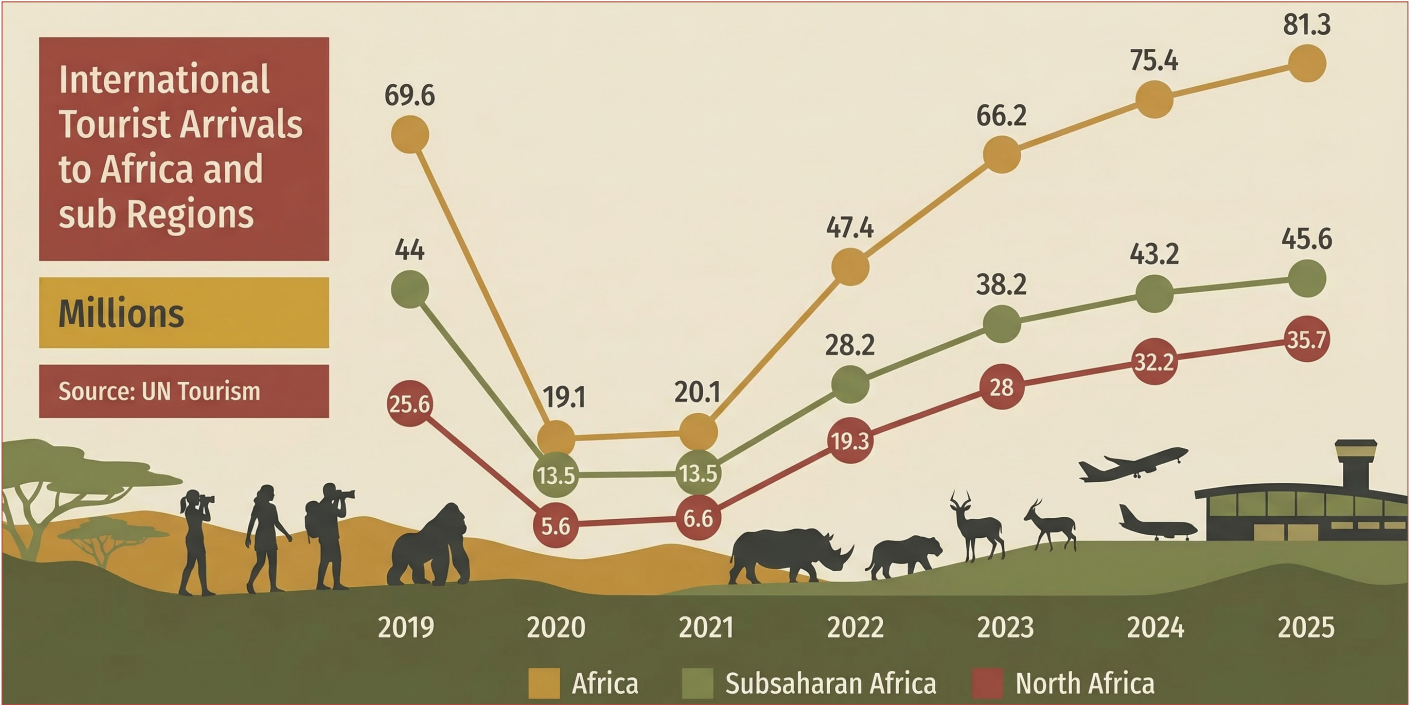
	GLOBAL TOURISM PERFORMANCE, 2019-2025							2025 PERCENT CHANGE	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	OVER 2024	OVER 2019
Europe	746.1	241.8	303.7	614.2	713.8	764.7	793.5	3.8%	6.4%
Asia and the Pacific	362.1	59.0	26.4	92.7	248.8	311.1	330.7	6.3%	-8.7%
Americas	219.2	69.5	81.5	157.2	200.1	216.8	218.1	0.6%	-0.5%
Africa	69.6	19.1	20.1	47.4	66.2	75.4	81.3	7.8%	16.8%
Middle East	71.6	19.4	30.5	68.0	93.4	96.6	99.8	3.3%	39.4%
Total	1,468.6	408.8	462.2	979.5	1,322.3	1,464.6	1,523.4	4.0%	3.7%

Source: UN Tourism Barometer January 2026

2.1.2. International Tourist to Africa

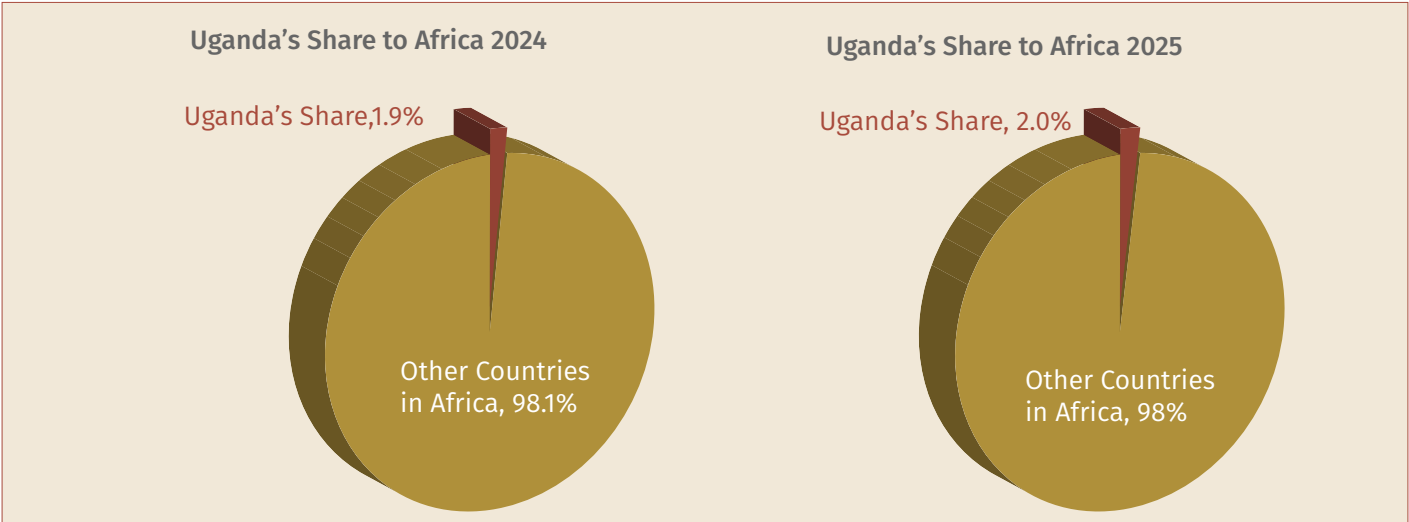
- i. Africa (81 million) saw an 8% increase in arrivals in 2025, with particularly strong results in North Africa (+11%)
- ii. According to available data, Morocco, Africa’s largest destination, welcomed 14% more international arrivals in 2025, almost reaching the mark of 20 million. Egypt (+20%), South Africa (+19%), Uganda (+19%), Ethiopia (+15%), Seychelles (+13%), Tunisia, Sierra Leone (both +10%) were also among the best performers in the first eleven to twelve months of 2025.
- iii. Uganda recorded 1,642,215 tourist arrivals, contributing a market share of 2.0% to the Africa and 3.6% to Sub-saharan Africa.

Figure 3: International Tourism Arrivals to Africa and Receipts, 2019-2025



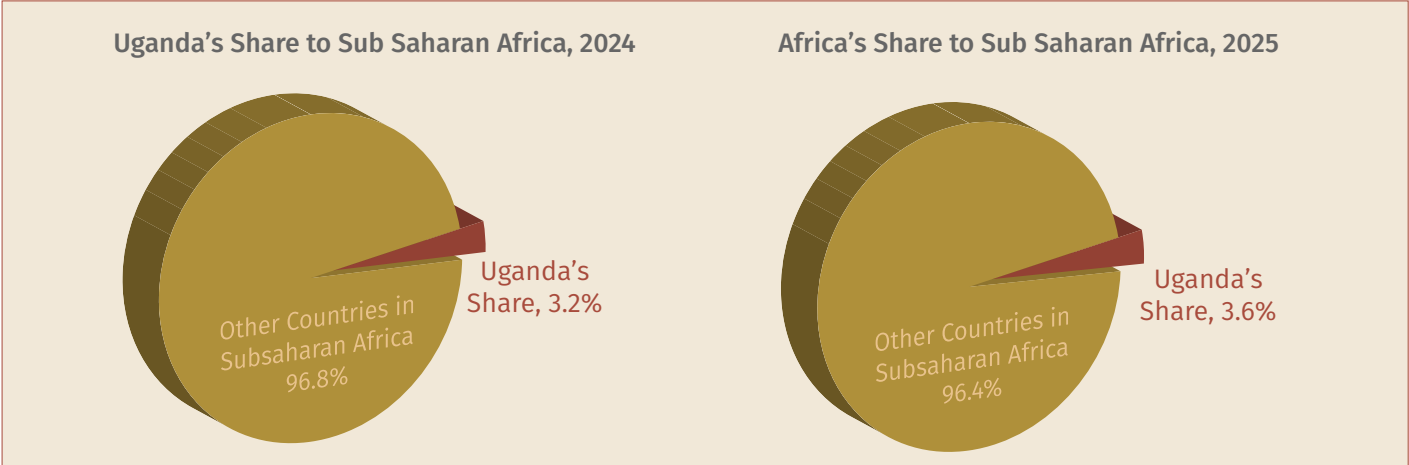
Source: UN Tourism Barometer January 2026

Figure 4: Market Share of International Tourists to Uganda in Africa



Source: UN Tourism Barometer January 2026

Figure 5: Market Share of International Tourists to Uganda in the Subsaharan Region



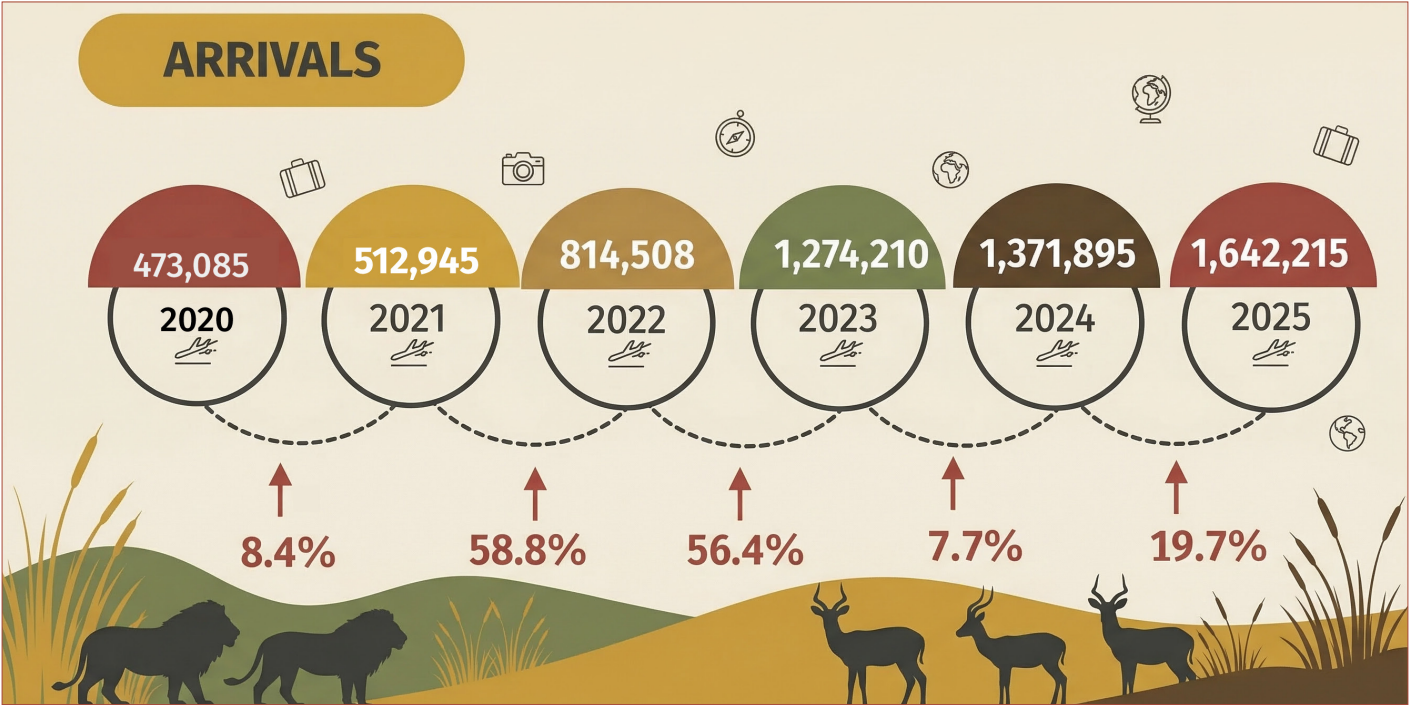
Source: UN Tourism Barometer January 2026

2.2 TOURISM PERFORMANCE IN UGANDA

2.2.1. International Tourist Arrivals to Uganda

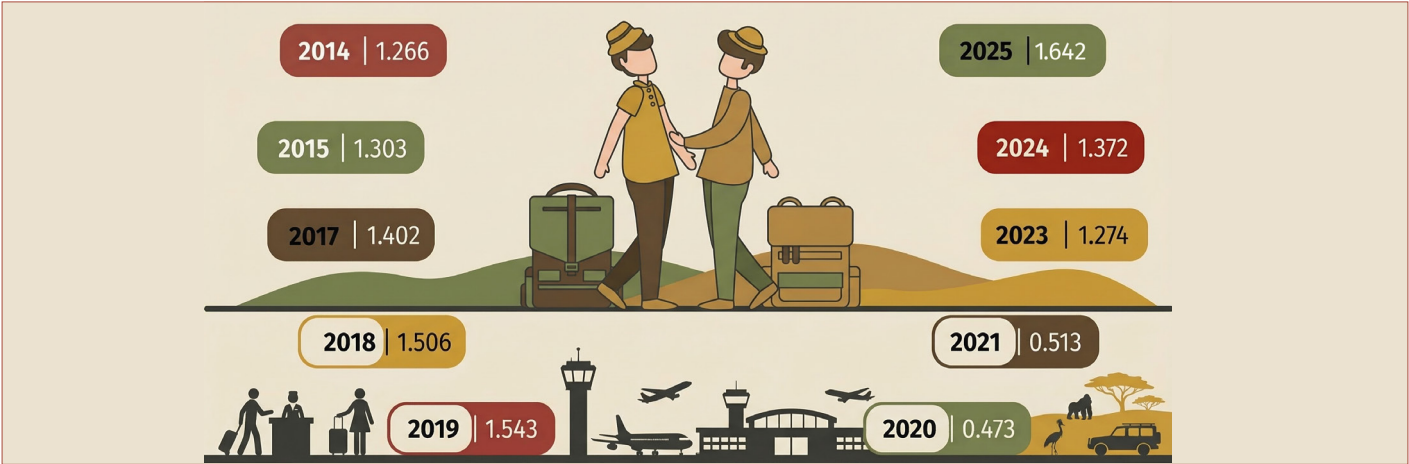
- i. International tourist arrivals to Uganda increased by 19.7% in 2025, reaching 1,642,215 visitors, up from 1,371,895 in 2024.
- ii. The tourism industry has now fully recovered and surpassed pre-pandemic levels, with international arrivals reaching 106% of the 2019 benchmark
- iii. Mainland Africa remained the largest source market, contributing 79.2% of total arrivals (1,300,919 visitors). The East African Community (EAC) continued to dominate these arrivals through strong regional mobility, with Kenya and Rwanda serving as the top two African source markets
- iv. Key overseas markets such as the United Kingdom, United States, and India continued to contribute significantly to arrivals. In fact, long-haul (overseas) arrivals recorded a massive growth of 140.4% in 2025, doubling their overall market share from 10.1% in 2024 to 20.1% in 2025
- v. This expansion was led by Asia (7.8%), Europe (7.1%), and the Americas (4.2%)

Figure 6: Total International Tourists to Uganda, 2020-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 7: Illustration of Tourist Arrivals, 2014-2025 (in millions)



Source: UBOS, MIA

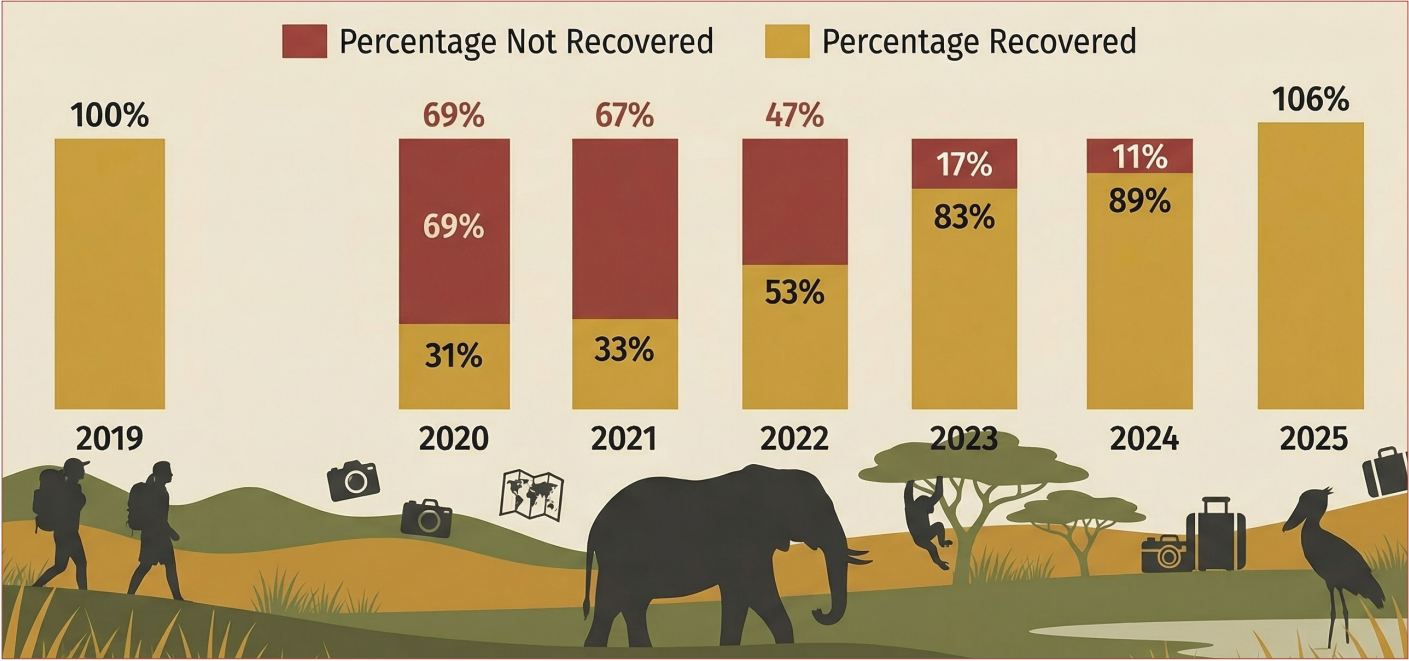
Figure 8: Trend in Tourist Arrivals, 1983-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

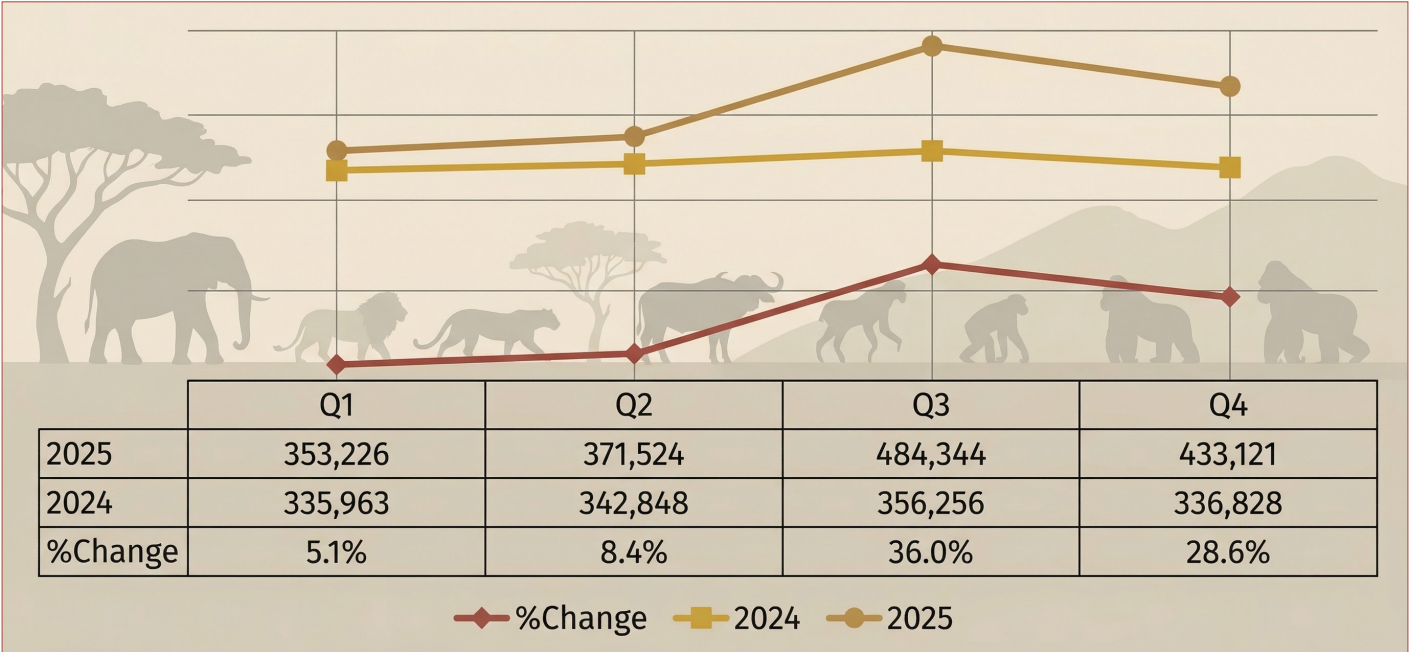
- i. Uganda's Tourism industry has fully recovered and surpassed pre-pandemic levels, with international arrivals reaching 106% of the 2019 benchmark in 2025, up from 89% in 2024.
- ii. The strong rebound reflects increased global travel demand, improved regional mobility, and sustained tourism promotion efforts, positioning Uganda on a continued growth trajectory beyond recovery.

Figure 9: Recovery of International Tourist Arrivals (% of 2019 Levels)



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 10: Tourist Arrivals by Quarter, 2024-2025



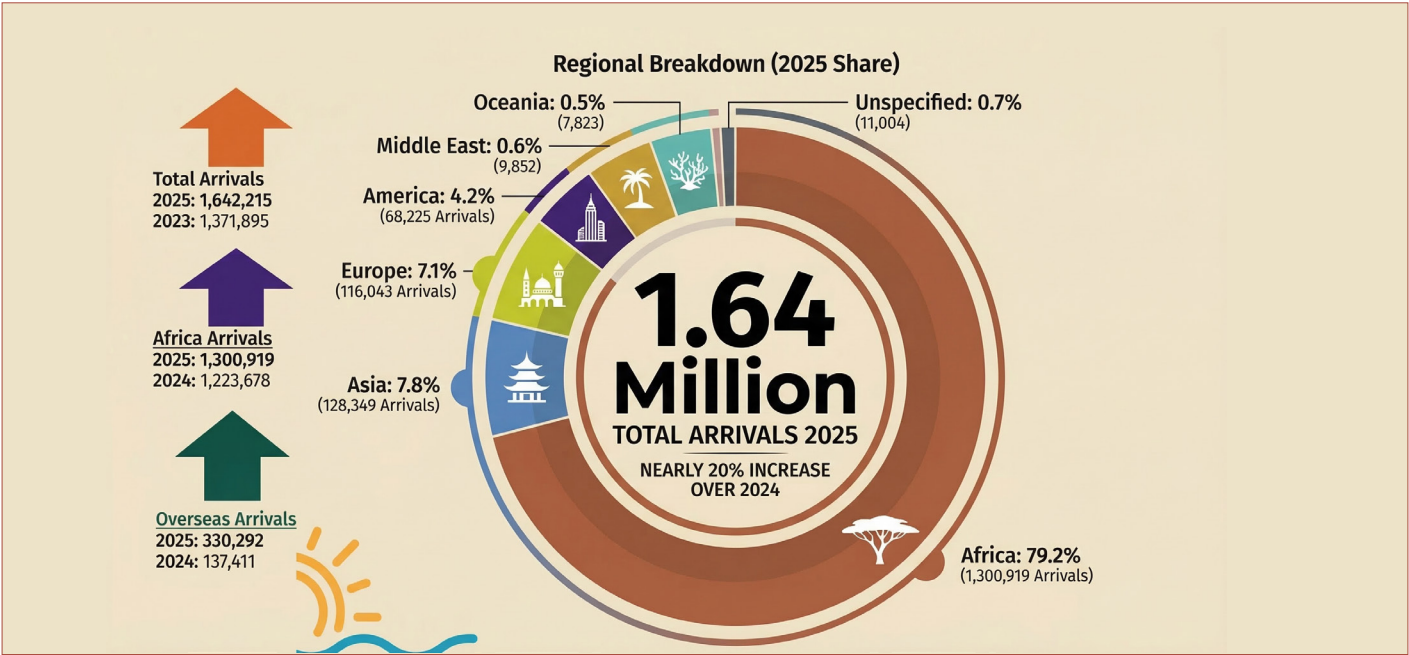
Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. International arrivals increased by 19.7% in 2025, reaching 1,642,215 visitors, up from 1,371,895 in 2024, indicating strong growth in Uganda’s tourism sector.
- ii. The third quarter recorded the highest growth (36.0%), with arrivals rising from 356,256 in 2024 to 484,344 in 2025, driven largely by strong performance in July and August.
- iii. All quarters registered positive growth in 2025, with Q1 (5.1%), Q2 (8.4%), Q3 (36.0%), and Q4 (28.6%), reflecting sustained expansion of international travel to Uganda.

2.2.2. Geographical distribution of Tourist Arrivals to Uganda

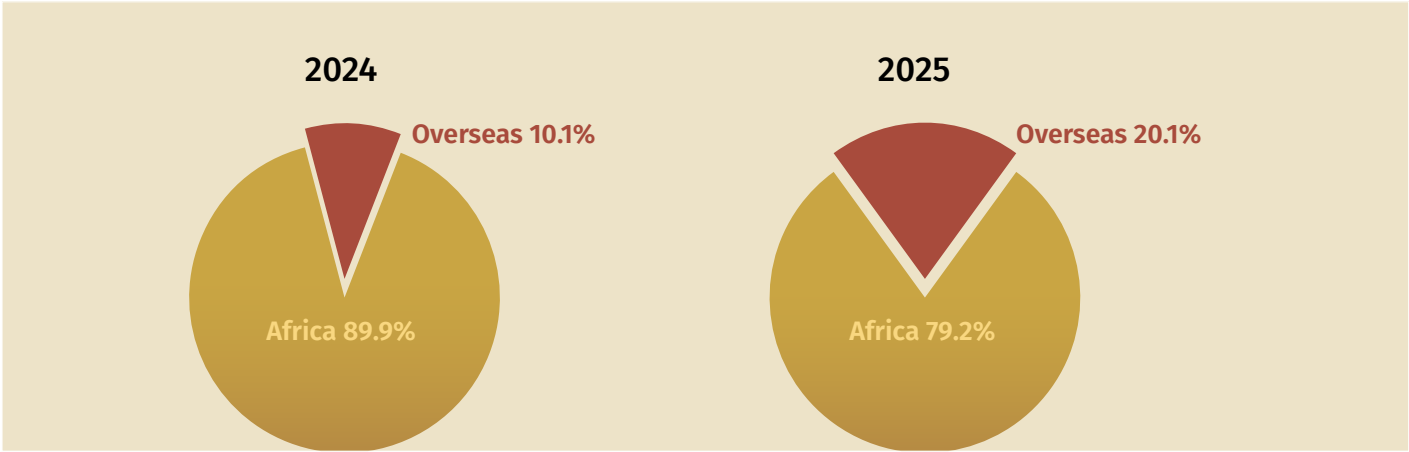
- i. Africa remained the dominant source market, contributing 79.2% of arrivals (1,300,919 visitors).
- ii. Overseas markets accounted for about 20% of arrivals, led by Asia (7.8%), Europe (7.1%), and the Americas (4.2%), with smaller shares from the Middle East (0.6%) and Oceania (0.5%).

Figure 11: Regional Breakdown of Tourist Arrivals in 2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 12: Market Share by Overseas/Africa 2024-2025 (%)

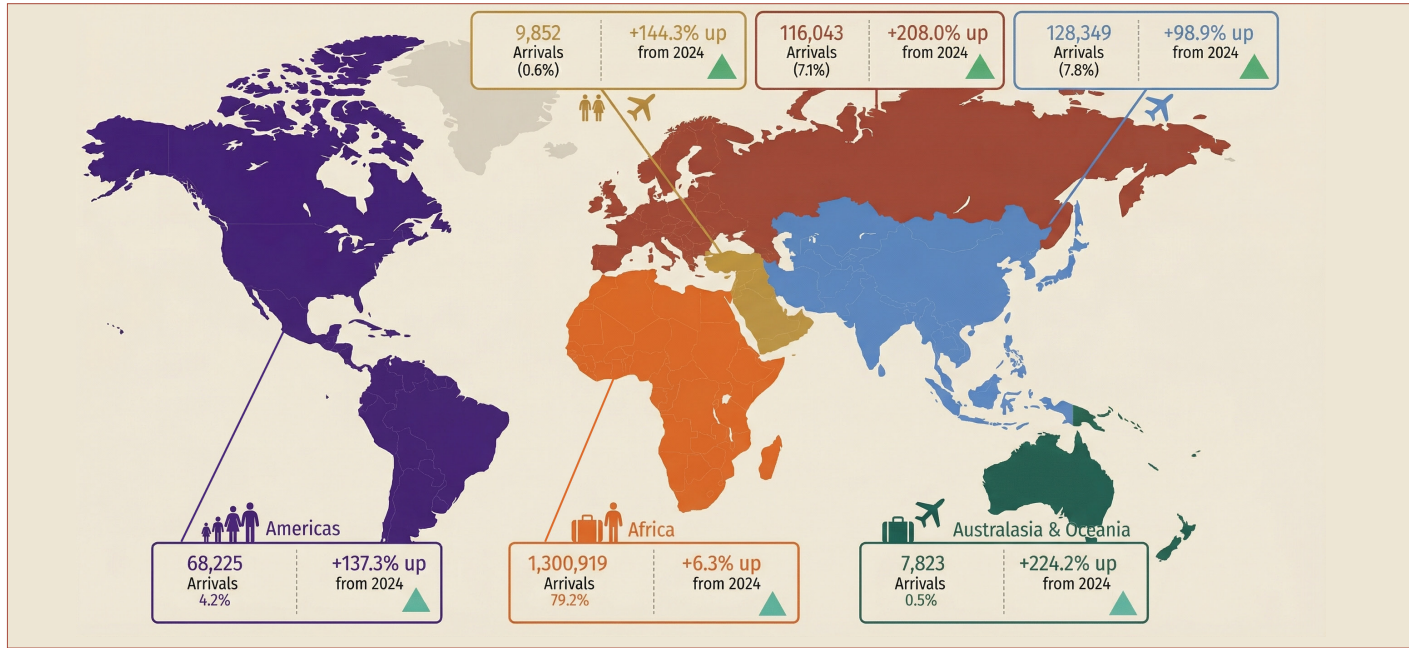


Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Uganda’s tourism growth in 2025 was largely by an increase in overseas visitors that saw a growth of 140.4% doubling its share from 10.1% in 2024 to 20.1% in 2025, indicating growing diversification of Uganda’s tourism source markets.
- ii. Key overseas markets were led by Asia (7.8%), Europe (7.1%), and the Americas (4.2%), highlighting their increasing importance in Uganda’s international tourism mix.
- iii. Africa contributed 79.2% of total arrivals (1,300,919 visitors), although its share declined from 89.9% in 2024
- iv. Despite Africa remaining dominant, the growing share of overseas tourists is important for Uganda’s tourism sector, as these markets typically generate higher visitor spending and foreign exchange earnings.

2.2.3. Tourist Arrivals by Source Region, 2024-2025

Figure 13: International Tourist arrivals, 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

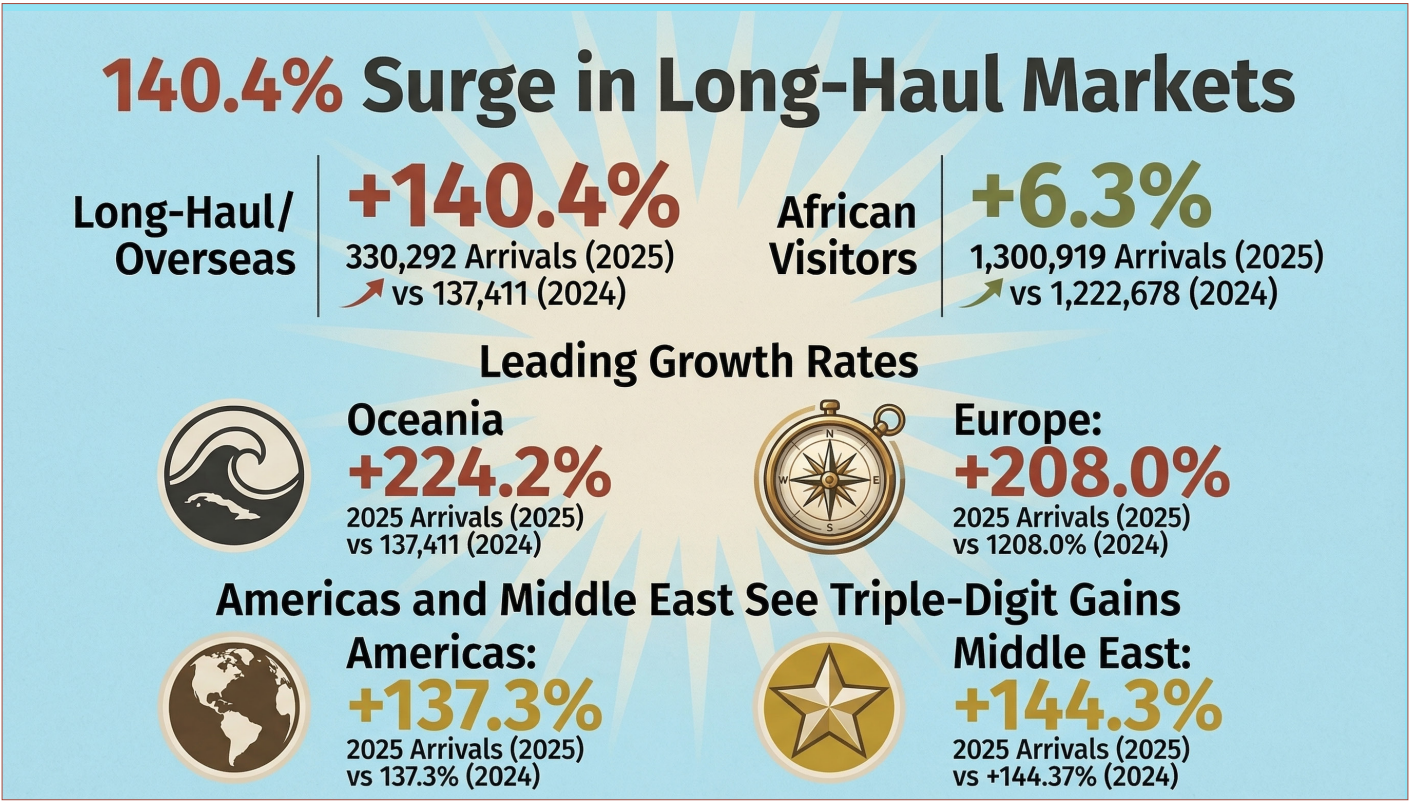
Table 4: Comparison of visitor Arrivals by Region, 2024-2025

REGION	2024	2025	%CHANGE 2024-2025
Africa	1,223,678	1,300,919	6.3%
America	28,751	68,225	137.3%
Asia	64,535	128,349	98.9%
Europe	37,679	116,043	208.0%
Middle East	4,033	9,852	144.3%
Oceania	2,413	7,823	224.2%
Unspecified	10,806	11,004	1.8%
Total	1,371,895	1,642,215	19.7%

Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. All major regions recorded growth in tourist arrivals to Uganda in 2025 compared to 2024, with the strongest increases coming from Australasia & Oceania (+224.2%), Europe (+208.0%), the Americas (+137.3%), and Asia (+98.9%).
- ii. Africa remained the dominant source market, accounting for 1,300,919 arrivals (79.2%), with a moderate growth of 6.3% compared to 2024.
- iii. Overall, international arrivals reached 1.64 million in 2025, reflecting nearly 20% growth over 2024 and reinforcing Uganda’s continued tourism expansion.
- iv. Individually, India, the United States, the United Kingdom, China, and Germany ranked as the top five highest overseas source markets for Uganda in 2025

Figure 14: International Tourist arrivals Performance, 2025



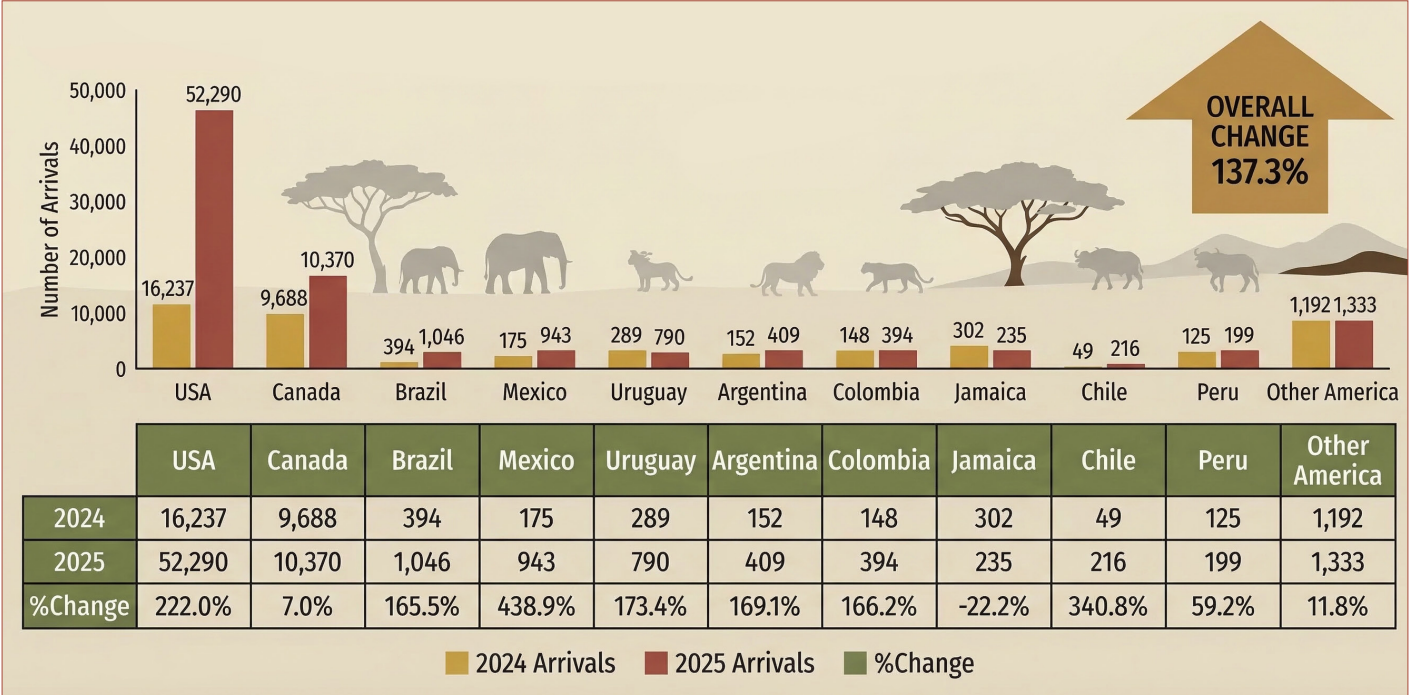
Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Long-haul (overseas) arrivals recorded strong growth of 140.4%, increasing from 137,411 in 2024 to 330,292 in 2025, while African arrivals grew modestly by 6.3%, reaching 1,300,919 visitors.
- ii. The fastest growth was recorded from Oceania (+224.2%) and Europe (+208.0%), followed by the Middle East (+144.3%) and the Americas (+137.3%), highlighting a significant expansion of Uganda’s long-haul tourism markets.

2.3 TOURIST ARRIVALS BY SOURCE MARKET

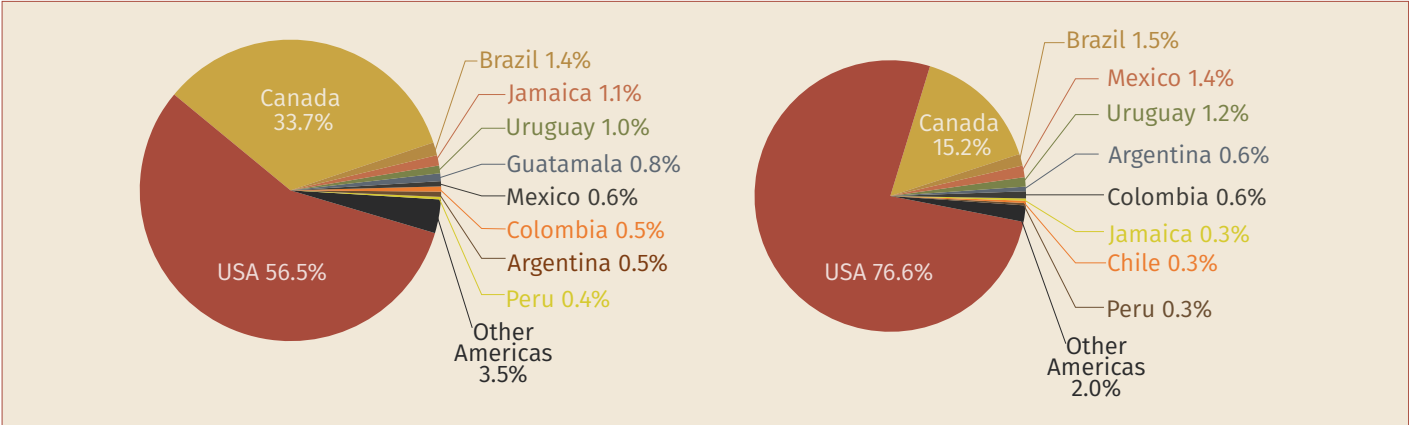
2.3.1. AMERICAS

Figure 15: Tourist Arrivals from Americas, 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 16: Market Share of Tourist Arrivals from Americas, 2024-2025

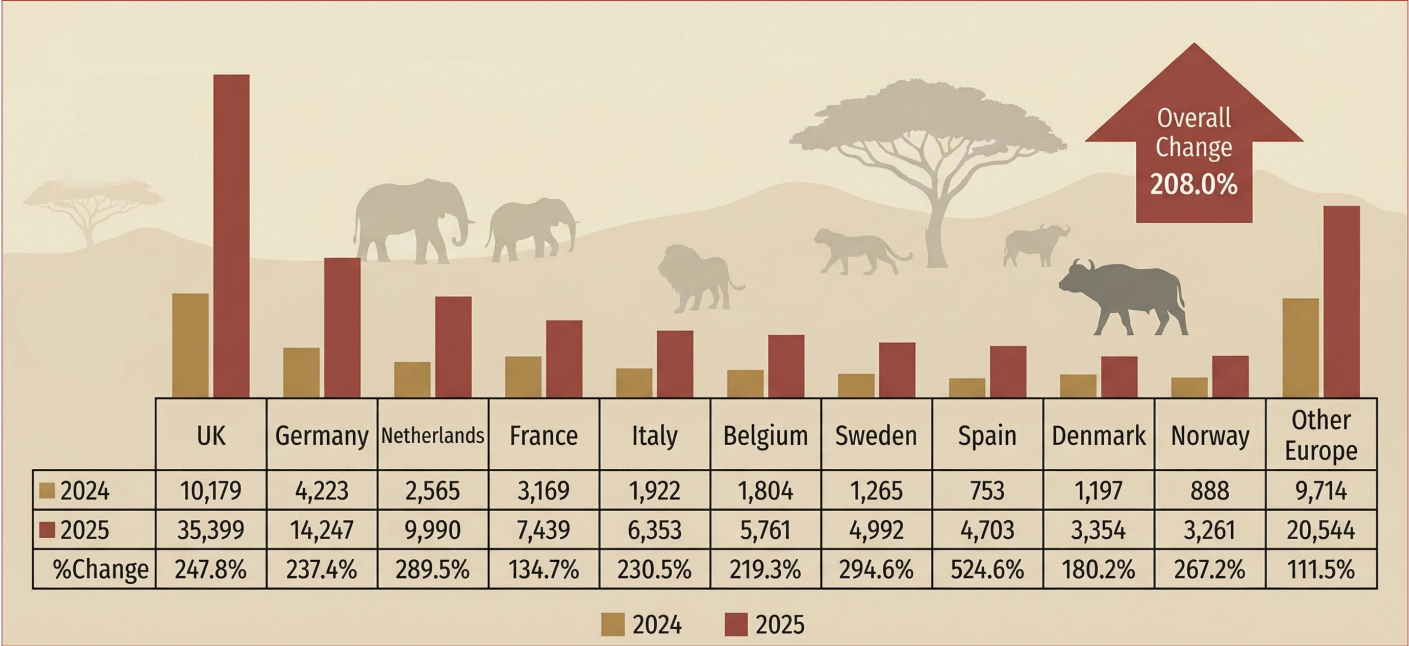


Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Tourist arrivals from the Americas increased sharply by 137.3% in 2025, rising from 28,317 in 2024 to 68,225 arrivals.
- ii. The United States strengthened its dominance, with its market share increasing from 56.5% in 2024 to 76.6% in 2025, as arrivals grew significantly from 16,237 to 52,290 visitors.
- iii. Canada remained the second largest market, though its share declined from 33.7% to 15.2%, despite a modest increase in arrivals from 9,688 to 10,370 visitors.
- iv. Several smaller markets recorded strong growth, particularly Mexico (+438.9%), Chile (+340.8%), Uruguay (+173.4%), Argentina (+169.1%), Brazil (+165.5%), and Colombia (+166.2%).
- v. Jamaica was the only market to record a decline (-22.2%), while most other markets in the region registered positive growth in arrivals to Uganda.
- vi. USA and Canada jointly contribute 91.8% of all tourist arrivals from the Americas

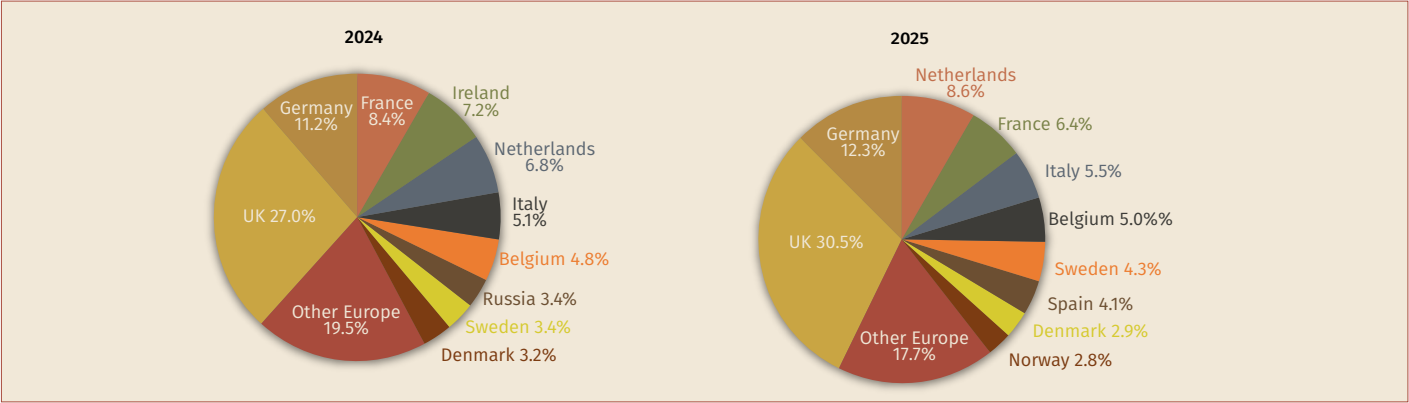
2.3.2. EUROPE

Figure 17: Tourist Arrival from Europe, 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 18: Market share of Tourists from Europe (%)

