AN ENVIRONMENT BLOG

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Uganda mostly depends on tourism for revenue and the most of the tourism is environmental, there are also other tourist attractions like the night life, leisure centers like hotels and religious sights. Uganda has also beautiful weather and is home to mountain gorillas which are the main tourist attractions in the country Poaching was mainly rampant in the 1970,s during amins regime where poaching was a sport, this led to the extinction of rhinos in Uganda, they were later introduced into Uganda and are kept in special reserves

1.2. Problem statement

The increase in environmental degradation has led more tourist centers like national parks to suffer due to encroaching communities that are destroying the habitats and increasing the conflicts between the animals and communities, other issues like poaching have also led to reduction in numbers of animals. Pouching has also been a continous problem especially in queen elizabeth where most of the poaching happens due to animals crossing to DRC where armed groups hunt them for money to support their activities

There are also cases of the locals competing with space and some times encroachment by both people and animals which lead to more animals getting killed

The blog app we want to make would enable the people to raise awareness and more to the masses about the dangers facing our much-needed tourism sector

1.3. Objectives

- To reduce environmental degradation
- To promote the tourism sector locally
- To raise awareness about poaching

- To reduce the number of animals being poached reducing the chances of extinction
- Protect the major source of revenue to the country(tourism)

2. Literature review

2.1. Introduction

There are many ways poaching in Uganda and africa can be reduced and people have suggested some awys to achieve this goal

2.2. Findings

The push for a global ban of international and domestic markets should be seen as a policy experiment. It may work to reduce poaching which will be a tremendous outcome for Africas elephants. But the conservation community needs to make sure that this stronger ban is not just rhetoric. The impact of actions like the continued ban on international trade and the closure of the Chinese and other domestic ivory markets need to be monitored, and measured.[1] This has reduced the impact but growin markets in Asia have led to the increment in the high risk poaching venture

From 2003 to 2010 the WWF,s work in the Virunga Forest on the borders of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda helped increase gorillas by 26

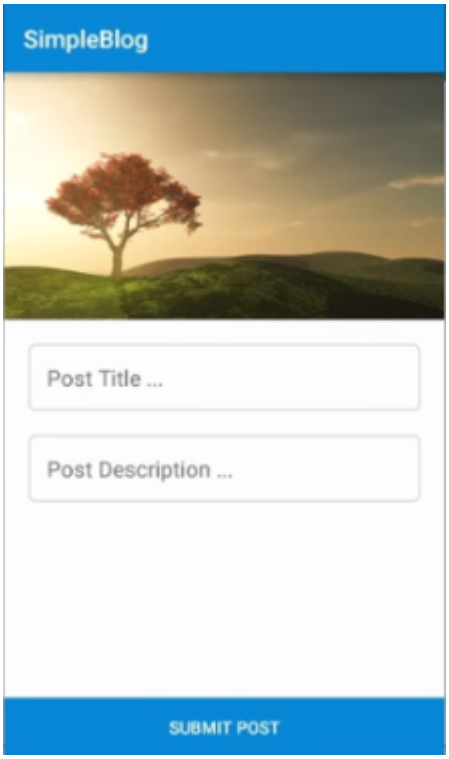
2.3. Conclusion

Overall many activities and policies have been setup to reduce the poaching in Uganda and the rest of africa with much success but they are still faced with more challenges which is the reason to work harder to achieve even better results

3. Research Methodology

We used **applied research** to identify the problem, **analytical research** to get the numbers of elephant deaths each year in uganda which were roughly 3 elephants a year according to travelhemispheres.com and used **quantitative research** to and established that there are over 5000 elephants in uganda

4. Sample of results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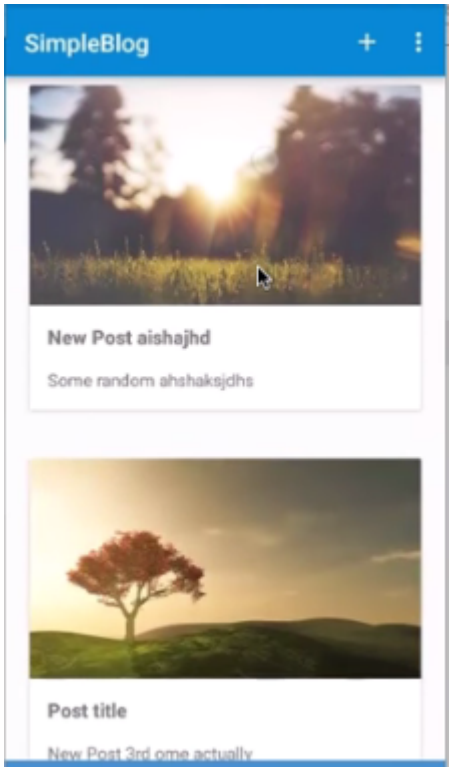

5. Index

5.1. Electronic Documents

5.2. Article in Online Web journal

[1] "A populist tighter ivory trade ban is not enough to save Africas elephants"
http://theconversation.com/a-populist-tighter-ivory-trade-ban-is-not-enough-to-save-africas-elephants-66433
[2] "Stopping poaching"
http://wwf.panda.org/?199903/Stopping-poaching