



UGANDA; THE PEARL OF AFRICA.

Named The Pearl of Africa by Sir Winston Churchill, Uganda is one of the five countries that make up the East African community. A place of distinctive beauty which sits on the equator, it boasts snowcapped mountains, lush greenery and rolling mountains and flat savanna grasslands, the world's largest fresh water body Lake Victoria or nalubale as known by the local population, and the source of the longest river in the World The River Nile. It boasts of the largest population of the endangered mountain gorillas in the world and has over 1080 recorded species of birds.

Uganda is a landlocked country, an independent state, it gained its independence from the British in 1962 following almost seventy years of being ruled as a British protectorate. The seating president is Yoweri K Museveni, who has been the president since 1986.

At the last census in 2017, the population stood at almost 43 million, with the average age being only 15, making it one of the youngest populations in the world.

Uganda is served by an international airport, which is based in Entebbe, the home of the presidential State House, and one of the country's major cities. Entebbe airport is currently undergoing expansion works intended to mrodermised and expand it capacity to hold more International arrivals. A second airport is also under construction and it will become the second International airport in Hoima wich is in the Western scheduled to open in 2021.

Uganda has recently embarked on large scale infrastructural deveolment and improvemensts countrywide

Vaccination And Medication

Uganda is a tropical country that has malaria, but as you may know this is a totally preventable and treatable disease. However, if not well managed Malaria can become dangerous and even fatal. Thankfully we know that prevention is better than cure, visit your Tropical Doctor to understand what you need to do before traveling.

Visit your health professional at least 4 to 6 weeks before your trip to check whether you need any vaccinations or other preventive measures.

Make sure your Yellow Fever vaccination is up to date before arriving in Uganda.

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Visitors should bring personal supplies of medicines that they need, but enquire first at the embassy or high commission whether such supplies can be freely imported into the country.

Currency And FOREX In Uganda

The currency of Uganda is the Uganda Shilling. It comes in denominations of 100, 200, 500, and 1000 shilling coins, and 1000, 2000, 5000, 10,000, 20,000, and 50,000 shillings notes, and is a locked currency. The exchange rate fluctuates, but is usually between 4700-5000 Ugandan shillings to the British pound.

Other international currencies are welcomed and easily and freely changeable within Uganda, such preferred currencies include the United Stated Dollars; Euros, Great British Pounds

The food in Uganda

Uganda has a wide variety of local foods, all of which are grown in the traditional way, predominantly organic and free from pesticides. Vegetables, fruits, dairy, fish and meat are all available and are all locally sourced. All meals come with a selection of:

International Cuisines served in most of the numerous International and Local restaurants in the cities. Service is either as a la carte or Buffet Style

Local cuisine that includes all or some of the following vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, matoke, and greens, with rice, posho, and chapatti. Popular meat is chicken, beef, pork, and goat, and the fish is a local fish from Lake Victoria called tilapia. For vegetarians, there are plenty of options, including beans and vegetable katogo.

Salad is plentiful, particularly tomatoes, and highly recommended is the local side salad Katchumbali. There are many fruits, apples, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and avocado, as well as passion fruits, jack fruits, and mangos, all tasting fresh and sweet. Chilli and garlic is not common in traditional dishes, but the chef would be happy to accommodate these if required. And of course you have to try the Ugandan rolex.

Visa

Nationals of the countries listed below are exempted from visa requirements for travel to Uganda. They do, however, need to have a current passport issued by their respective countries.

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Members of **COMESA**: Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Eritrea, Kenya, Malawi Mauritius, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Others exempted are: Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malta, Sierra Leone, Singapore Solomon Islands St Vincent & the Grenadines, Tonga, Vanuatu, Italy (Only diplomatic passport holders) and Cyprus.

IMMIGRATION INFORMATION FOR INTENDING VISITORS TO UGANDA

1. Uganda visas may be obtained at Uganda missions abroad, on arrival at the country's exit /entry stations or online
<https://visas.immigration.go.ug/#/>
2. Entry should be made only through the country's gazette ports of entry/exit.
3. Every visitor will be required to carry a passport with validity beyond six months.
4. All arriving visitors will be required to fill in arrival declaration cards on arrival. The cards are available at the arrival lounge.
5. No arriving visitor should carry or convey substances or goods prohibited by customs. (Contact Uganda Revenue Authority website: www.ura.go.ug for details on prohibited substances under the "Customs Tax Guides" tab).
6. Visitors should not overstay their visa validity otherwise they will be subjected to a fine of U\$ 30 per day and other appropriate legal action.
7. Where visitors seek to stay longer than the period granted on arrival, extension of the period should be sought from the Immigration Headquarters in Kampala before expiry of the initial visitor's pass.
8. All visitors must comply with immigration legislation and other national laws of the country during their stay in Uganda.