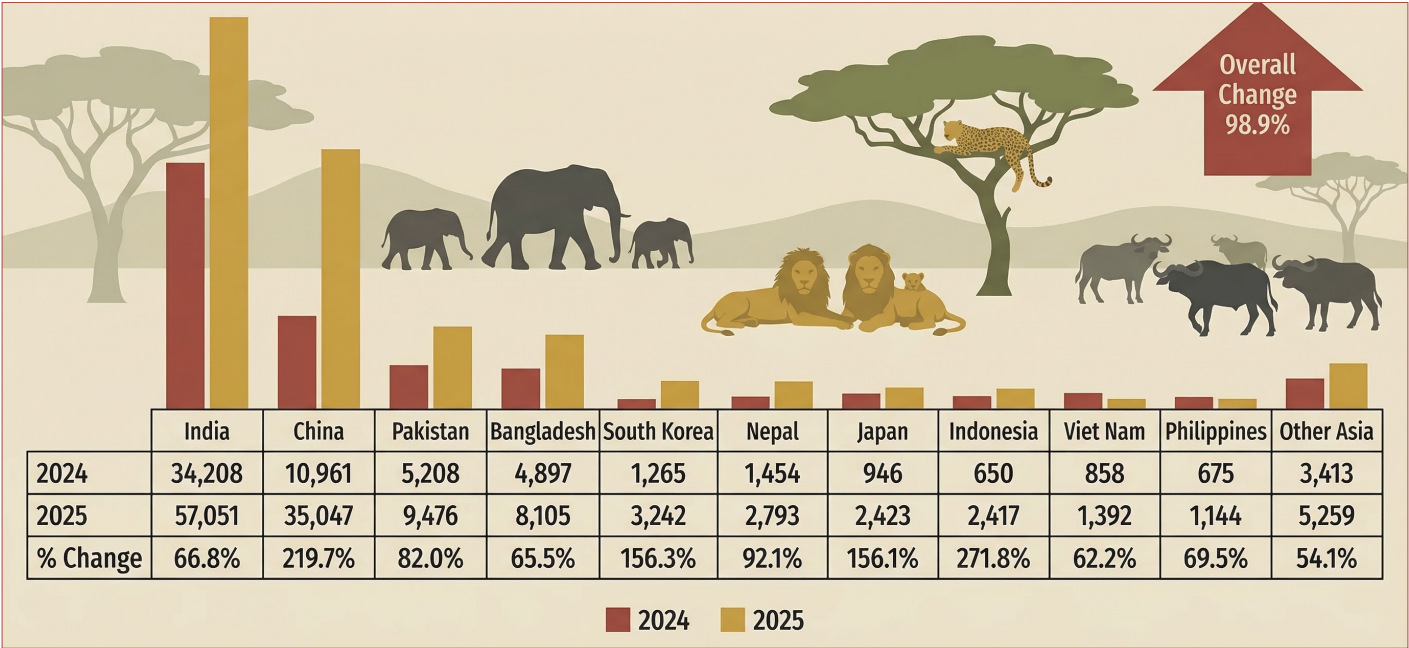


Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. European tourist arrivals increased significantly in 2025, rising from 37,835 in 2024 to 116,043, representing an overall growth of 208.0%.
- ii. The United Kingdom remained the largest source market, with its market share increasing from 27.0% in 2024 to 30.5% in 2025, as arrivals grew from 10,179 to 35,399 visitors.
- iii. Germany strengthened its position as the second largest market, with its share increasing from 11.2% to 12.3%, while arrivals rose from 4,223 to 14,247.
- iv. Several markets recorded strong growth, particularly Spain (+524.6%), the Netherlands (+289.5%), Sweden (+294.6%), Norway (+267.2%), Italy (+230.5%), and Belgium (+219.3%).
- v. UK, Germany, Netherlands and France accounted for 57.8% all European tourist arrivals to Uganda in 2025

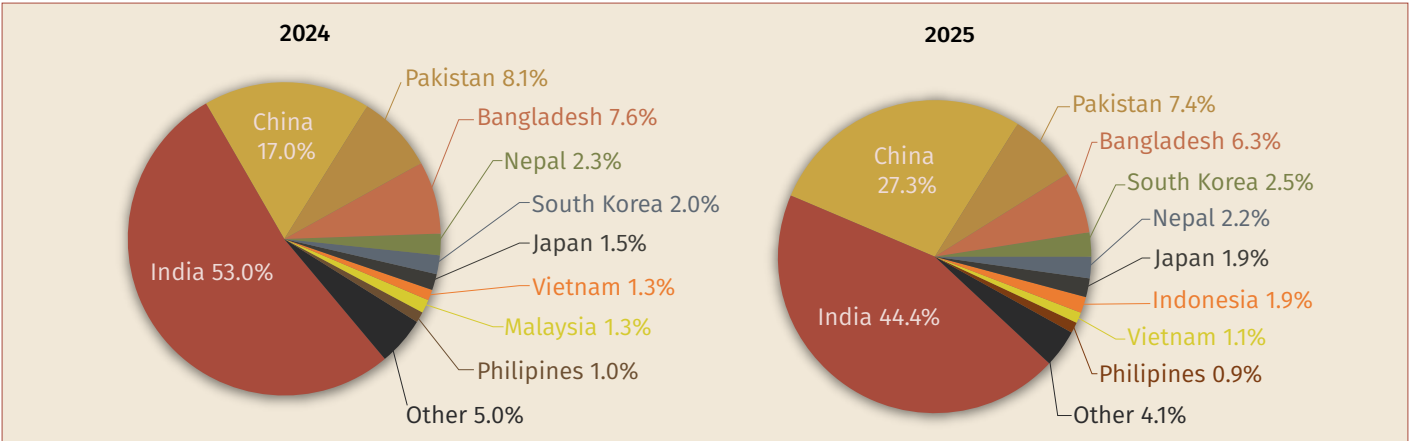
2.3.3. ASIA

Figure 19: Tourist Arrivals from Asia 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 20: Market Share of Tourist Arrivals from Asia 2024-2025

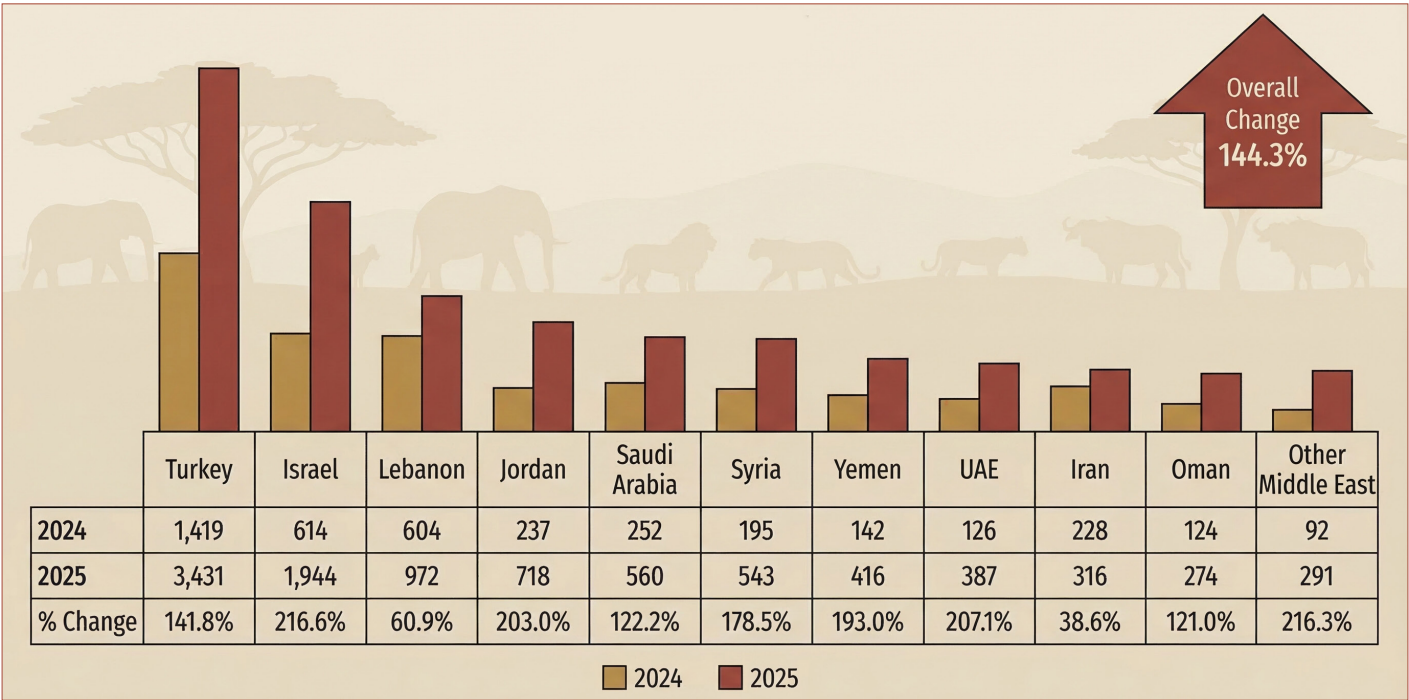


Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Asian tourist arrivals increased by 98.9% in 2025, rising from 64,535 in 2024 to 128,349 visitors.
- ii. India and China remained the leading source markets, accounting for the largest share of arrivals. However, India’s share declined from 53.0% in 2024 to 44.4% in 2025, while China’s share increased significantly from 17.0% to 27.3%.
- iii. Several markets recorded strong growth, particularly China (+219.7%), Indonesia (+271.8%), Japan (+156.1%), South Korea (+156.3%), and Nepal (+92.1%).
- iv. Pakistan (+82.0%) and Bangladesh (+65.5%) also registered notable increases, while Vietnam (+62.2%) and the Philippines (+69.5%) showed moderate growth.
- v. China and India jointly contribute 71.8% of Asian tourists to Uganda in 2025

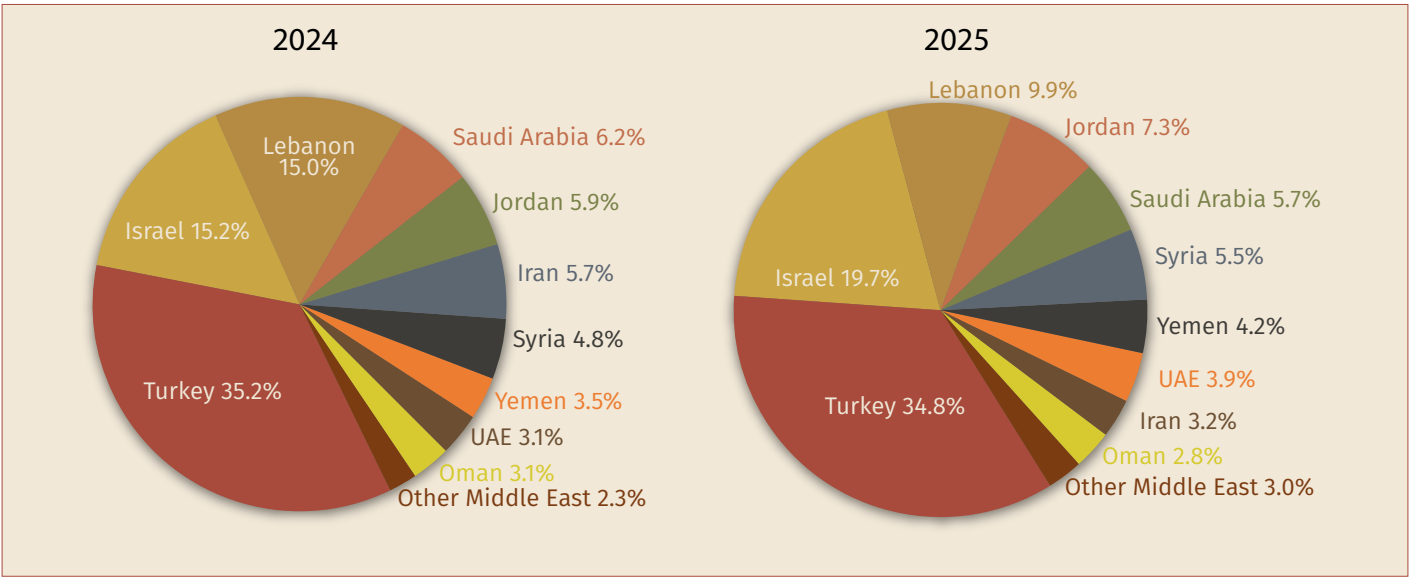
2.3.4. MIDDLE EAST

Figure 21: Tourist Arrivals from the Middle East 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 22: Market Share of Tourist Arrivals from the Middle East 2024-2025

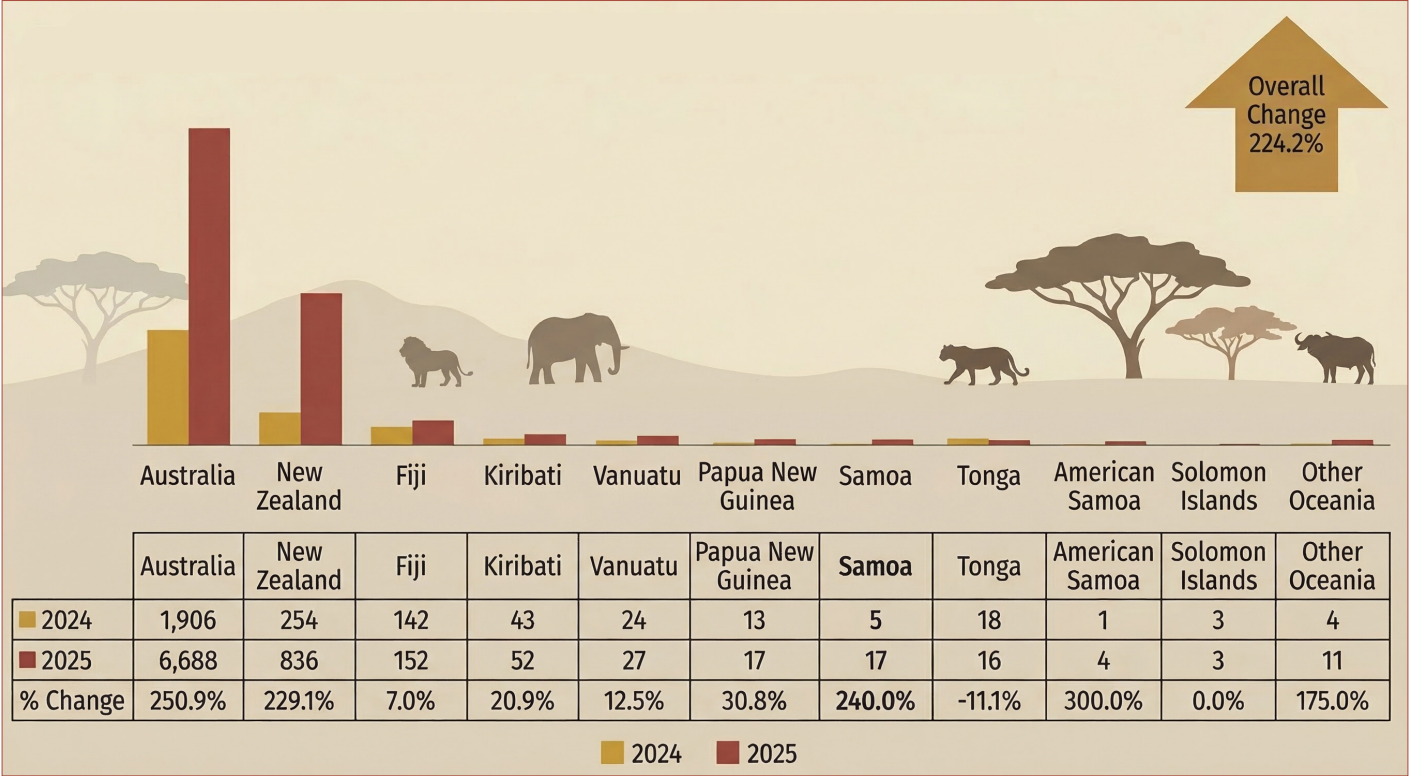


Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Tourist arrivals from the Middle East increased significantly by 144.3% in 2025, rising from 4,033 in 2024 to 9,852 visitors.
- ii. Turkey remained the dominant source market, maintaining the largest share at 34.8% in 2025, followed by Israel (19.7%) and Lebanon (9.9%).
- iii. Several markets recorded strong growth, particularly Israel (+216.6%), Jordan (+203.0%), UAE (+207.1%), Yemen (+193.0%), and Syria (+178.5%).
- iv. Turkey (+141.8%) and Saudi Arabia (+122.2%) also experienced substantial increases in arrivals.
- v. Iran recorded the lowest growth (+38.6%), while most other markets in the region showed strong positive growth, indicating expanding tourism demand from the Middle East.
- vi. Turkey and Israel remain the dominant category of visitors from the middle East contributing jointly 54.6% of all tourists from the region to Uganda

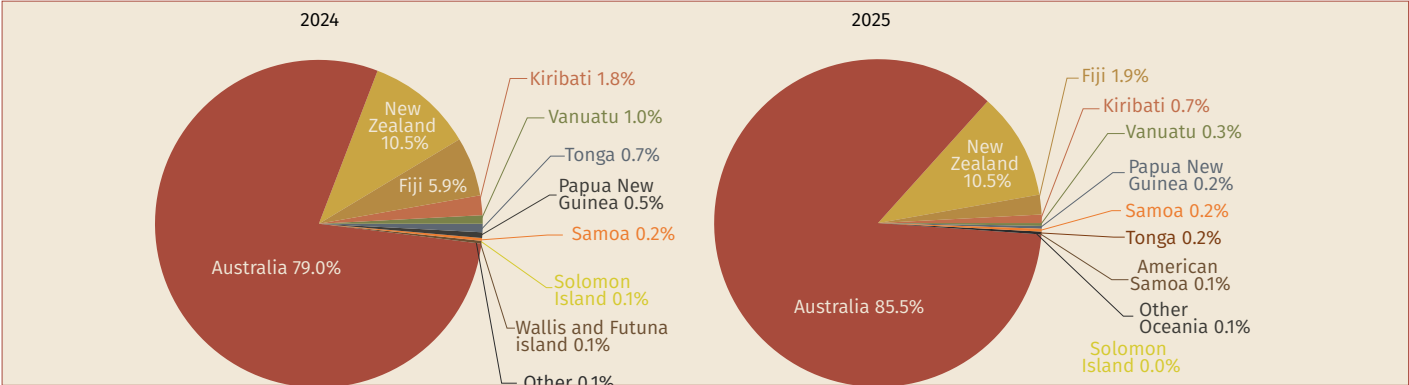
2.3.5. OCEANIA AND AUSTRALASIA

Figure 23: Tourist Arrivals from Oceania and Australasia, 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 24: Market Share of Tourist Arrivals from Oceania and Australasia, 2024-2025

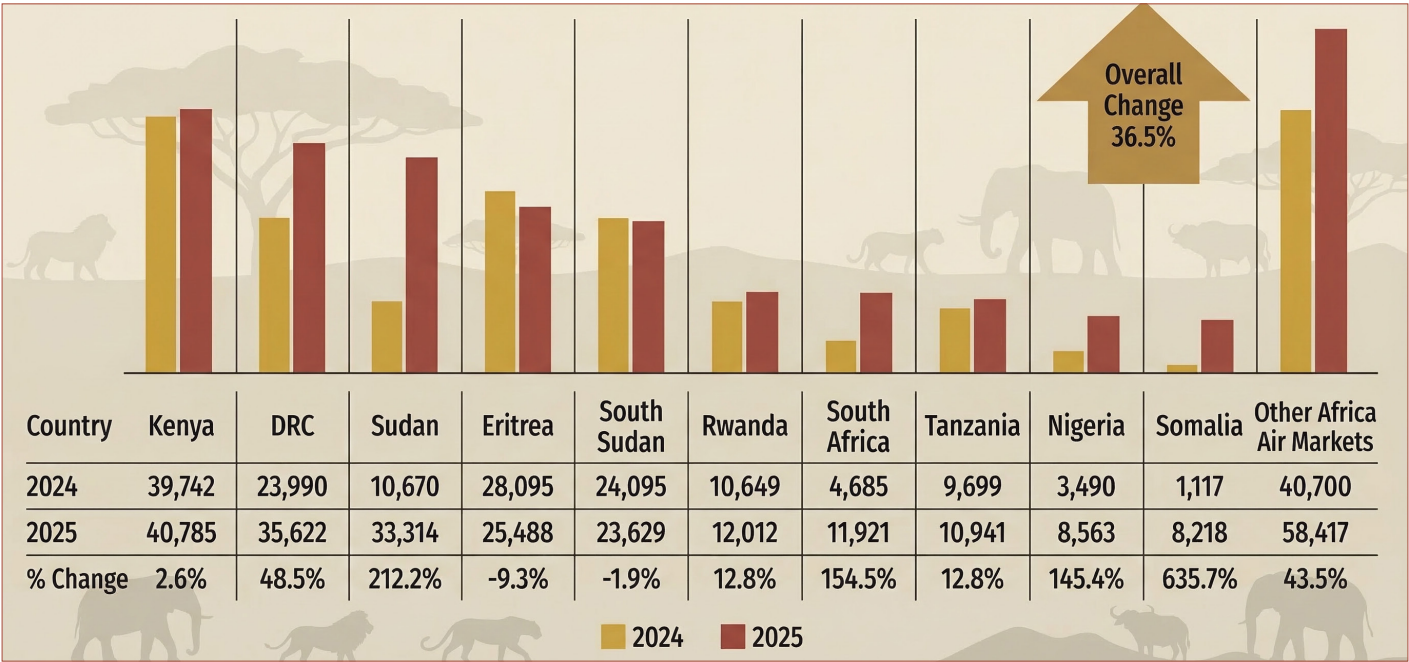


Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Tourist arrivals from Oceania increased significantly by 224.2% in 2025, rising from 2,413 in 2024 to 7,823 visitors.
- ii. Australia remained the dominant market, with its share increasing from 79.0% in 2024 to 85.5% in 2025, as arrivals grew from 1,906 to 6,688 visitors.
- iii. New Zealand remained the second largest market, maintaining a relatively stable share (10.5% in 2024 to 10.7% in 2025) while arrivals increased from 254 to 836.
- iv. Several smaller markets recorded strong growth, particularly Samoa (+240.0%), New Zealand (+229.1%), and American Samoa (+300.0%), while Tonga recorded a slight decline (-11.1%).
- v. Despite the growth, most arrivals from the region remain concentrated in Australia and New Zealand, which together account for over 96% of Oceania arrivals to Uganda in 2025.

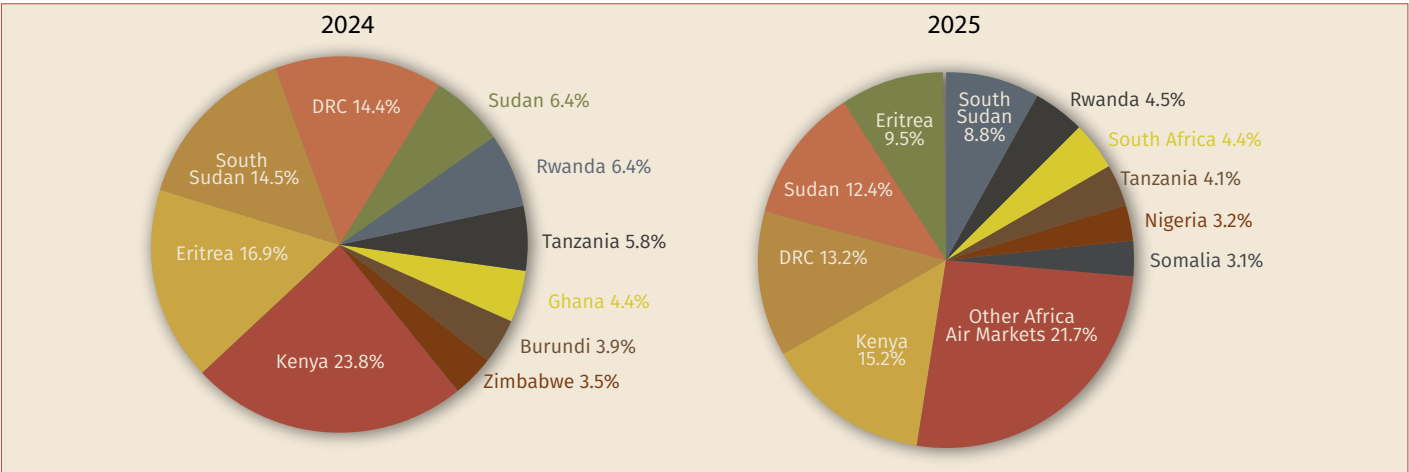
2.3.6. AFRICA AIR MARKETS

Figure 25: Tourist Arrivals from Africa Air Markets, 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 26: Market Shares for Tourist Arrivals from Africa Air Markets, 2024-2025

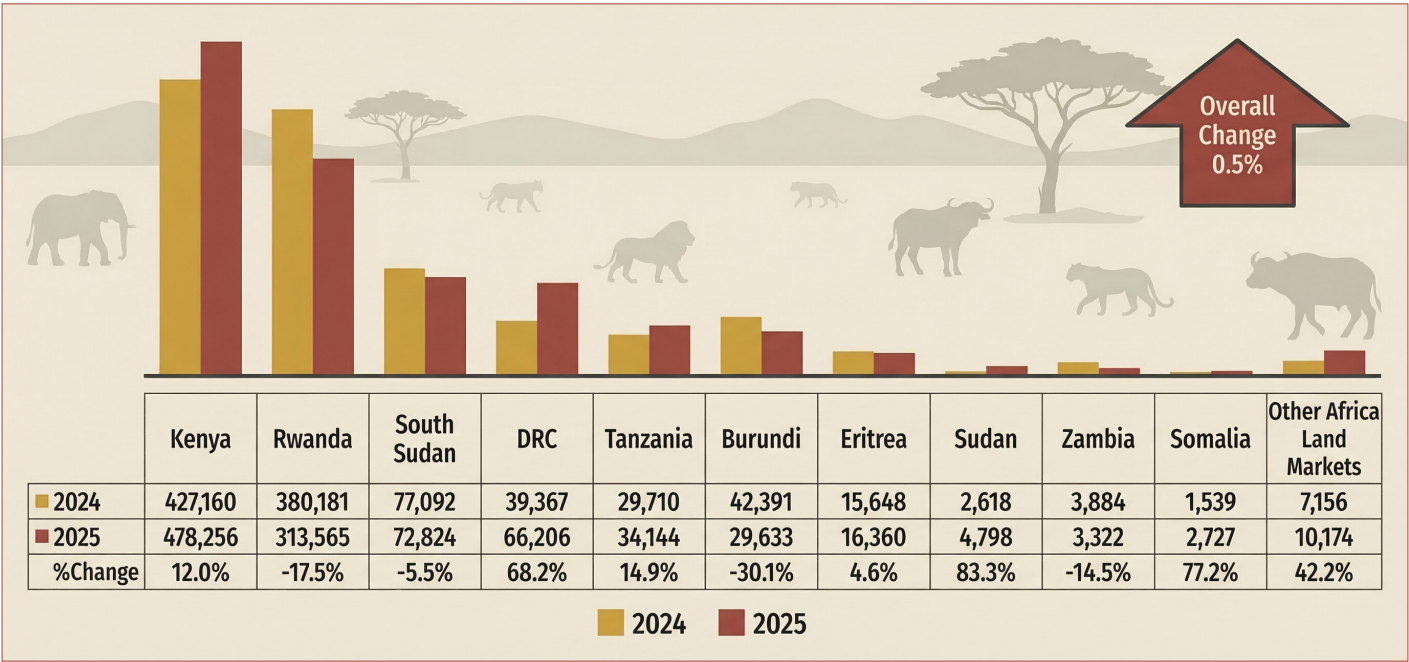


Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Tourist arrivals from African air markets increased by 36.5% in 2025, driven mainly by strong growth from DRC, Sudan, South Africa, Nigeria, and Somalia.
- ii. Kenya remained the largest source market, though its share declined from 23.8% in 2024 to 15.2% in 2025, while arrivals grew slightly from 39,742 to 40,785.
- iii. DRC remained a key market, accounting for 13.2% of arrivals in 2025, while Sudan’s share increased significantly to 12.4%, reflecting strong growth in arrivals.
- iv. Several markets recorded substantial growth, particularly Somalia (+635.7%), Sudan (+212.2%), South Africa (+154.5%), and Nigeria (+145.4%).
- v. Despite the growth, Eritrea and South Sudan recorded slight declines (-9.3% and -1.9% respectively), while other African air markets increased their share to 21.7% in 2025, indicating growing diversification within the region.

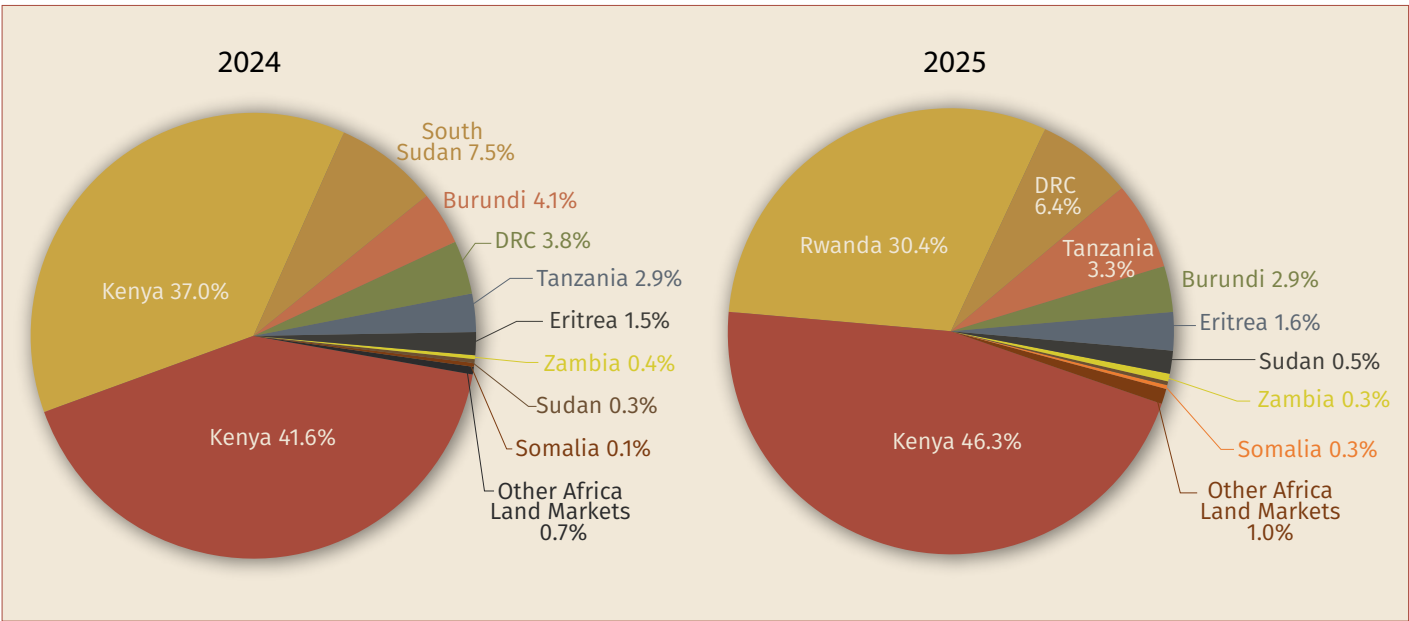
2.3.7. AFRICA LAND MARKETS

Figure 27: Tourist Arrivals from Africa Land Markets, 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 28: Market Shares for Tourist Arrivals from Africa Land Markets, 2024-2025

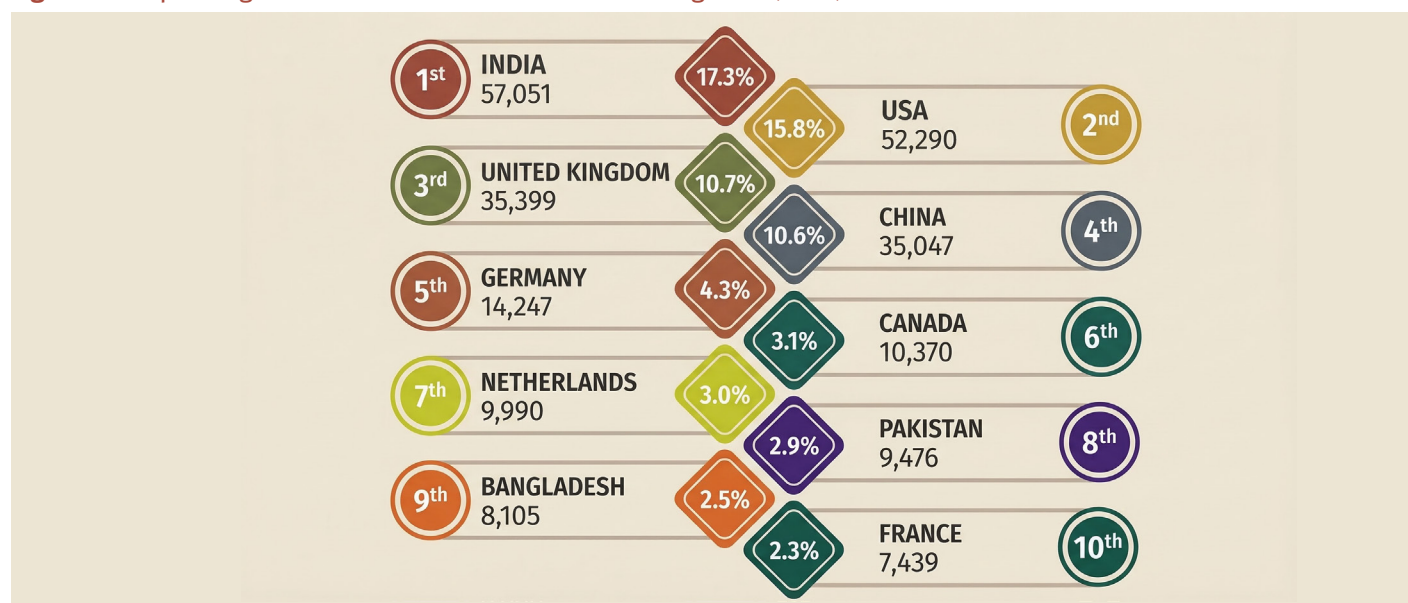


Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Tourist arrivals from African land markets grew marginally by 0.5% in 2025, reflecting relatively stable cross-border travel within the region.
- ii. Kenya remained the largest source market, with its share increasing from 41.6% in 2024 to 46.3% in 2025, as arrivals grew from 427,160 to 478,256.
- iii. Rwanda remained the second largest market, though its share declined from 37.0% to 30.4%, following a 17.5% drop in arrivals.
- iv. DRC recorded strong growth (+68.2%), increasing its market share from 3.8% to 6.4%, while Tanzania (+14.9%) and Sudan (+83.3%) also registered notable increases.
- v. Burundi (-30.1%), Zambia (-14.5%), and South Sudan (-5.5%) experienced declines in arrivals.
- vi. Overall, East African Community (EAC) partner states continue to dominate land-based arrivals to Uganda, reflecting strong regional mobility and cross-border travel.

2.4 TOP 10 OVERSEAS MARKETS/LONG HAUL MARKETS

Figure 29: Top 10 highest overseas arrivals countries in Uganda (2025)



Source: UBOS, MIA

Table 5: Top 10 Overseas Source Markets, 2024-2025

2024					2025				
RANK	MARKET	ARRIVALS 2024	%SHARE		RANK	MARKET	ARRIVALS 2025	%SHARE	
1	India	34,208	24.9		1	India	57,051	17.3	
2	USA	16,237	11.8		2	USA	52,290	15.8	
3	China	10,961	8.0		3	UK	35,399	10.7	
4	UK	10,179	7.4		4	China	35,047	10.6	
5	Canada	9,688	7.1		5	Germany	14,247	4.3	
6	Pakistan	5,208	3.8		6	Canada	10,370	3.1	
7	Bangladesh	4,897	3.6		7	Netherlands	9,990	3.0	
8	Germany	4,223	3.1		8	Pakistan	9,476	2.9	
9	France	3,169	2.3		9	Bangladesh	8,105	2.5	
10	Ireland	2,702	2.0		10	France	7,439	2.3	

Source: UBOS, MIA

- India remained the leading overseas source market, with arrivals increasing from 34,208 in 2024 to 57,051 in 2025, although its market share declined from 24.9% to 17.3% as other markets expanded faster.
- The United States maintained 2nd position, recording strong growth from 16,237 arrivals in 2024 to 52,290 in 2025, increasing its share from 11.8% to 15.8%.
- The United Kingdom moved up from 4th place in 2024 to 3rd in 2025, while China dropped from 3rd to 4th place, despite strong growth in arrivals.
- Germany improved its ranking from 8th to 5th place, while Canada dropped slightly from 5th to 6th place, though arrivals still increased.
- The Netherlands entered the top 10 in 2025 (7th place), while Ireland dropped out of the top 10, indicating a shift in the composition of key European source markets.
- Pakistan and Bangladesh remained important South Asian markets, ranking 8th and 9th in 2025, while France moved slightly down from 9th to 10th place.

2.5 TOP 10 POTENTIAL OVERSEAS MARKETS

Table 6: Top 10 Potential Overseas Source Markets, 2024-2025

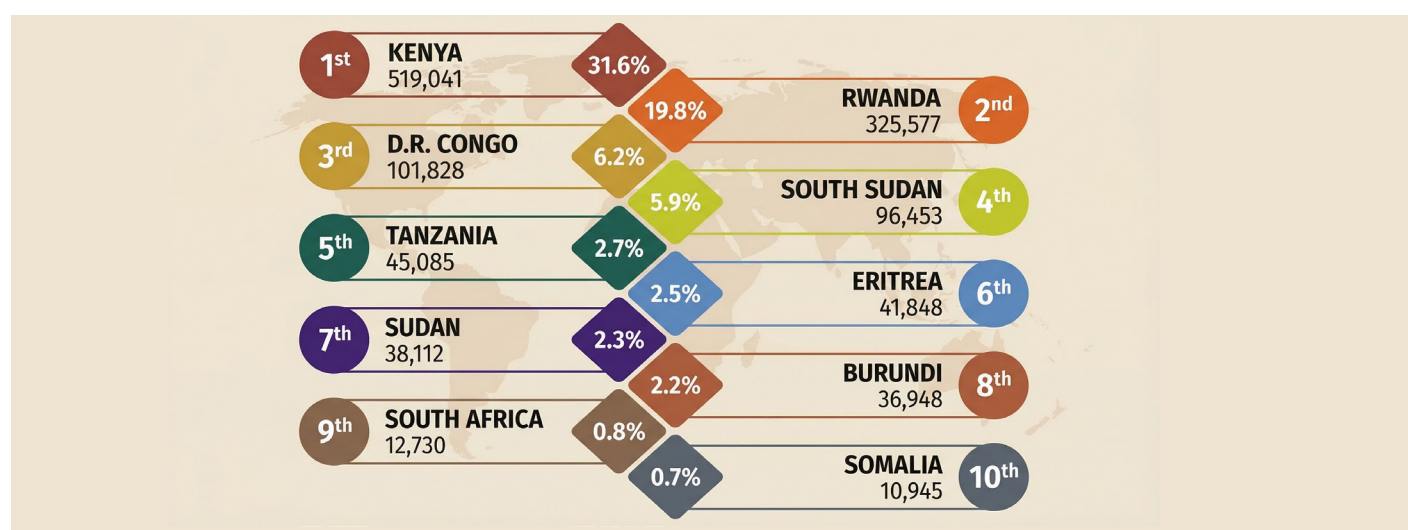
2024					2025				
RANK		MARKET	ARRIVALS 2024	%SHARE	RANK		MARKET	ARRIVALS 2025	%SHARE
1		Netherlands	2,937	1.9	1		Australia	6,688	2.0
2		Italy	1,850	1.4	2		Italy	6,353	1.9
3		Australia	2,318	1.4	3		Belgium	5,761	1.7
4		Belgium	1,978	1.3	4		Sweden	4,992	1.5
5		Nepal	1,521	1.1	5		Spain	4,703	1.4
6		Turkey	1,428	1.0	6		Turkey	3,431	1.0
7		Russia	1,303	0.9	7		Denmark	3,354	1.0
8		South Korea	1,387	0.9	8		Norway	3,261	1.0
9		Sweden	1,255	0.9	9		South Korea	3,242	1.0
10		Denmark	1,152	0.9	10		Switzerland	2,923	0.9

Source: UBOS, MIA

- Australia emerged as the top potential overseas market in 2025, rising from 3rd position in 2024 (2,318 arrivals) to 1st place with 6,688 arrivals (2.0% share).
- Italy remained a strong potential market, maintaining 2nd position, with arrivals increasing significantly from 1,850 in 2024 to 6,353 in 2025.
- Belgium improved its ranking from 4th to 3rd place, while Sweden rose from 9th to 4th, reflecting strong growth in arrivals.
- Spain newly entered the top potential markets in 5th place in 2025, while Turkey remained relatively stable, moving from 6th to 6th place with increased arrivals.
- Denmark improved from 10th to 7th place, while Norway and Switzerland newly entered the top 10 potential markets in 2025, indicating expanding opportunities in the Nordic and European markets.
- Nepal, and Russia dropped out of the top 10 potential markets in 2025, suggesting that other emerging markets are growing faster and gaining prominence.

2.6 TOP 10 AFRICAN MARKETS

Figure 30: Top highest Africa Arrival countries in 2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Table 7: Top 10 African Source Markets, 2024-2025

2024					2025				
#	MARKET	ARRIVALS 2024	%SHARE	#	MARKET	ARRIVALS 2025	%SHARE		
1	 Kenya	466,902	38.2	1	 Kenya	519,041	31.6%		
2	 Rwanda	390,830	31.9	2	 Rwanda	325,577	19.8%		
3	 South Sudan	101,187	8.3	3	 DRC	101,828	6.2%		
4	 DRC	63,357	5.2	4	 South Sudan	96,453	5.9%		
5	 Burundi	48,870	4.0	5	 Tanzania,	45,085	2.7%		
6	 Eritrea	43,743	3.6	6	 Eritrea	41,848	2.5%		
7	 Tanzania	39,409	3.2	7	 Sudan	38,112	2.3%		
8	 Sudan	13,288	1.1	8	 Burundi	36,948	2.2%		
9	 Ghana	7,778	0.6	9	 South Africa	12,730	0.8%		
10	 Zambia	7,627	0.6	10	 Somalia	10,945	0.7%		

Source: UBOS, MIA

- East African Community (EAC) Partner States continue to dominate Uganda's African source markets (69.1%), with Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, South Sudan, and Tanzania appearing in the top 10 in both 2024 and 2025. Additionally somalia broke into the top 10 in 2025, while Ghana dropped out.
- Kenya and Rwanda remained the top two African source markets, though their market shares declined from 38.2% to 31.6% for Kenya and from 31.9% to 19.8% for Rwanda, indicating faster growth in other markets.
- The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) moved up from 4th place in 2024 to 3rd place in 2025, with arrivals increasing significantly from 63,357 to 101,828.
- South Sudan dropped slightly from 3rd to 4th place, despite relatively stable arrivals, while Tanzania improved from 7th to 5th position, reflecting stronger growth.
- Eritrea remained relatively stable, moving from 6th place in 2024 to 6th place in 2025, although arrivals declined slightly.
- Sudan recorded strong growth, rising from 8th to 7th place, while Burundi dropped from 5th to 8th position despite remaining an important source market.
- South Africa and Somalia newly entered the top 10 African markets in 2025, replacing Ghana and Zambia, indicating a shift in Uganda's African tourism source markets.

2.7 TOURIST PURPOSE OF VISIT

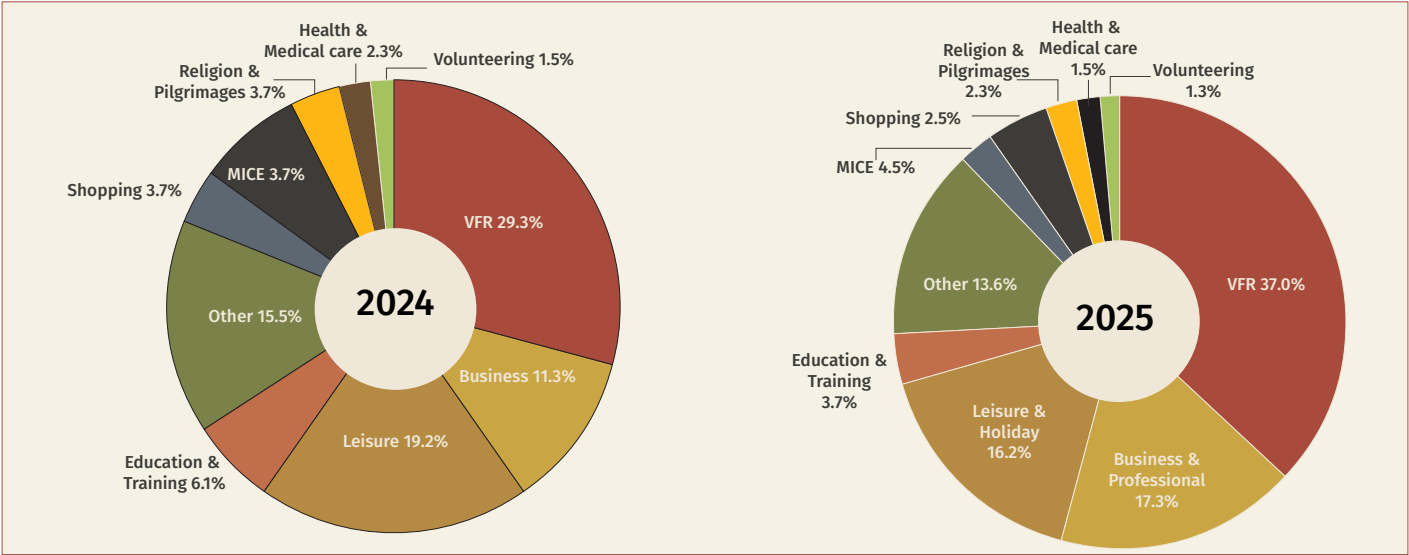
- The primary driver for international arrivals was Visiting Friends and Relatives (37%), followed closely by Business (17.3%) and Leisure (16.2%).
- These three Segments now control exactly 70.5% of the entire inbound market.

Table 8: Tourist Purpose of Visit, 2024-2025

PURPOSE	2024	2025	% CHANGE 2024-2025	MARKET SHARE 2025
Visiting Friends and Relatives	400,723	606,824	51.4%	37.0%
Business & Professional	155,637	284,622	82.9%	17.3%
Leisure and Holiday	264,746	265,905	0.4%	16.2%
Education and Training	83,552	60,505	-27.6%	3.7%
Others	211,993	224,035	5.7%	13.6%
Shopping	50,787	41,172	-18.9%	2.5%
MICE	102,229	74,304	-27.3%	4.5%
Religion/pilgrimages	50,459	38,308	-24.1%	2.3%
Health and Medical care	31,127	24,703	-20.6%	1.5%
Volunteering	20,642	21,839	5.8%	1.3%
TOTAL	1,371,895	1,642,215	19.7%	100%

Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 31: Share of Tourist Purpose of Visit, 2024-2025 (%)



Source: UBOS, MIA

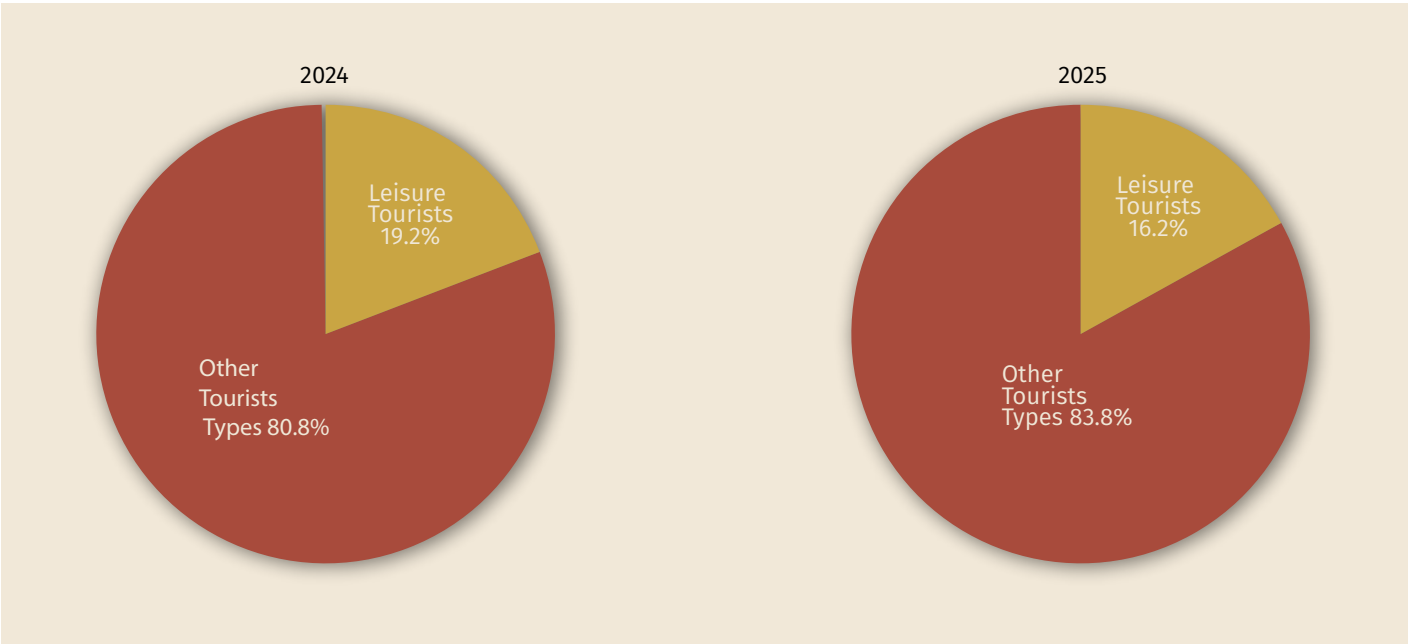
2.8 PROPORTION OF LEISURE TOURISTS TO TOTAL TOURISTS

Table 9: Proportion of Leisure Tourists

TOURIST PURPOSE TYPE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of Leisure Tourists	9.0%	11.7%	15.7%	19.2%	16.2%
Proportion of Other Tourist types	91.0%	88.3%	84.3%	80.8%	83.8%

Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 32: Market Share of Leisure Tourists to total tourists, 2024-2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

2.9 TOP LEISURE AND MICE SOURCE MARKETS

- i. Leisure tourism is dominated by long-haul and diversified markets, with the leading source markets being USA (14.7%), China (9.8%) and UK 7.2%, indicating Uganda attracts a broad mix of international leisure travelers, especially from outside Africa.
- ii. MICE tourism is highly concentrated regionally, led overwhelmingly by Kenya (22.4%), followed by India (5.7%) and USA (4.9%), showing that business and conference travel is driven mainly by nearby African markets and a few key global partners.

