

WANYANGE GIRLS SECONDARY SCHOOL

Study Notes for Geography.

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM IN EAST AFRICA

Wild life refers to undomesticated flora (plants) and fauna (animals) found in their natural habitats.

East Africa major tourist attraction is the wild life (animals and plants in the natural habitats).

The following factors have led to decline of wild life in East Africa.

1. Poaching
2. Increase in population
3. Political instability
4. Completion from other land uses like Agriculture.
5. Traditional hunters.
6. Pest and diseases.

The conservation of wild life, in East Africa can be done through the following ways.

- a) Establishing of national parks, games reserves and sanctuaries.
- b) Banning trade in wild games products
- c) Leasing of wild game hunting
- d) Education of the masses on importance of wild life.
- e) Training and deploying game, rangers to protect the protect the gazetted areas
- f) Forming anti-poaching units

The protected wild life areas or conservation areas in east Africa include the following:

- (i) National parks.

These are large tracts of land in their natural states set by act of parliament to protect the natural and smoke lecture for public benefit

- (ii) Game Reserves

These are gazette areas by the law of the state where wild life is set a side for further use or development

- (iii) Sanctuary

These are areas gazetted by the state to preserve wild life which are rare and nearly extinct e.g. Ngamba Island Sanctuary (Chimpanzees) Bwindi Impenetrable (Gorillas) Lake Nakuru

This is where various animals and birds are reared or fenced and provided with similar conditions existing in their natural habitats for public viewing or research.

Controlled Hunting area.

This is an area where hunting of certain animals is limited and accepted and thus reducing the number of animals known as cropping.

Reasons for promoting Wildlife conservation

- To conserve nature (flora and fauna)
- To promote tourism in East Africa
- To provide animal products like meat, ivory, hides and skins e.t.c
- To provide employment to the game rangers or guides etc
- To recreation purpose i.e. Hunting and game cropping
- To prevent extinction of some animal species
- They are sources of revenue and a foreign exchange.

Problems affecting the conservation of wild life in East Africa

- Poaching of wild game for their products like skins, horns, tusks, hides
- Wild fires set by holiday makers, poachers smokers
- Population pressure, which has led to encroachment of national parks and other gazetted areas.
- Drought leading to shortage of water and pastures for the animals and other gazetted areas
- Political instability leading to depletion of wild life.
- Limited skilled personnel
- Pollution of the environment.

Steps taken to solve the above problems

- Controlling population through family planning methods.
- Educating the masses about the importance of wild life.
- Eviction of encroachers.
- Establishment of animal orphanages e.g. Ngamba Island sanctuary.

- Training and equipping game rangers
- A forestation and re-a forestation programme.

TOURISM.

Define:

Tourism is a practice of traveling for purposes of leisure or relaxation, curiosity and or study.

Tourism may be domestic or international.

Tourism therefore is an invisible export, a major source of four reigns exchange in East Africa.

N: B the development of tourism is based on the off

1. Landscape/ Relief
2. Drainage features
3. Wildlife (animals and vegetation)
4. Climate
5. Historical sites like Kasubitombs fort Jesus.
6. Culture.

Conditions or factors favoring the development of Tourism in East Africa physical factors

1. Presence of variety of wild life in East Africa inform of wild animals like Elephants, Snakes, Lions, Baboons e.t.c and vegetation like Equatorial rainforests, Savannah e.t.c attract tourists for viewing photography.
2. Presence of conducive climate that promotes swimming, heating sun bathing e/t/c these attracted people from the temperate countries.
3. Presence of beautiful scenery inform of volcanic mountains Block Mountains, rift valley, plateau attracting tourist for viewing Research, photography.
4. East Africa has a variety of drainage features in form of lakes, rivers, beaches e.t.c these attract tourists for raffling, beating, swimming, sun bathing, fish sport e.t.c
5. Strategic location of East Africa at the coast making it accessible to international markets.

Mention any 3 tourist attractions found in East Africa other than plants and animals

- Mountains
- Rivers and Lakes

- Rift Valley
- Historical Sites
- Culture.

Human Factors.

1. Presence of improved accommodation facilities in the major cities and towns, game parks and game reserves e.g. hotels, holiday's apartments, motels, Inns e.t.c
2. The d hospitality exhibited by the people of East Africa that dates back the colonial times. The hospitality is being shown in hotels, banks, and airports.
3. Political stability which favours the development of the tourism industry.
4. Availability of adequate capital to invest in tourism related facilities. Like hotels, roads, lodges etc
5. Capital is provided by the government and investors
6. Presence of large supply of skilled man power inform of waiters, tour guides hotelians, accountants.
7. Increased and improved advertisements both at home and abroad through the media like T.VS newspapers magazine.
8. Presence of reliable and adequate transport inform at road, sir facilitating the movement of tourists to areas of their interest.
9. Favorable government policies on tourism e.g. protection of the wild life. Attracting foreign investors in the industry maintaining political instability.
10. Development of tour packages. They organize accommodation facilities, transport, and meals, tour guides.
11. Presence of a variety of cultural attractions e.g. dancing dressing food, marriage ceremonies.
12. Availability of a variety of historical sites e.g. fort Jesus Nyero paintings, Gedi rains tort Jesus Kasubi/ Karambita.

