

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES
AND SELECTED NATIONAL PARKS IN UGANDA

1) UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

a. Kasubi Tombs

This site, which is situated on the Kasubi Hill in the city of Kampala, houses the burial grounds of four former Kings of Buganda (*kabakas*) and other members of the Baganda royal family. Its traditional architecture using purely vegetable materials and its high spiritual and political importance to the Baganda people made it a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2001. Unfortunately, in March 2010 some of the major buildings were almost completely destroyed by fire and the Kasubi Tombs needed to be included in UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in Danger. Nevertheless, reconstruction started in 2014 and is planned to be completed by December 2016.

a) Kasubi Tombs (Luo)

site i, nwongere i wi tur Kasubi idi boma Kampala, ot man oyiko iye kabaka angwen okato iye kede jo okene me ot tunga kabaka. kit gedo me te kwaro man otiyo kede yen tekwaro keken kede jami wibye kede tipo bot jo me buganda omiyo UNESCO World Heritage Site i mwaka 2001. i kwen arac, i dwe me adek imwaka 2010 , kedo okene adongo obwot wang te miyo Kasubi tomb ote bino keto i list a UNESCO me World Heritage Sites pi lwor. Kono, nwoyo gero te cakere i 2014 kede plan tye me tyeko in dwe me apara ryo 2016.

b. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is located in South-Western Uganda on the border to the Democratic Republic of Congo. It contains Uganda's oldest and biologically most diverse rainforest within an area of 331 km². In addition, it provides habitat for 120 mammals and most notably, for approximately 340 critically endangered mountain gorillas, which is half of the world's existing population. This is the reason why the park was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994.

b) Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Park man nwongere in tung poto aceng me Uganda acok kede boda me Congp. tye kede jami oti apat pat aloyo in uganda i bung ame tye aromo km² 331. imede kede, miyo kabuto pi leyi aromo 120 adong pire tek aloyo, abim aromo 340 ame dong kwo gi tye kan arac aloyo ame obedo nucu abim ame odong iwi lobo. eno omiyo park man oguru acalo UNESCO World Heritage Site 1994.

c. Rwenzori Mountains National Park

The Rwenzoris, fabled as the Mountains of the Moon, can be found in South-Western Uganda along the border to the Democratic Republic of Congo. Almost 1,000 km² in size, the National Park hosts Africa's third highest mountain peak (Mt. Stanley with Margherita Peak, 5109 m), many waterfalls, lakes and glaciers. Due to its outstanding natural beauty richest in vegetation it was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994. However, between 1999 and 2004 the Rwenzori Mountains National Park was inscribed in UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in Danger due to insecurity and a lack of resources in the park.

c) Ruwenzori Mountains National Park

Got man kono ame dang olwongo ni Got me wi polo, nwongere in tung poto aceng me uganda acok i boda me Congo. tye kede lobo acok kede km² 1000 i size, park man obedo kwen ame got numba adek abor aloyo i africa tye (Got Stanley kede Margherita Peak, 5109 m), pii amol yaa imalo, nam kede pee omele. pi cilere me tim omiyo oguru acalo UNESCO World Heritage Site i 1994. ento idyere me 1999 kede 2004 park me rwenzori jo oguru i list me UNESCO World Heritage Site ame tye acoki rweny pi tim alibi kede pi pee ajo in park.

2) NATIONAL PARKS

a. Murchison Falls National Park

This park is Uganda's largest National Park and measures 3,887 km² in the North-West of the country, close to the city of Masindi. It was established in 1952 not only because of its beautiful savannah grassland, but also because of the famous Murchison Falls: Here, the waters of the River Nile squeeze through a narrow gorge of 7 m, before plunging 43 m below. In addition, it is Uganda's oldest conservation area, hosting 76 species of mammals and 451 birds.

a) Murchison falls national park

Park man aye dong dig maloyo i uganda ame tye km² 3887 atye tung malo apoto aceng me uganda acok kede boma me Masindi. obin oyabere in 1952 pe pi cilere keken ento pi cil apii amol ya imalo ame beyo idyer got ame tye meters abiro (7), te poto ping pi meters 43. i mede kede, obedo ka gwoko leyi oti aloyo aloya i uganda, kun tye kede kwoni leyi 76 apapat kede kwoni winyi 451.

b. Queen Elizabeth National Park

Queen Elizabeth National Park is situated in the South-Western region of Uganda near the town of Kasese. It was founded in 1952 as Kazinga National Park, but renamed two years later to commemorate a visit by Queen Elizabeth II. The National Park occupies approximately 1,978 km² extending from Lake George to Lake Edward and hosting the Kazinga Channel connecting these two lakes. Known for its wildlife (e.g. buffaloes, crocodiles, elephants, leopards, congo lions, etc.), the park is also famous for its volcanic features including volcanic crones, deep craters and crater lakes.

b) Queen Elizabeth National Park

park man nwongere i tung piny me poto aceng me uganda acoki ki boma me Kasese. obin oyabo imwaka 1952 ame onwongo olwongo ni Kazinga National park, ento ote bin miyo nying okene iyonge mwaka 2 pi poyo Queen Elizabeth me aryo. park man tye kede lobo aromo km² 1978 kun niyo ya i Nam me George tunu kede name me Edward kun dang obedo pacu Kazinga channel ame ribu nam aryo man. ngeye pi leyi mere (lyec, nyang nyang, kwac, ingatu, kede bafoloes)

c. **Kibale Forest National Park**

This National Park is located close to the town of Fort Portal in Western Uganda and covers a surface of 776 km². Established in 1993, it has one of the highest diversity and concentration of primates in the world, whereby it is mostly known for its habituated chimpanzee population. Furthermore, it contains both lowland and pre-montane moist evergreen forest.

c) Kibale Forest National park.

park man nwongere acok kede boma me Fort Portal in tung poto aceng me uganda kede oromo ping a romo km 776. oyabere i 1993, obedo park acel ame tye kede primates adwong aloyo i wi lobo alutu. ame ngeye pi chimpanzee adwong aloto iwi lobo alutu. imede kede , tye kede yen pe tung ping.