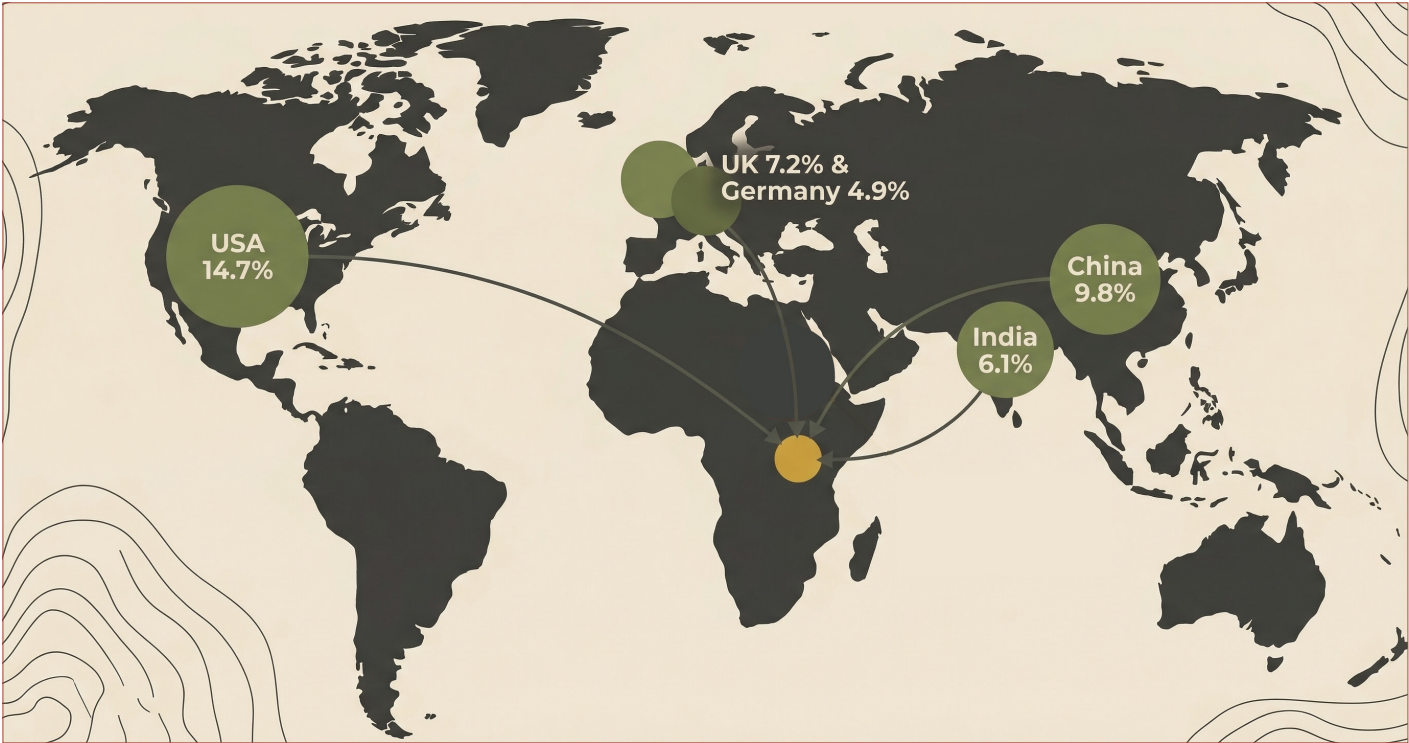
Figure 33: Comparison of Uganda’s Top 20 Leisure and MICE Source Markets



Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. Leisure heavily relies on long haul western and Asian Markets with the USA (14.7%), China (9.8%), India (6.1%), and key European countries like the UK (7.2%) and Germany (4.9%) contributing a significant share—highlighting global appeal beyond Africa.
- ii. Leisure Tourists grew by 0.4 percent in 2025 to reach 265,905 tourists

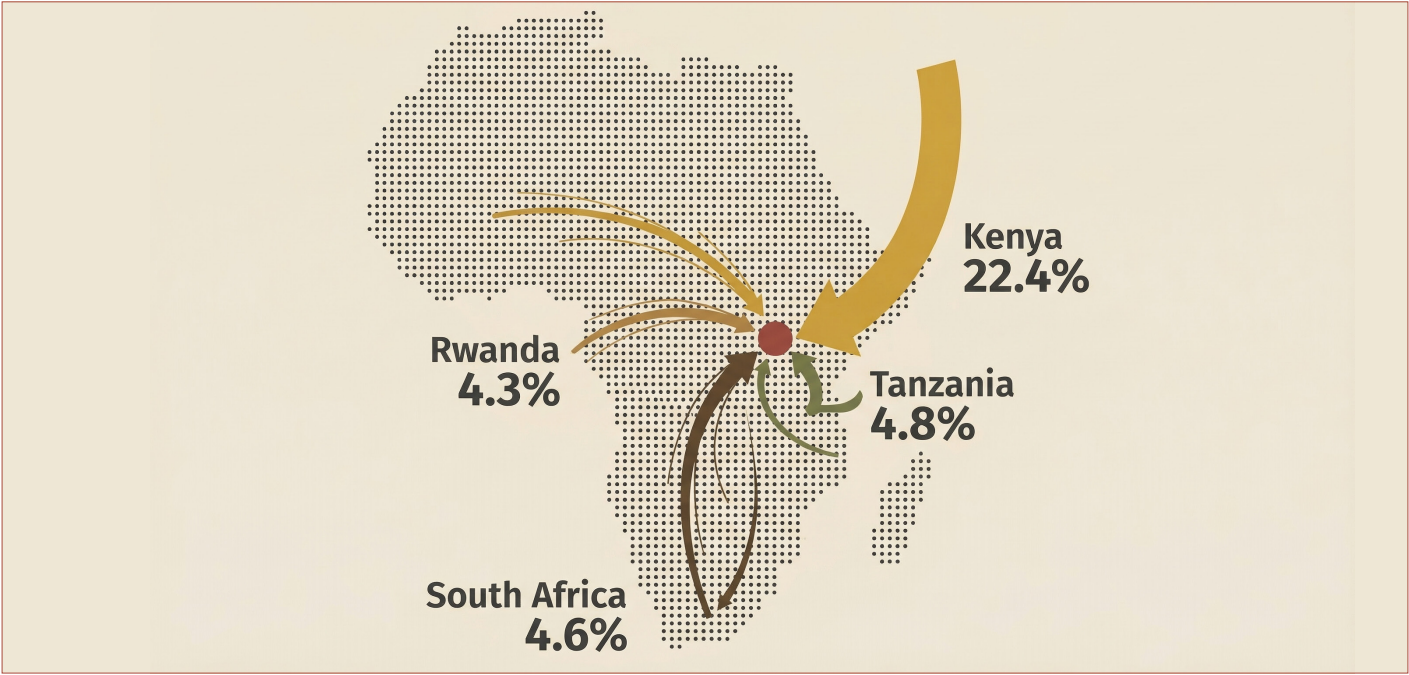
Figure 34: Global Distribution of Uganda’s Key Leisure Tourism Source Markets



Source: UBOS, MIA

- i. MICE is distinctly regional, intra African Ecosystem
- ii. MICE tourism is heavily dominated by regional African markets, with Kenya (22.4%) as the leading source by a wide margin, followed by Tanzania (4.8%), South Africa (4.6%), and Rwanda (4.3%), highlighting strong intra-African business and conference travel.
- iii. Proximity and regional integration drive MICE flows, as neighboring and nearby countries contribute the bulk of arrivals, indicating that ease of access, trade linkages, and regional cooperation are key enablers of Uganda’s MICE tourism.
- iv. Outside of Africa, India (5.7%), USA(4.9%) and china(4.8%) also significantly contributed to MICE tourism

Figure 35: Regional Dominance of African Source Markets in Uganda’s MICE Tourism



Source: UBOS, MIA

2.10 MODE OF TRANSPORT

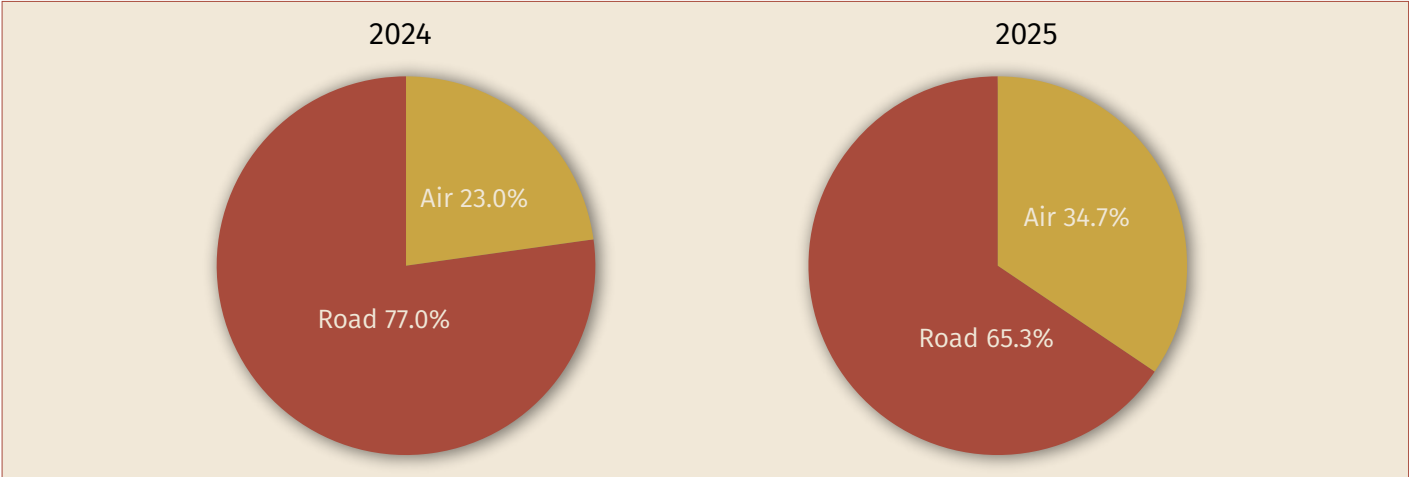
- i. Land travel remained the dominant mode of transportation (1,073,093 arrivals), although air travel saw a significant increase to 569,122 arrivals in 2025
- ii. The share of Air Arrivals increased from 23% in 2024 to 34.7% in 2025

Table 10: Tourist’s Mode of Travel, 2022-2025

	AIR	LAND	TOTAL	CHANGE (%)
2022	196,001	618,507	814,508	16.7%
2023	270,160	1,004,050	1,274,210	56.4%
2024	315,313	1,056,582	1,371,895	7.7%
2025	569,122	1,073,093	1,642,215	19.7%

Source: PISCES 2024 & UBOS

Figure 36: Market Share of Tourist Mode of Travel, 2024-2025

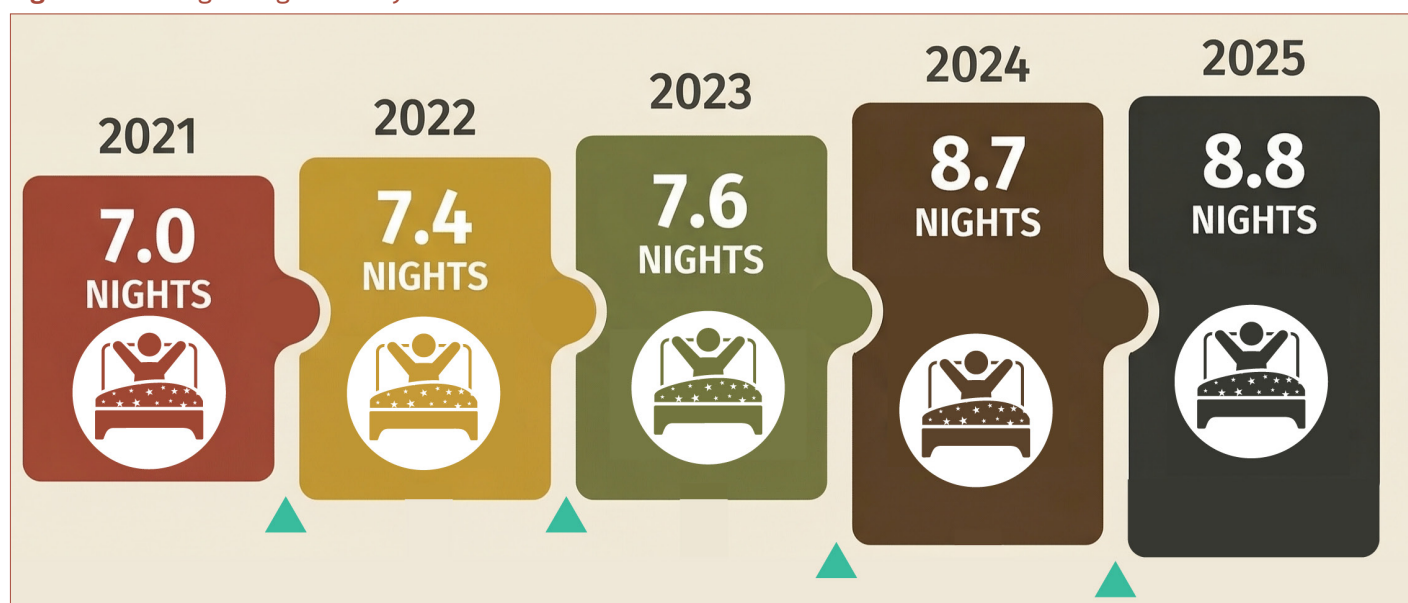


Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.11 LENGTH OF STAY

- In 2025, the average length of stay reached 8.8 nights, the highest over the period, indicating continued growth beyond 2024.
- This reflects stronger visitor engagement and translates into increased tourism revenue through longer stays and higher spending.

Figure 37: Average Length of Stay



Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.11.1. Average Tourist Length of Stay by Visitor type

- In 2025, Visiting Friends & Relatives (11.3 nights) recorded the longest stays, followed by Leisure (9.5 nights) and Business (8.2 nights).
- The overall average length of stay increased slightly to 8.8 nights in 2025 (from 8.7 in 2024), supported by longer durations in VFR and leisure travel, despite a slight decline in business travel stays
- Leisure travel recorded 9.5 nights in 2025, a strong increase from 7.8 nights in 2024 and 7.5 nights in 2023, showing a clear rebound in holiday stays.
- This growth suggests improved attractiveness of Uganda as a leisure destination, with tourists spending more time exploring and engaging in tourism activities.

Table 11: Average Tourist Length of Stay in Uganda

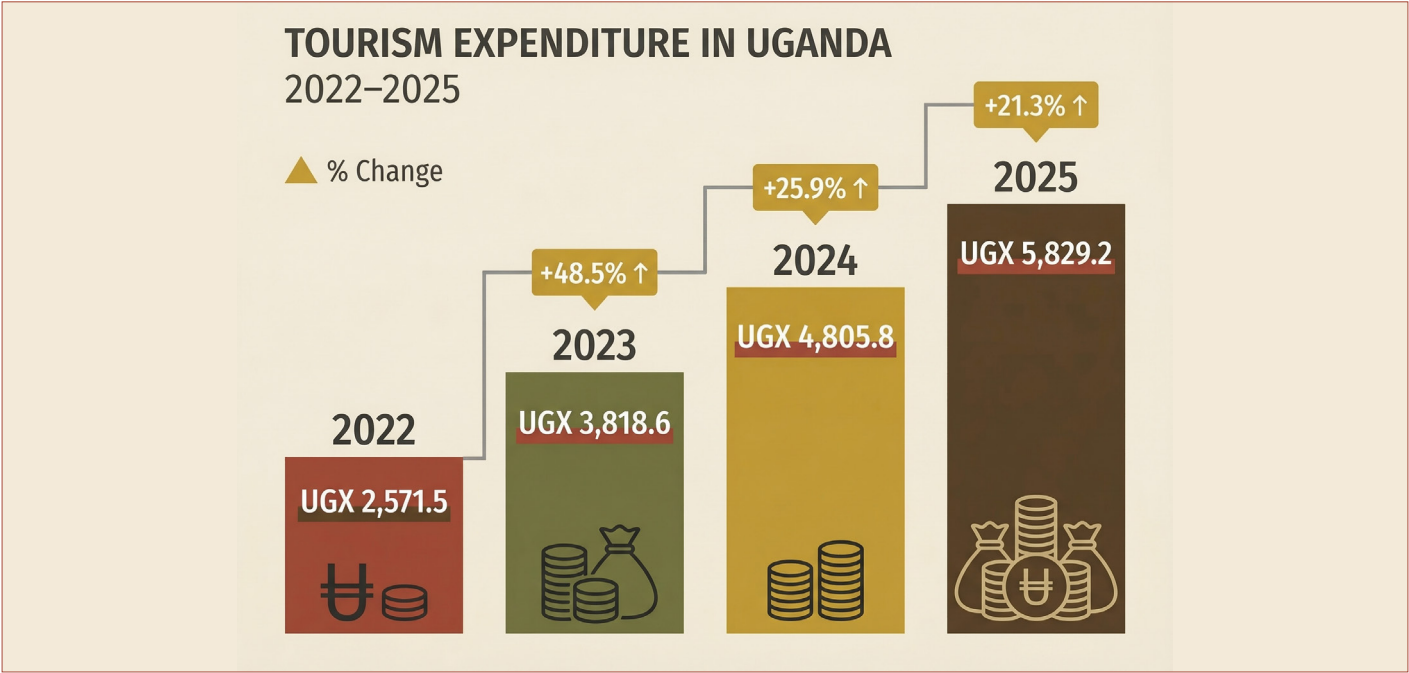
PURPOSE OF VISIT	2019	2022	2023	2024	2025
Business & Professional	3.0	7.4	9.6	9.0	8.2
Holidays, Leisure & Recreation	7.6	10.5	7.5	7.8	9.5
VFR	6.4	9.7	9.6	10.6	11.3
Other	21.3	4.0	3.3	12.1	4.0
OVERALL	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.7	8.8

Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.12 TOURISM RECEIPTS

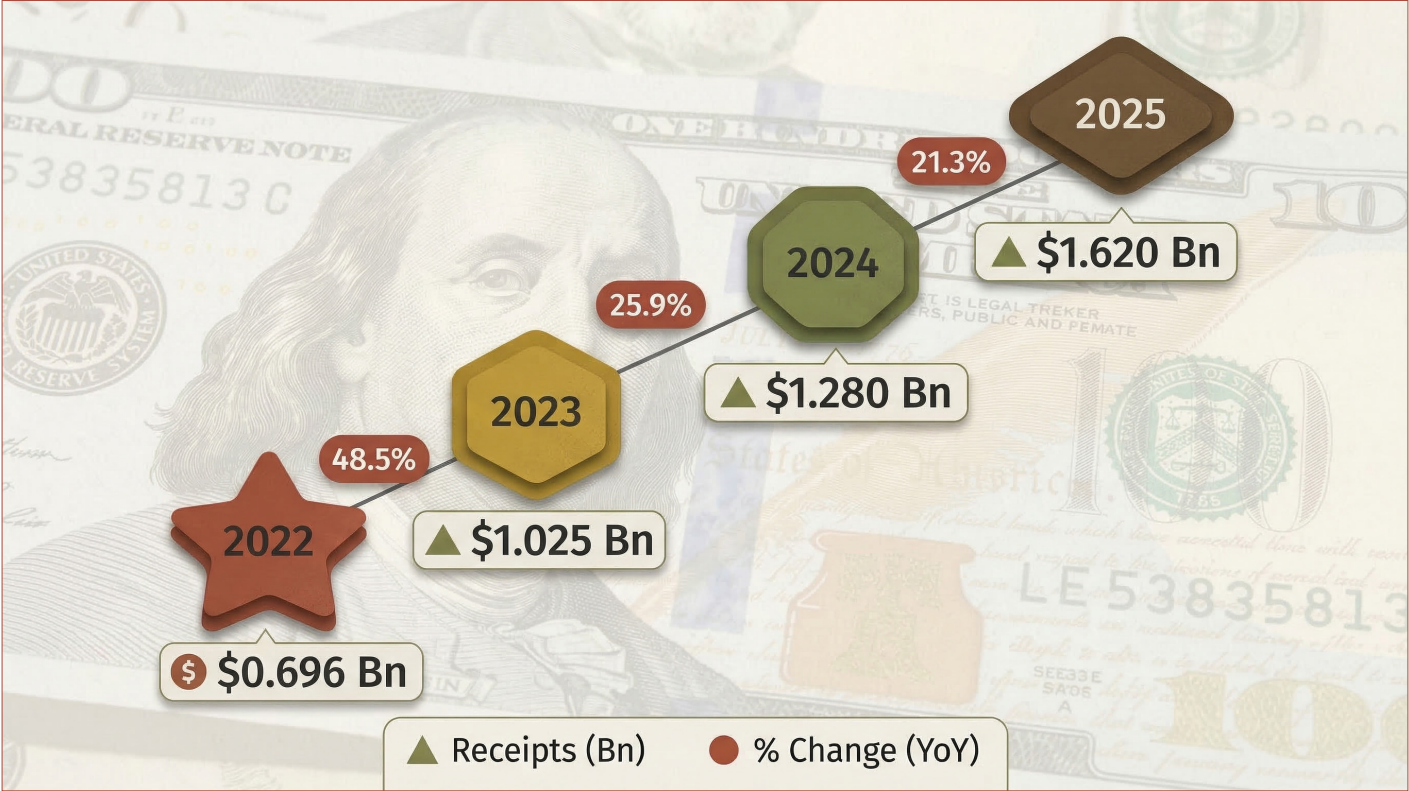
- In 2025, Uganda's tourism receipts reached UGX 5,829.2 billion (US\$ 1.62 billion), marking a strong 21.3% growth from 2024 and the highest level recorded.
- This performance reflects higher visitor spending and longer stays, reinforcing tourism as a major export earner (about 10% of total exports of goods & services and 57.2% of service exports), with accommodation and food & beverage contributing 54% of total receipts.

Figure 38: Tourism Expenditure in Uganda, 2022-2025 (UGX billions)



Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

Figure 39: Tourism receipts in billion dollars (US Dollars)

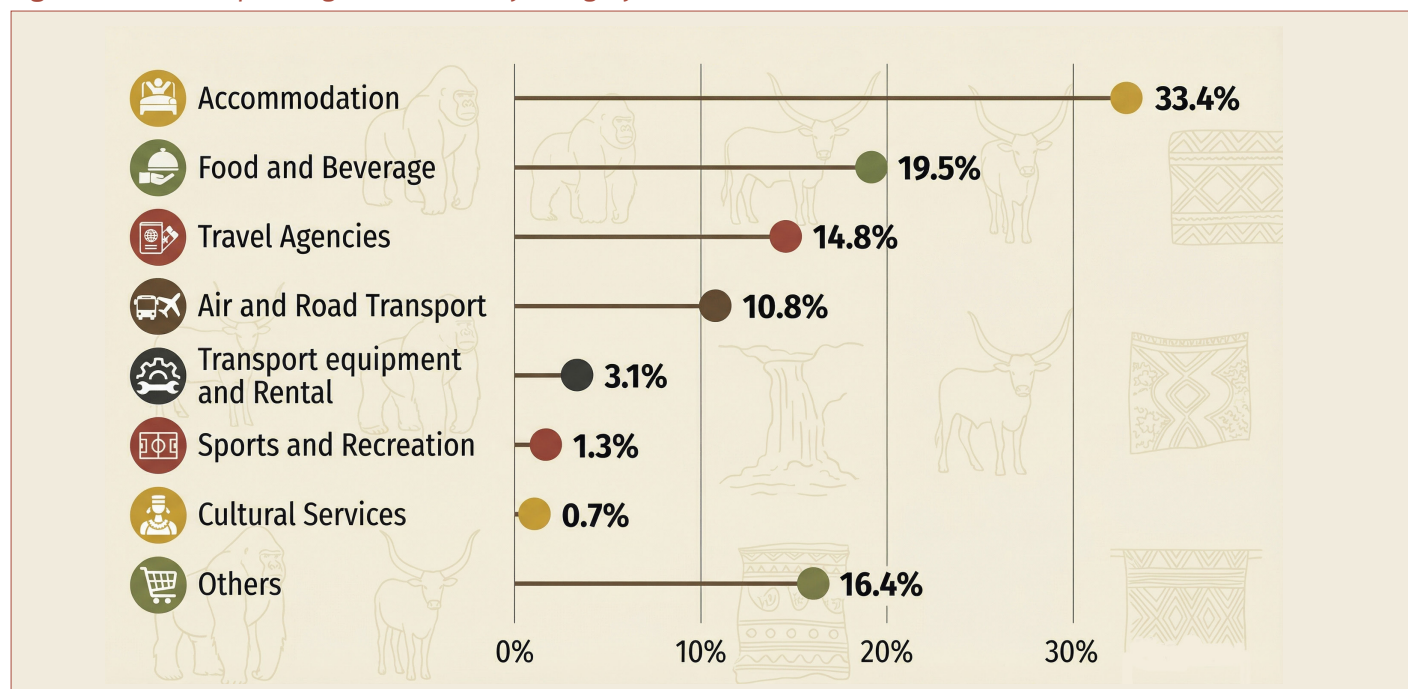


Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.12.1. Main Components of Inbound Tourism Expenditure

The four main components of inbound tourism—accommodation, food and drinks, travel agencies, and transport—account for 78.5% of total inbound tourism expenditure. This means that nearly four out of every five dollars spent by international tourists in Uganda are concentrated in these four key sectors, highlighting their central role in driving tourism revenue.

Figure 40: Tourist Spending Distribution by Category



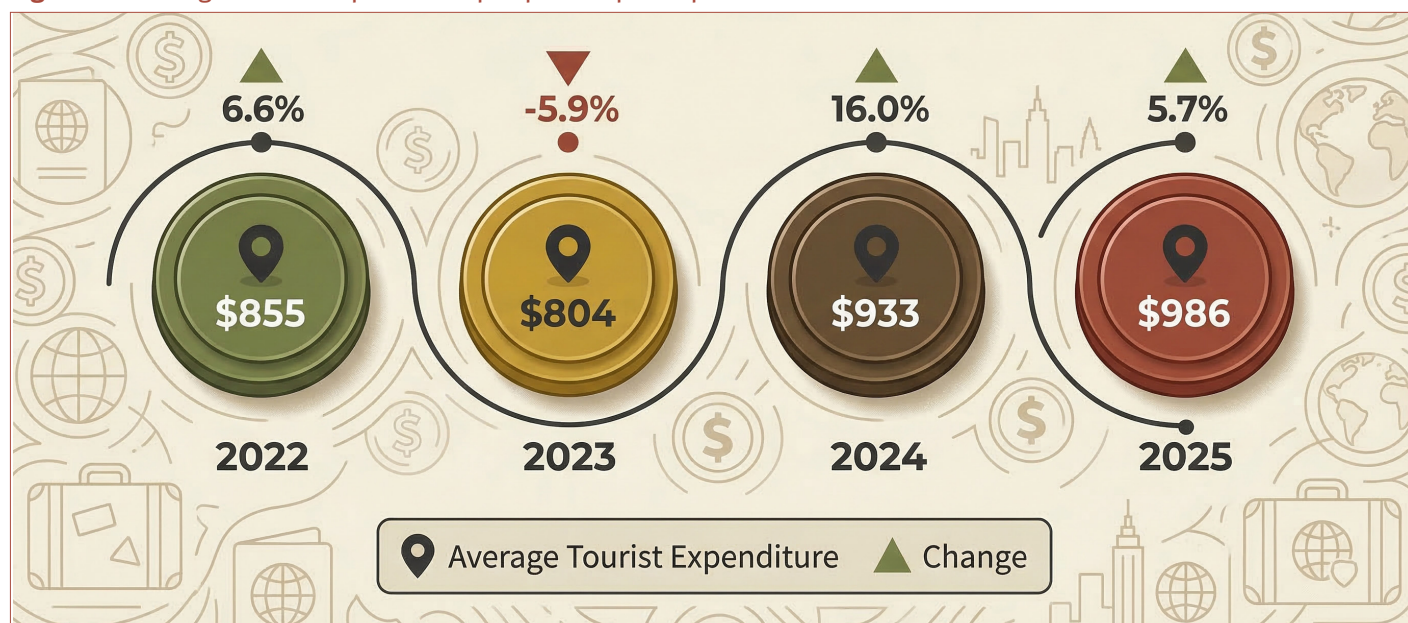
Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.13 AVERAGE TOURIST EXPENDITURE

2.13.1. Average Tourist Expenditure

- In 2025, the average tourist expenditure per trip increased to \$986, up from \$933 in 2024, reflecting a 5.7% growth and the highest level recorded.
- This continued rise indicates sustained growth in tourist spending, driven by longer stays, higher-value experiences, and increased demand for tourism services.

Figure 41: Average Tourist expenditure per person per trip 2022-2025

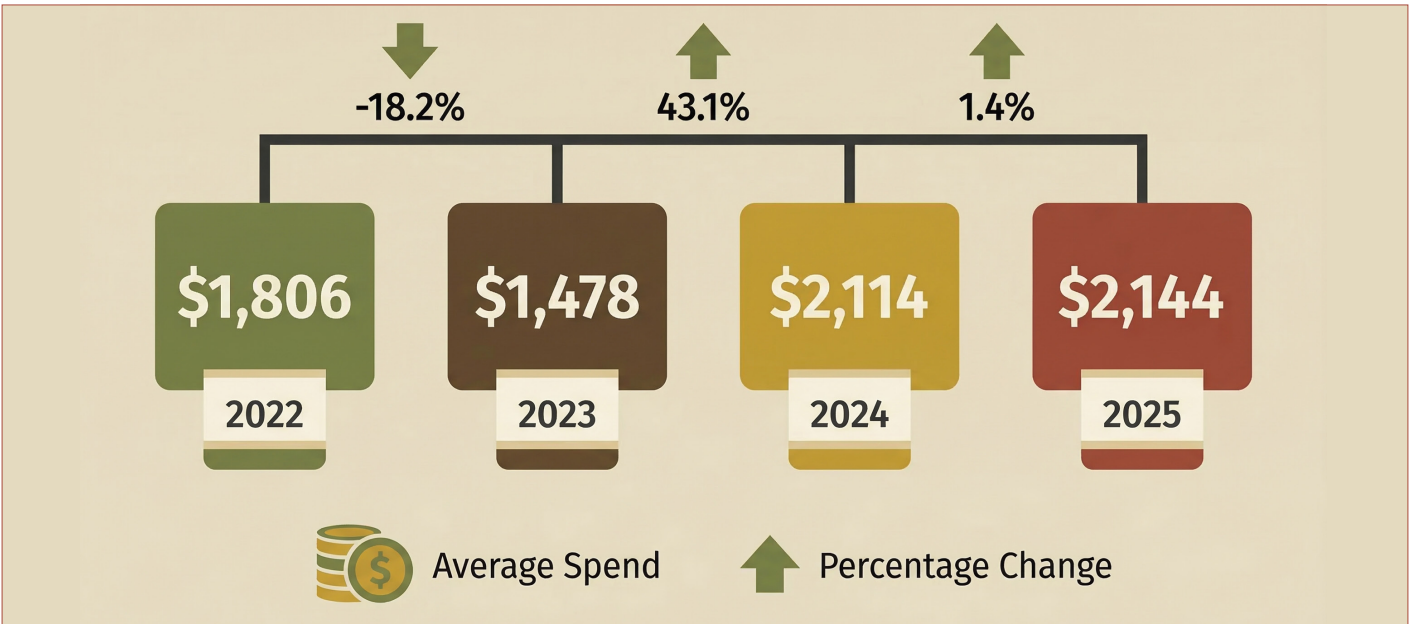


Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.13.2. Average Inbound Expenditure per leisure Tourist

- i. In 2025, average inbound expenditure per leisure tourist rose slightly to \$2,144, up from \$2,114 in 2024, reflecting a modest 1.4% growth and maintaining the high spending levels achieved.
- ii. This indicates sustained recovery and stabilization in leisure tourism spending following the strong rebound in 2024, driven by continued demand for higher-value tourism experiences and longer stays.

Figure 42: Average Inbound expenditure per Leisure tourist, 2019-2024

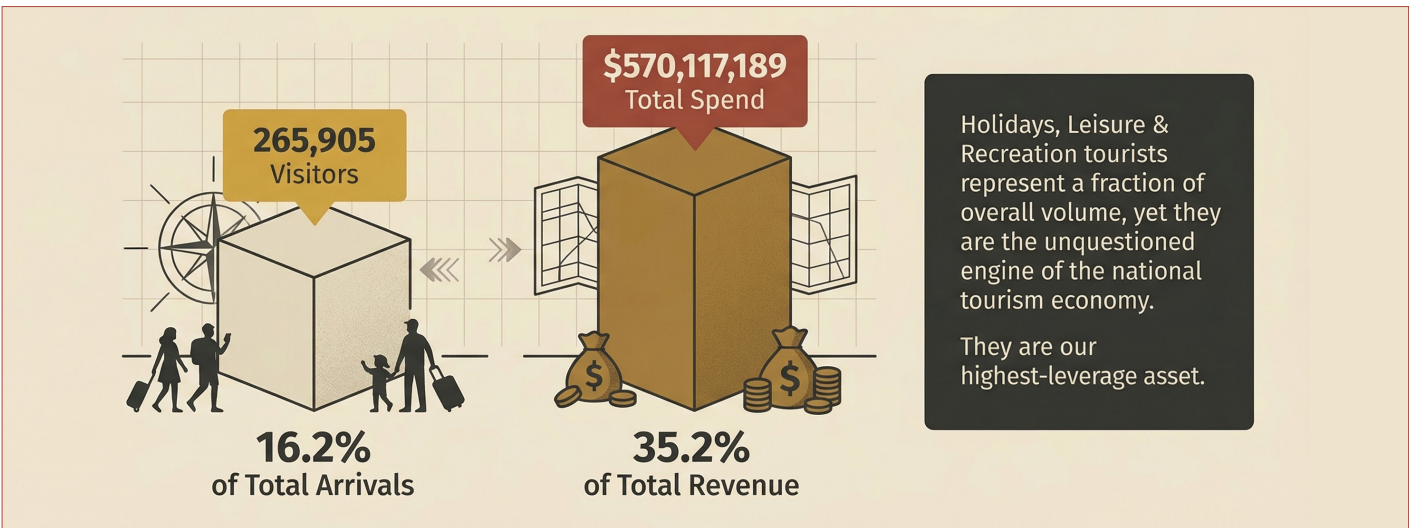


Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.13.3. Leisure Tourism Impact, 2025

- i. Leisure acts as the primary financial engine for the broader tourism economy
- ii. Leisure holds the lowest aggregate arrival numbers but generates the highest aggregate spend (\$570million).
- iii. Of the top three main purposes of arrival in 2025 (Business, VFR and leasure), Leasure contributed only 16.2% of the arrivals but generated 35.2% of total expenditure

Figure 43: Leisure Tourism Economic Impact



Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.13.4. Economic Impact of a single Tourist arrival, 2025

- i. A single Leisure Tourist injects 2.5 times more capital into the economy than a VFR visitor, and nearly double that of a business traveller
- ii. One tourist arriving by air for leisure inject the exact same financial value into the economy as 6.4 tourists arriving by road to visit friends and family
- iii. VFR drives the majority of physical foot traffic (37%) but significantly lags in revenue efficiency.

Figure 44: The Underlying economics of a single Tourist Arrival



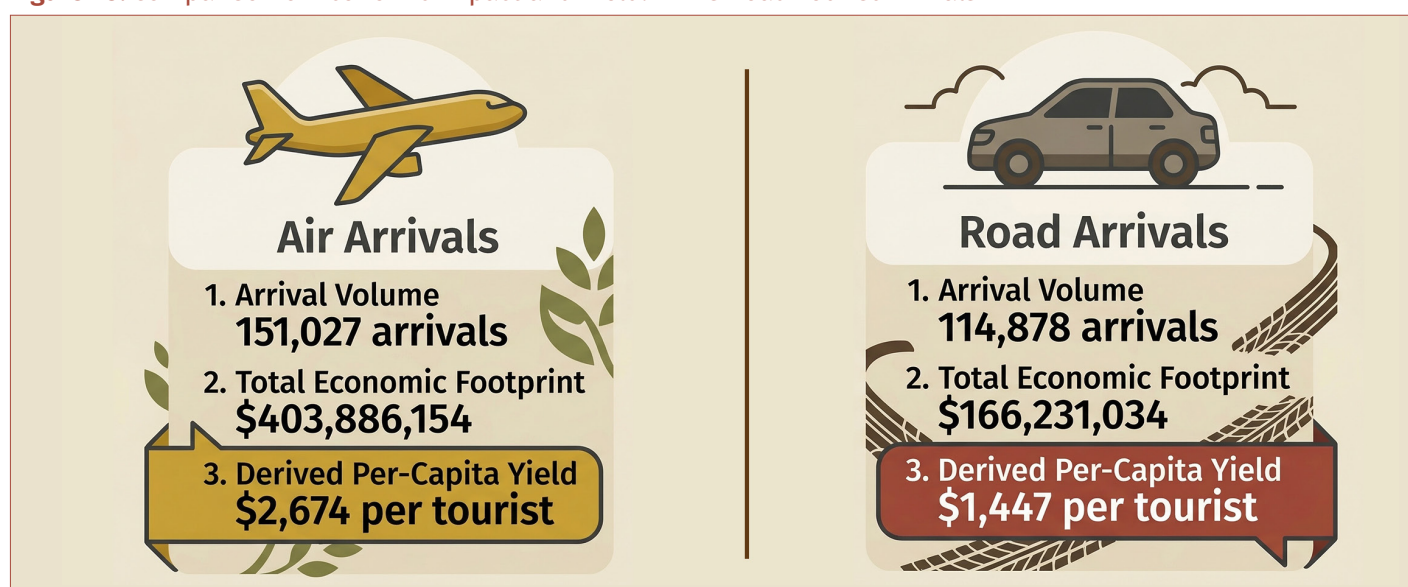
Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

- i. If Uganda runs a general marketing campaign that attracts 1,000 new tourists to each of the four categories, the revenue impact would be highly skewed toward leisure:
 - a. 1,000 new Leisure tourists = +\$2,144,000
 - b. 1,000 new Business tourists = +\$1,112,000
 - c. 1,000 new VFR tourists = +\$845,000
 - d. 1,000 new "Other" tourists = +\$245,000
 - e. Total Revenue Added: \$4,346,000

2.13.5. Comparison of Economic Impact by mode of Travel, 2025

- i. Transport mode dictates the spending behaviour of premium tourists
- ii. Air travel delivers 65% of the national tourism revenue from just 34.7% of visitors.
- iii. Leisure tourists arriving by air spend significantly more—roughly \$1,227 more per person than those arriving by road. This means An air arriving Leisure tourist yields 84% more revenue than one arriving by Road

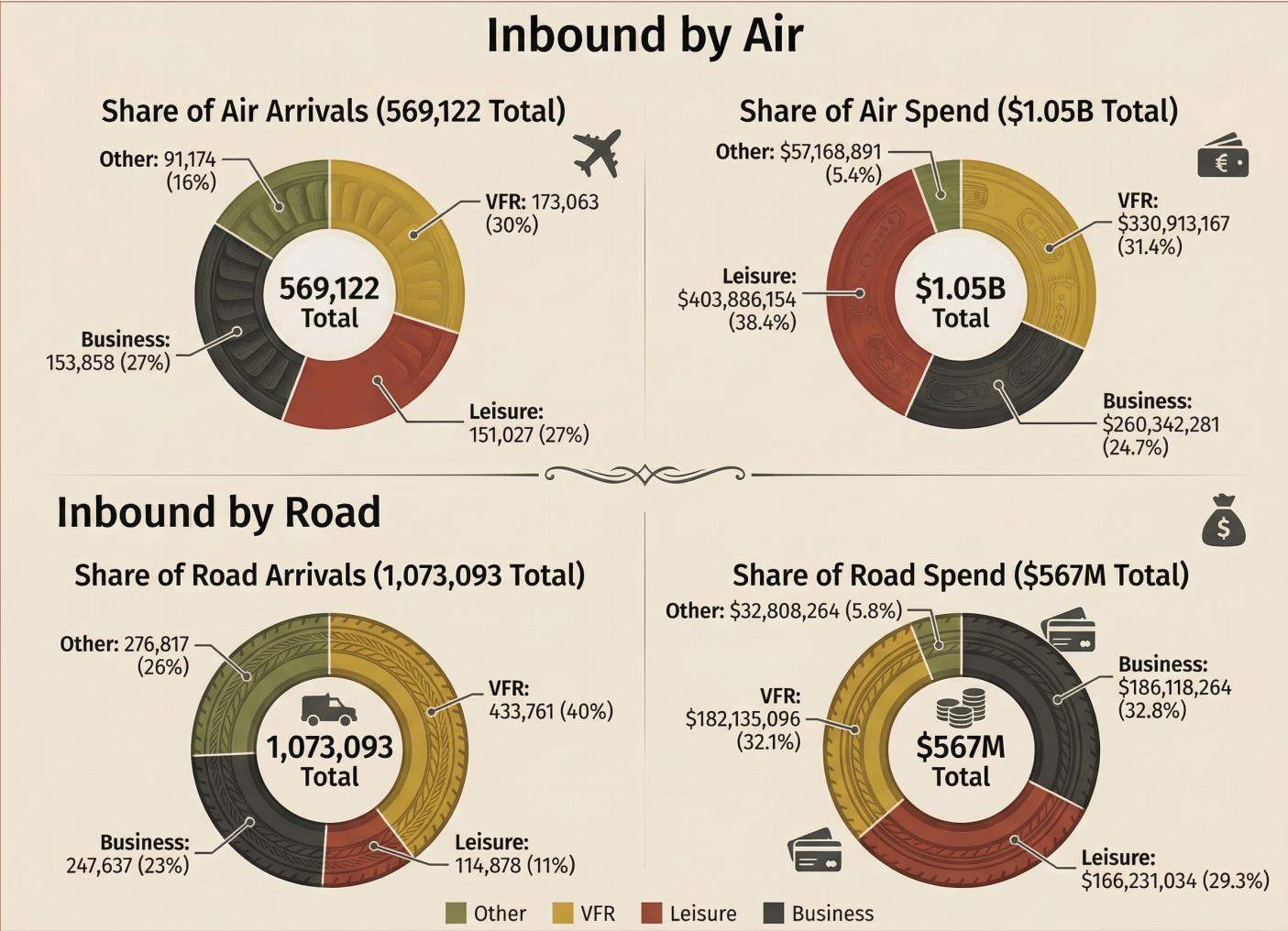
Figure 45: Comparison of Economic Impact and Yield: Air vs Road Tourist Arrivals



Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

- i. VFR pushes the highest volume of passengers but Leisure visitors are responsible for the dominant share of air linked revenues
- ii. Notably Leisure comprises just 11% of road arrivals but generates nearly 30% of overland spend

Figure 46: Tourist Volumes and Expenditure by mode of Travel and Purpose of Visit

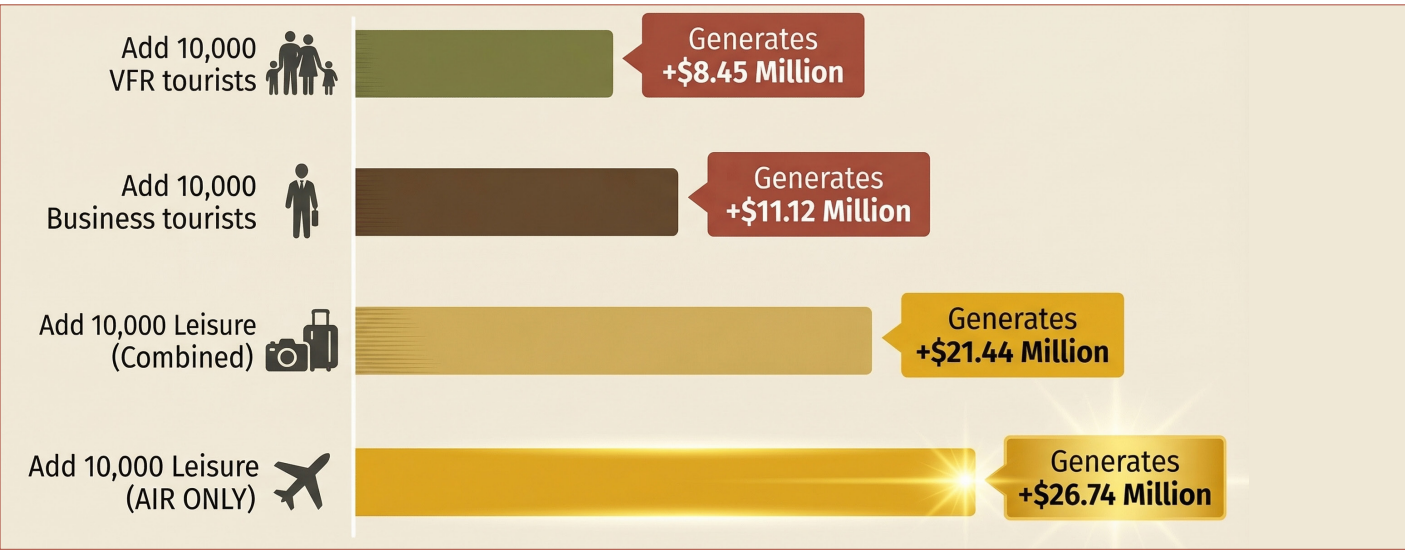


Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.13.6. Simulating economic Impact: the 10,000 tourist Scenario

- i. Attracting exactly 10,000 air leisure tourists creates the exact macroeconomic impact as processing over 31,600 VFR tourists. We must optimize our funnel for value, not volume

Figure 47: Estimated Economic Impact of 10,000 Additional Tourists by Travel Segment

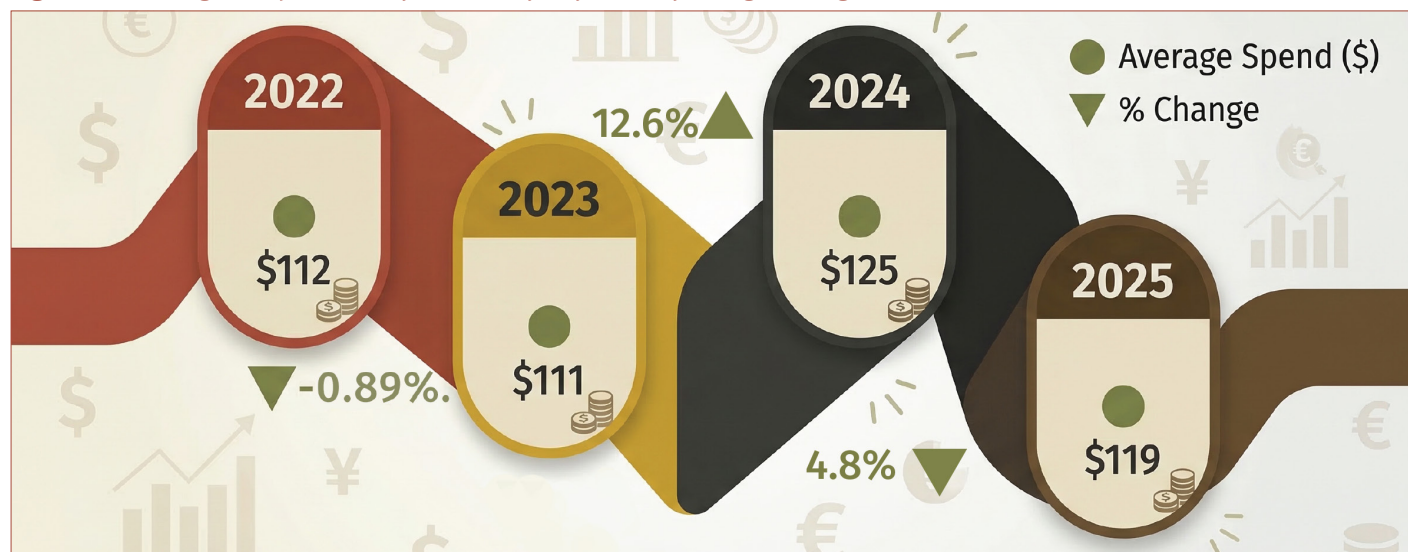


Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.13.7. Daily Visitor Expenditure in Uganda, 2022-2025

- In 2025, per person per night tourist expenditure stood at \$119, slightly down from \$125 in 2024, but still above \$111 in 2023.
- This indicates that while nightly spending eased in 2025, it remains relatively strong compared to earlier years, reflecting sustained higher-value tourism demand.