A MAP OF E. AFRICA SHOWING TOURIST SITES AND ATTRACTIONS.

Tourism in Kenya

Of the 3 East African countries, Kenya has the most development tourism industry because of the factors,

1. Kenya is enrolled which the richest and largest animal population in world mainly in the national parks like Isava, Amtoseli masaimara, Matindi N.parks.
2. Presence of magnificent scenery provided by markets like lakes e.g Nakuru, Naivasha, Victoria etc and Rivers Tike Tana, athi etc these attract tourist for sport fishing, swimming, sun bathing etc.
3. Presence of a variety of drainage features like lakes e,g Nakuru, Naivaha, Victoria etc. and Rivers like Tana, Athi etc these attract tourist for sort fishing swimming, sun bathing e.tc.
4. Presence of adequate and reliable transport network based on roads, railways and air making the tourist sites accessible.
5. Kenya has a stable political climate than Uganda and Tanzania
6. The strategic location of Kenya at the coat in relation to international markets.
7. Presence of a variety of historical sites like fart Jesus, Vasco Da Gama fort Gedi rain etc.
8. Availability to modern banking services Kenya has more banks compared to other countries in East Africa e.g. Baroda, Kenya Commercial bank Standard Chattered etc
9. Availability of sufficient and comfortable accommodation facilities inform of hotels, inns holiday apartments etc.
10. Favorable climate of Kenya i.e. its sunny throughout the year promoting swimming and sun bathing.
11. Favorable government policies of advertising maintaining political stability.
12. Availability of strong capital base provided by the government as well as private investors.
13. Adequate skilled manpower.
14. Presence of affluent class.
15. Advertisements.

16. Presence of a Variety of languages Spoken in Kenya e.g. Arabic Swahili English etc

N: B Kenya's visitors come from U.S.A, u.k. Germany Holy, India, Republic of south Africa France, Ug, Tz, Rwanda.

The most visited areas in Kenya include:

- Nairobi National Park
- Tsaro National Park
- Arbodare National Park
- Fort Jesus (Mombasa) etc.

TOURISM IN TANZANIA

The major tourist attractions include.

The Wild Game in the National, Parks Like Serengti (The Largest and most attractive)

Arusbia National park (The smallest with large number of elephants and black rhinos)

Ruaha National park

Lake Manyara National Park

The Game reserves include.

- Katavi Plains
- Gombe stream.
- Biharamulo.
- Mkomazi etc.

Other attractions in Tanzania include

Mountain Scenery

Lakes and Rivers

Coastal features

Historical sites

The major tourist activities in Tanzania include Sport-fishing Mountain climbing, Swimming, sun bathing diving etc

TOURISM IN UGANDA

The major attractions include:

1. Wild life in National parks, Games reserves and sanctuaries e.g. mountain Rwenzori National park (Mountain Climbing)

Kidepo valley National park (Elephants Uganda kob, Giraffes)

Queen Elizabeth National park (Boat riding and game viewing)

Bwindi impenetrable (Gorilla tracking)

Murchison fall (the largest, it has sport fishing and game viewing)

2. Water bodies e.g. L. Victoria R. Nile and Lake Karuma. Bujagali)
3. Favorable climate
4. Variety of Vegetation types
5. Recoupageable government policies
6. Hospitality of the people
7. Rich cultural heritage
8. Historical sites e.g. Kasubi tombs Nyero Rock Paintings (Kumi district(fort Baken Etc

Problems facing limiting the tourism industry in East Africa

1. Competition from developed countries as well as member countries in East Africa because of similar tourist attractions especially the wild game.
2. Poaching of the wild animals in the National parks leading to the extinction e.g. the white rhinos.
3. Pests and diseases, which attack the animals as well as the tourists.
4. Inadequate capital to upgrade the tourist facilities like hotels airports etc
5. Political instability in some parts of East Africa like Northern Uganda etc scaring away the potential tourist
6. Inadequate skilled personnel to manage the industry especially hotels, airports, banks, tourist sites etc
7. Entrenchment on the existing tourist potential sites like National Parks game reserves because of rapid population increase.
8. Inadequate transport and communication networks making areas of tourist interest inaccessible e.g. Bundibugyo, Kidepo valley national parks Bwindi

Seasonal migration of animals from one place to another e.g. many elephants migrate from Queen Elizabeth national park to other game parks.

- Establishment of training institutions to impart skills on people to improve on the tourism industry
- Gazetting more national parks and game reserves
- Controlling pests and diseases through spraying
- Intensifying advertisements to encourage the culture of visiting the tourist sites by the local people.
- Rehabilitation of the cultural sites and roads
- Encouraging the study of foreign international languages like French, Germany, Spanish e.t.c
- Setting up of anti- poaching units.
- Privatization of the tourist related industries like hotels
- Deployment of security personnel to maintain political stables in the tourist areas.
- Banning trade in wild life trade like skills ivory
- Injecting more capital in the tourist industry.
- Encouraging the development of private tour companies.