



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF ANIMAL RESOURCES

Annual Report
of the
GAME DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

Price: Three Shillings

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, ENTEBBE, UGANDA

abundant in some parts of Uganda. The only species that are very limited in number and their ranges are restricted, are Oryx, Impala and Roan. However, with the exception of the population of Impala and Roan in Kikagati whose future is now doubtful, the habitats of all the other species are protected under Game Reserve status.

(iv) *Family Giraffidae*.—The Giraffe exists in reasonable numbers in Karamoja, Acholi and East Madi. This species is fully protected under the Game Act and its continued existence in Uganda is in no way threatened.

(e) *Perissodactyla*

(i) *Family Equidae*.—This family is only represented by the Zebra in Uganda. The Zebra exists in Karamoja, Toro, Ankole, Teso and Sebei districts. There are several thousands of Zebra in Karamoja area.

(ii) *Family Rhinocerotidae*.—This family is represented in Uganda by two species, namely, the Black and White Rhino. The Black Rhino is known to exist in East Madi, West Acholi and North Karamoja. The future of Black Rhino in West Acholi and Madi is currently causing concern as West Acholi has been opened for settlement. However, the Department is looking into the possibility of translocating Black Rhino into the Murchison Falls Park. The White Rhino still exist in Ajai Game Reserve although their range is quite small. It is also proposed to translocate the excess Rhino into Murchison Falls National Park.

CONCLUSION

As pointed out under various headings in this report, the impact of land-use practices on wildlife conservation is a very serious threat to wildlife in Uganda. It is strongly believed that unless a way is found to resolve this problem either by way of setting aside areas which are permanently for wildlife or discouraging scattered cultivation, the long-term future of wildlife in this country may very well become doubtful. There is a widely held view that National Parks are enough to guarantee the future of wildlife. However, this view is mistaken since National Parks are not enclosed and wildlife do not recognise boundaries of National Parks. In addition to the above threat to wildlife conservation, the increased poaching in some parts of Uganda is also a real threat to be reckoned with. There are plans to set up a mobile anti-poaching team which would deal with this kind of problem. Finally, there is real need to try and educate the public to appreciate the fact that wildlife belongs to the people of Uganda and it is conserved for their benefit.