Figure 48: Average daily mean expenditure per person, per night in Uganda

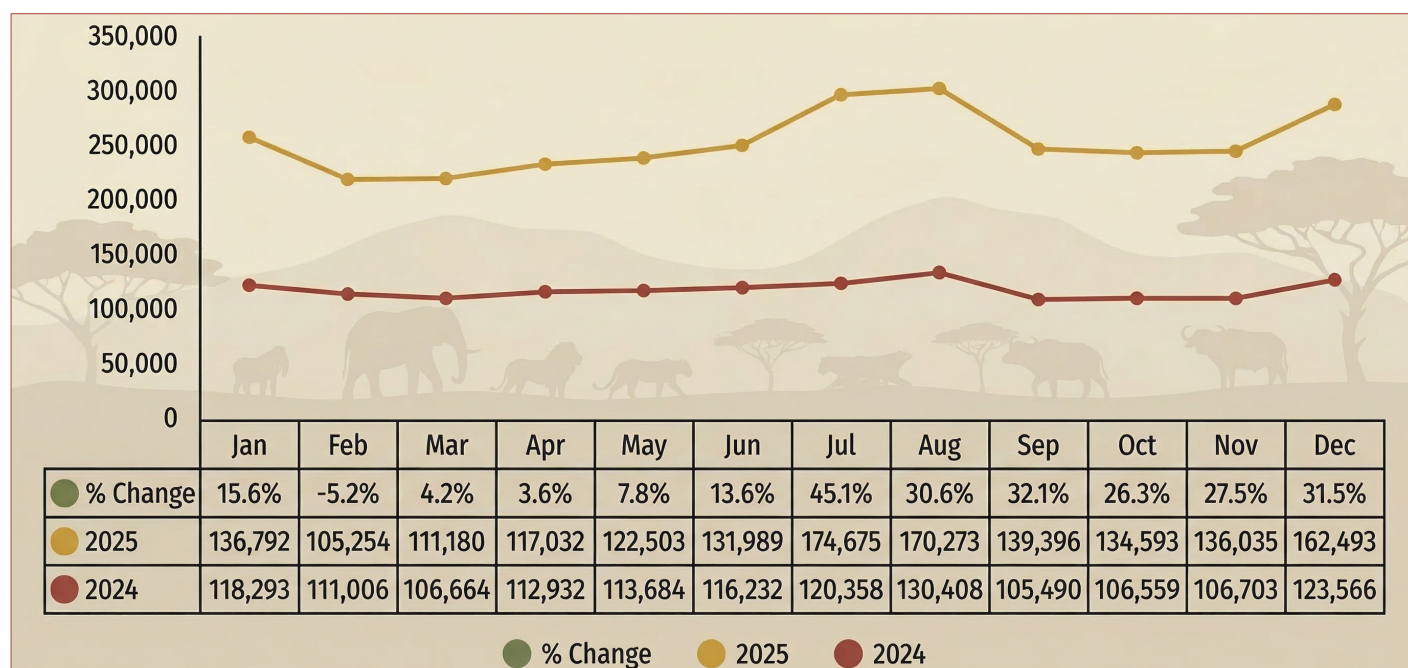


Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

2.14 SEASONALITY OF TOURIST ARRIVALS TO UGANDA

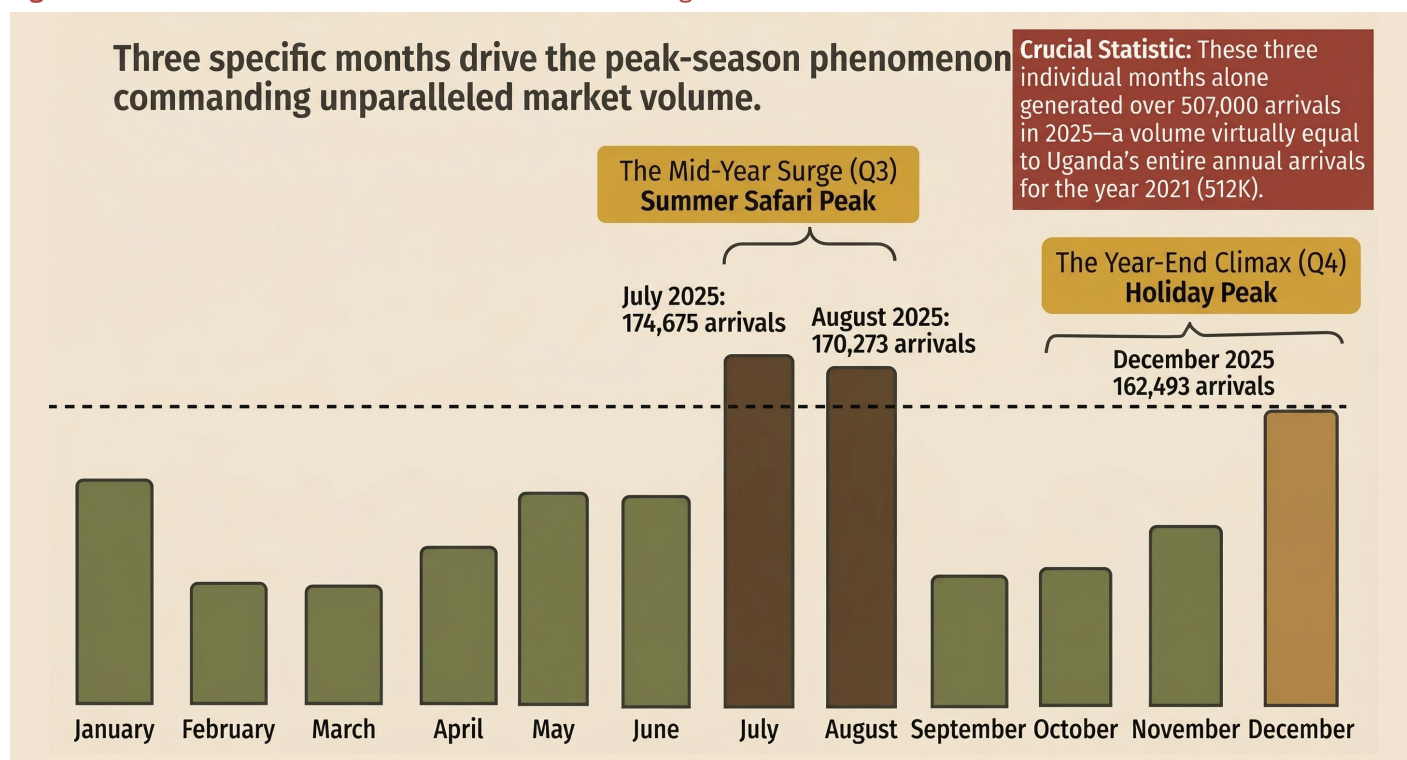
- Tourist arrivals in 2025 exceeded those of 2024 in almost all months, with particularly strong growth in the second half of the year (July–December) where increases ranged between 26.3% and 45.1%, indicating a significant rebound in international travel to Uganda.
- July emerged as the peak tourism month in 2025, recording 174,675 arrivals compared to 120,358 in July 2024, representing the highest growth of 45.1%, highlighting the strong mid-year travel demand.
- Early year months showed mixed performance, with February registering a decline of 5.2% compared to 2024, while other months such as January (15.6%) and June (13.6%) still recorded moderate growth.
- The late year period (September–December) maintained steady growth, with arrivals increasing by over 26% in each month compared to 2024, suggesting sustained tourism demand toward the end of the year.

Figure 49: Monthly tourist arrival trends for years 2023-2024.



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 50: Peak months for Inbound Tourism travel in Uganda



Source: TEMS 2025, UBOS & MIA

Table 12: International Arrivals

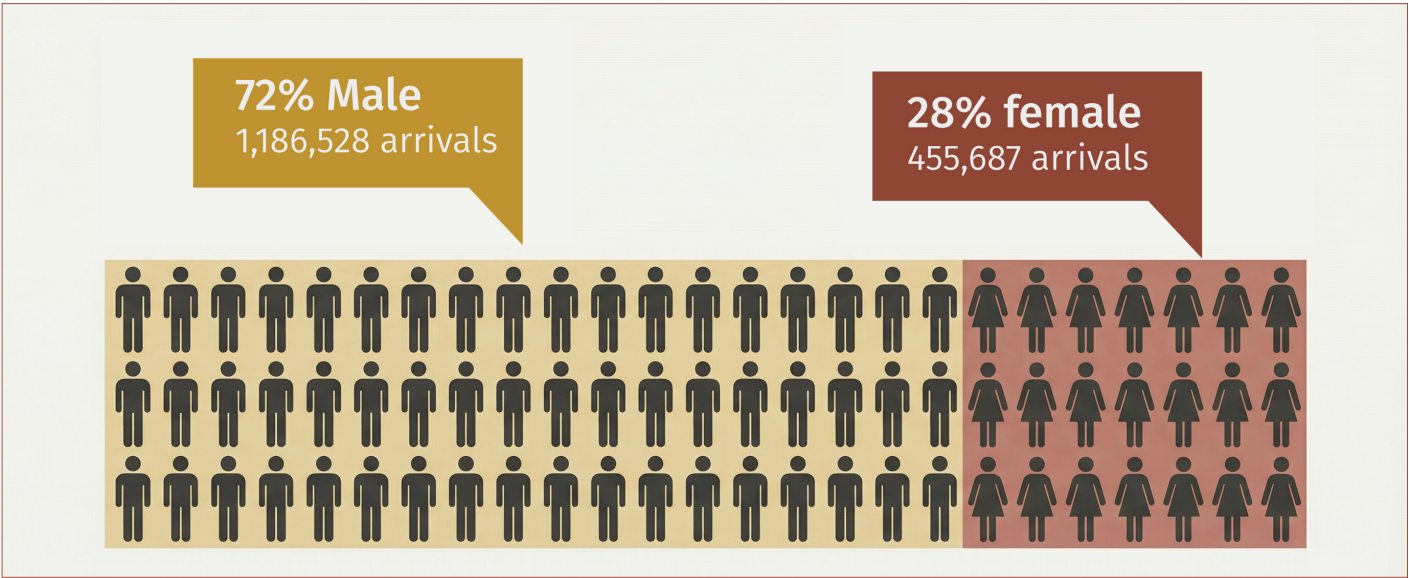
		PERCENTAGE CHANGE(%) 2021-2025				
QUARTER	MONTH	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1st QUARTER	January	39,946	49,554	92,437	118,293	136,792
	February	40,355	46,882	82,731	111,006	105,254
	March	46,172	58,372	90,708	106,664	111,180
	SUB TOTAL	126,473	154,808	265,876	335,963	353,226
	% CHANGE		22.4%	71.7%	26.4%	5.1%
2nd QUARTER	April	39,686	65,319	91,227	112,932	117,032
	May	42,402	66,429	99,324	113,684	122,503
	June	39,014	68,521	102,251	116,232	131,989
	SUB TOTAL	121,102	200,269	292,802	342,848	371,524
	% CHANGE		65.4%	46.2%	17.1%	8.4%
3rd QUARTER	July	37,719	72,082	116,298	120,358	174,675
	August	43,249	69,869	128,670	130,408	170,273
	September	40,630	69,494	113,742	105,490	139,396
	SUB TOTAL	121,598	211,445	358,710	356,256	484,344
	% CHANGE		73.9%	69.6%	-0.7%	36.0%
4th QUARTER	October	46,256	79,219	113,933	106,559	134,593
	November	48,073	77,932	112,616	106,703	136,035
	December	49,443	90,835	130,273	123,566	162,493
	SUB TOTAL	143,772	247,986	356,822	336,828	433,121
	% CHANGE		72.5%	43.9%	-5.6%	28.6%
GRAND TOTAL		512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215
% CHANGE			58.8%	56.4%	7.7%	19.7%

Source: UBOS, MIA

2.15 GENDER COMPOSITION OF TOURIST ARRIVALS

- The market remains structurally male, but female arrivals are accelerating
- Male arrivals consistently outnumber females by a ration of approximately 2.6 to 1

Figure 51: Tourist Arrivals by Gender,2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Table 13: Tourist Arrivals and their Gender

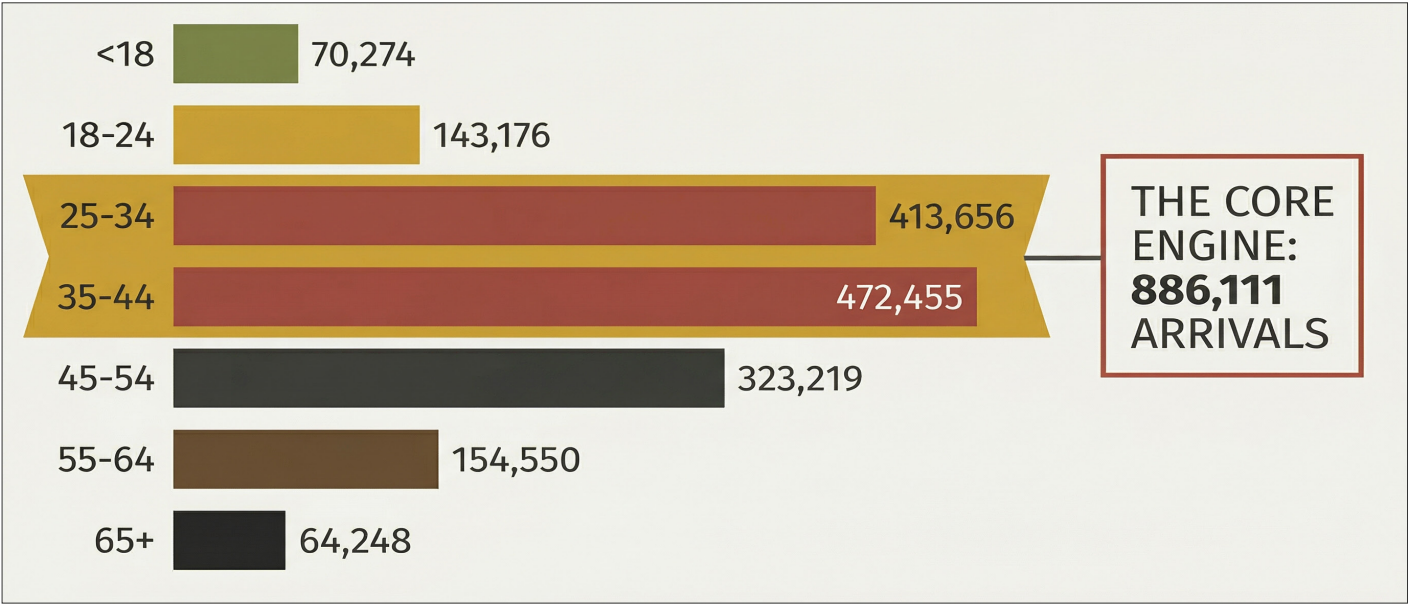
SEX	2022	2023	2024	2025
Male	622,757	943,767	997,889	1,186,528
Female	191,751	330,443	374,006	455,687
Total	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215

Source: UBOS, MIA

2.16 AGE STRUCTURE OF TOURIST ARRIVALS

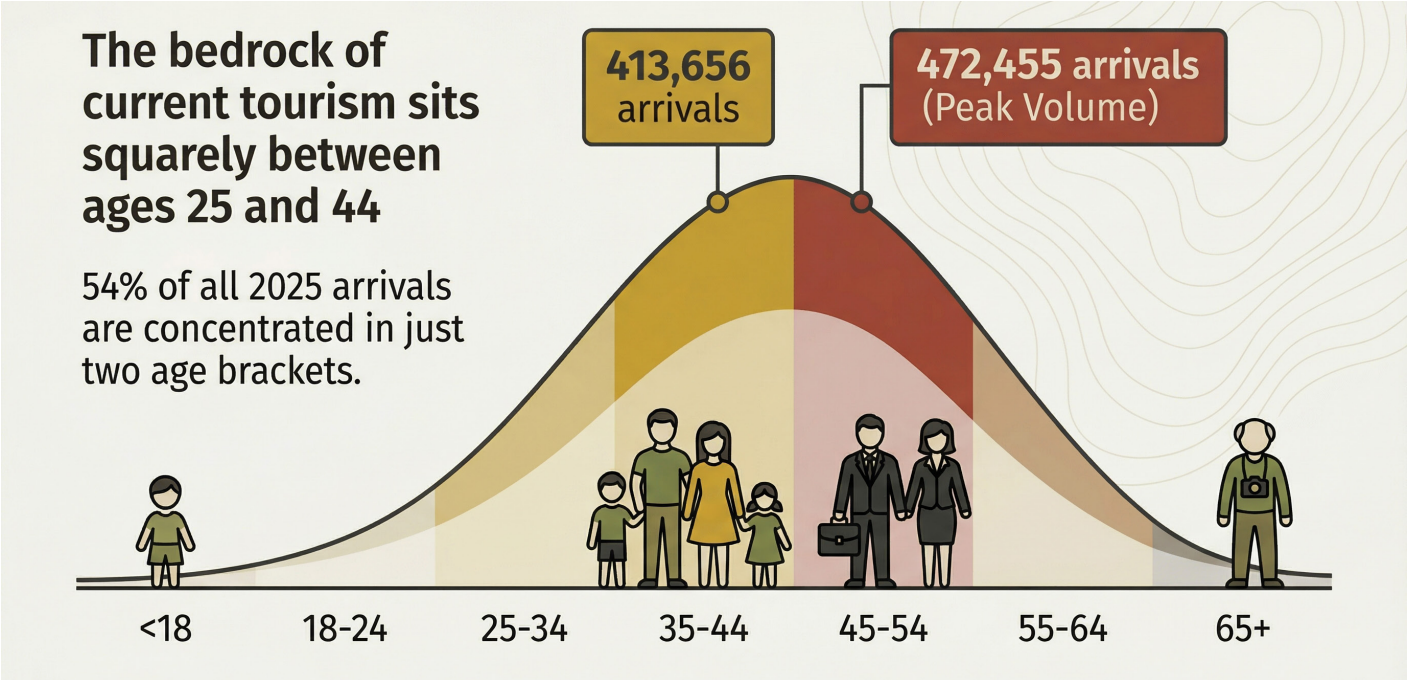
- i. The market is heavily concentrated in the mid-career demographics.
- ii. The 25-44 age group dominates. 54% of all tourists fall within the 25-44 age range
- iii. 35-44 years olds are the largest group. This segment represents the single largest demographic with 472,455 tourist arrivals in 2025
- iv. Rapid growth in senior travel. The 65+ age group grew by over 50% between 2024 and 2025

Figure 52: Tourist Arrivals by Age Group (2025)



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 53: Peak Concentration of Tourist Age group



Source: UBOS, MIA

Table 14: Tourist Arrivals and their Age group

SEX AND AGE GROUP	2024	2025
All	1,371,895	1,642,215
<18	52,420	70,274
18-24	126,794	143,176
25-34	359,546	413,656
35-44	409,348	472,455
45-54	263,963	323,219
55-64	115,998	154,550
65+	42,809	64,248
Not Stated	1,017	637

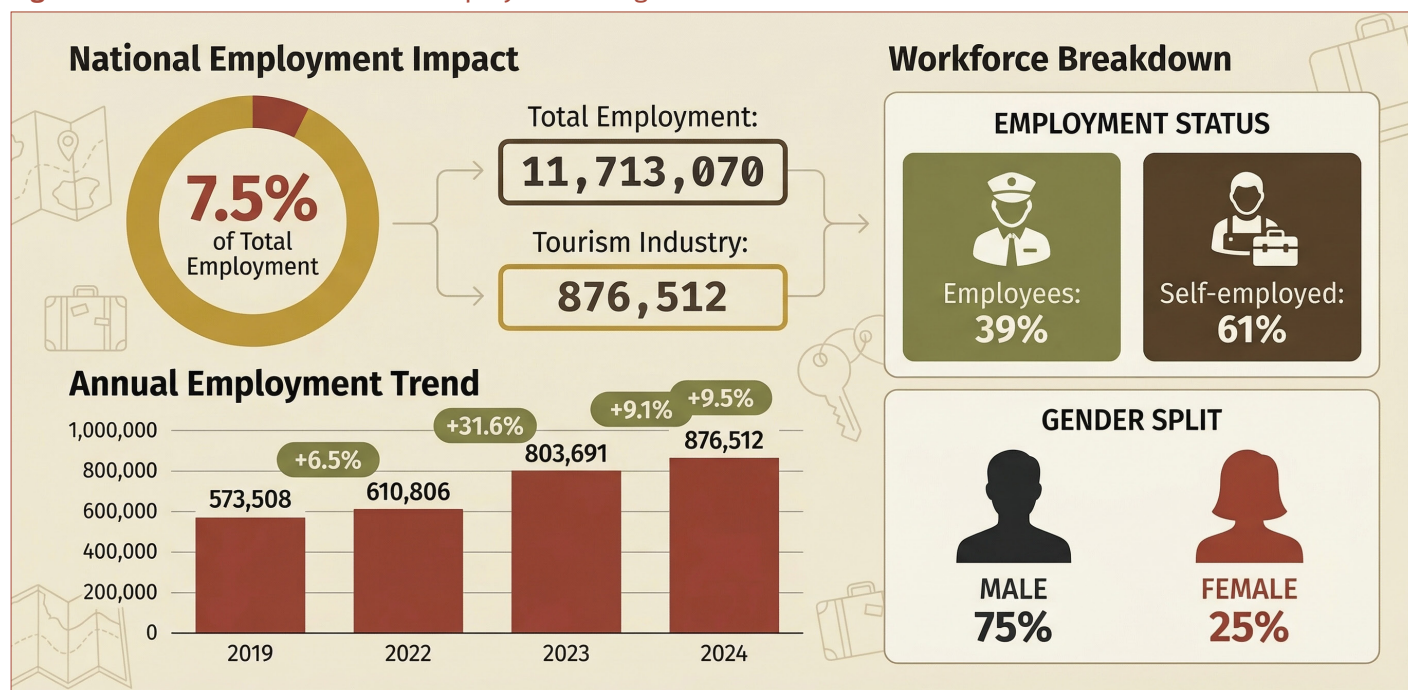


CHAPTER 3: IMPACT OF TOURISM TO UGANDA'S ECONOMY

3.1 CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT

- According to the latest Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), tourism directly generated 876,512 jobs in 2024, accounting for 7.5% of Uganda's total employment (11,713,070 jobs).
- This represents a 9.1% increase from 803,691 jobs in 2023, indicating continued expansion of employment opportunities in the tourism sector.
- Tourism employment has grown significantly in recent years, rising from 610,806 jobs in 2022 to 803,691 in 2023, reflecting a 31.6% increase as the sector recovered strongly.

Figure 54: Tourism Contribution to employment in Uganda



Source: Uganda Tourism Satellite Account (UTSA) 2025

3.2 THE TOP CONTRIBUTORS TO EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISM

The leading employers were.

- Road, Air, rail, and Water Passenger Transport - 561,012 workers (64%)
- Food and beverage Serving Activities- 241,912 workers. (27.6%)
- Accommodation - 24,761 workers (2.8%)
- Travel agencies and other reservation industry - 4,209 workers (0.5%)
- Other Tourism Industries - 44,618 workers (5.1%)

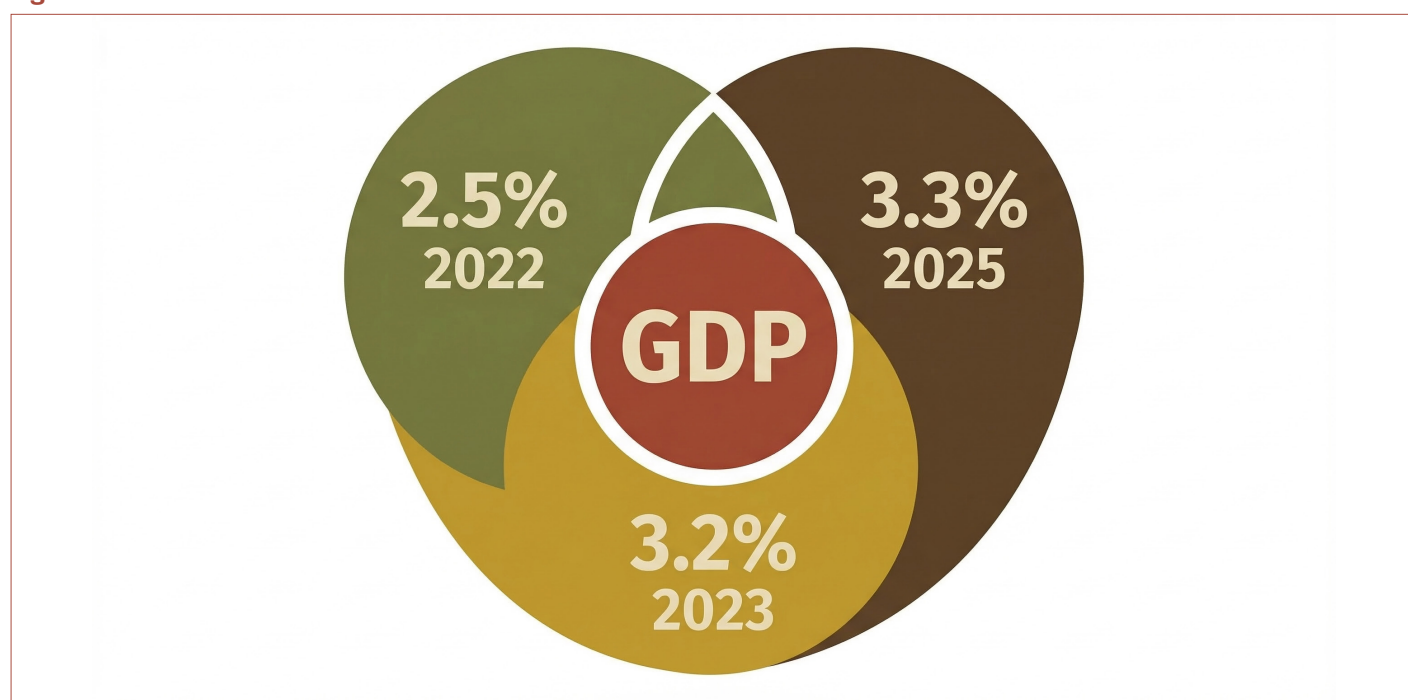
Table 15: Employment in Tourism Characteristic Industries, 2019-2024

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UGANDA	2019	2022	2023	2024	% SHARE (2024)	% CHANGE 2023-2024
TOURISM CHARACTERISTIC INDUSTRIES						
Accommodation services for visitors	8,425	21,474	23,251	24,761	2.8%	6.5%
Food and beverage serving activities	189,874	133,194	214,558	241,912	27.6%	12.7%
Passenger transportation*	351,812	419,400	520,092	561,012	64.0%	7.9%
Travel agencies and other reservation services activities	2,374	4,436	3,747	4,209	0.5%	12.3%
Other tourism industries*	21,022	32,302	42,043	44,618	5.1%	6.1%
Total	573,508	610,806	803,691	876,512	100.0%	9.1%

Source: Uganda Tourism Satellite Account (UTSA) 2025

3.3 CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM TO GDP

- Tourism is estimated to have contributed 5.9% to GDP (UGX 13 Trillion) according to the World Tourism Trade Council (WTTC)
- In 2024, According to the TSA 2025, Tourism directly contributed UGX 6.99 trillion Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) or 3.3% of GDP and UGX 6.55 trillion TDGVA (3.1% of national GVA).

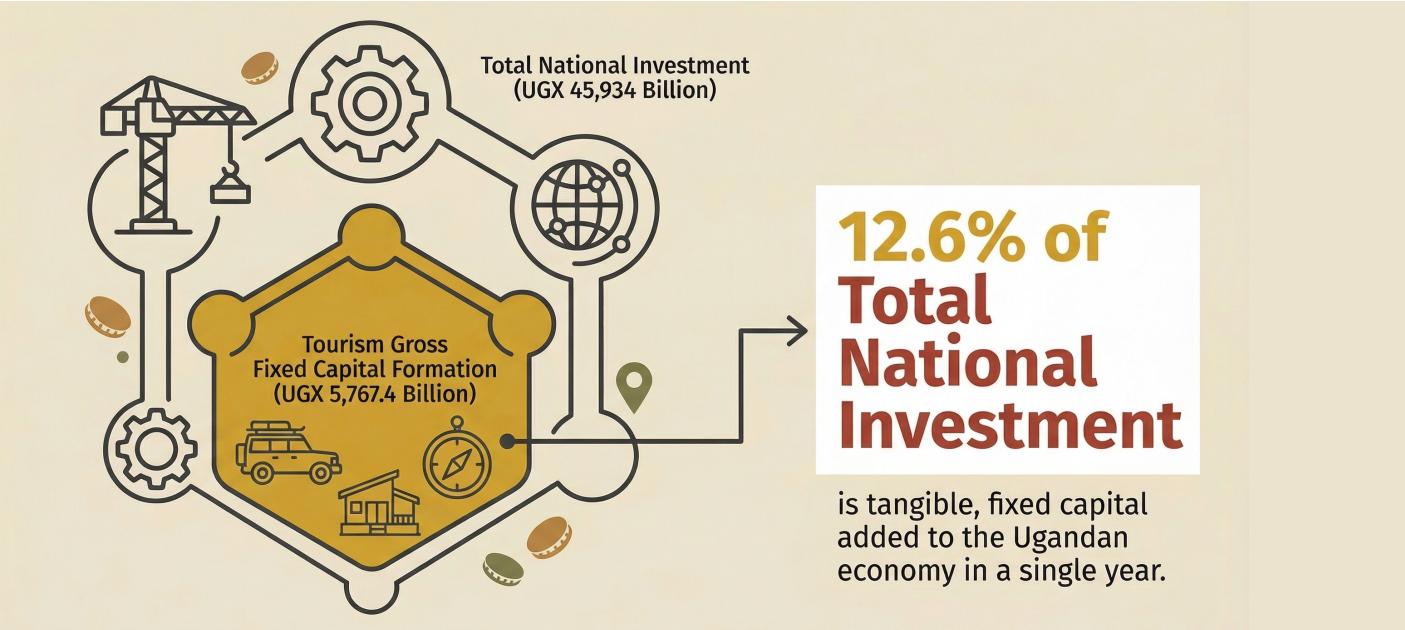
Figure 55: Tourism Direct Contribution to GDP

Source: Uganda Tourism Satellite Account (UTSA) 2025

3.4 CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM TO INVESTMENT

- In 2024, Tourism engineered over 12% of Uganda's Total National Investment (UGX 45,934 billion).

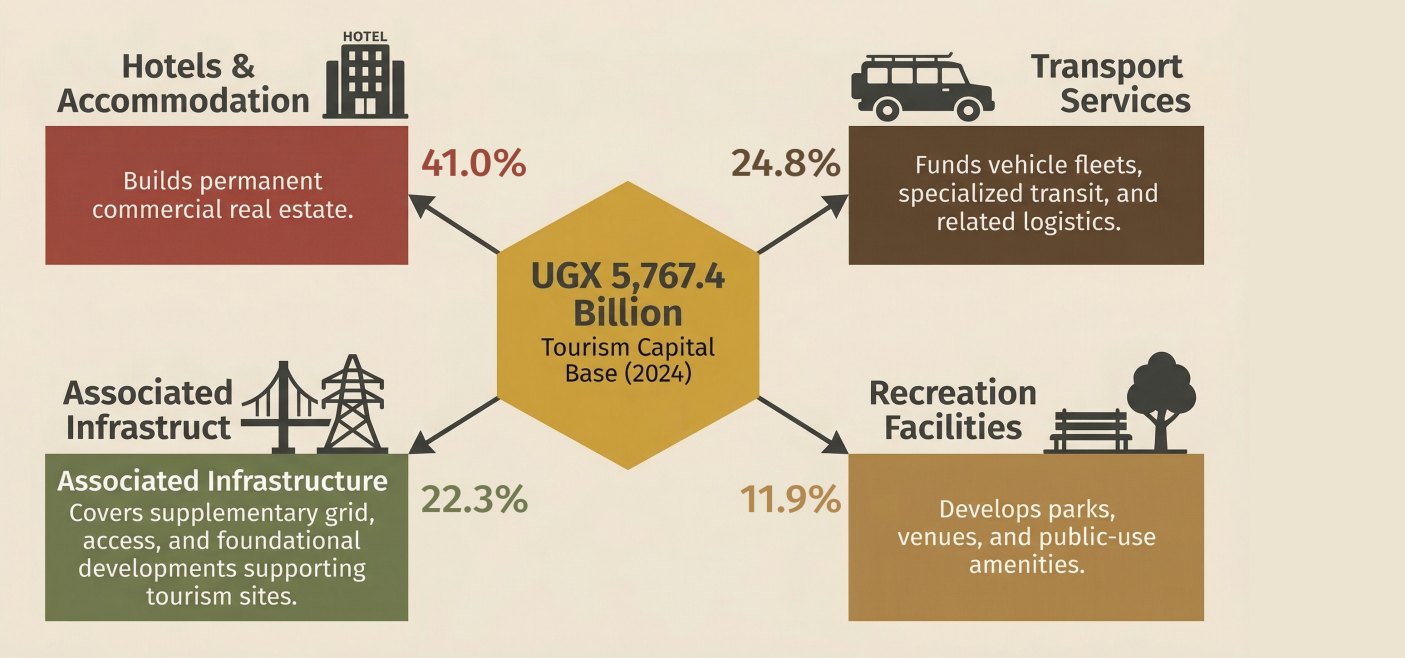
Figure 56: Tourism Contribution to National Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2024)



Source: Uganda Tourism Satellite Account (UTSA) 2025

- i. Tourism generated UGX 5.77 trillion in physical capital formation in 2024.
- ii. Tourism has consistently remained a significant contributor to national investment, supporting development of hotels, transport services, recreation facilities, and other tourism-related infrastructure.
- iii. Tourism remains a foundational pillar of the national economy directly accounting for more than one in every ten shillings invested in physical capital.

Figure 57: Composition of Uganda’s Tourism Capital Investment Base



Source: Uganda Tourism Satellite Account (UTSA) 2025

Table 16: Contribution of Tourism to Investment

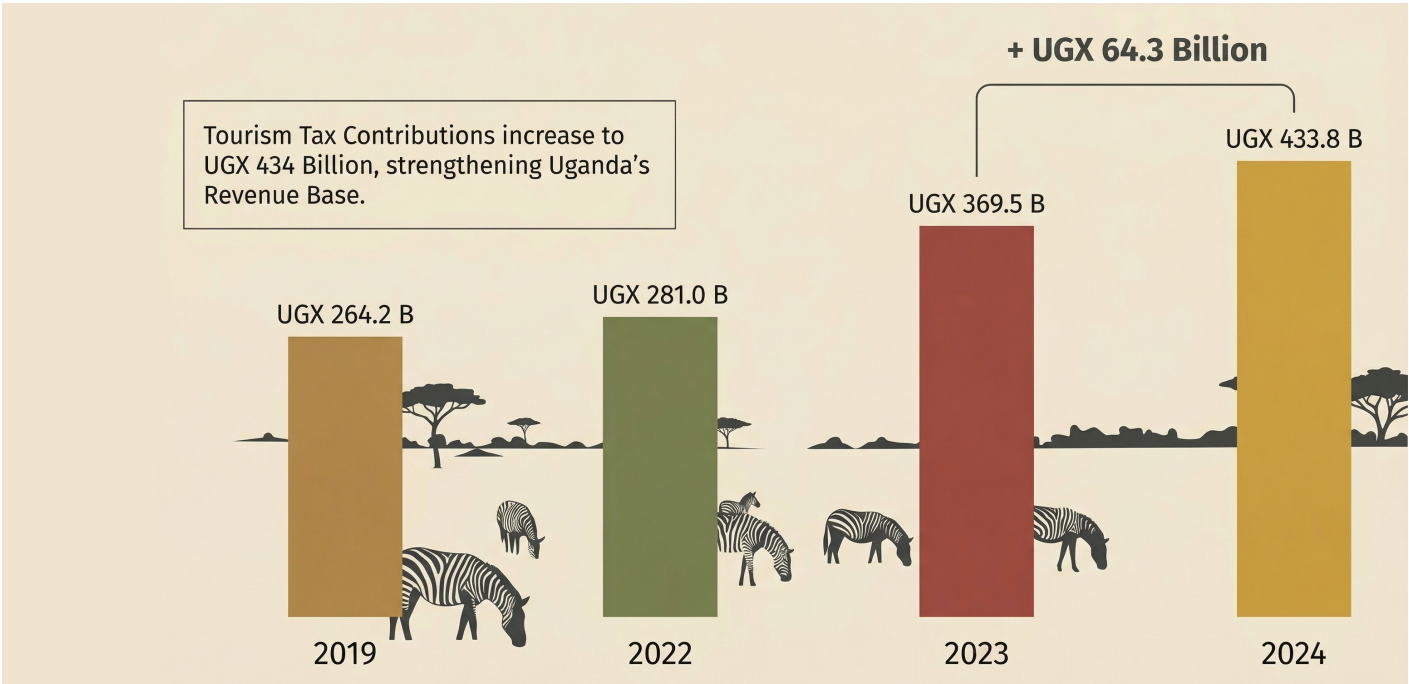
YEAR	2019	2022	2023	2024
Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation (TGFCF)	6,444.8	7,505.0	7,458.3	5,767.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	33,850	40,964	43,421	45,934
Growth Rate (GFCF)		21.0%	6.0%	5.8%
Share of Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation to Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) (In percent)	19.0%	18.3%	17.2%	12.6%

Source: Uganda Tourism Satellite Account (UTSA) 2025

3.5 TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TAXES

- i. Tourism Tax Contributions increased to UGX 433.8 Billion, strengthening Uganda’s Revenue Base in 2024 and actively driving economic expansion
- ii. Tourism Taxes increased by UGX 64.3 billion in 2024 representing a 17.4% increase from UGX 369.5 billion in 2023.

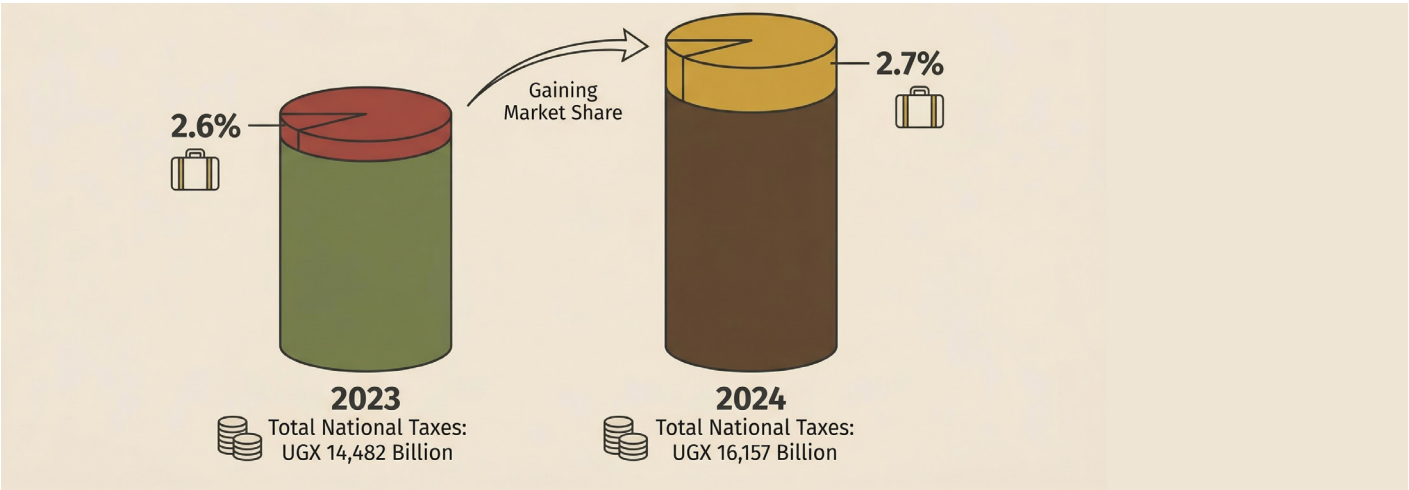
Figure 58: Tourism Tax Contributions to Uganda’s Revenue (2019–2024) in UGX billion



Source: Uganda Tourism Satellite Account (UTSA) 2025

- i. Tourism absorbed an expanding share of Uganda’s total national burden
- ii. Tourism contributed 2.7 percent to total tax revenue in 2024, up from 2.6 percent in 2023.

Figure 59: Increase in Tourism’s Share of National Tax Revenue (2023–2024)



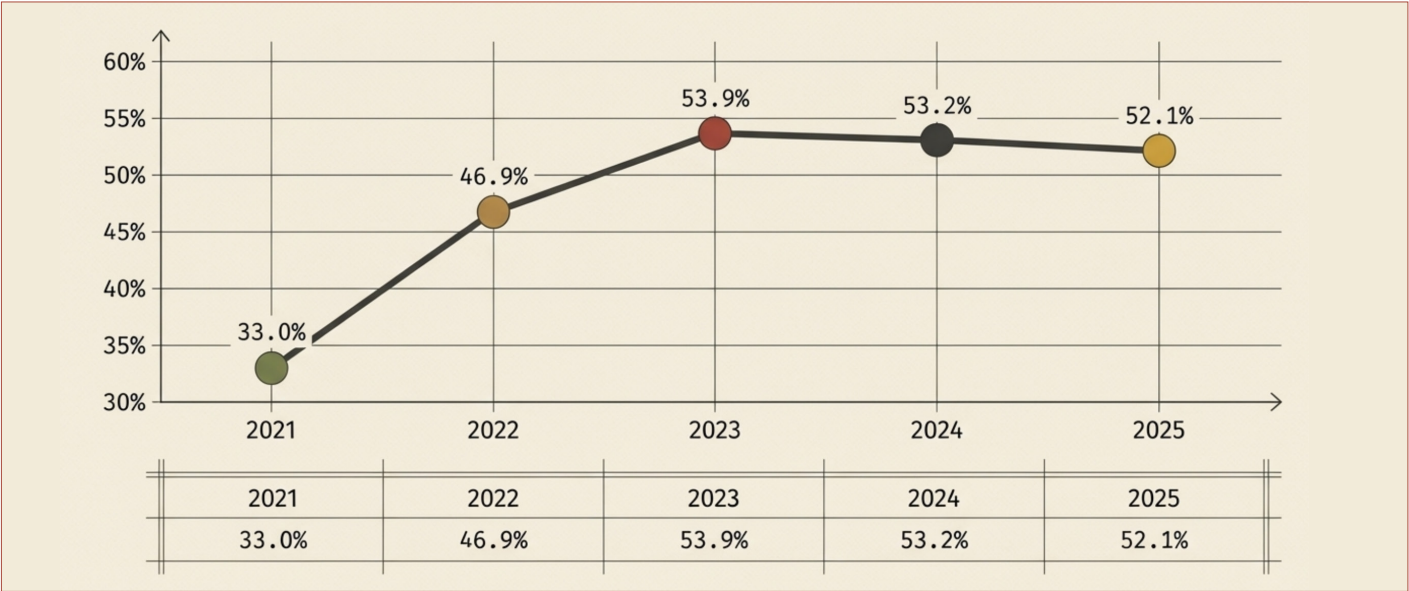
Source: Uganda Tourism Satellite Account (UTSA) 2025

CHAPTER 4: ACCOMMODATION UTILIZATION STATISTICS

4.1 NATIONAL AVERAGE HOTEL ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES

- i. In 2025, Hotel occupancy rate stood at 53.2%. This means that on average, just over half of all available hotel rooms were occupied in 2025.
- ii. This indicates moderate utilization of accommodation capacity, suggesting steady demand for hotel services, though there is still room for growth in attracting more visitors and increasing room usage.

Figure 60: National Average Hotel Room Occupancy Rates, 2021-2025

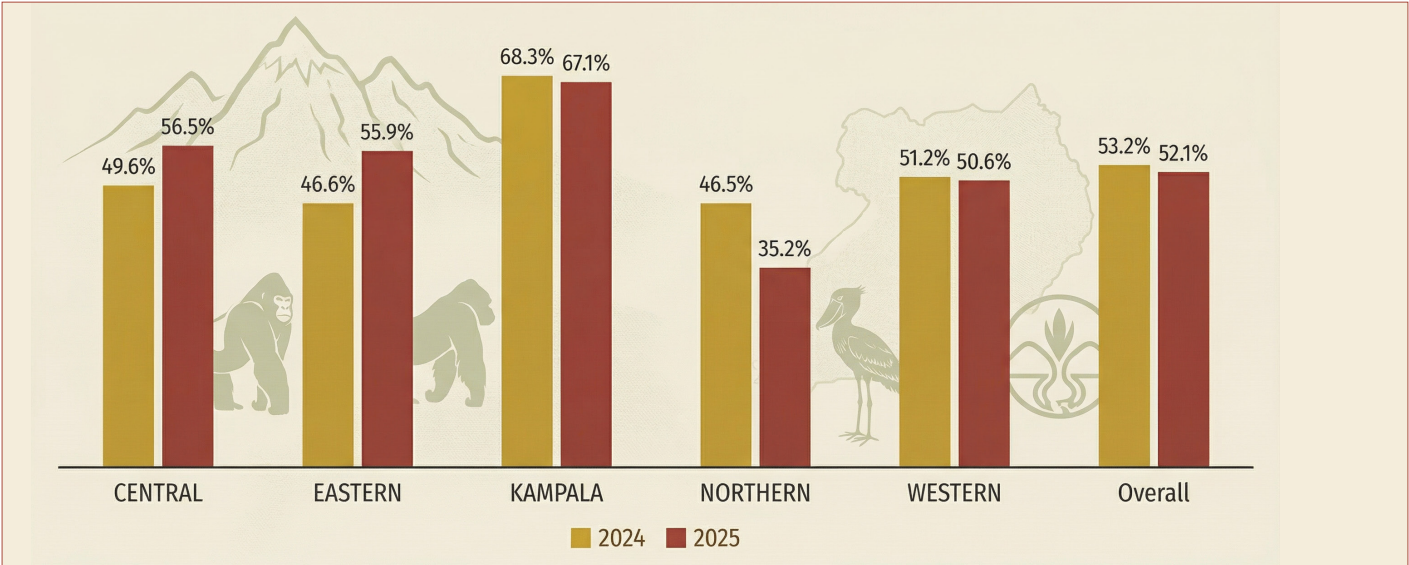


Source: MTWA Accommodation Survey, 2025

4.1.1 Hotel Room Occupancy Rates by Region 2024-2025

- i. Kampala remained the top performer, recording the highest occupancy in both years, though it slightly declined from 68.3% in 2024 to 67.1% in 2025, indicating stable but marginally easing demand in the main urban hub.
- ii. Hotel Occupancy in Central region increased from 49.6% to 56.5%, while Eastern region rose from 46.6% to 55.9%, reflecting growing regional tourism and improved accommodation demand outside Kampala.

Figure 61: Hotel Occupancy by Region, 2024-2025



Source: MTWA Accommodation Survey, 2025

4.2 CAPACITY OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

- i. According the Tourism Satellite Account Report (TSA) 2025, Uganda has a capacity of 350,550 rooms and 371,221 beds.

Table 17: Capacity by types of Accommodation

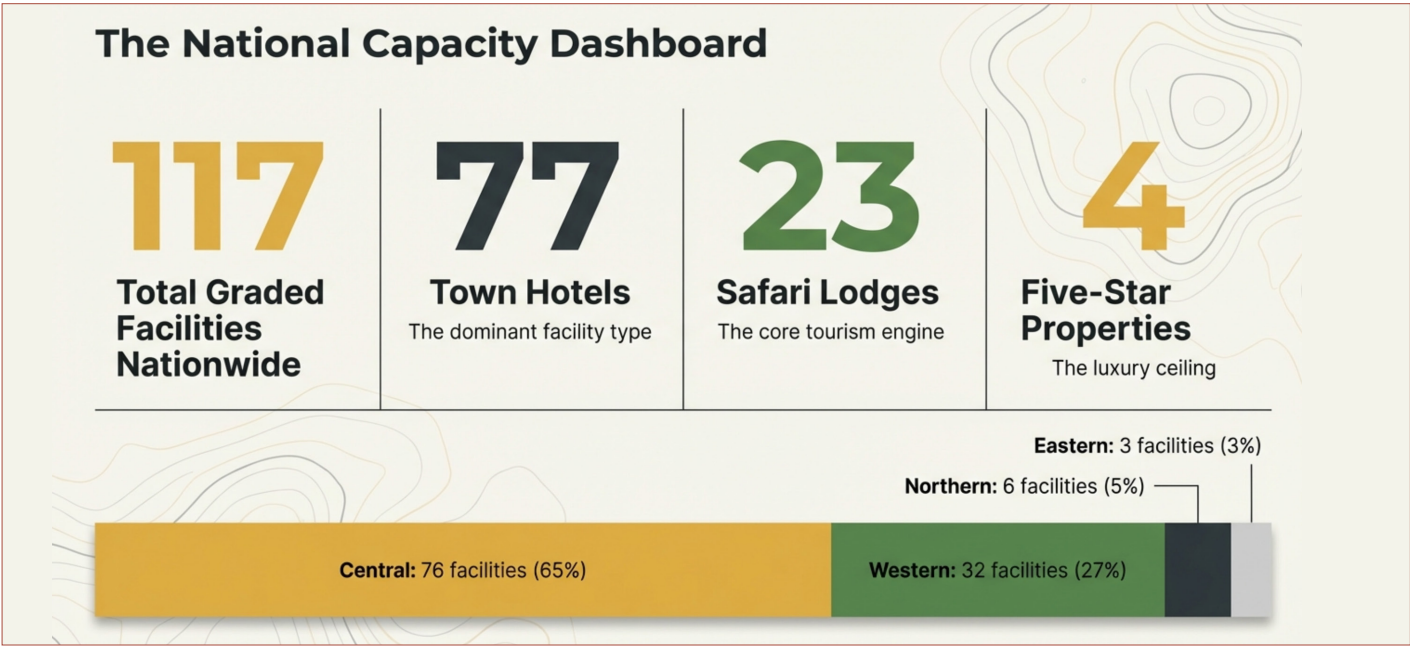
	2023
Capacity (rooms)	350,550
Capacity (beds)	371,221

Source: UNHS FY2023/24

4.3 GRADED AND CLASSIFIED ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES, 2025

- i. By end of 2025, A total of 117 accommodation facilities had been graded and classified
- ii. Out of these, 77 are town hotels, 23 Safari Lodges and others include tented Camps, apartments and motels
- iii. The grading and classification of accommodation facilities is done by UTB upon requests from interested facilities

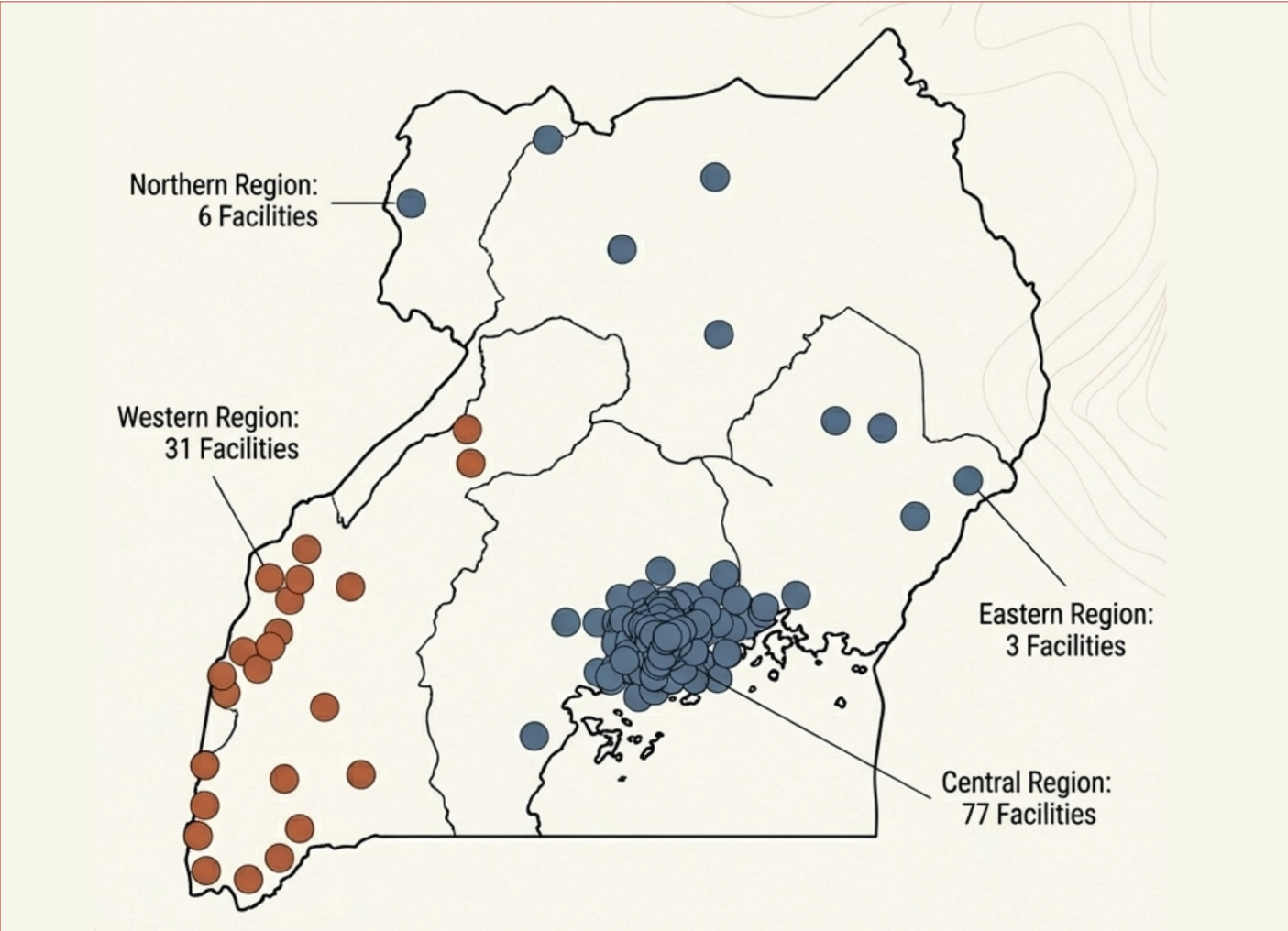
Figure 62: National Capacity of Graded Facilities, 2025



Source: UTB admin Data 2025

- i. 65% of all graded infrastructure (76 facilities) is clustered in the central region
- ii. The Western region (32 facilities) serves as the primary eco tourism circuit, leaning heavily on lodges near national parks
- iii. Despite regional significance, the Eastern region contains only 3 graded facilities while the northern region contains 6 facilities
- iv. Kampala and Wakiso alone host 66 of Uganda’s graded facilities. These are engineered for volume, conferences and international transit

Figure 63: Concentration of Graded and classified Accommodation, 2025



Source: UTB admin Data 2025

- i. The vast majority of graded capacity (over 56%) sits at the two star and three star levels
- ii. The pinnacle of the market is highly exclusive, with only four facilities achieving a five star rating (Kampala Serena, Sheraton Kampala, Munyonyo Common wealth and Lake Victoria Serena), all located in the central region

Figure 64: Structure of Uganda’s Hotel Grading System and Market Composition



Source: UTB admin Data 2025

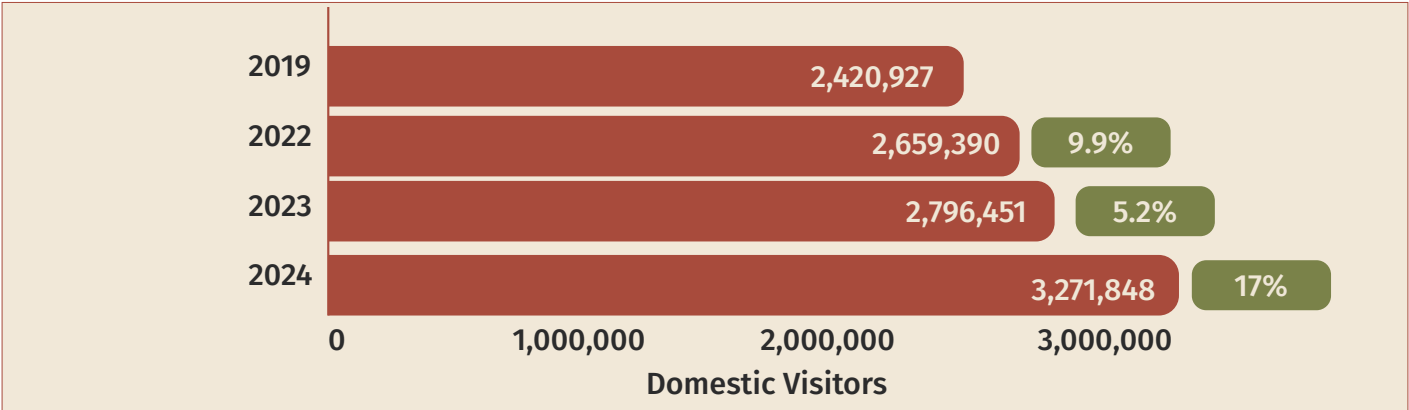
CHAPTER 5: DOMESTIC TOURISM STATISTICS

5.1 DOMESTIC VISITORS IN UGANDA

Domestic tourism refers to activities of resident visitors travelling within the country either on domestic trips or as part of outbound travel. It involves travelling away from the place of usual residence(district) to another destination for any purpose other than being employed by and entity in the place visited.

- i. Domestic Visitor volume reached new heights in 2024. A total of 3.27 million Ugandans participated in domestic tourism in 2024, representing a 17% year over year increase.
- ii. The 3.27 million visitors undertook 20 million trips with overnight trips (52%) eclipsing same day trips
- iii. The average Ugandan visitor makes 6 domestic trips per year.

Figure 65: Number of Domestic visitors by Year, 2019-2024

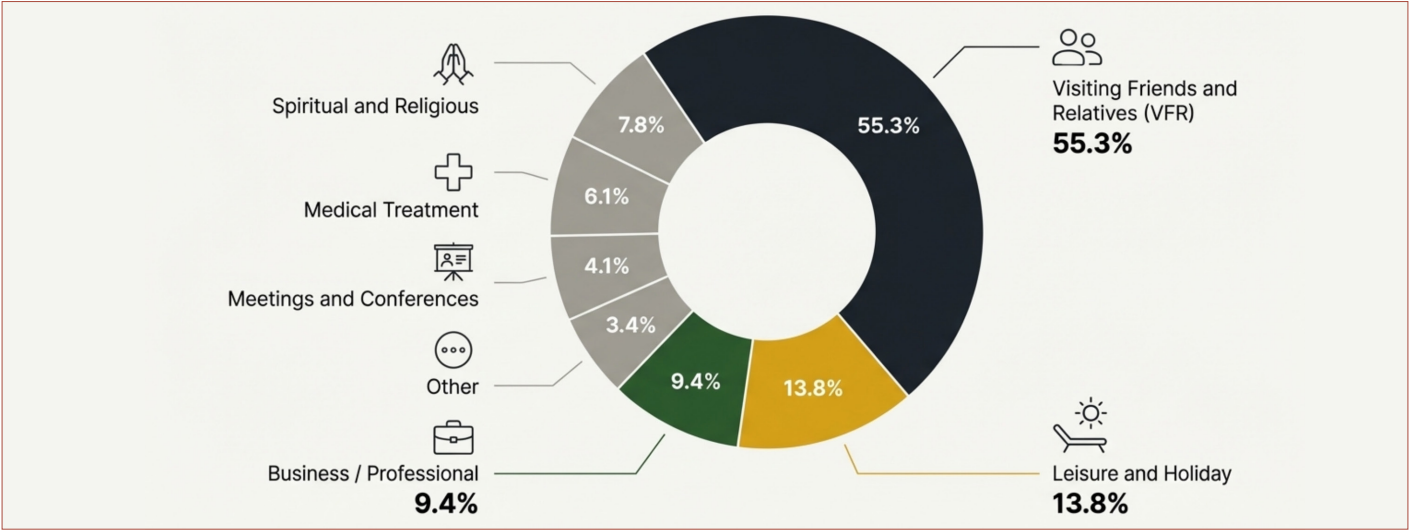


Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2023/2024

5.1.1 Domestic Visitors by Main Purpose of Travel

- i. Visiting friends and relatives dominates. While VFR drives over half of all domestic volume, business and leisure segments account for a combined 23.2% of travel motivations.
- ii. 7.8% of domestic visitors move for spiritual and religious purposes while 6.1% move for medical treatment.

Figure 66: Domestic Tourism Purpose of visit

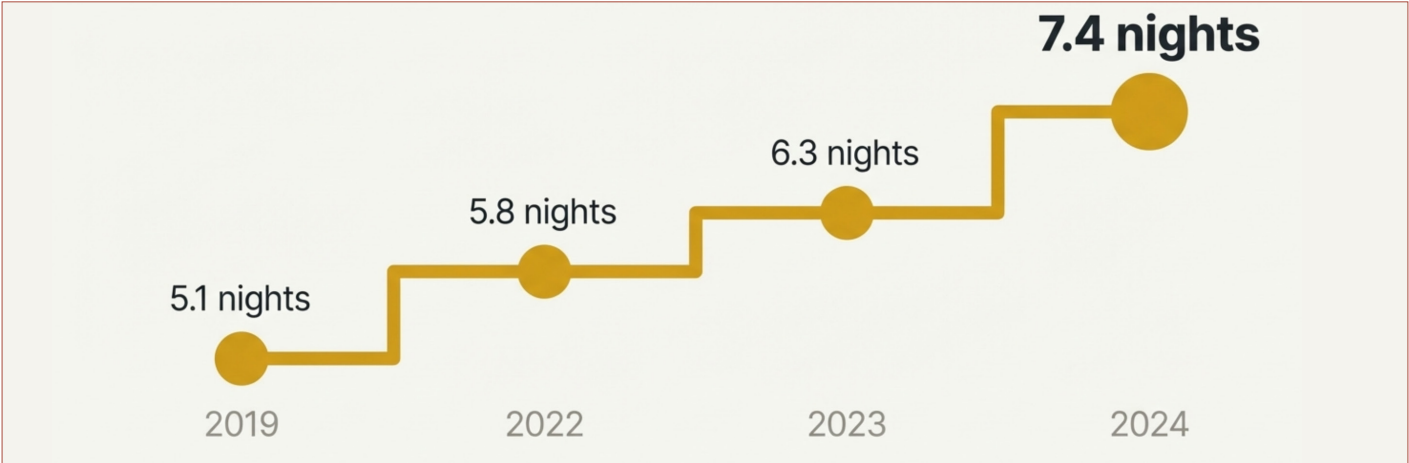


Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2023/2024

5.1.2 Nights spent by domestic visitors

- i. Driven by family (VFR) and business, travellers are staying longer than ever before, averaging 7.4 nights per trip
- ii. Duration of stay has increased by over two nights since 2019.
- iii. A sustained shift toward longer duration trips, driven by business, leisure and visiting friends and relatives

Figure 67: Nights spent by domestic visitors on domestic tours

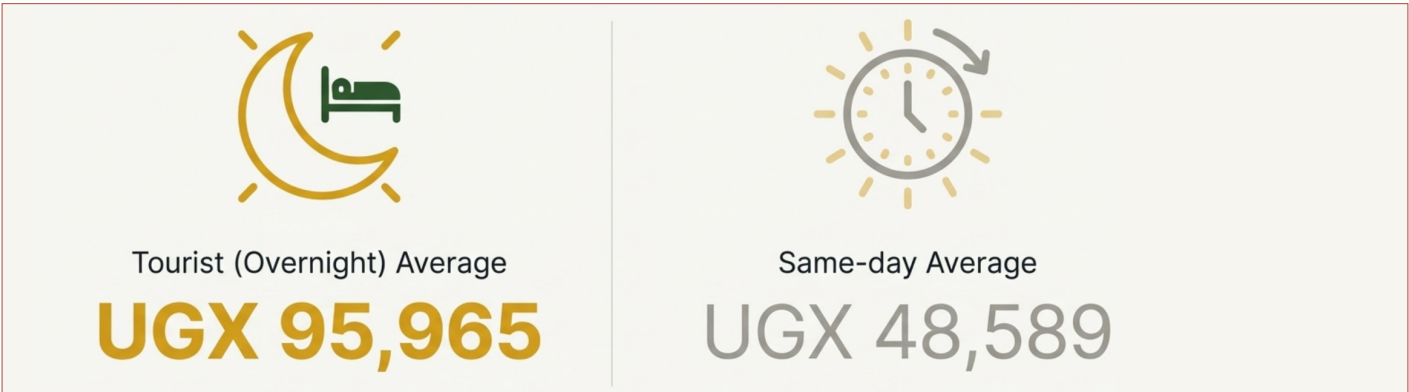


Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2023/2024

5.1.3. Average Daily Expenditure by Domestic Visitors

- i. Overall average daily expenditure rose to UGX 77,166
- ii. Tourist (overnight visitors) Average Daily Expenditure was UGX 95,965 in 2024 while same day visitors are spending UGX 48,589 with the main difference between the two being the expenditure on accommodation
- iii. Tourists (overnight visitors) spend nearly double per day compared to same day visitors, re-enforcing the economic importance to convert day trippers into overnight guests

Figure 68: Average Expenditure per Domestic Visitor

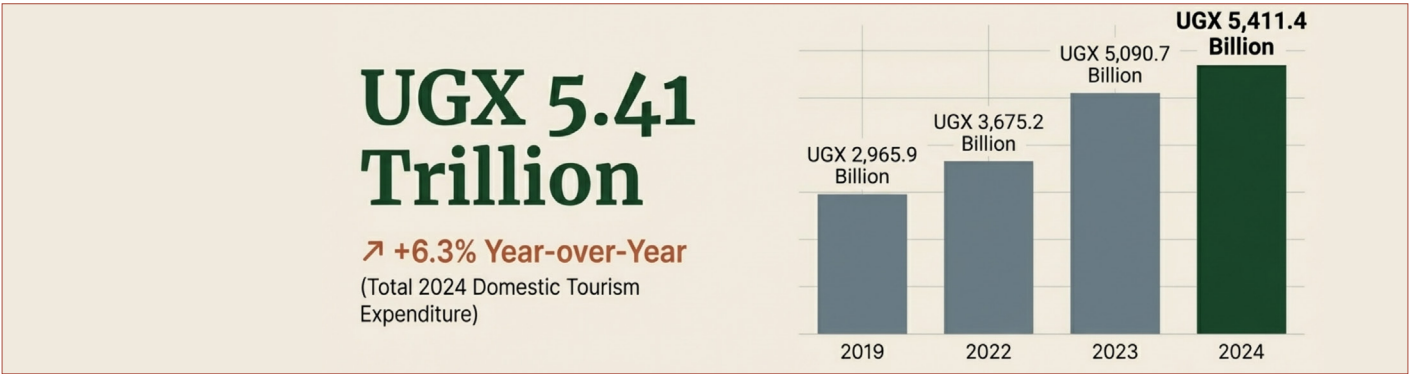


Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2023/2024

5.1.4. Domestic Tourism Expenditure

- i. Total Domestic Tourism expenditure reached UGX 5.41 Trillion in 2024, a 6.3% year over year growth. This reflects both increased domestic travel activity and higher spending on key tourism services
- ii. Expenditure on domestic tourism is increasing faster than expenditure on other household consumption products .

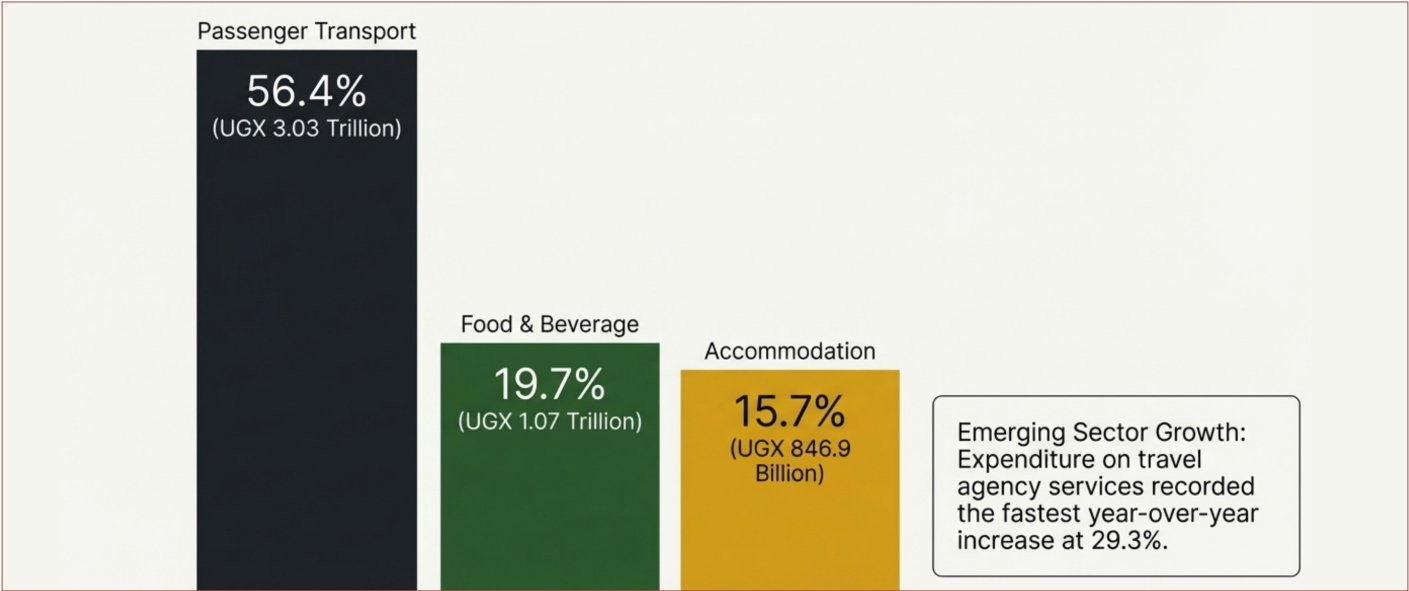
Figure 69: Domestic Tourism Expenditure 2019-2024



Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2023/2024

- i. Transport, food and accommodation capture 91.8% of Domestic tourism spending

Figure 70: Main components of Domestic Tourists

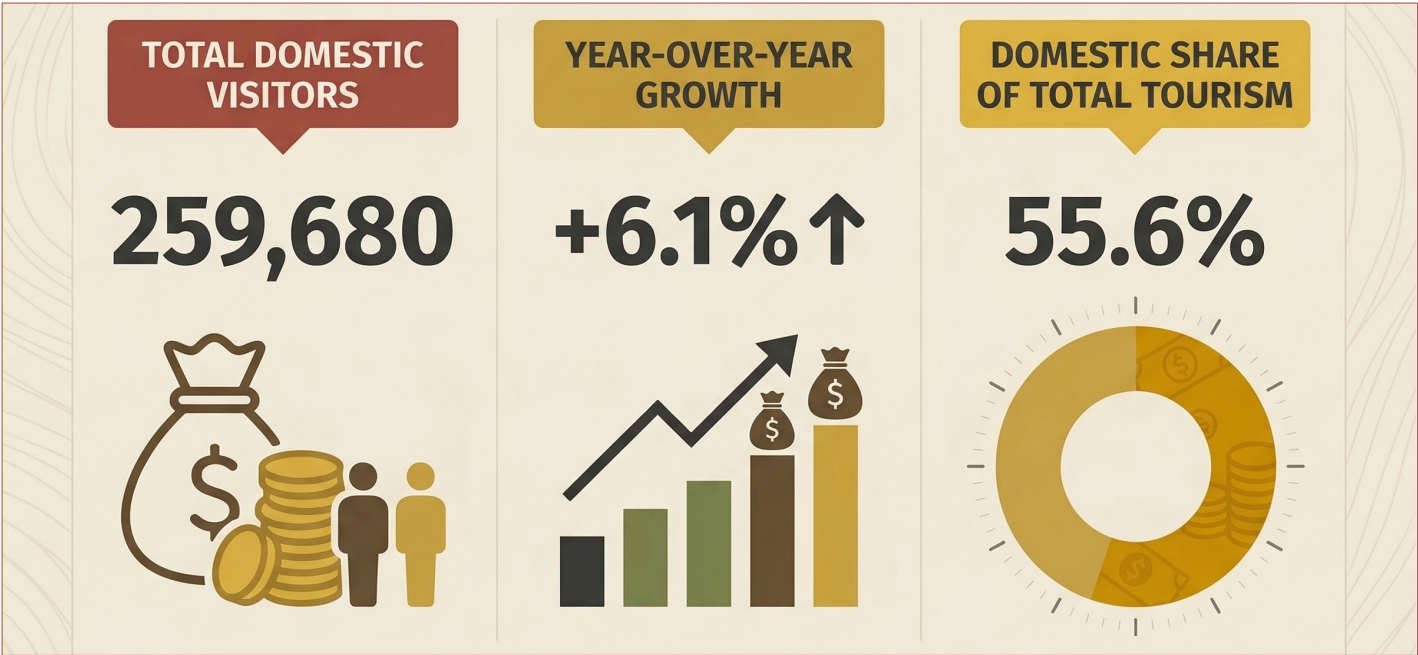


Source: Uganda Household Survey

5.2 DOMESTIC VISITATIONS IN SELECTED TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES, 2025

- i. Domestic Tourism maintains a steady, growing majority, forming the absolute baseline of park revenues and visitor volumes.
- ii. Domestic Visitors to selected sites rose by 6.1 percent in 2025
- iii. In 2025, Domestic tourists reached 259,680 up from 244,843 in 2024
- iv. Domestic Tourists contributed 55.6% of Total visitors to Uganda’s National Parks

Figure 71: Total Domestic Visitor entries to National Parks

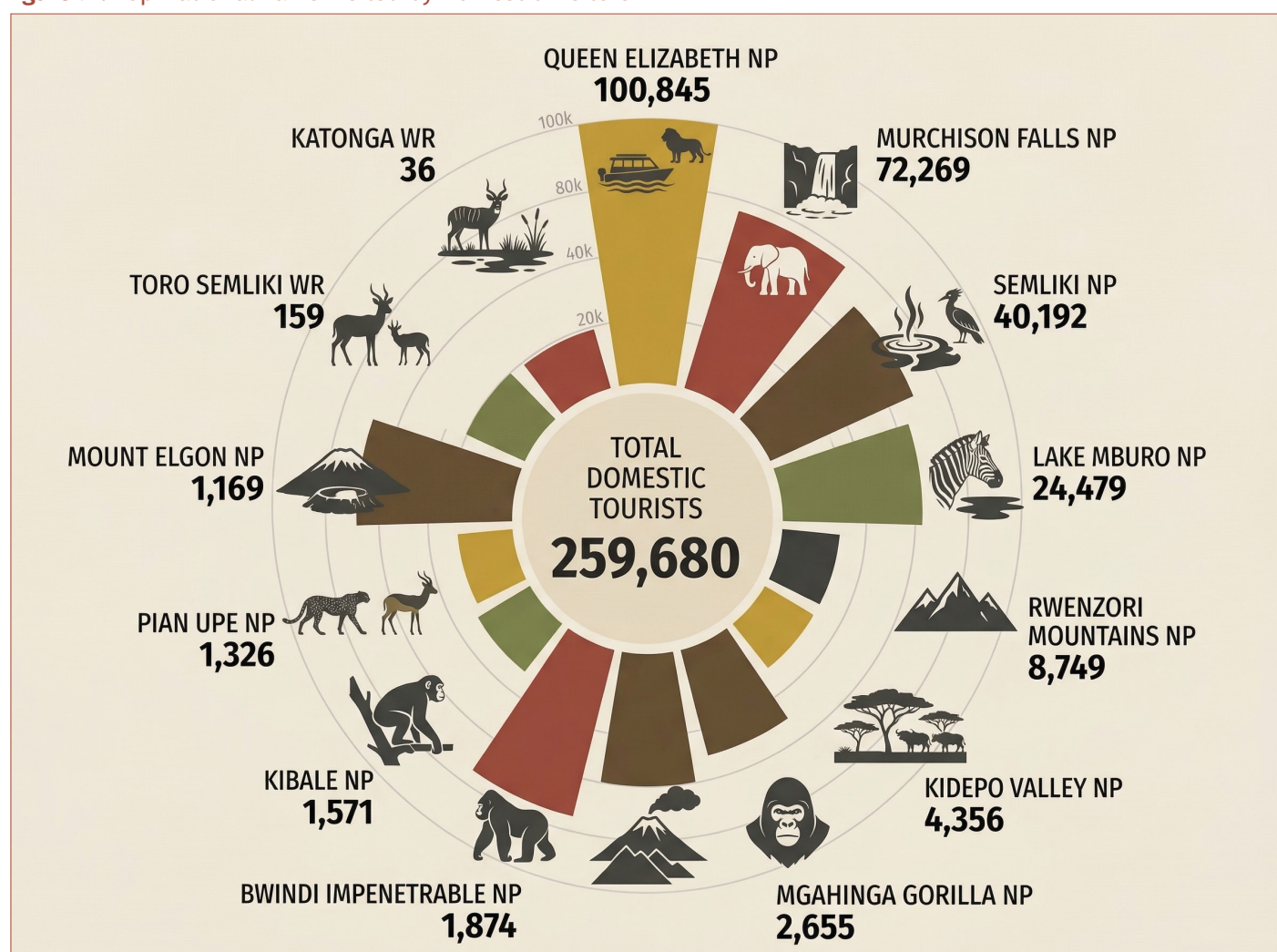


Source: UWA admin data, 2025

Table 18: Domestic Visitor entries to National Parks, 2024-2025

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE RESERVES	2024	2025	% NATIONALS (DOMESTIC) VS TOTAL 2024	% NATIONALS (DOMESTIC) VS TOTAL 2025	%CHANGE 2024-2025
Queen Elizabeth National Park	73,889	100,845	59.3%	66.9%	36.5%
Murchison Falls National Park	93,165	72,269	66.9%	58.5%	-22.4%
Lake Mburo National Park	23,736	24,479	53.9%	52.3%	3.1%
Semliki National Park	37,739	40,192	88.7%	87.3%	6.5%
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	1,692	1,874	3.9%	4.1%	10.8%
Kibale National Park	1,492	1,571	7.6%	6.8%	5.3%
Rwenzori Mountains National Park	3,549	8,749	73.4%	83.1%	146.5%
Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	2,589	2,655	35.2%	29.2%	2.5%
Kidepo Valley National Park	4,883	4,356	64.1%	64.4%	-10.8%
Pian Upe National Park	720	1,326	59.6%	53.5%	84.3%
Mount Elgon National Park	992	1,169	73.3%	61.0%	17.9%
Toro Semliki Wildlife Reserve	61	159	21.2%	46.5%	159.0%
Katonga-Wildlife Reserve	335	36	73.4%	69.2%	-89.3%
Total	244,843	259,680	56.1%	55.6%	6.1%

- Four Parks (Queen Elizabeth, Murchison falls, Lake Mburo and Semliki National Parks) account for approximately 91% of all domestic park visits
- Queen Elizabeth seizes the Number 1 rank, dethroning Murchison Falls through volumes

Figure 72: Top National Parks Visited by Domestic Visitors

Source: UWA admin data, 2025

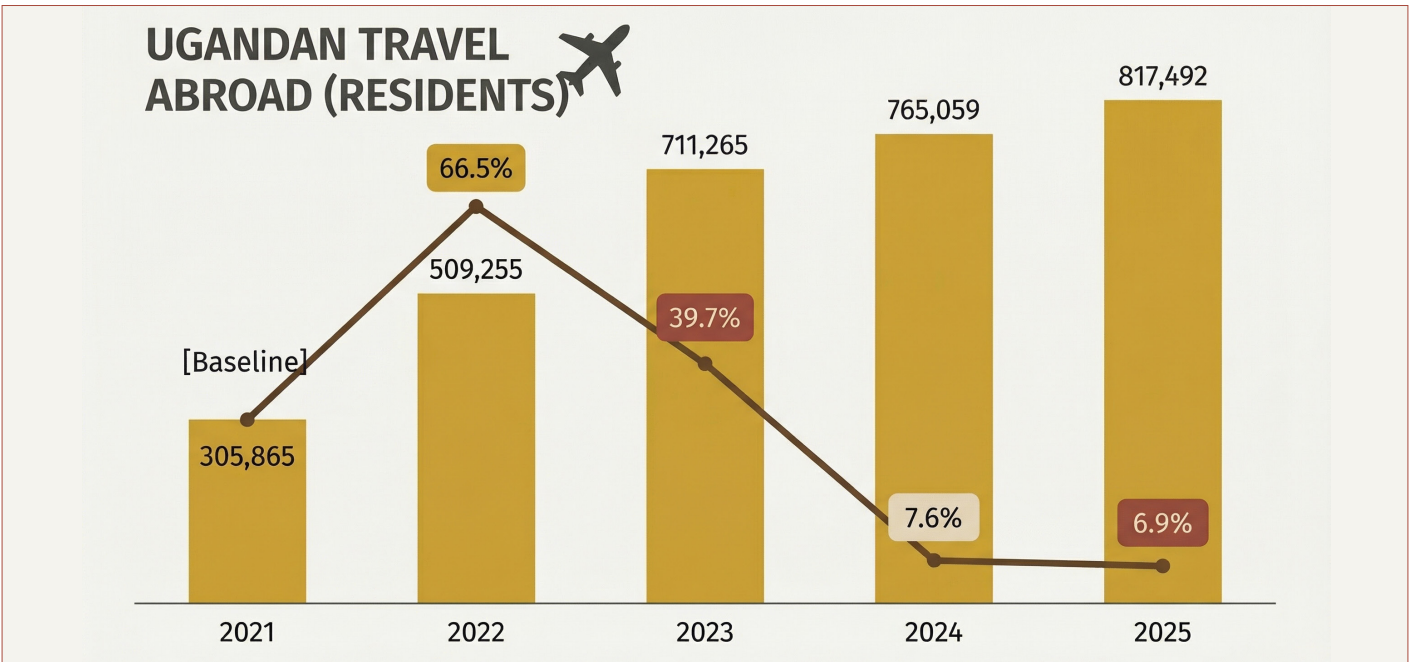
CHAPTER 6 : OUTBOUND TOURISM STATISTICS

Outbound tourism is defined as the tourism activity of Uganda’s residents outside its economic territory. It includes all activities of Ugandan residents travelling to and staying in places outside Uganda for not more than twelve consecutive months.

6.1 OUTBOUND VISITORS, 2021-2025

- i. The number of Ugandan residents traveling abroad increased by 6.9% in 2025, rising from 765,059 in 2024 to 817,492, indicating continued growth in outbound travel demand.
- ii. Outbound travel has steadily increased since 2021, rising from 305,865 travelers in 2021 to 817,492 in 2025, representing a strong recovery and sustained expansion in international travel by Ugandan residents.
- iii. Ugandan residents traveling abroad continue to do so mainly for personal visits, holidays, business, education, and medical treatment, reflecting the diverse motivations driving outbound travel
- iv. This continued outbound travel by Ugandans is also boosted by the re-introduction of Uganda Airlines and opening up of new flight routes

Figure 73: Ugandan Residents Travelling abroad for an outbound trip

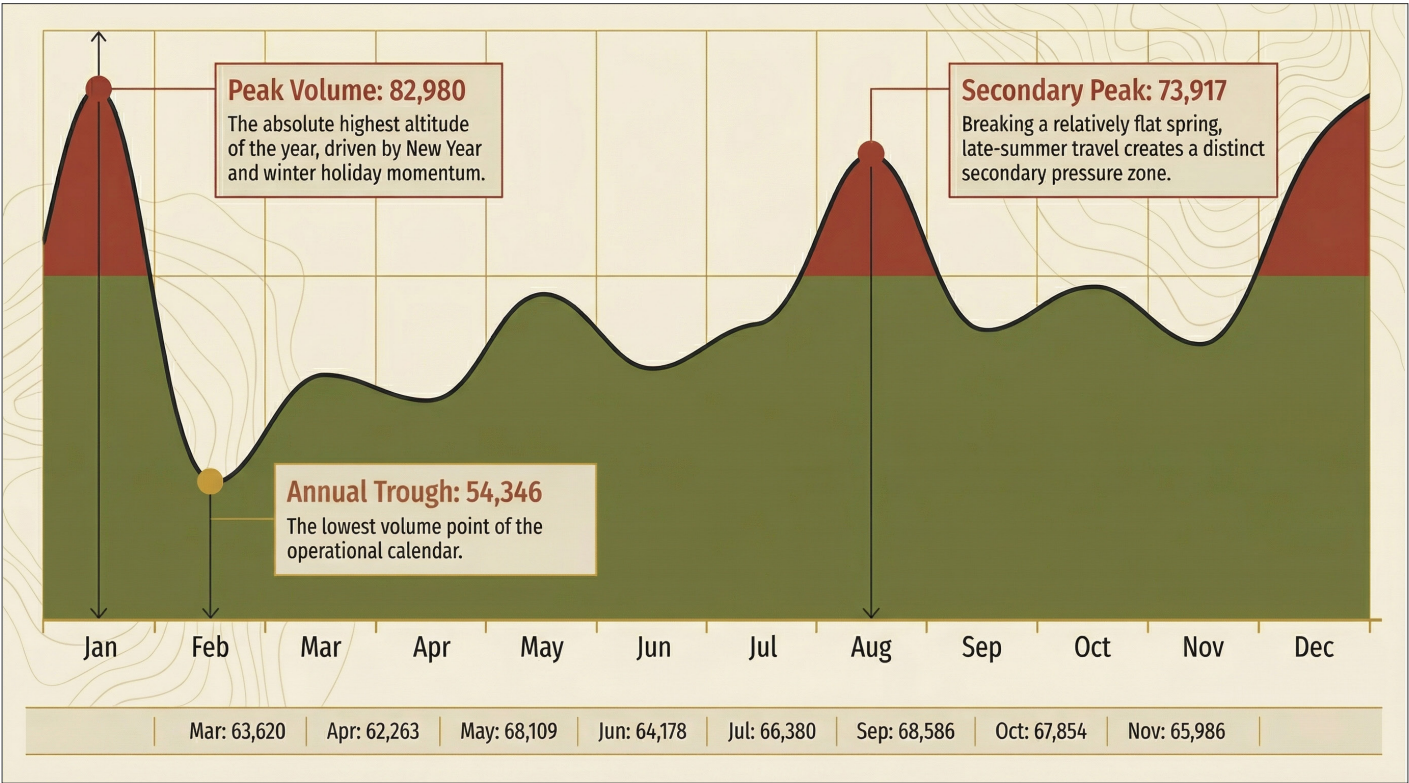


Source: UBOS, MIA

6.2 SEASONAL PATTERNS AND QUARTERLY DYNAMICS IN OUTBOUND TRAVEL (2025)

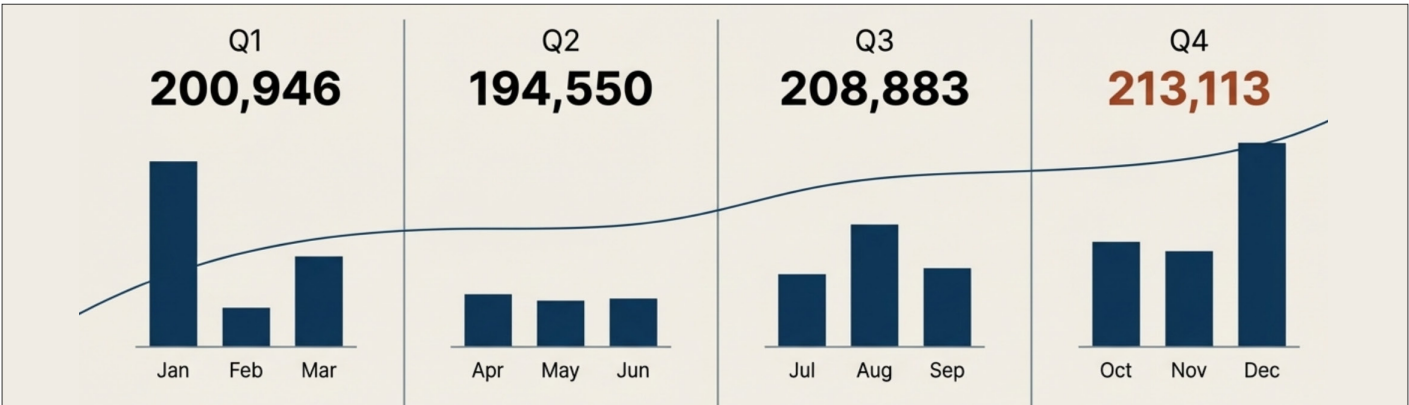
- i. Outbound travel peaked in January (82,980) and again in December, reflecting strong demand during festive and holiday periods, while August (73,917) formed a notable secondary peak linked to mid-year travel.
- ii. After the January surge, travel dropped sharply to the lowest point in February (54,346), then gradually stabilized between March–July, indicating recovery and steady baseline travel patterns.
- iii. Q4 recorded the highest volume (213,113), driven by consistent growth from October to December, while Q2 was the weakest (194,550), reflecting subdued travel during the second quarter.

Figure 74: Monthly Trends in Outbound Travel by Ugandan Residents, 2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

Figure 75: Quarterly Performance of Outbound Travel by Ugandan Residents, 2025



Source: UBOS, MIA

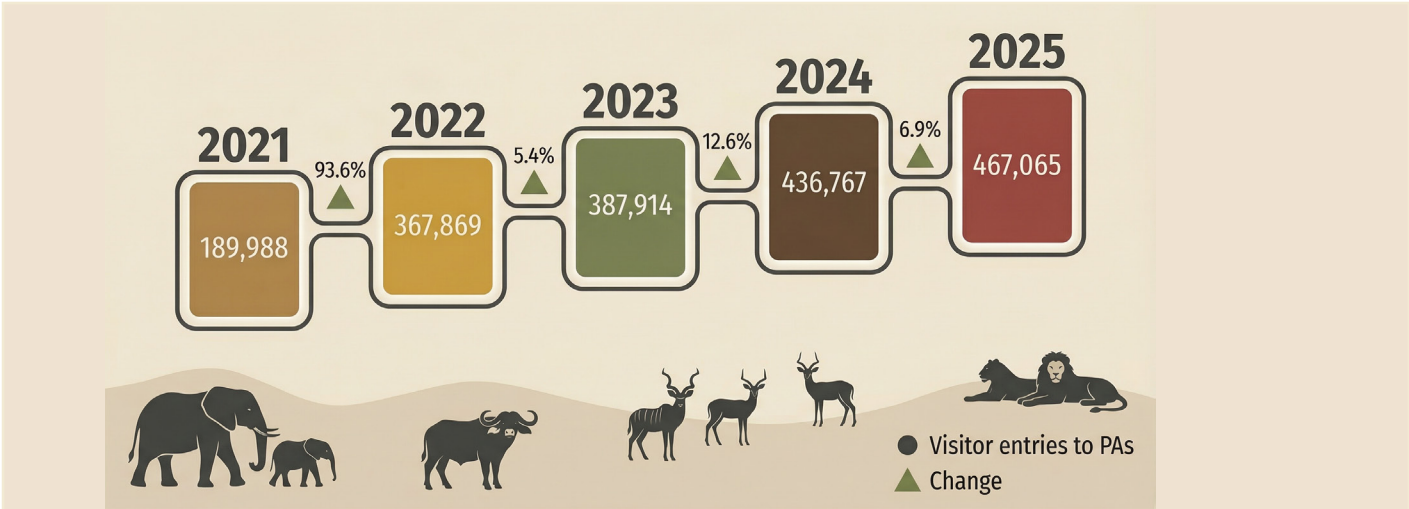
CHAPTER 7: VISITOR ARRIVALS TO NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE RESERVES



7.1 VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE RESERVES, 2021-2025

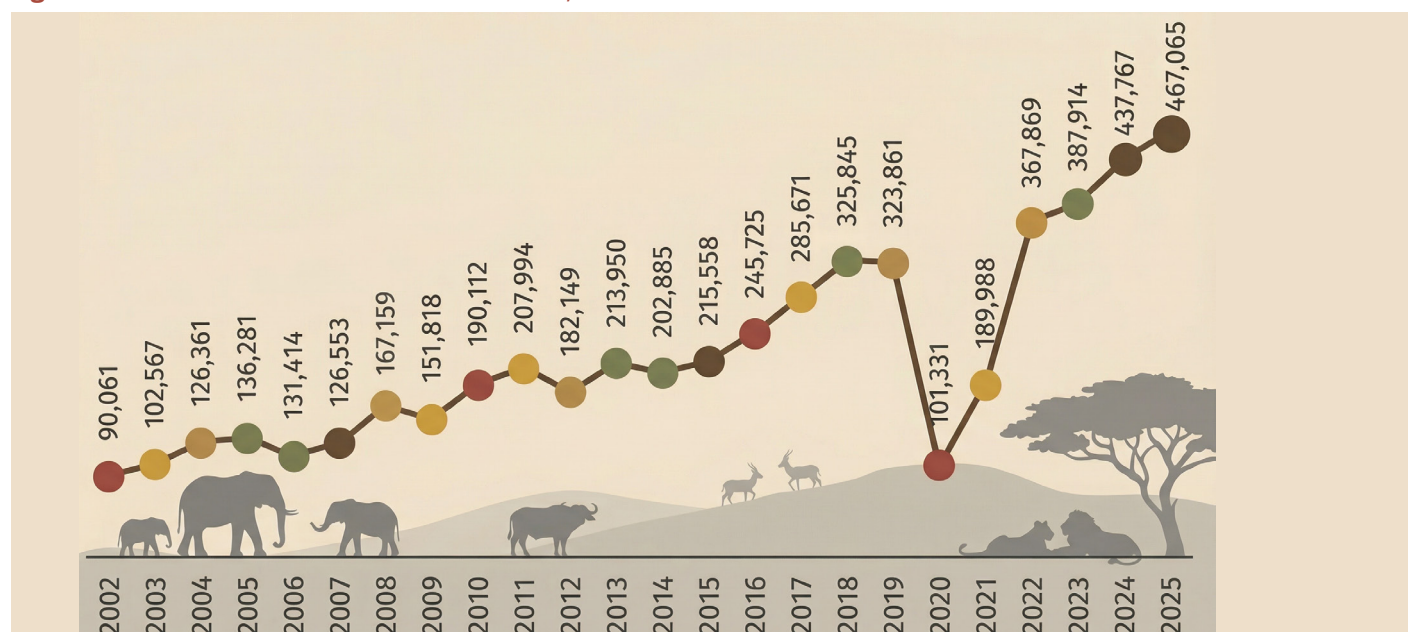
- i. Visitor numbers continued to grow in 2025, reflecting expansion of visitation across Uganda’s national parks and reserves.
- ii. Visitor entries to Uganda’s National Parks rose from 436,767 in 2024 to 467,065 in 2025, a 6.9% increase and the highest level recorded.
- iii. In 2025, domestic tourists to National Parks accounted for 55.6% of total entries, indicating that foreign visitors made up 44.4%.
- iv. Domestic tourists to National Parks increased by 6.1% highlighting strong local interest whereas the Foreign Tourists rose by 8.1%

Figure 76: Visitor Entries to National Parks, 2021-2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

Figure 77: Trend in Visitation to National Parks, 2002-2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

7.2 VISITATIONS BY NATIONAL PARK, 2021-2025

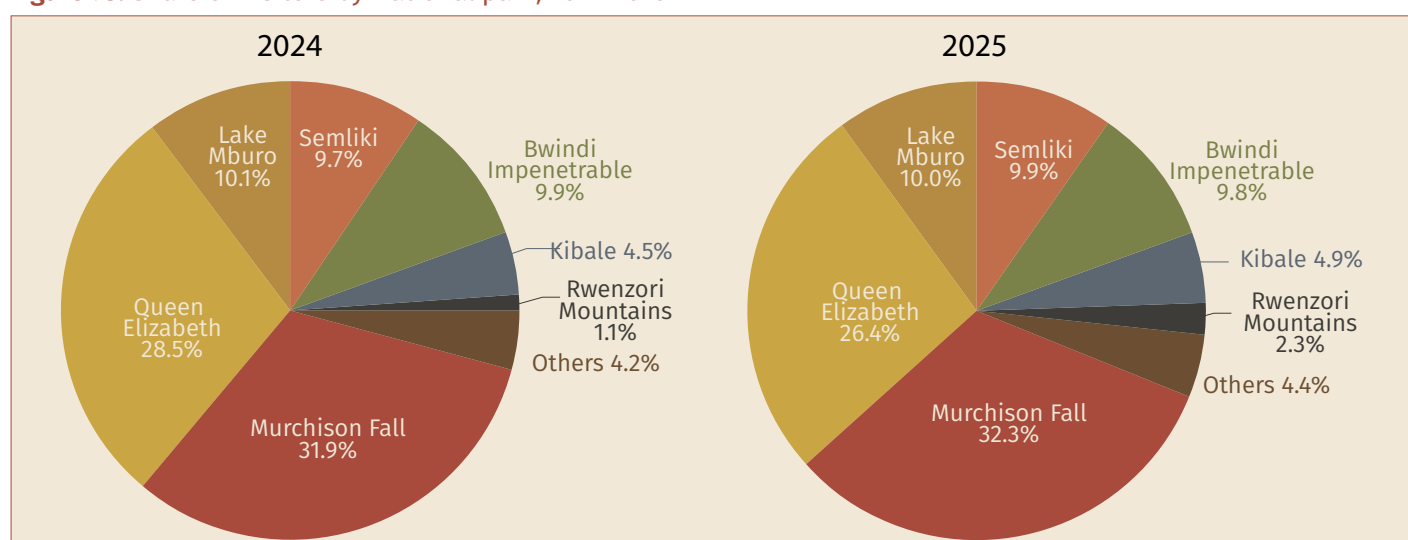
- In 2025, Murchison Falls accounted for 32.3% of total entries, followed by Queen Elizabeth (26.4%), Lake Mburo (10.0%), and Semliki National Park (9.9%), confirming their position as Uganda's top four most visited parks.
- Murchison Falls National Park and Queen Elizabeth National Park remained the most visited parks, jointly accounting for over half of total park entries in 2025.
- Together, these two parks contributed about 59% of total visitation to the park, confirming their dominance within Uganda's protected area network.

Table 19: Visitation by National Park, 2021-2025

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE RESERVES	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	%CHANGE 2025-2024	%SHARE 2025
Murchison Falls National Park	78,655	146,649	141,335	139,304	150,831	8.3%	32.3%
Queen Elizabeth National Park	40,488	95,340	93,970	124,645	123,521	-0.9%	26.4%
Lake Mburo National Park	18,741	28,540	36,970	44,043	46,819	6.3%	10.0%
Semliki National Park	14,403	26,631	31,114	42,545	46,061	8.3%	9.9%
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	15,736	32,628	41,412	43,364	45,562	5.1%	9.8%
Kibale National Park	7,789	15,641	18,848	19,748	23,100	17.0%	4.9%
Rwenzori Mountains National Park	1,048	5,659	7,524	4,835	10,525	117.7%	2.3%
Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	3,455	5,477	7,156	7,362	9,091	23.5%	1.9%
Kidepo Valley National Park	7,846	8,343	6,388	7,613	6,768	-11.1%	1.4%
Pian Upe National Park	516	915	1,369	1,207	2,477	105.2%	0.5%
Mount Elgon National Park	780	1,246	1,134	1,354	1,916	41.5%	0.4%
Toro Semliki Wildlife Reserve	378	471	416	290	342	17.9%	0.1%
Katonga-Wildlife Reserve	153	329	278	457	52	-88.6%	0.0%
Total	189,988	367,869	387,914	436,767	467,065	6.9%	100%

Source: UWA admin data 2025

Figure 78: Share of Visitors by National park, 2024-2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

- Murchison Falls National Park strengthened its lead, driven by its diverse wildlife offering and iconic waterfall, increasing its share from 31.9% in 2024 to 32.3% in 2025, reflecting its strong product mix and accessibility.
- Queen Elizabeth National Park recorded a slight decline in share, from 28.5% in 2024 to 26.4% in 2025, though it remained the second most visited park.
- While most parks recorded positive growth in 2025, notable increases were observed in Rwenzori Mountains (+117.7%), Pian Upe (+105.2%), and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (+23.5%), while Queen Elizabeth (-0.9%), Kidepo Valley (-11.1%), and Katonga Wildlife Reserve (-88.6%) registered declines.
- Other key parks such as Lake Mburo, Bwindi Impenetrable, Kibale, and Semliki maintained relatively stable shares, indicating steady demand and gradual diversification of visitation across parks.
- Domestic visitors remained the majority in 2025, accounting for 55.6% of total park and reserve entries, underscoring sustained local tourism engagement.

Figure 79: Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category, 2025

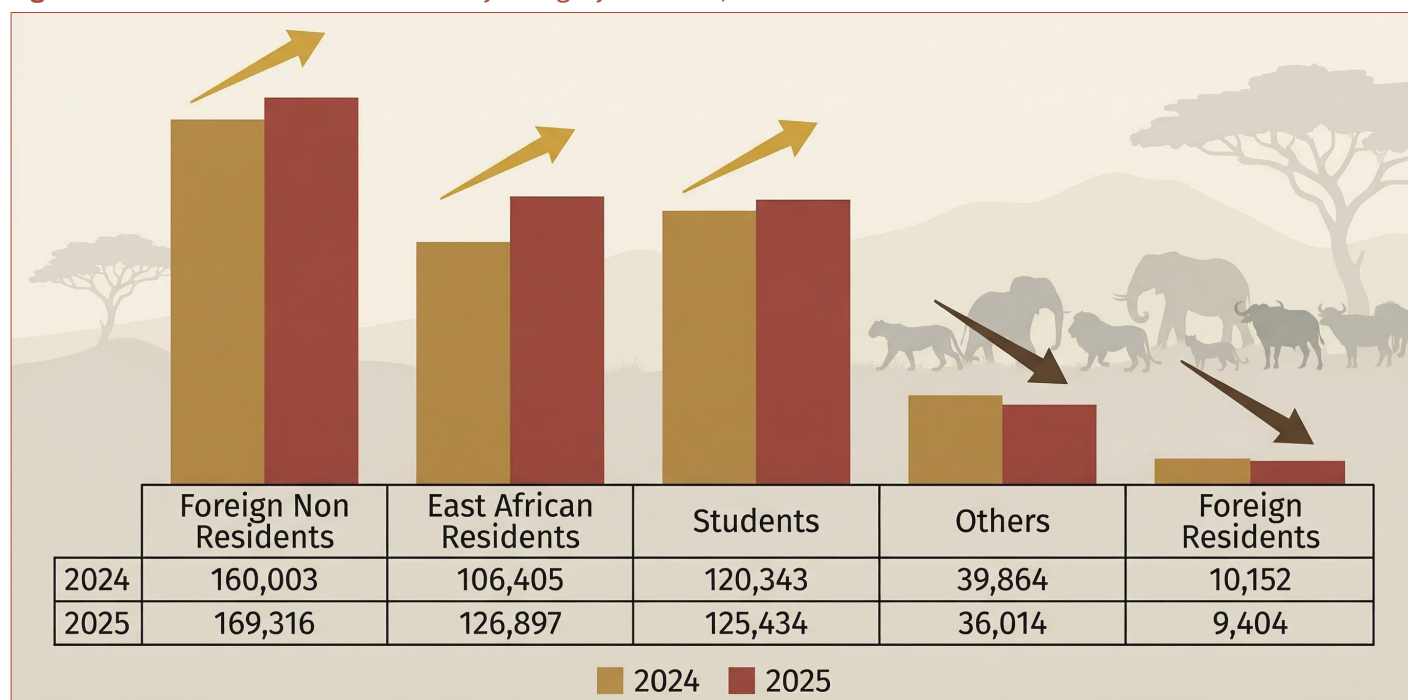
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE RESERVES	FOREIGN TOURISTS	NATIONALS (DOMESTIC TOURISTS)	TOTAL	%FOREIGN TOURISTS	%NATIONALS (DOMESTIC TOURISTS)
Queen Elizabeth National Park	49,986	100,845	150,831	33.1	66.9
Murchison Falls National Park	51,252	72,269	123,521	41.5	58.5
Lake Mburo National Park	22,340	24,479	46,819	47.7	52.3
Semliki National Park	5,869	40,192	46,061	12.7	87.3
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	43,688	1,874	45,562	95.9	4.1
Kibale National Park	21,529	1,571	23,100	93.2	6.8
Rwenzori Mountains National Park	1,776	8,749	10,525	16.9	83.1
Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	6,436	2,655	9,091	70.8	29.2
Kidepo Valley National Park	2,412	4,356	6,768	35.6	64.4
Pian Upe National Park	1,151	1,326	2,477	46.5	53.5
Mount Elgon National Park	748	1,169	1,916	39.0	61.0
Toro Semliki Wildlife Reserve	183	159	342	53.6	46.4
Katonga-Wildlife Reserve	15	37	52	29.0	71.0
Total	207,385	259,680	467,065	44.4	55.6

Source: UWA admin data 2025

- Overall, visitation patterns indicate a dual market structure, with international tourists favoring flagship wildlife destinations, while domestic tourism underpins visitation across most parks and reserves.
- Domestic visitors dominated national park and game reserve visitation in 2025, accounting for 55.6% of total entries, while foreign tourists contributed 44.4%, highlighting strong local tourism participation.
- Foreign tourists were highly concentrated in premium parks, notably Queen Elizabeth (95.9% foreign), Bwindi Impenetrable (93.2%) and Kidepo Valley (70.8%), reflecting their strong appeal to international leisure markets.
- Most other parks and reserves were primarily supported by domestic tourism, including Semliki, Pian Upe, Toro Semliki, and Mount Elgon, underscoring the importance of domestic visitors in sustaining park visitation across the protected area network.

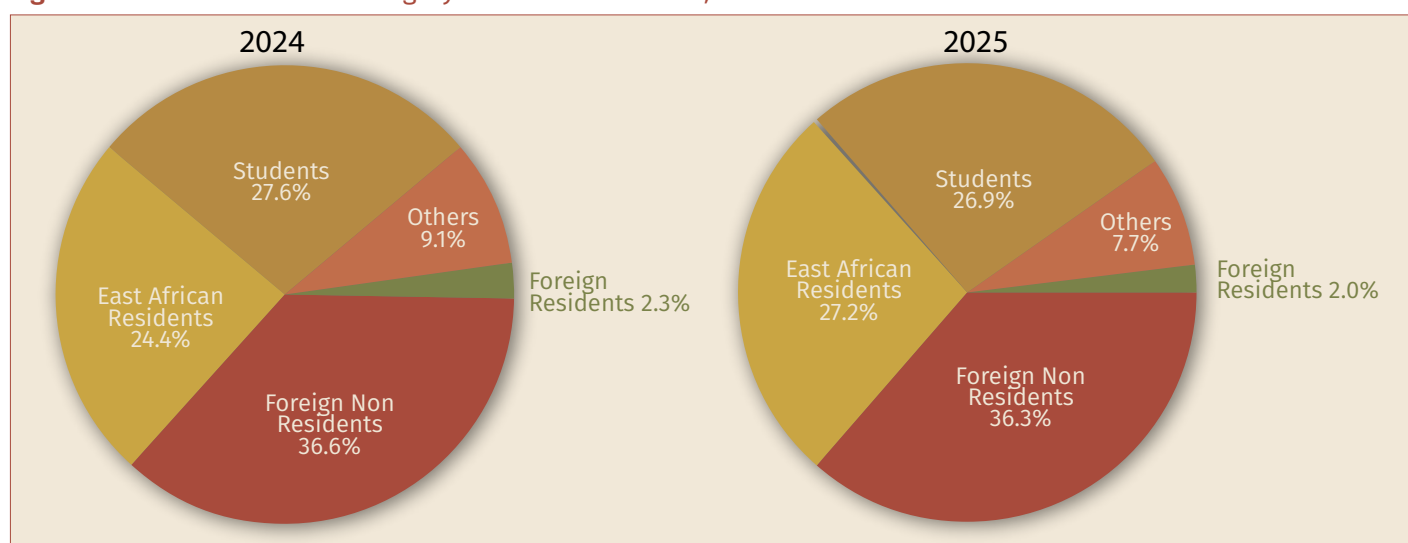
7.3 VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS BY CATEGORY

Figure 80: Visitation to National Parks by Category of visitor, 2024-2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

Figure 81: Shares of visitors' category to the National Park, 2024-2025



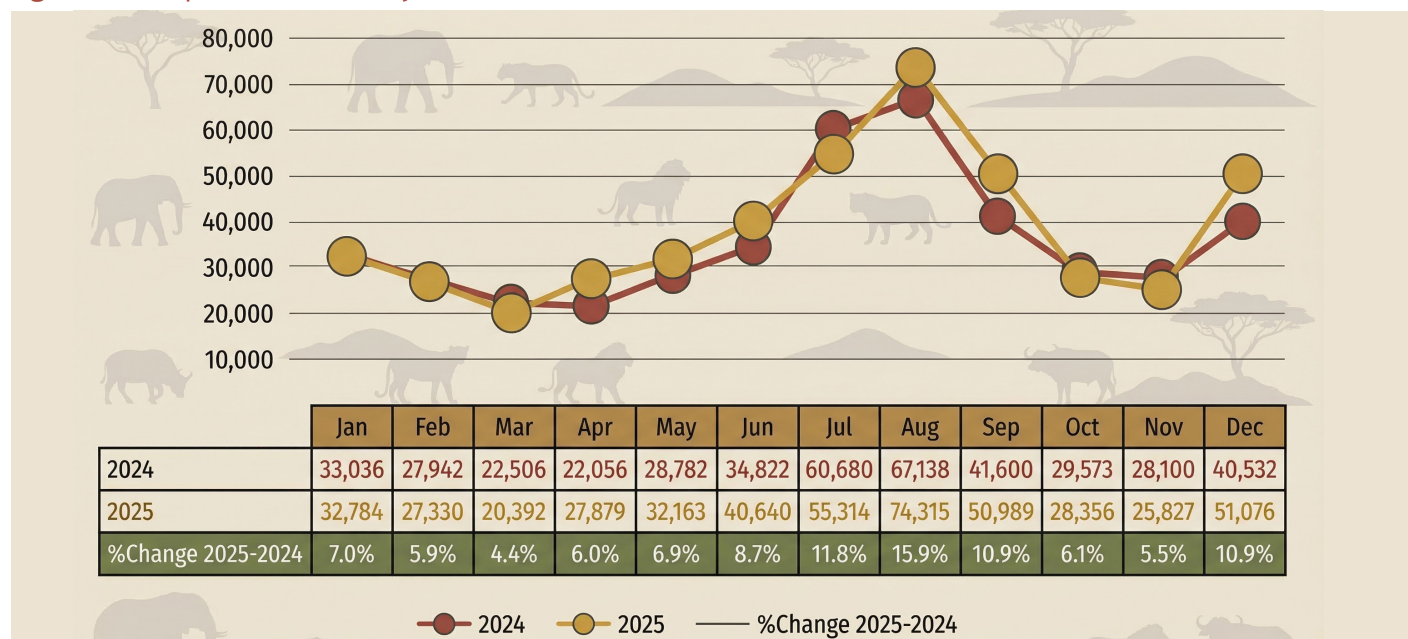
Source: UWA admin data 2025

- Foreign Non-Residents remained the dominant visitor category in both 2024 and 2025, accounting for 36.6% in 2024 and 36.3% in 2025, meaning that more than one-third of all national park visitors continued to come from international markets.
- Foreign Non-Residents remained the largest visitor group, with their share remaining broadly stable between 2024 and 2025, indicating sustained demand from overseas leisure markets despite marginal changes in composition.
- Students remained the second-largest visitor category, accounting for 27.6% of visitors in 2024 and 26.9% in 2025, reflecting strong and sustained participation from educational and institutional travel, although with a slight decline in share.
- East African Residents increased their share from 24.4% in 2024 to 27.2% in 2025, indicating growing regional travel within the East African Community and stronger cross-border mobility.
- Foreign Residents and the 'Others' category declined slightly, with Foreign

- vi. Residents falling from 2.3% to 2.0%, and Others from 9.1% to 7.7%, suggesting a modest shift away from these segments toward regional and non-resident international visitors.

7.4 MONTHLY VISITATION TO NATIONAL PARKS.

Figure 82: Comparison of monthly trend on visits to National Parks: 2024-2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

- Visitor arrivals continued to follow a clear bell-shaped seasonal pattern in both 2024 and 2025, peaking in July and August, with August recording the highest visitation, and a secondary rise observed in December, linked to school holidays and peak travel seasons in source markets.
- Lower visitation levels were recorded in March, October, and November, corresponding to post-holiday periods and school term sessions, resulting in reduced travel activity.
- Seasonality remains strongly influenced by foreign non-resident and student travel cycles, which continue to drive predictable peaks during summer and end-year holiday periods, and troughs during academic and work calendar transitions.

CHAPTER 8 : STATISTICS ON WILDLIFE POPULATIONS

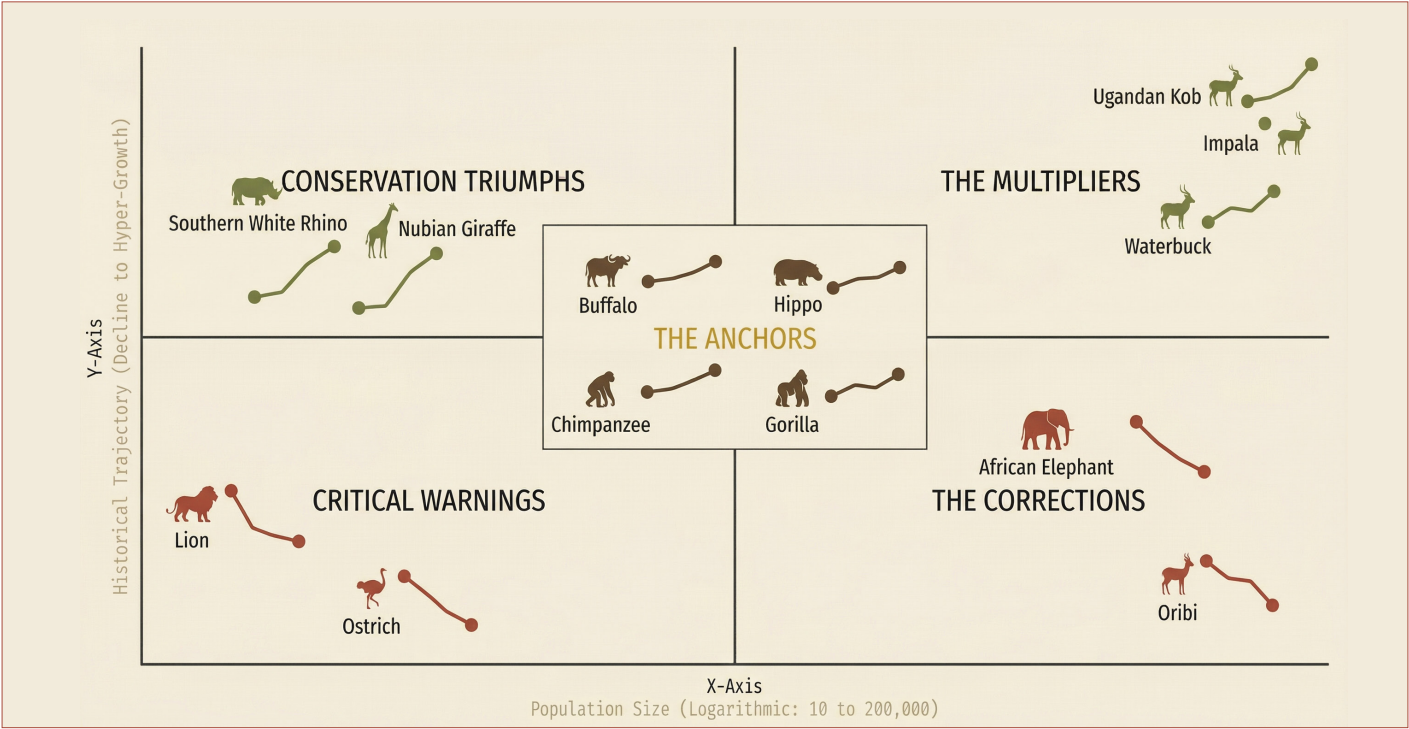
8.1 UGANDA'S WILDLIFE POPULATIONS.



8.1.1. Species Vitality Matrix

- i. Large and growing populations (Ugandan Kob, Impala, Waterbuck) and recovering species (Rhino, Nubian Giraffe) signal effective conservation and strong tourism assets.
- ii. Buffalo, Hippo, Chimpanzee, and Gorilla remain relatively stable, acting as key anchors for Uganda's wildlife and high-value tourism.
- iii. Declining species, both small (Lion, Ostrich) and large (Elephant, Oribi) highlight urgent need for targeted conservation interventions.

Figure 83: Species Vitality Matrix

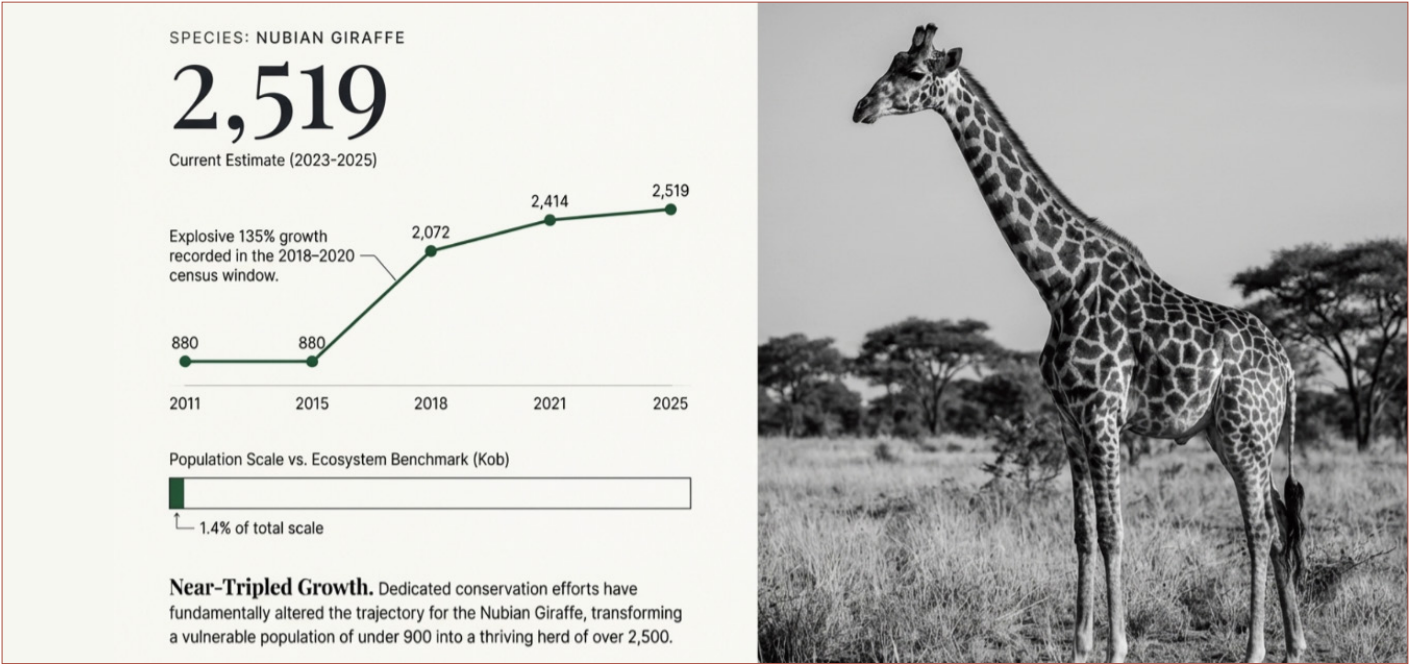


Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.1.2. Population of Girraffes in Uganda

- i. Giraffe population has grown according to the latest State of Wildlife Report
- ii. Dedicated conservation efforts have fundamentally altered the trajectory for the giraffes, transforming a vulnerable population under 900 into a thriving herd of over 2,500.
- iii. The Giraffe population has nearly tripled since 2015 reaching 2,519 Giraffes.
- iv. Conservation efforts have been successful partly attributed to translocation programs of the species to new suitable habitats, leading to steady population growth, but continued monitoring and protection are essential to sustain this growth.

Figure 84: Population trends of Giraffes, 2011-2025



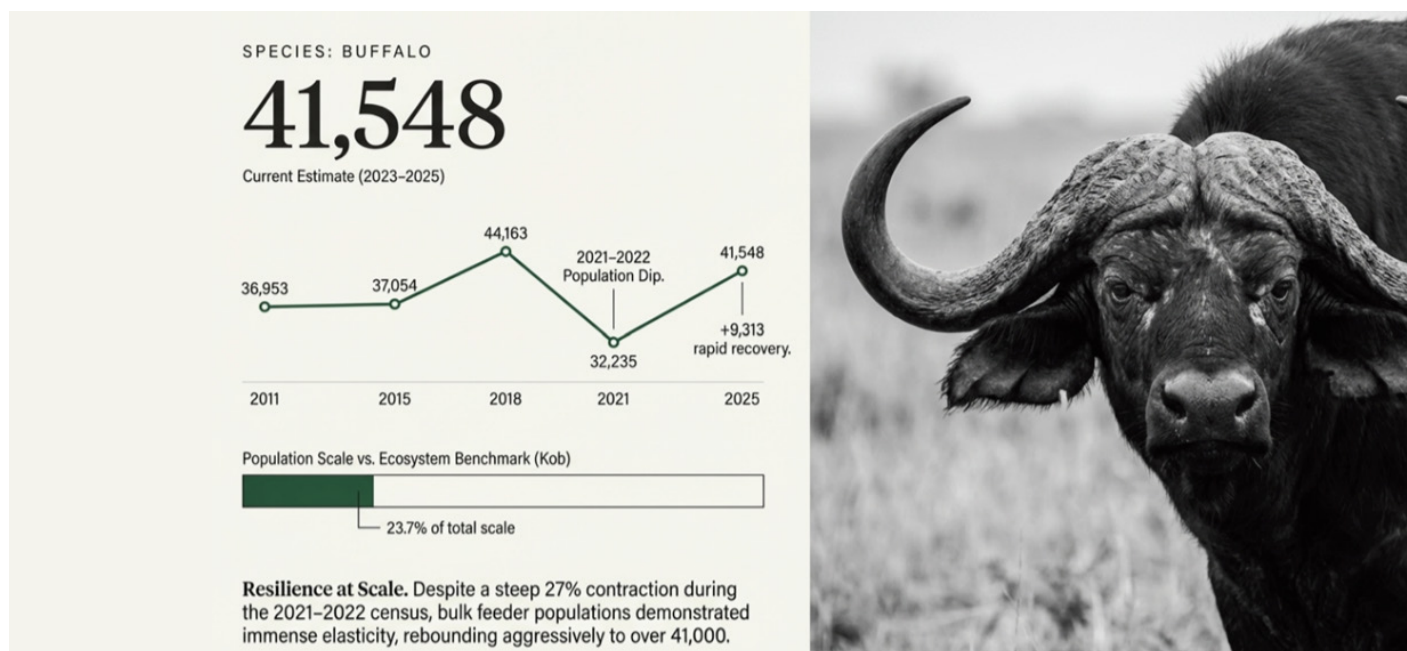
Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.1.3. Population of Buffalos in Uganda

- i. Buffaloes reached 41,548 across the parks, an increase of 9,313 since 2021-2022 period.
- ii. The bulk feeders (Buffaloes, Hippos and Burchell’s Zebra) are thriving indicating highly productive grasslands

and abundant water.

Figure 85: Population trends of Buffalos

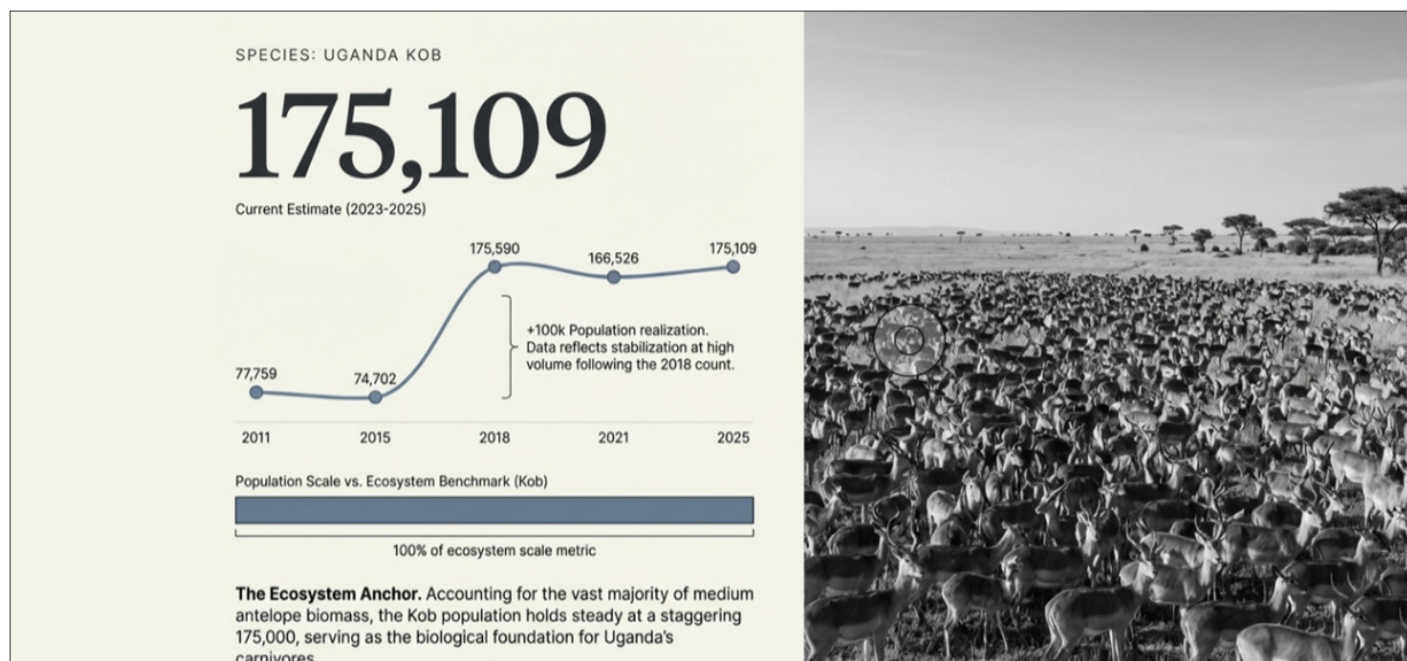


Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.1.4. Population of Uganda Kob

- Antelopes act as the lifeblood of the National Parks.
- This primary prey base has more than doubled in a decade
- The Uganda Kob has increased from 77,759 in 2011 to 175,109 in 2025.

Figure 86: Population trends of Uganda Kob

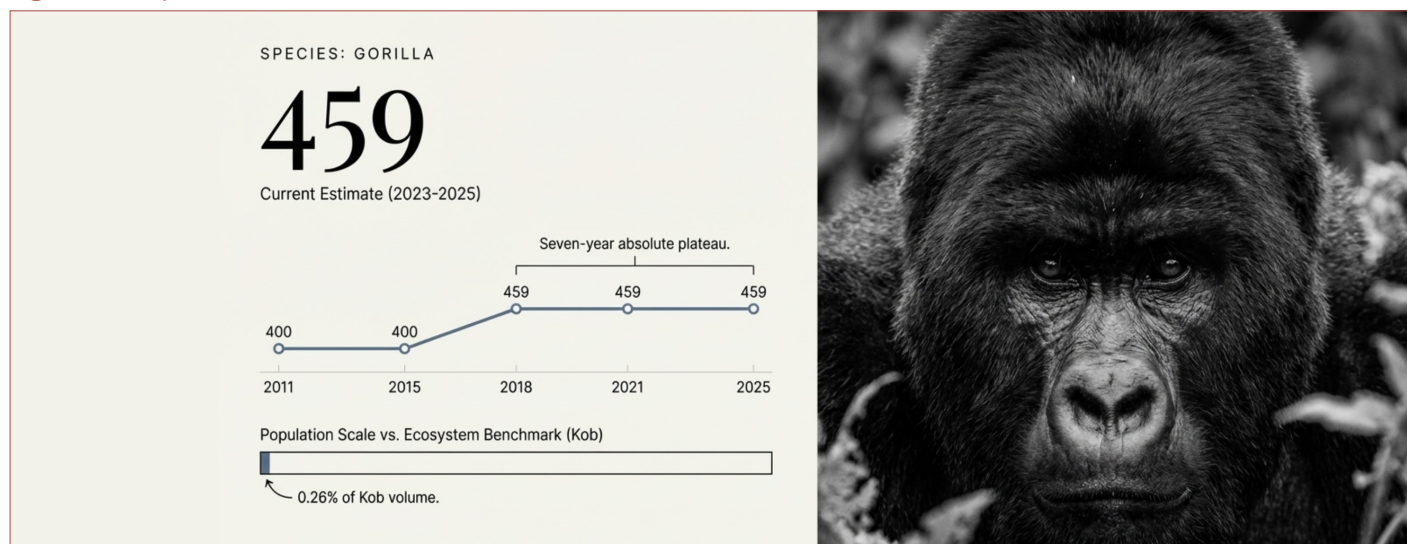


Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.1.5. Population of Gorillas

- Uganda has two populations of Mountain Gorillas, in Bwindi Impenetrable and Mgahinga Gorilla National Parks
- The total number of Mountain gorillas is currently 459 individuals representing 52% of the global population

Figure 87: Population Trends for Gorillas

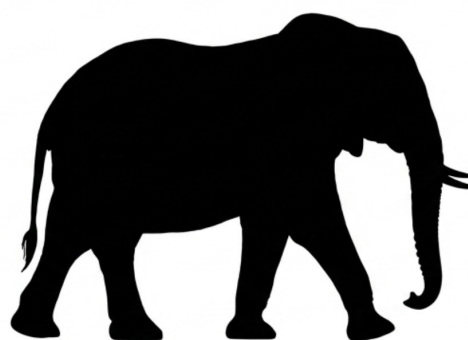
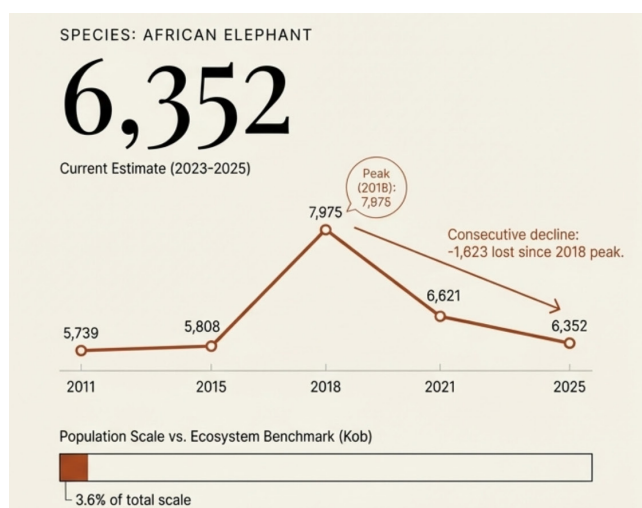


Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.1.6. Population of Elephants

- Elephant population stood at 6,352 individuals in 2025
- While the recent loss of 269 individuals warrants monitoring, the population remains structurally higher than the 2011.

Figure 88: Trends for Elephants

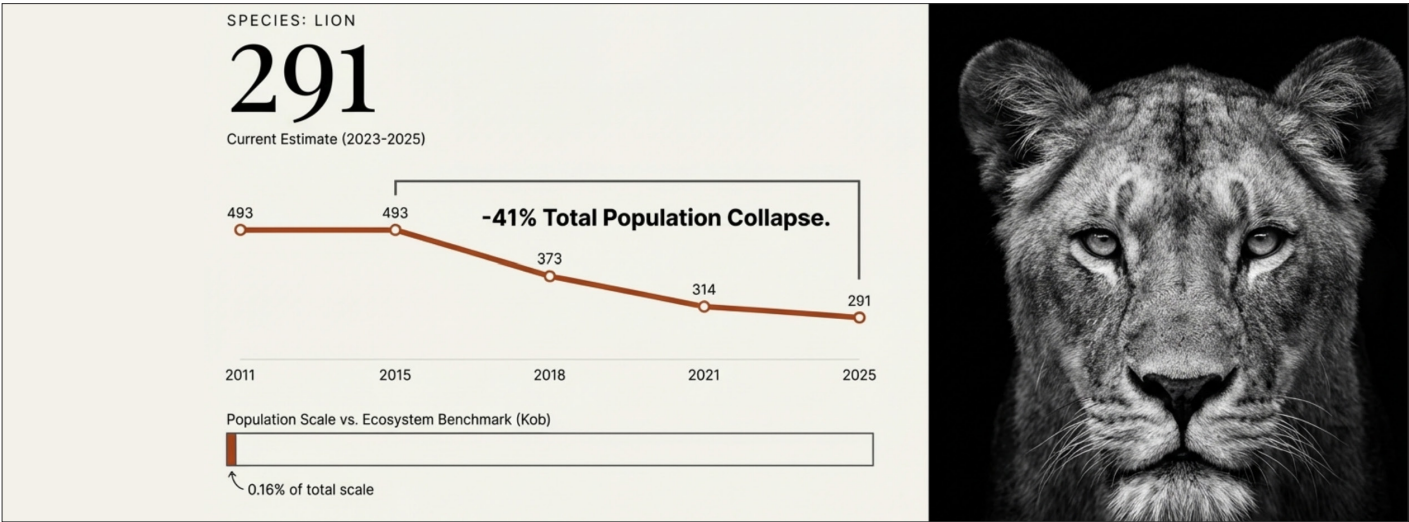


Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.1.7. Population of Lions

- Uganda hosts about 291 lions in its National Parks
- Lions have lost over 40% of their population since 2011. The Lion Population is locked in a continuous downward trajectory requiring immediate intervention. There are efforts proposed for the recovery of the specie in Uganda's large carnivore strategy.

Figure 89: Population Trends for Lions

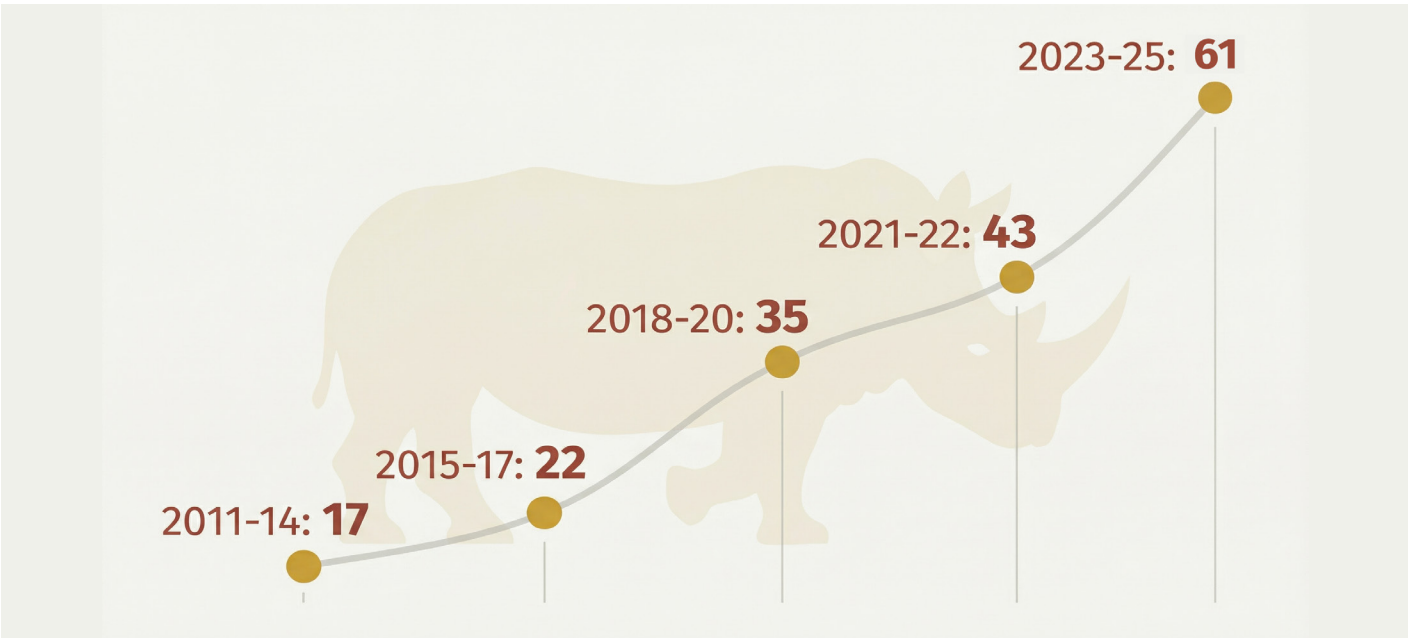


Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.1.8. Population of Rhinos

- i. Following extinction Rhinos were re-introduced in Uganda and a successful breeding program established at Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary in Nakasongola district
- ii. From the year 2025 Rhinos were re-introduced in protected areas including Ajai Wildlife Reserve and Kidepo Valley National Park (former range for the species)
- iii. From 17 white Rhinos(southern white Rhinos), Uganda now boasts a total of 61 Rhinos
- iv. These are located in UWEC(2 rhinos), Ajai Wildlife Reserve(4 rhinos), Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary(51 rhinos) and Kidepo Valley National Park(4 rhinos)
- v. The next phase of rhino re-introduction s geared to re-introducing the black Rhino in line with Uganda’s National Rhino Strategic plan

Figure 90: Population Trends for Rhinos



Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.1.9. Population of Key Species in Uganda's National Parks

Table 20: Population estimates of selected Medium to large mammals in Uganda.

SPECIES	2011–2014	2015–2017	2018–2020	2021–2022	2023–2025	CHANGE
1. Mega Herbivores (Large Mammals)						
African Elephant	5,739	5,808	7,975	6,621	6,352	-269
Hippopotamus	5,838	5,838	10,165	8,226	9,026	800
Southern White Rhino	17	22	35	43	59	16
2. Large Grazers (Bulk Feeders)						
Buffalo	36,953	37,054	44,163	32,235	41,548	9,313
Burchell's Zebra	11,888	11,897	17,516	17,762	20,942	3,180
3. Antelopes						
a) Large Antelopes						
Common Eland	1,351	1,742	2,492	3,510	3,619	109
Greater Kudu	-	-	206	206	206	-
Lesser Kudu	-	-	806	806	806	-
Roan Antelope	118	190	352	352	352	-
b) Medium Antelopes						
Hartebeest	9,667	9,841	17,274	8,154	10,414	2,260
Topi	2,222	2,222	2,713	1,805	3,809	2,004
Waterbuck	12,222	12,809	22,244	16,638	22,623	5,985
Ugandan kob	77,759	74,702	175,590	166,526	175,109	8,583
Impala	33,565	33,565	53,636	22,356	37,735	15,379
c) Small Antelopes						
Bright's Gazelle	57	57	750	756	756	-
Oribi	-	-	-	13,851	11,005	-2,846
Common duiker	-	-	-	19,384	19,396	12
Bushbuck	-	-	-	3,779	3,676	-103
Common reedbuck	-	-	-	-	25	25
4. Primates						
Chimpanzee	5,000	5,000	5,072	5,072	6,075	1,003
Gorilla	400	400	459	459	459	-
5. Carnivores (Predators)						
Lion	493	493	373	314	291	-23
Leopards	493	-	-	449	982	533
6. Wild Pigs						
Warthog	-	-	-	14,831	18,652	3,821
Giant Forest Hog	-	-	-	741	741	-
7. OTHER HERBIVORES						
Nubian Giraffe	880	880	2,072	2,414	2,519	105
8. BIRDS						
Ostrich	-	-	1,856	1,956	1,412	-544

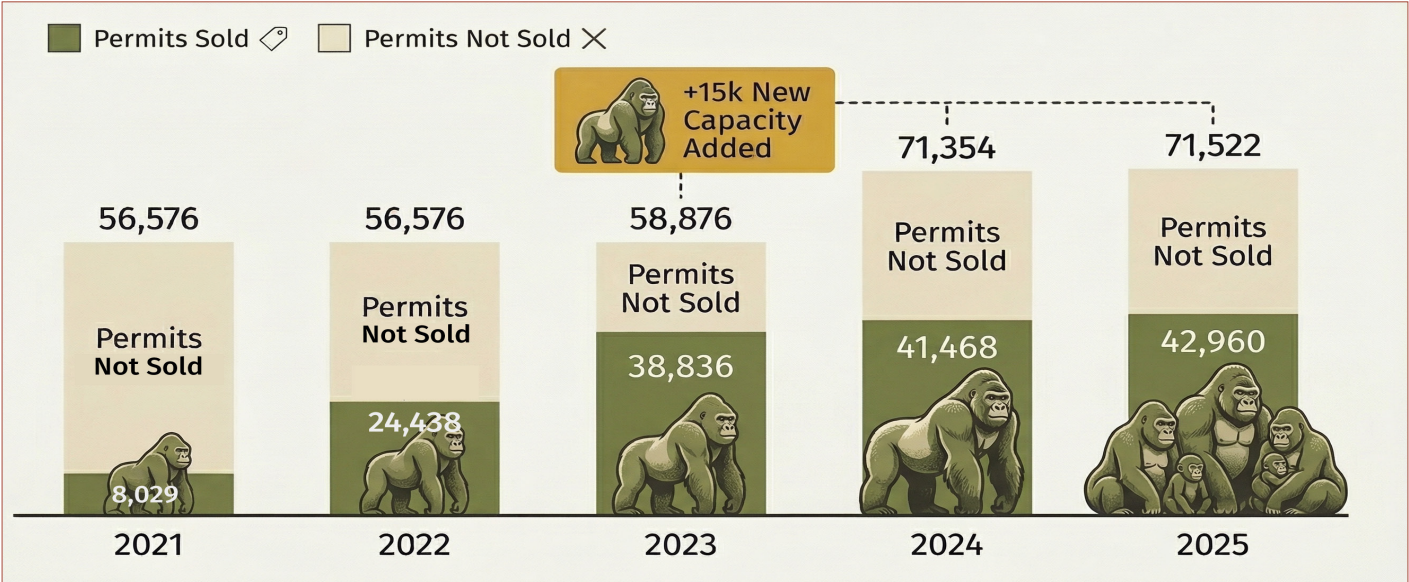
Source: Animal censuses in Uganda and State of Wildlife resources in Uganda

8.2 GORILLA AND CHIMPANZEE PERMIT SALES AND UTILISATION

8.2.1. Trend in Gorilla Permits (2021–2025)

- Total permits sold reached 42,960 in 2025, representing a 3.6% year over year increase. This represents over 42,000 individual global visitors anchored primarily by this flagship experience
- This performance marks a sustained recovery and expansion beyond pre-pandemic benchmarks, exceeding the 2019 level of 39,627 permits sold by approximately 8.4%.
- Total available gorilla permits increased from 56,576 (2021) to 71,522 by 2025. Despite adding nearly 15,000 new permits to the annual inventory, global sales kept pace

Figure 91: Gorilla Permit Sales and Availability (2021–2025)



- i. Gorilla Permit demand grew faster than its supply in 2025
- ii. Demand for Gorilla permits grew by 3.6% while its supply grew by 0.2% meaning gorilla permit demand out paced supply expansion.

Figure 92: Gorilla Permit demand

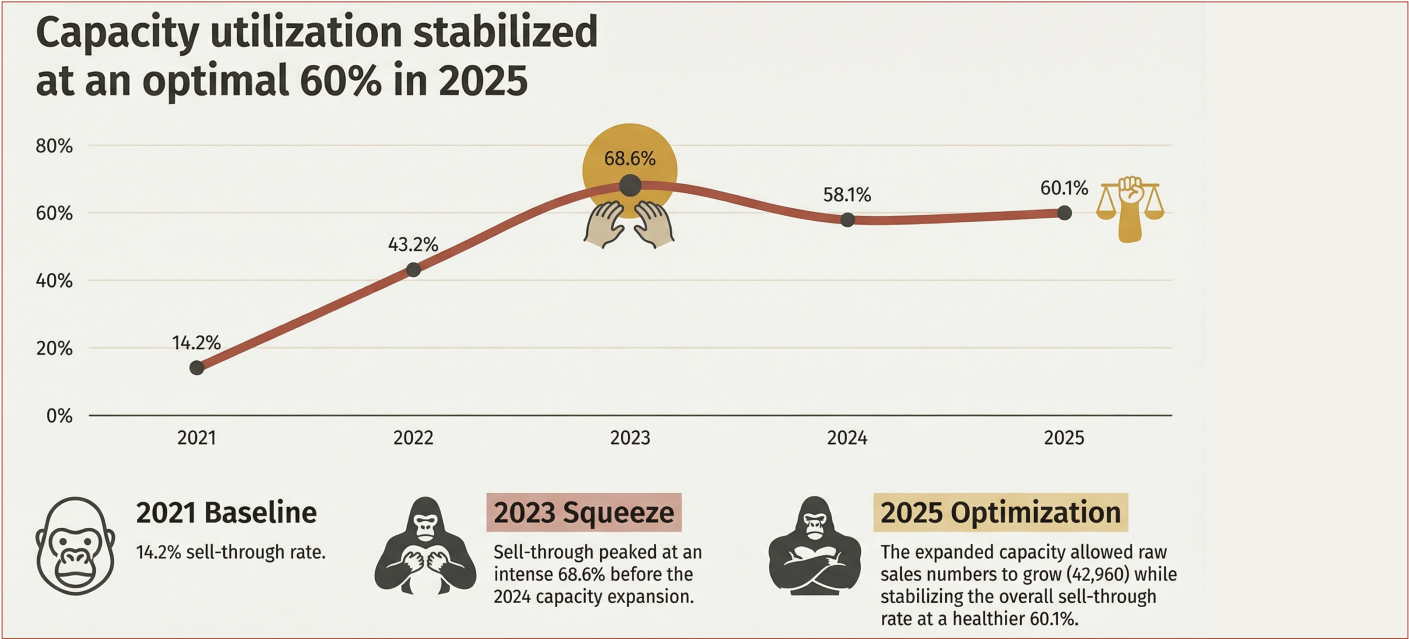


Source: UWA admin data 2025

8.2.2. Permit Utilization and Market Analysis

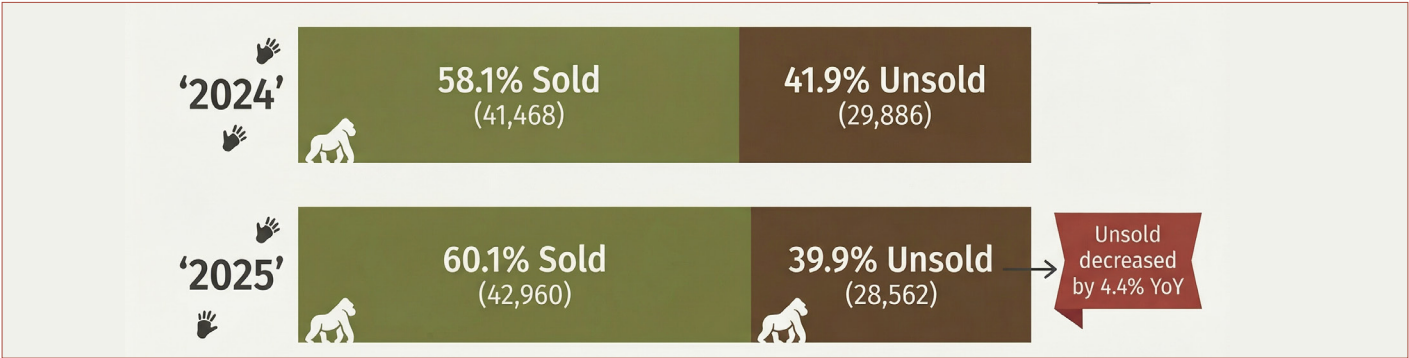
- i. The sector saw an improvement in the overall permit utilization rate, which rose to 60.1% in 2025 from 58.1% in 2024.
- ii. This efficiency gain is analytically significant: while permit availability (supply) grew by only a marginal 0.2%, the robust 3.6% growth in actual sales acted as the primary driver in reducing the "Permits Not Sold" figure by 4.4%. This indicates that demand is currently outstripping the rate of supply expansion, tightening the market for available tracking slots.
- iii. In 2024, utilization dropped to 58.1% due to a massive capacity expansion (permits available increased from 56k to 71k) . In 2025 market demand began absorbing this new capacity, dropping unsold permits by 4.4%

Figure 93: Market Share of Gorilla Permits Sold



Source: UWA admin data 2025

Figure 94: Improvement in Permit Sales and Reduction in Unsold Capacity (2024–2025)

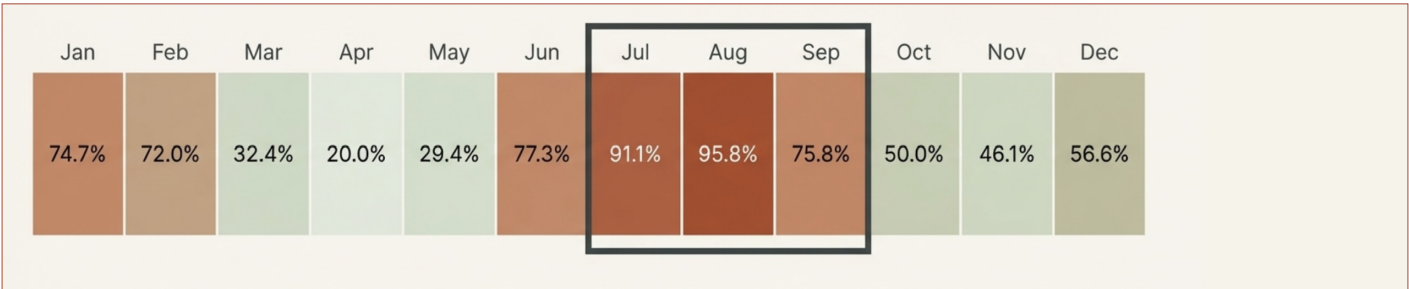


Source: UWA admin data 2025

8.2.3. Monthly and Seasonal Gorilla Permit Performance

- i. Seasonality remains a dominant factor in gorilla tourism. July (91.1%) and August (95.8%) were the peak months for 2025.
- ii. The Q3 calendar months command the highest demand, driving 36.8% of all annual sales (15,813 permits in Q3 2025 alone)
- iii. The 2025 peaks also represent a slight improvement over the 2024 peak months (July 90.1%, August 88.2%).
- iv. August is operating at near absolute capacity (95.8% sold out)
- v. Off peak opportunities exist in April (20%), May (29.4%) and March (32.4%) , where significant inventory remains unsold

Figure 95: Monthly Permit performance, 2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

- vi. The Persistent Q2 Challenge Requires demand stimulation
- vii. Consistent with historical trends, a severe seasonal dip occurs between March and May. April 2025 recorded the lowest utilization rate of the year at just 20% (1,177 permits sold out of 5,880 available).

Figure 96: The Low Season problem of Gorilla Permit Sales, 2025



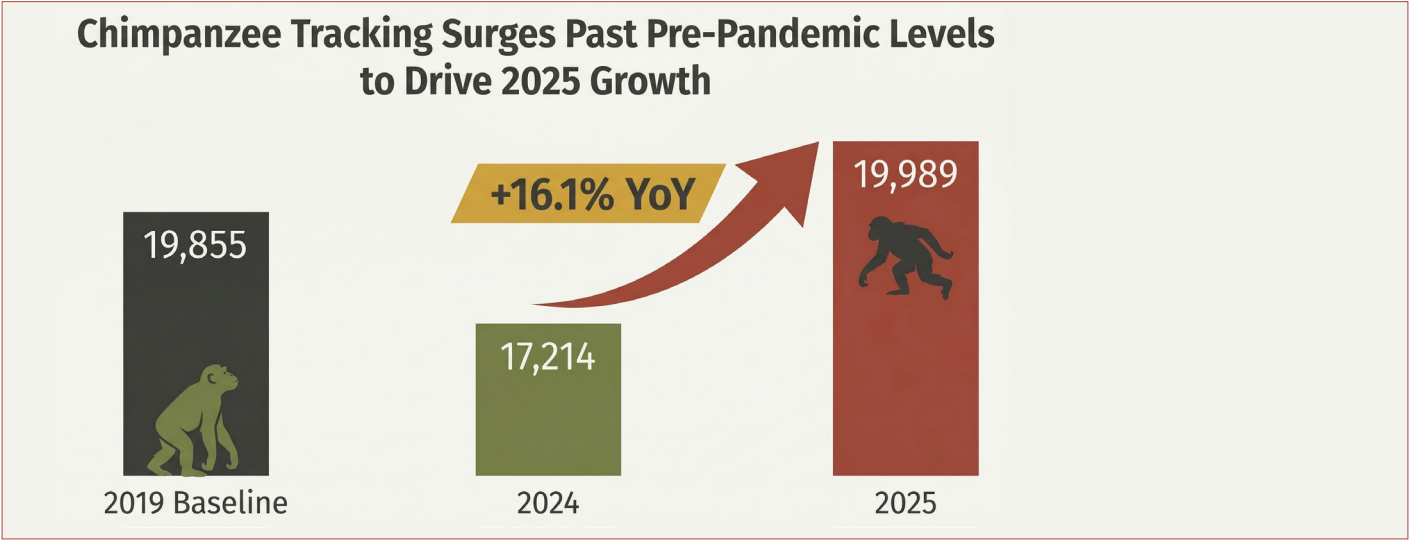
Source: UWA admin data 2025

8.3 STATISTICS ON CHIMPANZEE PERMIT SALES

8.3.1. Chimp Tracking Performance Analysis

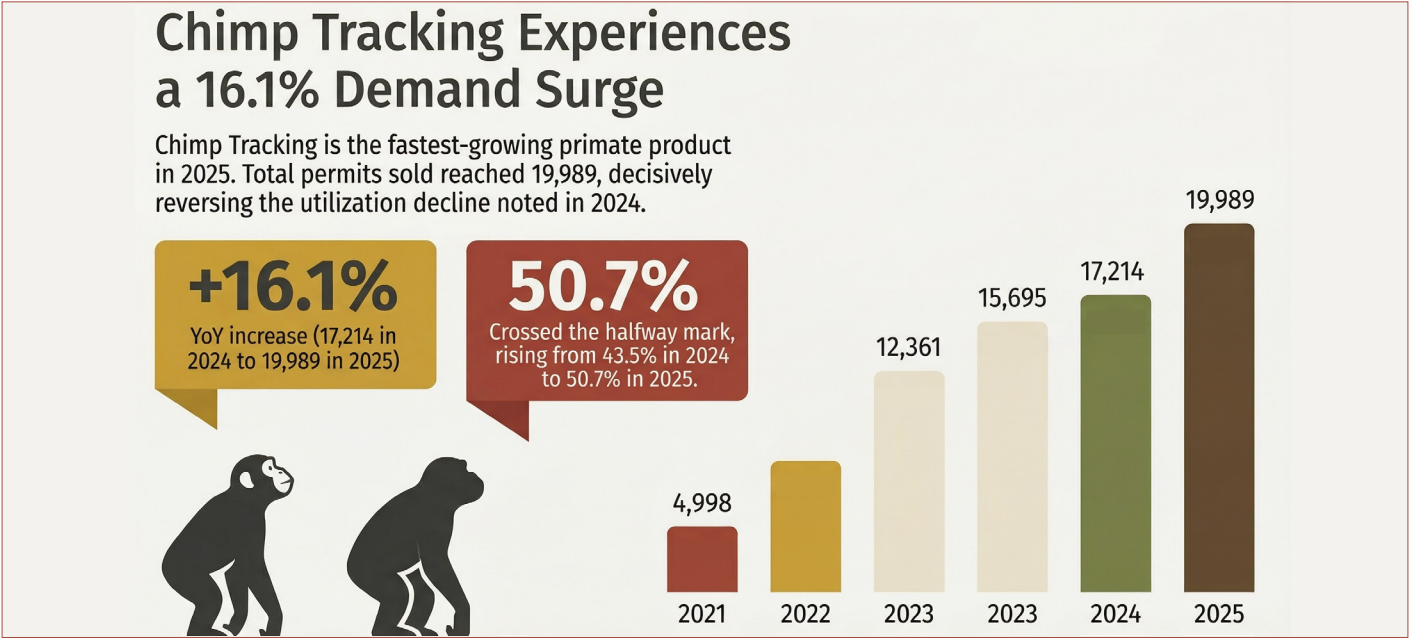
- i. Chimpanzee tracking permits saw the most substantial growth of all primate categories in 2025, with 19,989 permits sold—a 16.1% increase over the 17,214 sold in 2024.
- ii. This performance is a milestone for the sector; based on 2024 data indicating sales were 13.3% below 2019 levels (placing the 2019 baseline at approximately 19,855), the 2025 volume of 19,989 confirms a full recovery and a slight surpassing of pre-pandemic levels.
- iii. Consequently, the utilization rate improved to 50.7%, up from 43.5% in 2024.

Figure 97: Chimpanzee Tracking Growth (2019–2025)



Source: UWA admin data 2025

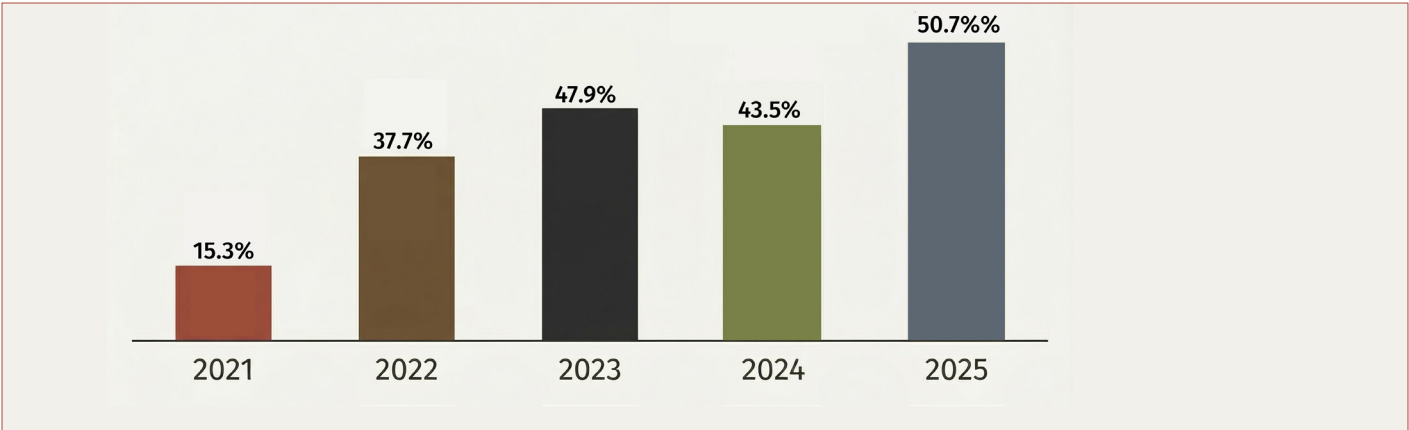
Figure 98: Chimp Tracking Experiences: Strong Demand Growth and Rising Utilization (2021–2025)



Source: UWA admin data 2025

- i. Total capacity utilization crossed the halfway mark for the first time in 2025. Hitting 50.7%
- ii. Chimp tracking serves as a highly scalable alternative and complement to the gorilla tracking experience

Figure 99: Chimpanzee Tracking Permit utilisation levels (2021–2025)

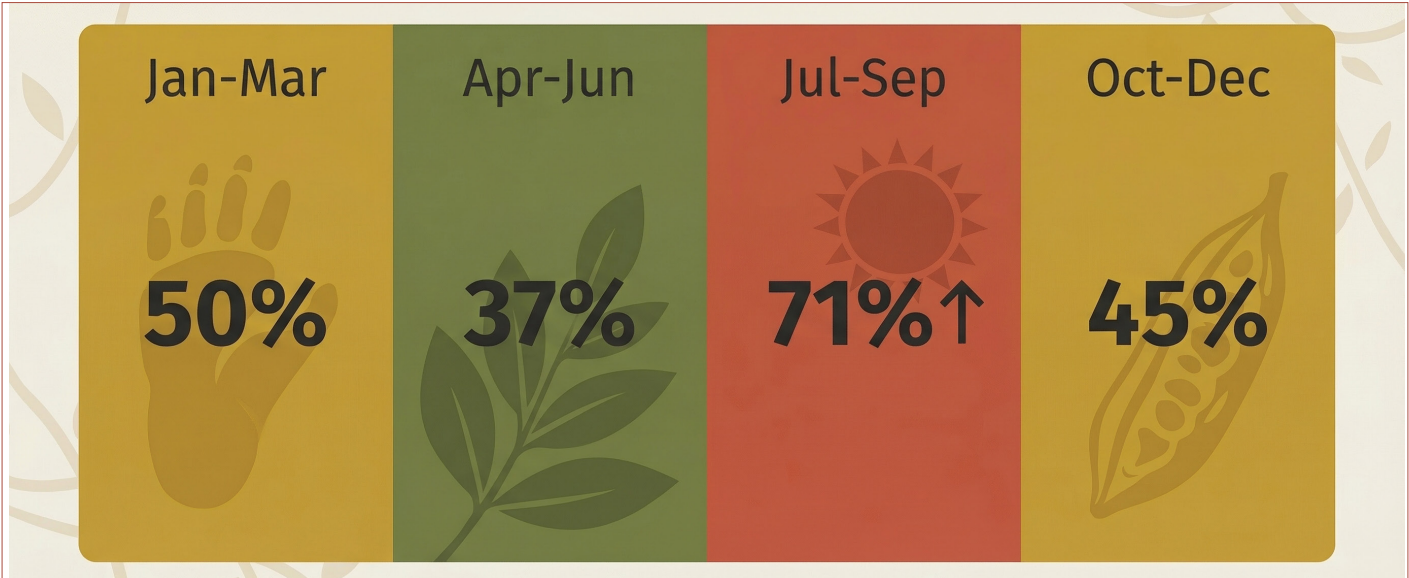


Source: UWA admin data 2025

8.3.2. Quarterly Utilization for Chimp Tracking

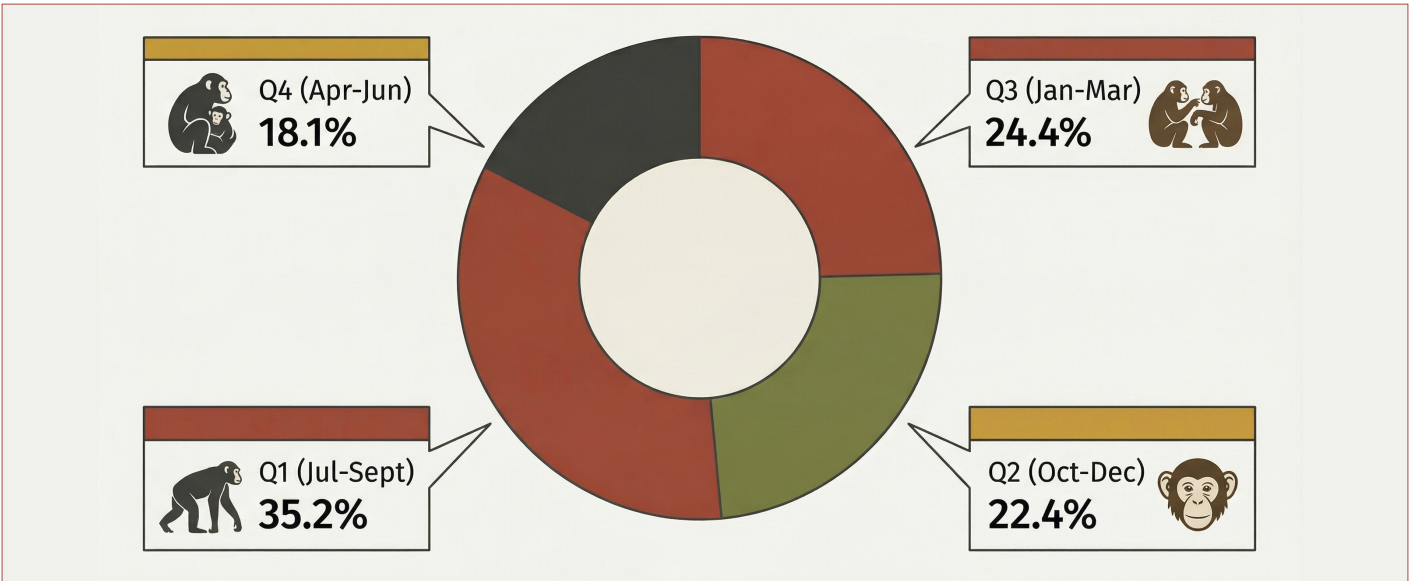
- i. The Jul-Sep (Q1) period remains the peak volume period, accounting for 35.2% of annual sales (7,040 permits). With an impressive 70.9% sell through rate
- ii. Q4(Apr-Jun) represents the seasonal low accounting for only 18.1% of sales (3,610 permits)

Figure 100: Quarterly Utilization Rates for Chimpanzee Tracking (2025)



Source: UWA admin data 2025

Figure 101: Distribution of Chimp Tracking Sales by Fiscal Quarter (2025)



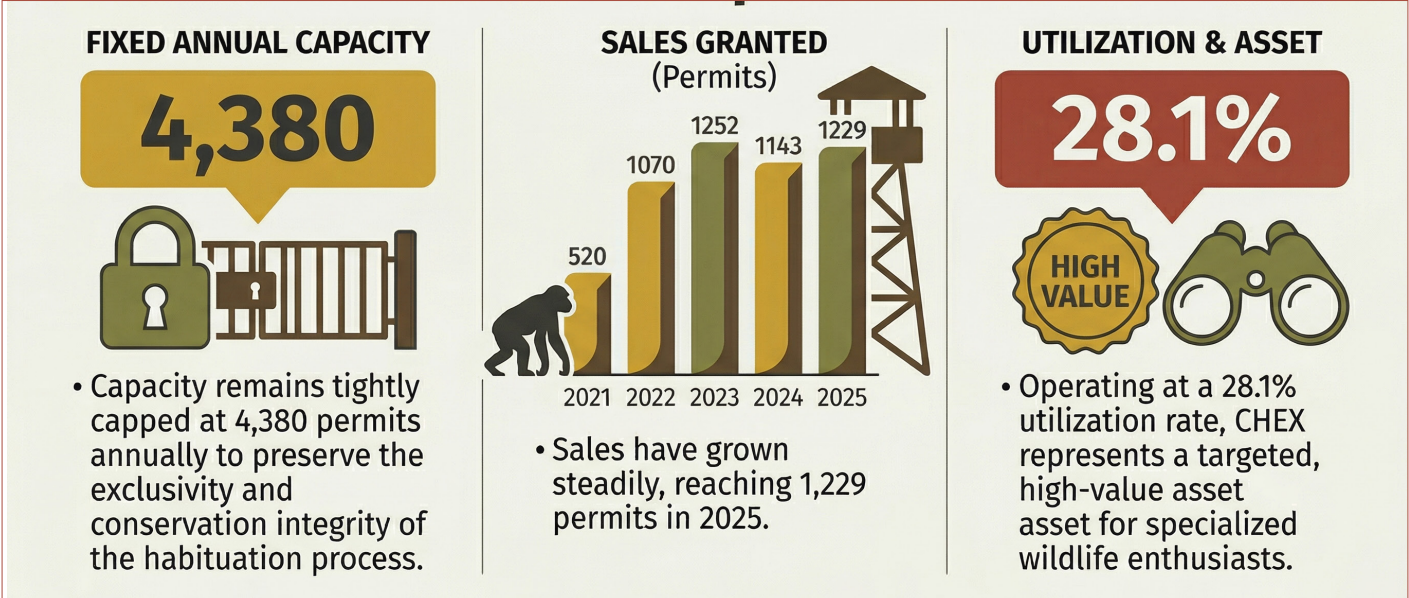
Source: UWA admin data 2025

8.4 CHIMPANZEE HABITUATION EXPERIENCE (CHEX) SALES

8.4.1. CHEX Sales Trends and Recovery

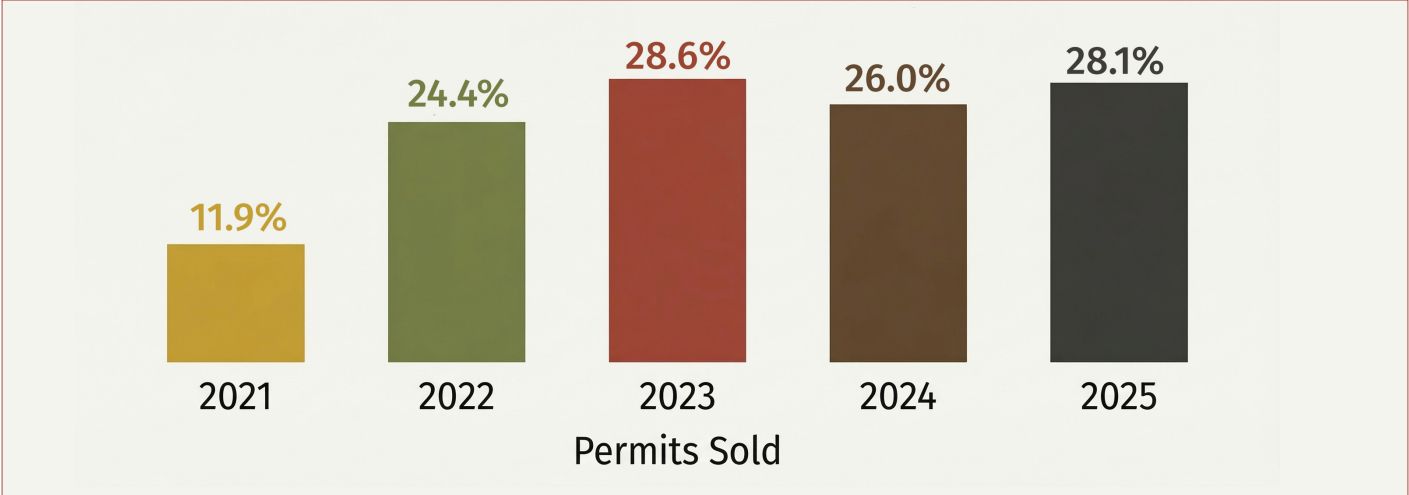
- i. Chimpanzee Habituation offers a strictly capped premium experience
- ii. The Chimpanzee Habituation Experience (CHEX) is a highly specialised niche product
- iii. Total availability is tightly restricted to roughly 4,380 permits annually to preserve the scientific and environmental integrity of the habituation process
- iv. Sales have grown steadily from 520 (2021) to 1,229 (2025)

Figure 102: Chimpanzee Habituation Experience: A Premium Niche with Untapped Capacity



Source: UWA admin data 2025

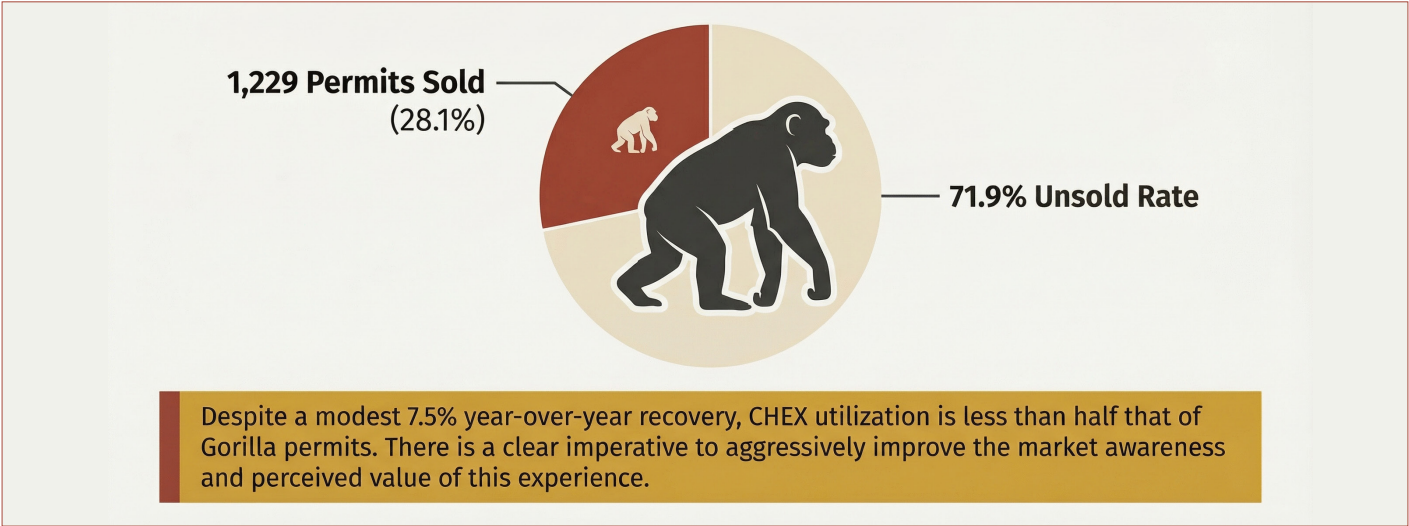
Figure 103: Chimpanzee Habituation Permits utilisation levels (2021–2025)



Source: UWA admin data 2025

- i. The Chimpanzee Habituation Experience (CHEX) saw a modest recovery in 2025 with 1,229 permits sold, a 7.5% increase following the decline observed in 2024.
- ii. While absolute sales grew slightly by 7.5% (from 1,143 to 1,229 permits), the Chimpanzee Habituation Experience remains heavily underutilized
- iii. Out of 4,380 available permits, nearly 72% went unsold in 2025 echoing the precise awareness and demand challenges identified in the 2024 report
- iv. Despite this growth, CHEX remains the most underutilized primate tourism product. Its utilization rate of 28.1% is less than half that of Gorilla permits (60.1%).
- v. With an unsold rate of approximately 71.9%, there is a clear imperative for more aggressive and targeted marketing to improve the awareness and perceived value of the habituation experience.

Figure 104: Utilization of Chimpanzee Habituation Experience (CHEX) Permits, 2025

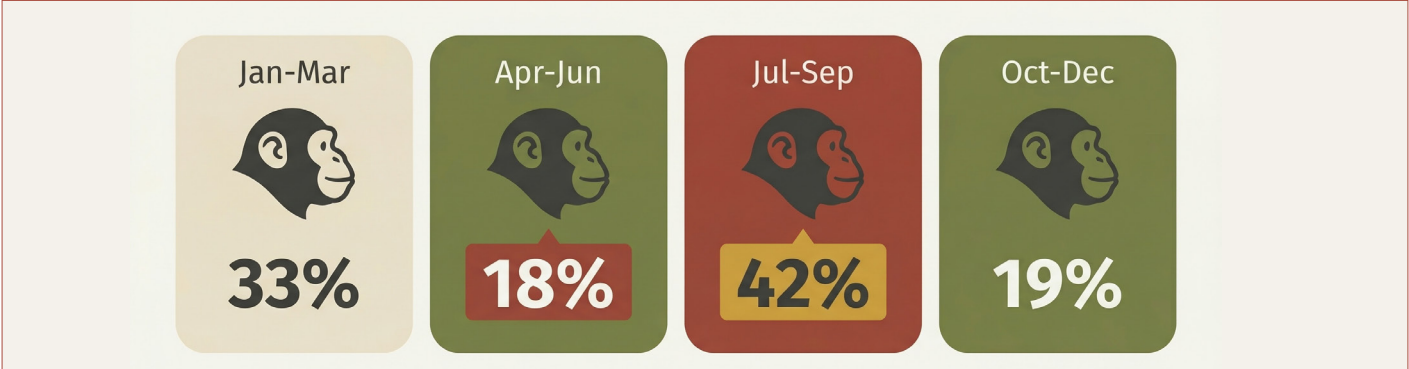


Source: UWA admin data 2025

8.4.2. CHEX Quarterly Breakdown

The Jul-Sep (Q1) period saw the highest volume with 458 permits sold (37.3% share). Notably, the Jan-Mar (Q3) period demonstrated the strongest year-over-year recovery with a 34.3% increase in sales.

Figure 105: CHEX Utilization by Quarter, 2025



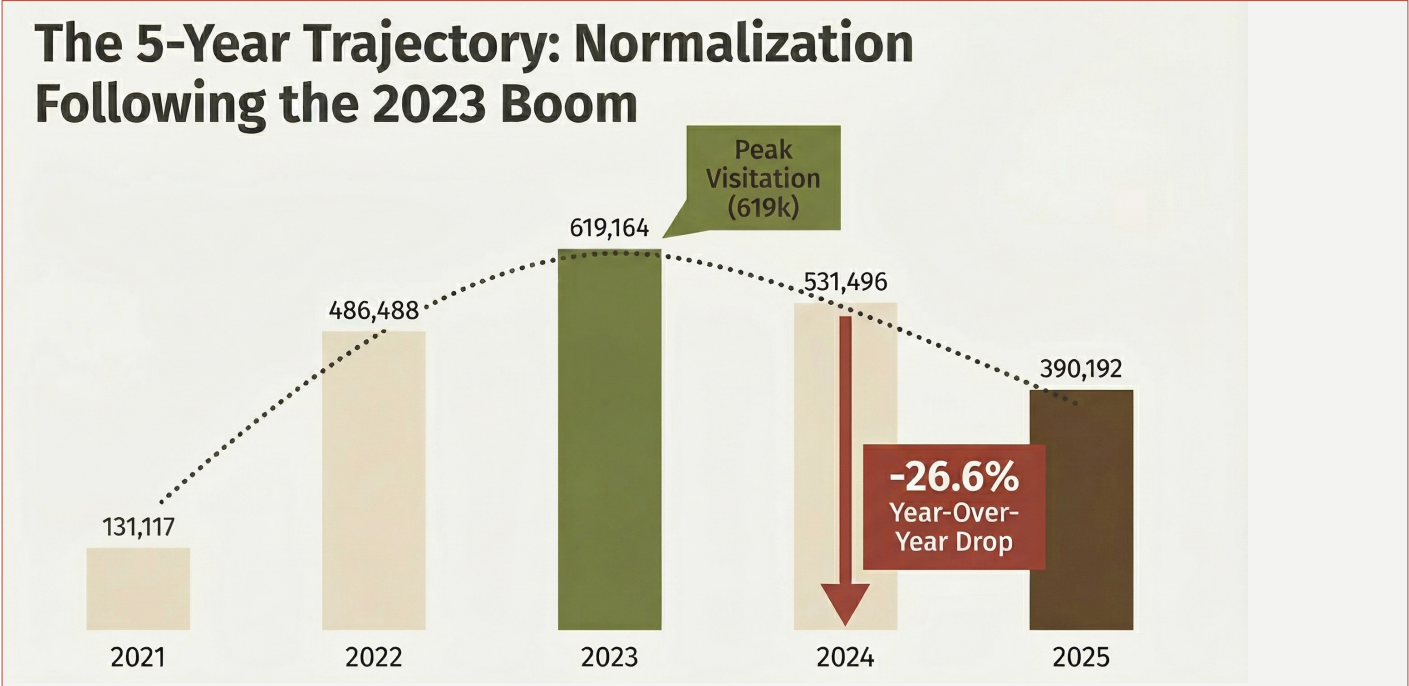
Source: UWA admin data 2025

CHAPTER 9 : VISITOR ARRIVALS TO UGANDA WILDLIFE EDUCATION CENTRE/ENTEBBE ZOO (UWEC)

9.1 VISITOR NUMBERS TO UWEC

- i. Visitors to the UWEC peaked in 2023 before a noticeable cooling period
- ii. Total Visitation reached 390,192 in 2025, declining by 26.6% in 2025 over the last year

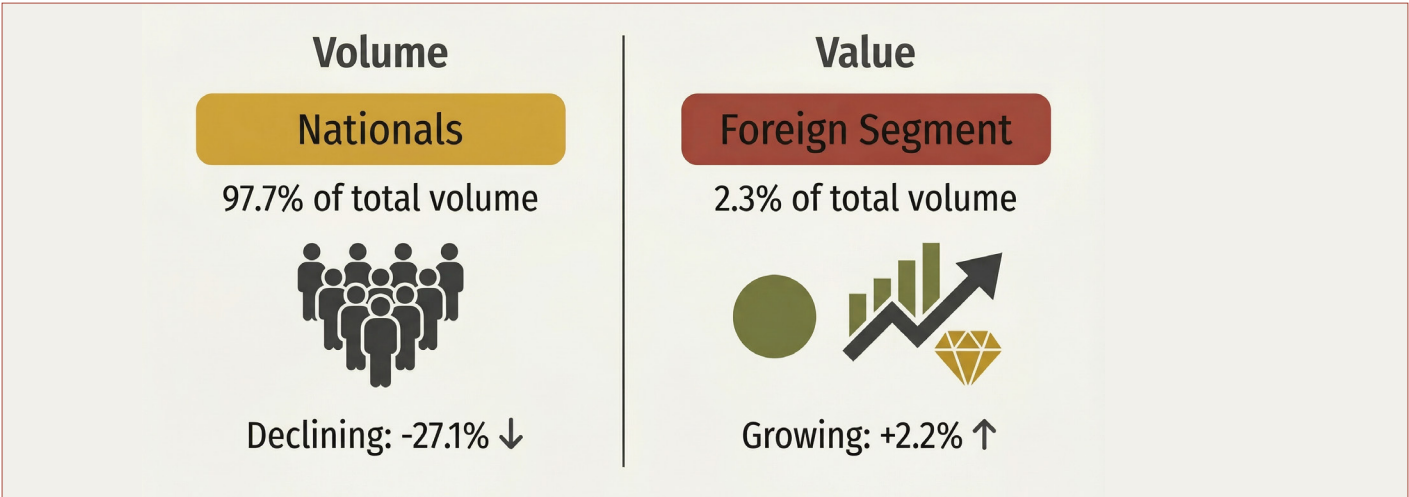
Figure 106: Total visitation at UWEC, 2021-2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

9.2 CATEGORY OF VISITORS TO UWEC

Figure 107: Category of visitation to UWEC, 2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

- i. Domestic visitors to UWEC constituted nearly 98% of UWEC entries , while foreign visitors accounted for only 2.3%
- ii. Although the total visitation to UWEC declined by 26.6%, visitation by foreign visitors to UWEC grew by 2.2% offsetting the lose of in domestic visitors numbers to the center

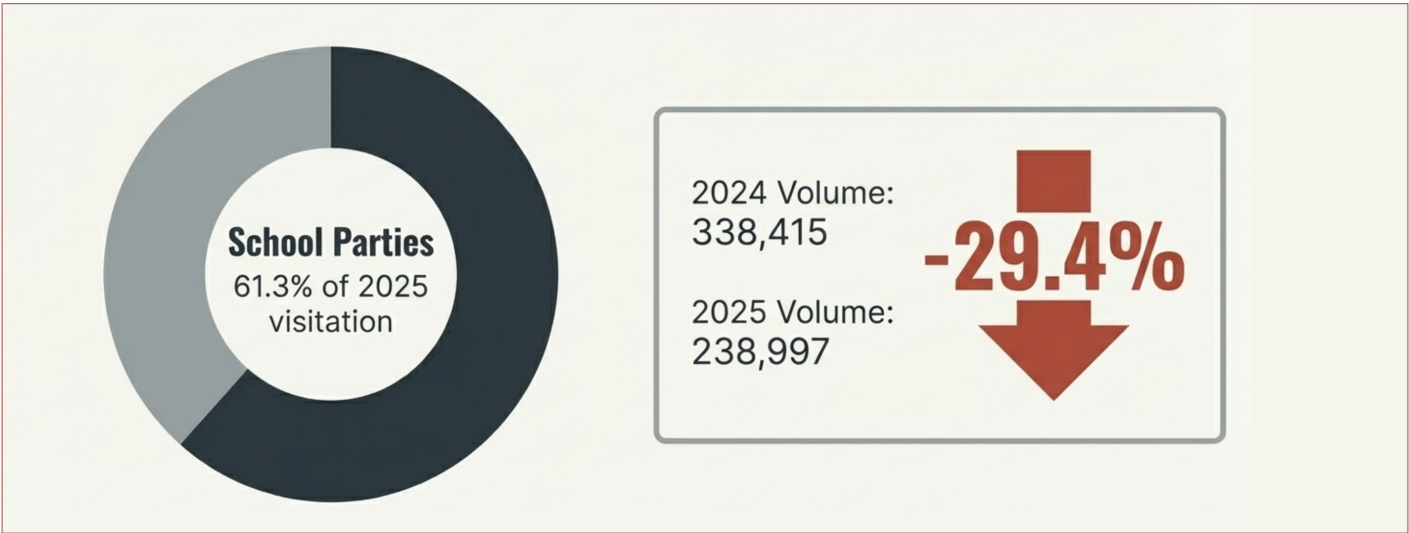
Figure 108: UWEC entries by Category, 2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

- i. The Overall decline in visitors to UWEC is anchored by a steep drop in school parties
- ii. School parties a cornerstone of UWEC traffic , saw a steep decline pulling down overall numbers
- iii. School Parties account for 6 in 10 visitors. The Loss of nearly 100,000 students in 2025 was the anchor pulling down overarching metrics.

Figure 109: School Group Visitation and Volume (2024–2025)

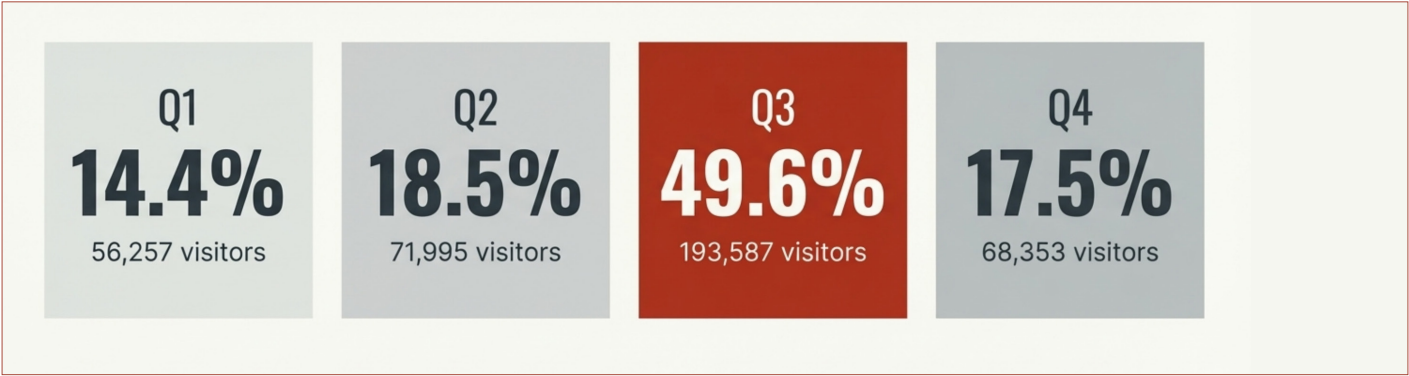


Source: UWA admin data 2025

9.3 SEASONALITY OF VISITORS TO UWEC

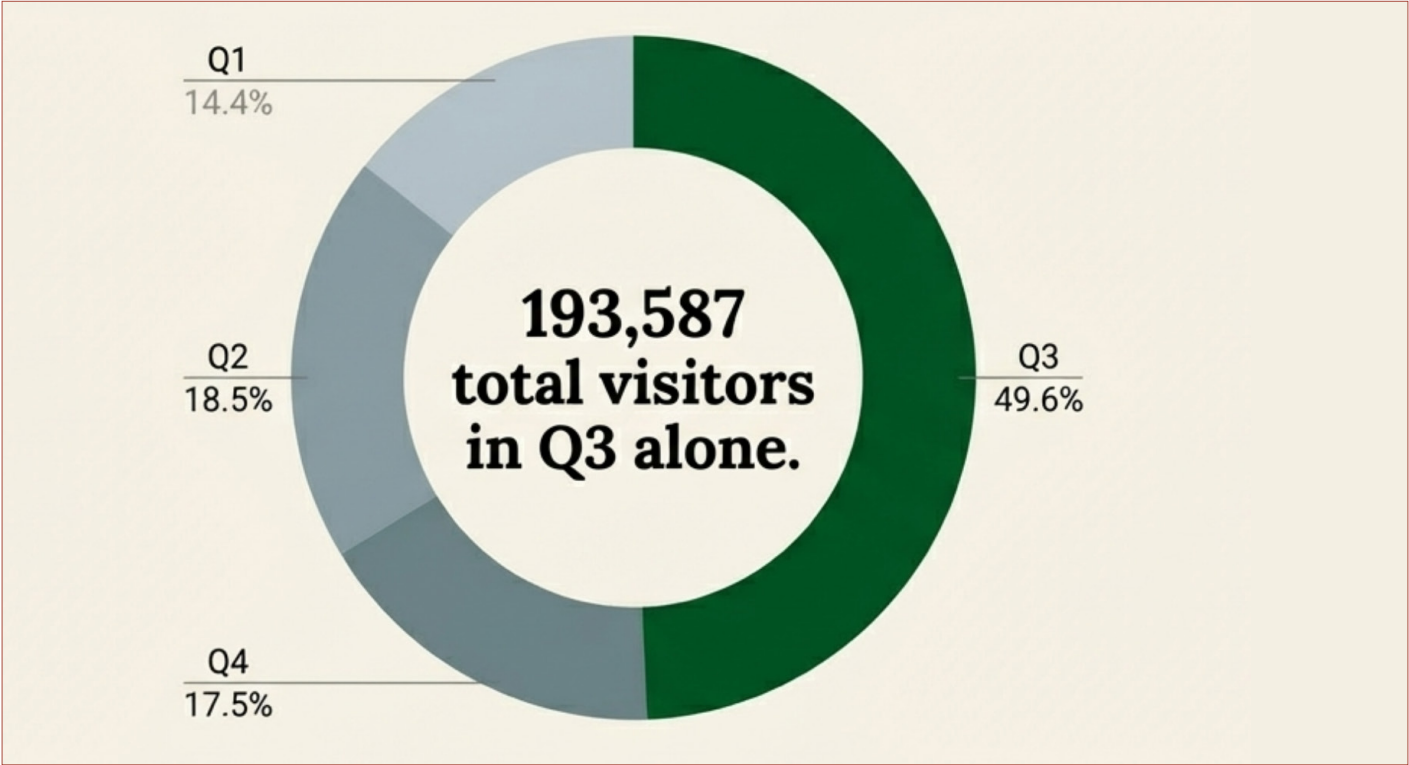
- i. Annual performance is heavily dependent on the third quarter foot traffic
- ii. Nearly half of all annual traffic to UWEC condensed into a single quarter (Q3) driven by a massive July/August surge
- iii. UWEC operates a in a highly symmetrical year. Nearly half of all annual visitation occurs between July and September requiring intense localized operational capacity

Figure 110: Quarterly Distribution of UWEC entries, 2025



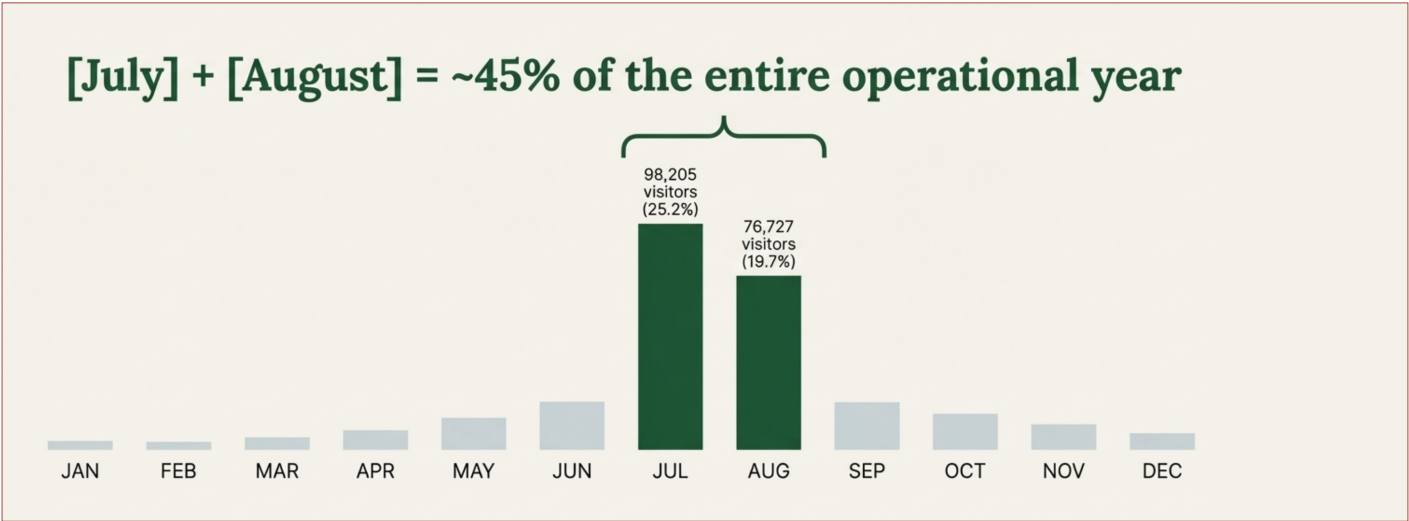
Source: UWA admin data 2025

Figure 111: Quarterly Visitation to UWEC, 2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

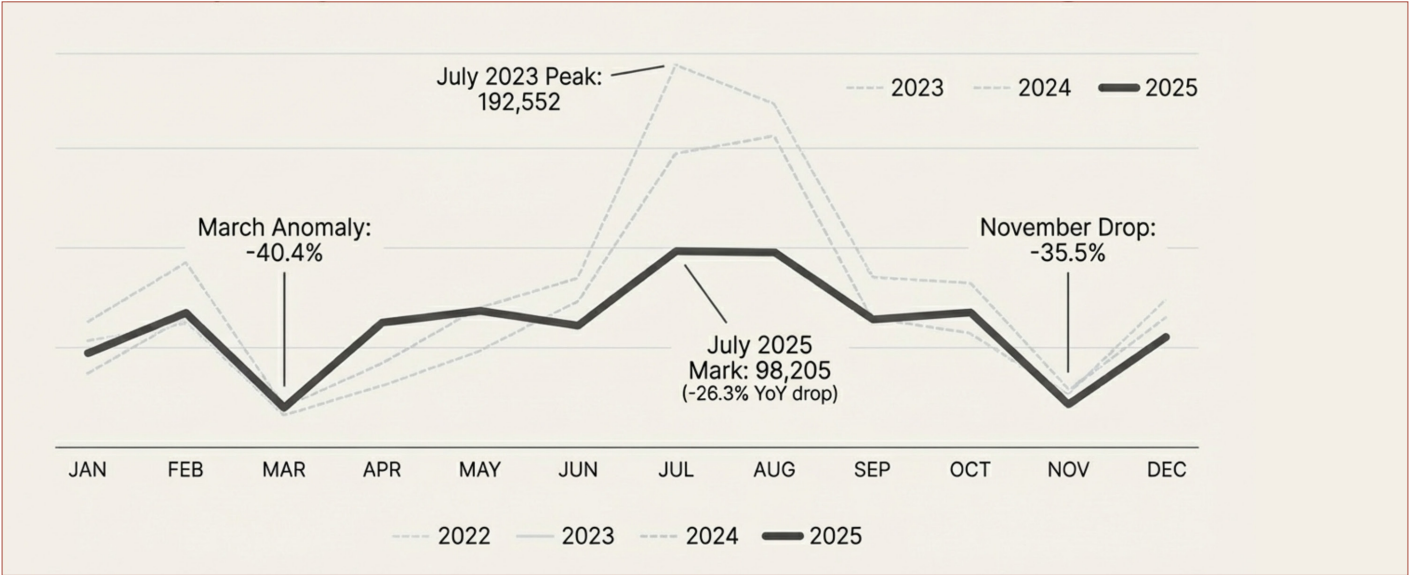
Figure 112: Monthly visitation to UWEC, 2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025

iv. In just 60 days, UWEC processes nearly the same volume of visitors as the remaining 10 months combined

Figure 113: Trend in monthly visitation to UWEC, 2024-2025



Source: UWA admin data 2025



ANNEX

ANNEX 1: TOURIST ARRIVAL STATISTICS

Table 21: Inbound Tourism Expenditure by Products, Uganda, 2019-2025

CONSUMPTION PRODUCTS (*)	2019 UGX BILLIONS	2019 UGX BILLIONS	2019 UGX BILLIONS	2019 UGX BILLIONS	2019 UGX BILLIONS	% CHANGE 2024-2025	MARKET SHARE 2025
A.1. Tourism characteristic products							
1. Accommodation services for visitors	1,786.7	1,011.8	1,321.9	1,673.7	1,945.2	16.2%	33.4%
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	1,084.2	499.3	733.8	922.3	1,137.9	23.4%	19.5%
3. Air & Road passenger transport services	574.5	353.9	438.8	543.4	630.8	16.1%	10.8%
4. Water passenger transport services	14.5	6.2	98.6	124.9			
5. Transport equipment rental services	0.0	40.1	38.6	48.9	180.9	269.9%	3.1%
6. Travel agencies and other reservation services	157.9	158.8	455.0	571.5	862.0	50.8%	14.8%
7. Cultural services	269.4	171.8	313.3	393.0	43.6	-88.9%	0.7%
8. Sports and recreational services	123.6	127.0	101.2	128.1	74.9	-41.5%	1.3%
A.2. Other consumption products (a)							
B2. Others	569.6	202.6	317.4	400.1	954.0	138.4%	16.4%
TOTAL INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE	4,580.4	2,571.5	3,818.6	4,805.8	5,829.2	21.3%	100.0%

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 22: Annual Tourists' arrivals from 2021-2025 by regions

REGION	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% CHANGE 2024-2025	MARKET SHARE 2025
Africa	459,359	714,576	1,136,216	1,223,678	1,300,919	6.3	79.2
America	9,651	17,590	23,643	28,751	68,225	137.3	4.2
Asia	20,813	40,172	55,975	64,535	128,349	98.9	7.8
Europe	16,329	27,814	39,596	37,679	116,043	208.0	7.1
Middle East	2,314	3,472	3,983	4,033	9,852	144.3	0.6
Oceania	433	1,614	2,939	2,413	7,823	224.2	0.5
Unspecified	4,046	9,270	11,858	10,806	11,004	1.8	0.7
TOTAL	512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215	19.7	100

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 23: Tourist Arrivals Longhaul and African air markets, 2021-2025

MARKETS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% CHANGE 2024-2025	MARKET SHARE 2025
Africa Air Markets	73,498	118,701	163,199	196,932	268,910	16.4	36.5
Africa Land Markets	385,861	595,980	973,017	1,026,746	1,032,009	62.8	0.5
Long haul Markets (Overseas)	49,540	90,669	126,136	137,411	330,292	20.1	140.4
Un Specified	4,046	9,158	11,858	10,806	11,004	0.7	1.8
ALL MARKETS	512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215	100	19.7

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 24: Tourist Arrivals by Quarter 2024-2025

REGION	1ST QUARTER		2ND QUARTER		3RD QUARTER		4TH QUARTER	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Africa	297,767	290,872	307,807	312,924	316,993	366,375	301,111	330,806
America	6,933	12,399	6,068	11,568	8,409	25,488	7,341	18,770
Asia	16,859	25,025	16,364	24,972	16,271	39,716	15,041	38,578
Europe	10,218	20,101	8,315	16,376	10,233	43,509	8,913	36,057
Middle East	1,085	1,465	951	1,734	1,051	3,502	946	3151
Oceania	645	1,103	530	1,110	667	2918	571	2692
Unspecified	2,456	2,261	2,813	2,840	2,632	2,836	2,905	3,067
Total	335,963	353,226	342,848	371,524	356,256	484,344	336,828	433,121

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 25: Tourist Arrivals by purpose of Visit, 2021-2025: Detailed

PURPOSE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% CHANGE 2024-2025	MARKET SHARE 2025
Visiting Friends and Relatives	169,272	311,414	373,782	400,723	580,700	44.9	35.4
Business & Professional	97,459	125,997	167,569	155,637	284,622	82.9	17.3
Leisure and Holiday	46,165	95,394	199,716	264,746	282,474	6.7	17.2
Education and Training	30,777	83,044	71,473	83,552	60,505	-27.6	3.7
Others	169,272	45,459	200,741	211,993	238,438	12.5	14.5
Shopping		44,385	53,006	50,787	41,172	-18.9	2.5

PURPOSE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% CHANGE 2024-2025	MARKET SHARE 2025
MICE		44,027	97,806	102,229	69,455	-32.1	4.2
Religion/pilgrimages		39,911	52,665	50,459	38,308	-24.1	2.3
Health and Medical care		17,897	34,540	31,127	24,703	-20.6	1.5
Volunteering		6,980	22,912	20,642	21,839	5.8	1.3
TOTAL	512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215	19.7	100

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 26: Tourist Arrivals by purpose of Visit, 2021-2025

PURPOSE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% CHANGE 2024-2025	MARKET SHARE 2025
Business & Professional	128,236	297,453	336,848	341,418	395,249	15.8	24.1
Leisure & Holiday	46,165	95,394	199,716	264,746	282,474	6.7	17.2
Others	169,272	110,247	363,864	365,008	383,792	5.1	23.4
Visiting Friends and Relatives	169,272	311,414	373,782	400,723	580,700	44.9	35.4
TOTAL	512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215	19.7	100

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 27: Tourist Arrivals by Month and Quarter, 2021-2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% CHANGE 2024-2025	MARKET SHARE 2025
1st QUARTER	126,473	154,808	265,876	335,963	353,226	21.5	5.1
January	39,946	49,554	92,437	118,293	136,792	8.3	15.6
February	40,355	46,882	82,731	111,006	105,254	6.4	-5.2
March	46,172	58,372	90,708	106,664	111,180	6.8	4.2
2nd QUARTER	121,102	200,269	292,802	342,848	371,524	22.6	8.4
April	39,686	65,319	91,227	112,932	117,032	7.1	3.6
May	42,402	66,429	99,324	113,684	122,503	7.5	7.8
June	39,014	68,521	102,251	116,232	131,989	8.0	13.6
3rd QUARTER	121,598	211,445	358,710	356,256	484,344	29.5	36.0
July	37,719	72,082	116,298	120,358	174,675	10.6	45.1
August	43,249	69,869	128,670	130,408	170,273	10.4	30.6
September	40,630	69,494	113,742	105,490	139,396	8.5	32.1
4th QUARTER	143,772	247,986	356,822	336,828	433,121	26.4	28.6
October	46,256	79,219	113,933	106,559	134,593	8.2	26.3
November	48,073	77,932	112,616	106,703	136,035	8.3	27.5
December	49,443	90,835	130,273	123,566	162,493	9.9	31.5
TOTAL	512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215	100	19.7

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 28: Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, 2021-2025

REGION/COUNTRY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
AFRICA	460,432	714,677	1,136,233	1,223,678	1,300,919	79.2	6.3
EAST AFRICA	426,262	623,763	996,620	1,016,248	1,011,361	61.6	-0.5
Burundi	9,892	20,752	42,731	48,870	36,948	2.2	-24.4
Comoros	278	455	567	732	726	0.0	-0.8
Djibouti	139	293	268	216	430	0.0	99.1
Eritrea	16,266	26,524	35,184	43,743	41,848	2.5	-4.3
Ethiopia	2,827	3,794	4,333	4,676	9,618	0.6	105.7
Kenya	345,684	376,294	498,915	466,902	519,041	31.6	11.2
Madagascar	65	181	268	333	372	0.0	11.7
Malawi	544	1,407	2,754	2,613	4,752	0.3	81.9
Mauritius	113	248	385	420	414	0.0	-1.4
Mozambique	56	200	259	338	770	0.0	127.8
Rwanda	25,399	158,523	358,609	390,830	325,577	19.8	-16.7
Seychelles	28	54	111	110	102	0.0	-7.3
Somalia	1,762	1,835	2,551	2,686	10,945	0.7	307.5
Tanzania, United Republic of	20,803	26,932	33,725	39,409	45,085	2.7	14.4
Zambia	960	2,821	10,065	7,627	7,268	0.4	-4.7
Zimbabwe	1,446	3,450	5,895	6,743	7,463	0.5	10.7
Other East Africa					2		
CENTRAL AFRICA	6,108	12,491	22,612	66,139	107,755	6.6	62.9
Angola	88	179	255	310	457	0.0	47.4
Cameroon	291	632	884	1,113	2,005	0.1	80.1
Central African Republic	47	101	145	195	2,073	0.1	963.1
Chad	43	87	177	297	919	0.1	209.4

REGION/COUNTRY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Congo	66	103	224	489	108	0.0	-77.9
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	5,524	11,268	20,692	63,357	101,828	6.2	60.7
Equatorial Guinea	18	30	51	79	61	0.0	-22.8
Gabon	29	90	167	292	295	0.0	1.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2	1	17	7	9	0.0	28.6
NORTH AFRICA	21,965	64,203	95,636	116,671	140,564	8.6	20.5
Algeria	81	112	270	297	415	0.0	39.7
Egypt	1,215		1,448	1,316	3,770	0.2	186.5
Libya	112		182	222	217	0.0	-2.3
Morocco	70	122	207	214	1,162	0.1	443.0
South Sudan	19,211	59,602	85,375	101,187	96,453	5.9	-4.7
Sudan	1,157	2,848	8,035	13,288	38,112	2.3	186.8
Tunisia	119	77	119	147	435	0.0	195.9
Other countries of North Africa		1,442				0.0	
SOUTHERN AFRICA	2,136	4,917	8,033	8,029	15,365	0.9	91.4
Botswana	190	642	1,819	1,440	939	0.1	-34.8
Eswatini	75	103	356	525	436	0.0	-17.0
Lesotho	33	122	219	341	295	0.0	-13.5
Namibia	34	249	708	688	965	0.1	40.3
South Africa	1,804	3,677	4,931	5,035	12,730	0.8	152.8
Other countries of Southern Africa		124				0.0	
WEST AFRICA	3,961	9,303	13,332	16,591	25,874	1.6	56.0
Benin	50	103	156	186	344	0.0	84.9
Burkina Faso	95	96	154	195	512	0.0	162.6
Cabo Verde	1		12	4	18	0.0	350.0
Côte d'Ivoire	88	136	221	301	392	0.0	30.2
Gambia	108	229	341	520	482	0.0	-7.3
Ghana	982	3,464	4,750	7,778	7,889	0.5	1.4
Guinea	55	91	114	117	529	0.0	352.1
Guinea-Bissau	5	6	214	46	25	0.0	-45.7
Liberia	172	446	685	782	1,018	0.1	30.2
Mali	116	215	300	335	708	0.0	111.3
Mauritania	11	24	43	52	82	0.0	57.7
Niger	29	75	85	112	585	0.0	422.3
Nigeria	1,866	3,626	5,031	4,677	10,443	0.6	123.3
Saint Helena						0.0	
Senegal	47	124	228	366	1,281	0.1	250.0
Sierra Leone	300	606	862	1,014	936	0.1	-7.7
Togo	36	58	126	101	232	0.0	129.7
Western Sahara		2		5	14	0.0	
Other countries of West Africa		2	10		371	0.0	
Other countries of Africa	228				13	0.0	
AMERICAS	9,651	17,635	23,691	28,751	68,225	4.2	137.3
CARIBBEAN	181	380	576	913	851	0.1	-6.8
Antigua and Barbuda	7	22	20	26	37	0.0	42.3
Bahamas	13	32	47	118	34	0.0	-71.2
Barbados	10	9	37	50	38	0.0	-24.0
Cuba	25	26	32	89	57	0.0	-36.0
Dominica	24	38	37	27	40	0.0	48.1
Dominican Republic		2	3	9	14	0.0	55.6
Grenada	6	18	22	41	32	0.0	-22.0
Haiti	28	38	71	89	161	0.0	80.9
Jamaica	46	138	177	302	235	0.0	-22.2
Montserrat			1	1		0.0	-100.0
Netherlands Antilles			2			0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		17	22	34	57	0.0	67.6
Saint Lucia	1	1	1	2	16	0.0	700.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	6	6	11	7	0.0	-36.4
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)				1		0.0	-100.0
Trinidad and Tobago	19	33	98	113	104	0.0	-8.0

REGION/COUNTRY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Other Caribbean					19		
CENTRAL AMERICA	58	132	185	336	325	0.0	-3.3
Belize	7	16	16	9	8	0.0	-11.1
Costa Rica	19	45	38	37	76	0.0	105.4
El Salvador	9	14	29	24	33	0.0	37.5
Guatemala	5	28	68	225	136	0.0	-39.6
Honduras	10	18	18	20	47	0.0	135.0
Nicaragua	3	9	8	12	17	0.0	41.7
Panama	5	2	8	9	8	0.0	-11.1
NORTH AMERICA	9,099	16,298	21,812	26,100	63,603	3.9	143.7
Canada	1,449	2,946	3,900	9,688	10,370	0.6	7.0
Mexico	79	140	200	175	943	0.1	438.9
United States of America	7,571	13,212	17,712	16,237	52,290	3.2	222.0
SOUTH AMERICA	313	825	1,118	1,402	3,446	0.2	145.8
Argentina	50	77	111	152	409	0.0	169.1
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	14	31	73	83	151	0.0	81.9
Brazil	113	247	381	394	1,046	0.1	165.5
Chile	14	49	61	49	216	0.0	340.8
Colombia	49	140	164	148	394	0.0	166.2
Ecuador	8	25	61	60	97	0.0	61.7
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)				8		0.0	-100.0
French Guiana	1				1	0.0	
Guyana		7	11	7	17	0.0	142.9
Paraguay	1	4	9	12	38	0.0	216.7
Peru	31	61	116	125	199	0.0	59.2
Suriname		1	2	8	8	0.0	0.0
Uruguay	22	158	103	289	790	0.0	173.4
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	10	25	26	67	78	0.0	16.4
Other countries of the Americas					2	0.0	
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	5,726	10,664	18,281	19,785	56,385	3.4	185.0
NORTH-EAST ASIA	4,687	7,565	12,763	13,462	41,273	2.5	206.6
China	3,977	5,881	9,944	10,961	35,047	2.1	219.7
Hong Kong, China		47		1	89	0.0	8800.0
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	4	27	33	40		0.0	-100.0
Japan	229	559	969	946	2,423	0.1	156.1
Mongolia	34	182	324	154	131	0.0	-14.9
Korea, Republic of	417		1,387	1,265	3,242	0.2	156.3
Taiwan Province of China	26	869	106	95	318	0.0	234.7
Other North East Asia					23		
SOUTH-EAST ASIA	606	1,507	2,588	3,909	7,202	0.4	84.2
Brunei Darussalam	3	2	1	3	8	0.0	166.7
Cambodia	1	19	99	145	210	0.0	44.8
Indonesia	128	143	368	650	2,417	0.1	271.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic			5	27	24	0.0	-11.1
Malaysia	86	259	502	813	786	0.0	-3.3
Myanmar	2	5	4	16	68	0.0	325.0
Philippines	250	423	669	675	1,144	0.1	69.5
Singapore	40	174	337	412	410	0.0	-0.5
Thailand	29	95	157	267	628	0.0	135.2
Timor-Leste	6	11	12	15	30	0.0	100.0
Viet Nam	35	376	395	858	1,392	0.1	62.2
British Indian Ocean Territory	26		39	28	83	0.0	196.4
Other South East Asia					2		
AUSTRALASIA	388	1,519	2,764	2,160	7,525	0.5	248.4
Australia	319	1,333	2,318	1,906	6,688	0.4	250.9
New Zealand	69	186	446	254	837	0.1	229.5
MELANESIA	43	62	121	182	199	0.0	9.3
Fiji	31	41	76	142	152	0.0	7.0
Papua New Guinea		11	26	13	17	0.0	30.8
Solomon Islands	5	5	2	3	3	0.0	0.0

REGION/COUNTRY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Vanuatu	7	5	17	24	27	0.0	12.5
MICRONESIA	0	1	27	45	58	0.0	28.9
Cocos (Keeling) Islands		1		1		0.0	-100.0
Kiribati			25	43	52	0.0	20.9
Marshall Islands				1		0.0	-100.0
Nauru			2		2	0.0	
Other Micronesia					4	0.0	
POLYNESIA	2	10	18	27	128	0.0	374.1
American Samoa			1	1	4	0.0	300.0
Samoa		2		5	17	0.0	240.0
Tonga	2	8	17	18	16	0.0	-11.1
Tuvalu				1	1	0.0	0.0
Wallis and Futuna Islands				2	1	0.0	-50.0
Other countries of Asia					3	0.0	
Other countries of Oceania					86	0.0	
EUROPE	15,006	28,039	40,001	38,105	116,602	7.1	206.0
CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE	1,565	2,208	4,119	4,184	9,016	0.5	115.5
Armenia	2	12	14	19	38	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	11	17	51	69	101	0.0	46.4
Belarus	80	54	152	74	218	0.0	194.6
Bulgaria	54		160	187	265	0.0	41.7
Czech Republic (Czechia)	125	215	400	394	968	0.1	145.7
Estonia	31	24	74	61	190	0.0	211.5
Georgia	4	9	26	33	124	0.0	275.8
Hungary	35	73	114	122	296	0.0	142.6
Kazakhstan	24	49	159	134	281	0.0	109.7
Kyrgyzstan	25	57	171	195	234	0.0	20.0
Latvia	45	64	119	108	313	0.0	189.8
Lithuania	35	56	86	97	215	0.0	121.6
Moldova, Republic of	12	29	57	40	73	0.0	82.5
Poland	124	191	436	439	1,495	0.1	240.5
Romania	137	167	305	295	968	0.1	228.1
Russian Federation	565	720	1,303	1,288	1,877	0.1	45.7
Slovakia	21	52	133	126	338	0.0	168.3
Tajikistan	15	30	44	60	76	0.0	26.7
Turkmenistan	4	14	3	5	25	0.0	400.0
Ukraine	210	236	280	406	878	0.1	116.3
Uzbekistan	6	16	32	32	43	0.0	34.4
Other countries Central/East Europe		123				0.0	
NORTHERN EUROPE	6,187	12,987	17,355	16,565	50,880	3.1	207.2
Denmark	440	1,026	1,152	1,197	3,354	0.2	180.2
Finland	99	183	309	264	778	0.0	194.7
Iceland	20	66	77	60	181	0.0	201.7
Ireland	557	1,649	2,488	2,702	2,915	0.2	7.9
Norway	396	739	997	888	3,261	0.2	267.2
Sweden	693	1,163	1,255	1,265	4,992	0.3	294.6
United Kingdom	3,982	8,108	11,069	10,179	35,399	2.2	247.8
Other countries of Northern Europe		53	8	10		0.0	-100.0
SOUTHERN EUROPE	1,535	2,792	4,059	4,147	14,069	0.9	239.3
Albania	6	3	13	12	48	0.0	300.0
Andorra	1	1	7	1	12	0.0	1100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32		48	76	83	0.0	9.2
Croatia	21	66	67	89	206	0.0	131.5
Greece	89	119	121	328	788	0.0	140.2
Italy	711	1,355	1,850	1,922	6,353	0.4	230.5
Malta	18	60	76	73	93	0.0	27.4
Montenegro		6	3	6	25	0.0	316.7
North Macedonia		6	39	31	47	0.0	51.6
Portugal	255	440	633	469	935	0.1	99.4
San Marino				1	6	0.0	500.0
Serbia		161	236	239	452	0.0	89.1

REGION/COUNTRY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Serbia and Montenegro	113					0.0	
Slovenia	15	30	112	115	315	0.0	173.9
Spain	255	510	836	753	4,703	0.3	524.6
Yugoslavia, SFR (former)	14					0.0	
Holy See	5		5	7	3	0.0	-57.1
Other countries of Southern Europe		35	13	25		0.0	-100.0
WESTERN EUROPE	5,542	9,922	14,292	12,971	42,446	2.6	227.2
Austria	175	377	664	523	1,944	0.1	271.7
Belgium	612	1,215	1,978	1,804	5,761	0.4	219.3
France	1,184	2,081	3,002	3,169	7,439	0.5	134.7
Germany	1,678	3,279	4,864	4,223	14,247	0.9	237.4
Liechtenstein		4	5	2	9	0.0	350.0
Luxembourg	16	25	18	15	131	0.0	773.3
Monaco		1		7	2	0.0	-71.4
Netherlands	1,414	2,193	2,937	2,565	9,990	0.6	289.5
Switzerland	463	744	824	660	2,923	0.2	342.9
Other countries of Western Europe		3		3		0.0	-100.0
EAST MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE	177	130	176	238	191	0.0	-19.7
Cyprus	57	130	165	238	191	0.0	-19.7
Other countries of Europe	120		11			0.0	
MIDDLE EAST	2,553	3,458	3,976	4,033	9,852	0.6	144.3
Bahrain	1	8	12	17		0.0	-100.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	243	201	371	228	316	0.0	38.6
Iraq	10	26	19	41	123	0.0	200.0
Israel	203	400	627	614	1,944	0.1	216.6
Jordan	64	94	122	237	718	0.0	203.0
Kuwait	14	16	17	21	52	0.0	147.6
Lebanon	379	535	598	604	972	0.1	60.9
Oman	26	104	120	124	274	0.0	121.0
Qatar	3	8	16	13	49	0.0	276.9
Saudi Arabia	278	312	245	252	560	0.0	122.2
Syrian Arab Republic	87	133	126	195	543	0.0	178.5
Türkiye	1,120	1,382	1,428	1,419	3,431	0.2	141.8
United Arab Emirates	31	95	129	126	387	0.0	207.1
Yemen	94	141	131	142	416	0.0	193.0
Other countries of Middle East		3	15		67	0.0	
SOUTH ASIA	15,303	30,874	40,183	46,737	79,214	4.8	69.5
Afghanistan	33	41	143	216	660	0.0	205.6
Bangladesh	353	888	2,327	4,897	8,105	0.5	65.5
Bhutan	21	29	67	142	135	0.0	-4.9
India	12,644	25,791	31,324	34,208	57,051	3.5	66.8
Maldives		3	3	22	12	0.0	-45.5
Nepal	211	821	1,521	1,454	2,793	0.2	92.1
Pakistan	1,789	2,895	4,320	5,208	9,476	0.6	82.0
Sri Lanka	252	406	478	571	956	0.1	67.4
Other countries of South Asia				19	26	0.0	36.8
NOT SPECIFIED	4,046	9,161	11,845	10,806	11,018	0.7	2.0
TOTAL	512,717	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215	100	19.7

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 29: Tourist Arrivals by mode of Travel, 2021-2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
AIR	99,166	196,001	270,160	315,313	569,122	34.7	80.5
Scheduled flights	99,166	196,001	270,160	315,313	569,122	34.7	80.5
LAND	413,779	618,507	1,004,050	1,056,582	1,073,093	65.3	1.6
Motor coach/bus & other public transport	413,779	618,507	1,004,050	1,056,582	1,073,093	65.3	1.6
TOTAL	512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215	100	19.7

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 30: Tourist Arrivals by mode of Travel, 2021-2025

PORT OF ARRIVAL	ARRIVALS BY BORDER POINT					MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
Air	99,166	196,001	270,160	315,313	569,122	34.7	80.5
Entebbe	99,166	196,001	270,160	315,313	569,122	34.7	80.5
Road	413,779	618,507	1,004,050	1,056,582	1,073,093	65.3	1.6
Katuna	113	94,996	254,275	240,921	216,745	13.2	-10.0
Malaba	213,735	196,109	249,387	213,982	245,862	15.0	14.9
Busia	105,145	137,906	175,191	170,408	180,440	11.0	5.9
Nimule/Elegu	50,433	81,086	123,510	137,062	140,425	8.6	2.5
Cyanika	1,495	27,363	83,040	102,728	49,479	3.0	-51.8
Mirama Hi	17,993	40,998	52,257	64,947	69,005	4.2	6.2
Mutukula	9,067	29,410	30,335	49,130	44,249	2.7	-9.9
Kamwezi		2,396	23,405	37,411	24,066	1.5	-35.7
Mpondwe	14,565	5,004	6,684	18,203	38,042	2.3	109.0
Vvura		1,569	3,485	13,418	29,019	1.8	116.3
Oraba		94	814	2,195	1,883	0.1	-14.2
Suam River		4	644	790	1,822	0.1	130.6
Lwakhakha		734	619	4	8,098	0.5	202350.0
Goli		511	257	3,722	18,534	1.1	398.0
Ntoroko		55	128	1,279	1,275	0.1	-0.3
Ishasha		5	19	178	504	0.0	183.1
Bunagana	1,233	165			685	0.0	
Afogi		22			332	0.0	
Atiaka						0.0	
Kikagati		80		204	1,194	0.1	485.3
Port Bell					1,434		
Total	512,945	814,508	1,274,210	1,371,895	1,642,215	100	19.7

Source: Immigration data from UBOS, MIA

Table 31: Visitors to National Parks (Citizens and Foreigners), 2021-2025

NATIONAL PARKS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	15,736	32,628	41,412	43,364	45,562	9.8	5.1%
Kidepo Valley National Park	7,846	8,343	6,388	7,613	6,768	1.4	-11.1%
Murchison Falls National Park	78,655	146,649	141,335	139,304	150,831	32.3	8.3%
Queen Elizabeth National Park	40,488	95,340	93,970	124,645	123,521	26.4	-0.9%
Kibale National Park	7,789	15,641	18,848	19,748	23,100	4.9	17.0%
Mount Elgon National Park	780	1,246	1,134	1,354	1,916	0.4	41.5%
Rwenzori Montains National Park	1,048	5,659	7,524	4,835	10,525	2.3	117.7%
Semliki National Park	14,403	26,631	31,114	42,545	46,061	9.9	8.3%
Lake Mburo National Park	18,741	28,540	36,970	44,043	46,819	10.0	6.3%
Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	3,455	5,477	7,156	7,362	9,091	1.9	23.5%
Toro Semliki Wildlife Reserve	378	471	416	290	342	0.1	17.9%
Pian Upe Wildlife Reserve	516	915	1,369	1,207	2,477	0.5	105.2%
Katonga-Wildlife Reserve	153	329	278	457	52	0.0	-88.6%
Total	189,988	367,869	387,914	436,767	467,065	100	6.9%

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 32: Category of Visitors to National parks, 2021-2025

CATEGORY OF VISITORS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Foreign Non Residents	56,112	122,316	144,579	160,003	169,316	36.3	5.8
Foreign Residents	13,731	13,060	12,310	10,152	9,404	2.0	-7.4
East African Residents	89,635	97,357	105,486	106,405	126,897	27.2	19.3
Students	5,272	63,351	71,410	120,343	125,434	26.9	4.2
Others	25,238	71,785	54,129	39,864	36,014	7.7	-9.7
Overall	189,988	367,869	387,914	436,767	467,065	100.0	6.9

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 33: Monthly Visitation to National Parks, 2021-2025

MONTH/QUARTER	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
1st Quarter	25,047	61,018	71,661	83,484	80,506	17.2	-3.6
January	8,520	23,402	28,548	33,036	32,784	7.0	-0.8
February	7,400	20,242	23,325	27,942	27,330	5.9	-2.2
March	9,127	17,374	19,788	22,506	20,392	4.4	-9.4
2nd Quarter	38,651	78,231	82,004	85,660	100,682	21.6	17.5
April	12,752	23,903	25,220	22,056	27,879	6.0	26.4
May	13,737	20,695	28,915	28,782	32,163	6.9	11.7
June	12,162	33,633	27,869	34,822	40,640	8.7	16.7
3rd Quarter	46,503	143,650	146,851	169,418	180,618	38.7	6.6
July	12,224	53,987	52,563	60,680	55,314	11.8	-8.8
August	18,243	57,965	60,692	67,138	74,315	15.9	10.7
September	16,036	31,698	33,596	41,600	50,989	10.9	22.6
4th Quarter	79,787	84,970	87,398	98,205	105,259	22.5	7.2
October	18,755	24,170	28,838	29,573	28,356	6.1	-4.1
November	19,684	22,208	23,560	28,100	25,827	5.5	-8.1
December	41,348	38,592	35,000	40,532	51,076	10.9	26.0
Total	189,988	367,869	387,914	436,767	467,065	100.0	6.9

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 34: Gorilla Tracking Permits Available: 2021-2025

PERMITS AVAILABLE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
January	4,836	4,836	4,836	5,952	6,067	8.5	1.9
February	4,368	4,368	4,368	5,568	5,488	7.7	-1.4
March	4,836	4,836	4,836	5,952	6,067	8.5	1.9
April	4,560	4,560	4,560	5,880	5,880	8.2	0.0
May	4,712	4,712	4,712	6,076	6,076	8.5	0.0
June	4,560	4,560	4,560	5,880	5,880	8.2	0.0
July	4,836	4,836	4,836	6,076	6,076	8.5	0.0
August	4,836	4,836	4,836	6,076	6,076	8.5	0.0
September	4,680	4,680	4,680	5,880	5,880	8.2	0.0
October	4,836	4,836	4,836	6,076	6,076	8.5	0.0
November	4,680	4,680	4,680	5,880	5,880	8.2	0.0
December	4,836	4,836	4,836	6,076	6,076	8.5	0.0
Total	56,576	56,576	56,576	71,372	71,522	100	0.2

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 35: Gorilla Tracking Permits Sold out: 2021-2025

PERMITS SOLD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
January	529	370	2,860	3,952	4,531	10.5	14.7
February	741	1,120	3,045	4,351	3,953	9.2	-9.1
March	991	681	1,558	2,077	1,963	4.6	-5.5
April	508	273	1,248	1,155	1,177	2.7	1.9
May	994	384	1,612	1,655	1,786	4.2	7.9
June	1,235	1,600	3,616	4,115	4,546	10.6	10.5
July	920	4,316	5,604	5,474	5,536	12.9	1.1
August	1,078	4,912	6,457	5,357	5,820	13.5	8.6
September	498	4,068	4,555	4,449	4,457	10.4	0.2
October	162	2,525	3,279	3,192	3,039	7.1	-4.8
November	114	1,723	2,153	2,528	2,712	6.3	7.3
December	259	2,466	2,849	3,163	3,440	8.0	8.8
Total	8,029	24,438	38,836	41,468	42,960	100	3.6

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 36: Chimpanzee Tracking Permits Available: 2021-2025

PERMITS AVAILABLE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Jan-Mar (Q3)	8,100	8,100	8,100	9,828	9,720	24.7	-1.1
Apr-Jun (Q4)	8,100	8,100	8,100	9,828	9,828	24.9	0.0
Jul-Sept (Q1)	8,280	8,280	8,280	9,936	9,936	25.2	0.0
Oct-Dec (Q2)	8,280	8,280	8,280	9,936	9,936	25.2	0.0
Total	32,760	32,760	32,760	39,528	39,420	100	-0.3

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 37: Chimpanzee Tracking Permits Sold out: 2021 – 2025

PERMITS SOLD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Jan-Mar (Q3)	674	1,937	3,298	4,503	4,871	24.4	8.2
Apr-Jun (Q4)	922	1,967	2,551	2,506	3,610	18.1	44.1
Jul-Sept (Q1)	1,904	5,598	6,080	6,243	7,040	35.2	12.8
Oct-Dec (Q2)	1,498	2,859	3,766	3,962	4,468	22.4	12.8
Total	4,998	12,361	15,695	17,214	19,989	100	16.1

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 38: Chimpanzee Habituation Experience Permits Available: 2021 – 2025

PERMITS AVAILABLE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Jan-Mar (Q3)	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,092	1,080	24.7	-1.1
Apr-Jun (Q4)	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	24.9	0.0
Jul-Sept (Q1)	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104	25.2	0.0
Oct-Dec (Q2)	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104	25.2	0.0
Total	4,380	4,380	4,380	4,392	4,380	100	-0.3

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 39: Chimpanzee Habituation Experience Permits Sold out: 2021 – 2025

PERMITS SOLD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Jan-Mar (Q3)	51	215	315	265	356	29.0	34.3
Apr-Jun (Q4)	92	158	198	201	201	16.4	0.0
Jul-Sept (Q1)	197	506	453	443	458	37.3	3.4
Oct-Dec (Q2)	180	191	286	234	214	17.4	-8.5
Total	520	1,070	1,252	1,143	1,229	100	7.5

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 40: Visitors to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2021 – 2025

CATEGORY OF VISITORS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Foreign Adults	3,572	5,065	6,947	8,250	8,504	2.2	3.1
Foreign Children	147	390	459	417	356	0.1	-14.6
Resident Adults	3,942	5,598	7,626	6,056	7,583	1.9	25.2
Resident children	1,260	1,430	1,714	1,328	1,047	0.3	-21.2
School Parties	5,687	329,166	427,851	338,415	238,997	61.3	-29.4
Ugandan Adults	71,584	92,673	113,938	112,470	101,913	26.1	-9.4
Ugandan Children	44,925	51,991	60,629	64,560	31,792	8.1	-50.8
Total	131,117	486,313	619,164	531,496	390,192	100	-26.6

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 41: Visitor entries into the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2021 – 2025

CATEGORY OF VISITORS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
Foreign Non-Residents	3,719	5,606	7,406	8,667	8,860	2.3	2.2
Foreign Residents	5,202	7,028	9,340	7,384	8,630	2.2	16.9
School Parties	5,687	329,166	427,851	338,415	238,997	61.3	-29.4
Ugandans	116,509	144,664	174,567	177,030	133,705	34.3	-24.5
Total	131,117	486,464	619,164	531,496	390,192	100	-26.6

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 42: Monthly Visitor entries to the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2021 – 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MARKET SHARE 2025 (%)	% CHANGE 2024-2025
1st Quarter	31,001	36,357	52,022	73,988	56,257	14.4	-24.0
January	11,185	14,605	21,902	26,754	23,984	6.1	-10.4
February	9,262	8,192	9,181	13,104	11,920	3.1	-9.0
March	10,554	13,560	20,939	34,130	20,353	5.2	-40.4
2nd Quarter	29,294	93,290	67,570	86,892	71,995	18.5	-17.1
April	14,152	19,776	24,751	29,543	24,670	6.3	-16.5
May	11,503	18,900	17,268	19,346	16,460	4.2	-14.9
June	3,639	54,614	25,551	38,003	30,865	7.9	-18.8
3rd Quarter	19,645	260,821	355,015	275,404	193,587	49.6	-29.7
July	1,426	192,008	192,552	133,224	98,205	25.2	-26.3
August	7,678	44,746	128,055	118,827	76,727	19.7	-35.4
September	10,541	24,067	34,408	23,353	18,655	4.8	-20.1
4th Quarter	51,177	95,996	144,557	95,212	68,353	17.5	-28.2
October	15,075	54,046	82,757	43,643	34,099	8.7	-21.9
November	11,077	19,484	31,221	27,086	17,469	4.5	-35.5
December	25,025	22,466	30,579	24,483	16,785	4.3	-31.4
Total	131,117	486,464	619,164	531,496	390,192	100	-26.6

Source: UWA Admin Data 2025

Table 43: Domestic Entries into Selected Tourist Sites, 2021-2025

SELECTED TOURIST SITES	DOMESTIC ENTRIES					TOTAL ENTRIES				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre	127,398	480,858	611,758	522,829	381,332	131,117	486,464	619,164	531,496	390,192
National Parks	106,986	216,346	211,689	244,843	259,680	189,988	367,869	387,914	436,767	467,065
Source of the Nile	44,663	129,141	177,508	174,892	118,745	48,316	138,655	190,330	184,226	126,714
Botanical Gardens				21,166	64,345				23,081	71,880
Uganda Museum	2,159	64,457	114,214	33,422		2,883	67,366	131,508	34,611	
Nyero Rock site	349	777	1,612	4,048	5,082	399	867	1,706	4,289	5,319
Kabale Museum					88					100
Soroti Museum					920					1,045
Sipi Falls					5,171					2,195
Total entries	281,555	891,579	1,116,781	1,001,200	835,363	372,703	1,061,221	1,330,622	1,214,470	1,064,510
Proportion of Domestic to Total	75.5%	84.0%	83.9%	82.4%	78.5%					

Source: UWA Admin Data, 2025

Table 44: Graded and Classified Hotels in Uganda, 2025

	REGION	ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CATEGORY	CITY / DISTRICT	STAR RATING	ROOMS	BEDS
1	Central	Kampala Serena Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Five Star	186	199
2	Central	Sheraton Kampala Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Five Star	236	287
3	Central	Munyonyo Commonwealth Resort	Vacation Hotel	Kampala	Five Star	114	165
4	Central	Lake Victoria Serena Golf Resort & Spa	Vacation Hotel	Kampala	Five Star	112	160
5	Central	Hilton Garden Inn	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	96	105
6	Central	Hotel Africana Limited- Kampala	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	253	390
7	Central	Four Points by Sheraton	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	142	171
8	Central	Zara Garden Hotel & Apartments	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	50	61
9	Central	Protea Hotel by Marriott Entebbe	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	86	172
10	Central	Golden Tulip Canaan Kampala	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	122	134
11	Central	Mestil Hotels	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	98	196
12	Central	Kabira Country Club	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	87	132
13	Central	Protea Hotel Kampala Skyz	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	141	141
14	Central	Protea Marriott Kampala	Town hotel	Kampala	Four Star	70	70
15	Central	Speke Apartments	Town hotel	Kampala	Three Star	144	275
16	Central	Aquarius Kigo Resort	Vacation Hotel	Kampala	Three Star	20	22
17	Central	The Emin Pasha Hotel and Spa	Town hotel	Kampala	Three Star	37	74
18	Central	Silver Springs Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Three Star	92	130
19	Central	Casa Solada Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Three Star	26	45
20	Central	Fairway Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Three Star	94	122
21	Central	Hotel Hera	Town hotel	Kampala	Three Star		
22	Central	Nanjing Hotel Uganda Limited	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	25	37
23	Central	Onomo Hotel Kampala	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	148	173

	REGION	ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CATEGORY	CITY / DISTRICT	STAR RATING	ROOMS	BEDS
24	Central	Nanjing Executive Chinese Restaurant and Motel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	18	26
25	Central	Speke Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	45	82
26	Central	Koki Hotel Kampala Ltd	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	110	110
27	Central	Le Petit Village Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	20	35
28	Central	Crystal Suites and Apartments Ltd	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	37	42
29	Central	Cassia Lodge	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	20	30
30	Central	Sapphire Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	40	55
31	Central	Dolphin Suites	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	27	32
32	Central	HBT Russell Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	59	66
33	Central	Forest Cottages	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	27	49
34	Central	Eureka Place Hotel & Suites	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	92	100
35	Central	Hotel La Vena	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	24	35
36	Central	Athena Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	50	60
37	Central	Sir Jose Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	47	51
38	Central	Mount Zion Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	47	53
39	Central	Red Chilli Hideaway	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	26	60
40	Central	Humurah Resort	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	18	18
41	Central	Avesta Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	25	27
42	Central	Arcadia Suites	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	36	36
43	Central	Casa Miltu Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	35	45
44	Central	Harmony Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	64	64
45	Central	Nob View Hotel	Town hotel	Kampala	Two Star	90	90
46	Central	Bukoto Heights Apartments	Serviced Apartment	Kampala	Two Star	97	235
47	Central	Lake Victoria Granada Hotel	Town Hotel	Wakiso	Four Star	144	176
48	Central	Kampala Nile Resort	Town Hotel	Wakiso	Three Star	125	163
49	Central	Admas Grand Hotel	Town hotel	Wakiso	Three Star	56	64
50	Central	Best Western Premier Garden Hotel	Town hotel	Wakiso	Three Star	51	56
51	Central	Hotel Seven Seasons LTD	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	43	48
52	Central	No. 5 Boutique Hotel	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	15	30
53	Central	Imperial Heights Hotel Limited	Town hotel	Wakiso	Three Star	34	34
54	Central	Banana Village Eco Retreat	Vacation Hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	25	65
55	Central	Source of the Nile Hotel, Namanve	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	25	29
56	Central	Hotel Horizon	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	33	39
57	Central	K - Hotels	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	49	53
58	Central	Entebbe Travellers Hotel	Motel	Wakiso	Two Star	17	24
59	Central	Rehoboth Hotel and Apartments	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	29	34
60	Central	Speranza Hotel	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	27	30
61	Central	Entebbe Palm Hotel	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	19	25
62	Central	2 Friends Beach Hotel and Restaurant	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	16	22
63	Central	Comfort Hotel	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	24	24
64	Central	Nexus Resort	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	26	43
65	Central	Wilsen Hotel	Town hotel	Wakiso	Two Star	36	26
66	Central	Entebbe Forest Lodge	Lodge	Wkiso	Two Star	8	20
67	Eastern	Wash and Wills Country Home	Town hotel	Mbale	Two Star	54	60
68	Eastern	Mt Elgon Hotel & Spa	Town hotel	Mbale	Two Star	30	60
69	Northern	Bomah Hotel -Gulu	Town hotel	Gulu	Four Star	136	156
70	Northern	Acholi Inn	Town hotel	Gulu	Three Star	60	60
71	Western	Fort Motel	Town hotel	Kabarole	Three Star	16	20
72	Western	Nyaika Hotel	Town hotel	Kabarole	Three Star	64	73
73	Western	Kalya Court Hotel	Town hotel	Kabarole	Two Star	42	52
74	Western	Ataco Country Resort	Town hotel	Kabarole	Two Star	12	17
75	Western	Mountains of the Moon	Town hotel	Kabarole	Two Star	33	33
76	Western	Aramaga Rift Valley Lodge	Lodge	Kabarole	Two Star	6	9
77	Western	Chimpundu Lodge	Lodge	Kibaale	Three Star	21	28
78	Western	Coffee Lodge	Lodge	Kyenjonjo	Two Star	5	8
79	Northern	Hotel Le Confidential	Town hotel	Arua	Four Star	53	55
80	Northern	Golden Courts Hotel Limited	Town hotel	Arua	Two Star	20	22
81	Northern	Dreamland Hotel Limited	Town hotel	Arua	Two Star	30	38
82	Western	Mount Gahinga Lodge	Lodge	Kisoro	Three Star	8	10
83	Western	Chameleon Hill Lodge	Lodge	Kisoro	Two Star	12	18
84	Western	Volcanoes Bwindi Lodge	Lodge	Kisoro	Two Star	13	20
85	Western	Ichumbi Gorilla Lodge	Lodge	Kisoro	Two Star	13	23

	REGION	ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CATEGORY	CITY / DISTRICT	STAR RATING	ROOMS	BEDS
86	Western	Rushaga Gorilla Camp	Lodge	Kisoro	Two Star	40	60
87	Western	Bunyonyi Safaris Resort	Lodge	Kabale	Four Star	48	107
88	Western	Arcadia Lodges Lake Bunyonyi	Lodge	Kabale	Four Star	25	35
89	Western	Cephas Inn	Town hotel	Kabale	Three Star	60	135
90	Western	Bunyonyi Overland Resort	Vacation Hotel	Kabale	Two Star	45	63
91	Western	Emburara Farm Lodge	Lodge	Mbarara	Four Star	33	38
92	Western	Igongo Cultural Center and Country Hotel	Town hotel	Mbarara	Four Star	52	59
93	Western	Las-Vegas Garden Hotel Mbarara	Town hotel	Mbarara	Three Star	96	106
94	Western	Lake View Resort Hotel	Town hotel	Mbarara	Three Star	94	126
95	Western	Agip Motel	Town hotel	Mbarara	Two Star	13	18
96	Western	Mahogany Springs Luxury Lodge	Lodge	Kanungu	Three Star	12	24
97	Western	Trackers Safari Lodge	Lodge	Kanungu	Three Star	11	15
98	Central	Adrift River Club	Tented Camp	Kayunga	Two Star	16	22
99	Central	Lemala Wildwaters Lodge	Lodge	Kayunga	Two Star	10	11
100	Central	Adrift Overland Camp	Kayunga	Kayunga	Approved	16	70
101	Northern	Adere Safari Lodge	Lodge	Karenga	Two Star	20	45
102	Western	Mburo Eagles Nest	Tented Camp	Kiruhura	Two Star	19	19
103	Western	Lake Mburo Mantana Tented camp	Tented Camp	Kiruhura	Approved	7	18
104	Central	Brovad Sands Lodge Limited	Vacation Hotel	Kalangala	Three Star	50	100
105	Central	Pineapple Bay Resort	Vacation Hotel	Bulago Island	Three Star	30	60
106	Central	Collin Hotel	Town hotel	Mukono	Three Star	202	220
107	Central	Lakeside Escape Resort Limited	Vacation Hotel	Mukono	Two Star	40	40
108	Central	Hotel Brovad	Town hotel	Masaka	Three Star	120	135
109	Central	Maple Leaf Hotel	Town hotel	Masaka	Two Star	27	34
110	Central	Courtyard International Hotel	Town hotel	Lyantonde	Three Star	43	43
111	Western	Kabalega Resort Hotel - Hoima	Town Hotel	Hoima	Three Star	27	32
112	Western	Miika Eco Resort	Town hotel	Hoima	Two Star	63	80
113	Western	Golden Castle Hotel	Town hotel	Hoima	Two Star	38	42
114	Western	Kikonko Lodge	Lodge	Hoima	Two Star	6	12
115	Western	Zebi Eco Lodge	Lodge	Hoima	Two Star	24	24
116	Western	Hoima Buffalo Hotel	Town hotel	Hoima	Two Star	80	190
117	Eastern	Hotel Paradise on the Nile	Town Hotel	Jinja	Two Star	69	86

Appreciation goes to the MTWA Tourism Statistical Committee Members that greatly contributed to the compilation of this Document.

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Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2025

TOURISM TRENDS AND STATISTICS REPORT 2025

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