Weather

Uganda's climate is tropical. This means it is generally rainy (particularly during the months of March to May, September to November), while the remaining months (December to February, June to August) comprise Uganda's two dry seasons.

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Uganda, landlocked in eastern Africa, has a climate heavily shaped by its own topography and that of surrounding regions. High mountains along some of its margins, an elevated plateau and plentiful lakes — including L.Victoria, the biggest in Africa — all exert a real influence. Travelers here can go from a steamy lowland of truly tropical feel to the snowpack of lofty crags.

Although generally equatorial, the climate is not uniform as the altitude modifies the climate. Southern Uganda is wetter with rain generally spread throughout the year. At Entebbe on the northern shore of Lake Victoria, most rain falls from March to June and the November/December period. Further to the north a dry season gradually emerges; at Gulu about 120 km from the Sudanese border, November to February is much drier than the rest of the year.

The northeastern Karamoja region has the driest climate and is prone to droughts in some years. Rwenzori in the southwest on the border with Congo (DRC) receives heavy rain all year round. The south of the country is heavily influenced by one of the world's biggest lakes, Lake Victoria, which contains many islands. It prevents temperatures from varying significantly and increases cloudiness and rainfall. Most important cities are located in the south, near Lake Victoria, including the capital Kampala and the nearby city of Entebbe.

When travelling to Uganda, you should study up on Uganda's weather and climate ahead of your trip so you can pack accordingly. Rain should be expected in the Lake Victoria vicinity, upper highlands and during the wet seasons of other regions. Hikers and mountaineers in the Ugandan high country need warm clothing to contend with sometimes-frigid night temperatures and storms.

CULTURE & LANGUAGES

The culture of Uganda is made up of a diverse range of ethnic groups. Lake Kyoga forms the northern boundary for the Bantu-speaking peoples, who dominate much of east, central and southern Africa. In Central Uganda, they include the Baganda and several other tribes. In the Karamojong, who speak a Nilotic language, the Gishu are part of the Bantu and they live mainly on the slopes of Mt Elgon speaking Lumasaba, closely related to the Luhya of Kenya. A few Pygmies live isolated in the rainforests of western Uganda.

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Uganda is home to many different ethnic groups, none of whom forms a majority of the population. Around forty different languages are regularly and currently in use in the country. English became the official language of Uganda after independence.

LANGUAGES

The official language of communication in Uganda is English which is widely spoken and used as a medium of instruction and expression.

The language of trade is usually Luganda and a bit of Kiswahilli

Kiswahili, a widely used language throughout eastern and central East Africa, was approved as the country's second official national language in 2005.

The most widely spoken local language in Uganda is Luganda, spoken predominantly by the ethnic Bantu people of Buganda called the Baganda in the urban concentrations of Kampala, the capital city and in towns and localities in the Buganda region of Uganda which encompasses Kampala.

Uganda is a home to many tribes that speak different languages. Uganda has 56 tribes and about nine indigenous communities that formally came to be recognized in the 1995 constitution amendment of 2005. English is the official language of Uganda. Luganda and Swahili are also widely spoken in most parts of the country. There is also French, Arabic and indigenous communities in Uganda

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Acholi | 29. Batuku |
| 2. Alur | 30. Batwa |
| 3. Baamba | 31. Chope |
| 4. Babukusu | 32. Dodoth |
| 5. Babwisi | 33. Ethur |
| 6. Bafumbira | 34. Ik (Teuso) |
| 7. Baganda | 35. Iteso |
| 8. Bagisu | 36. Jie |
| 9. Bagungu | 37. Jonam |
| 10. Bagwe | 38. Jopadhola |
| 11. Bagwere | 39. Kakwa |
| 12. Bahehe | 40. Karimojong |
| 13. Bahororo | 41. Kebu (Okebu) |

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14. Bakenyi
15. Bakiga
16. Bakonzo
17. Banyabindi
18. Banyankore
19. Banyara
20. Banyarwanda
21. Banyole
22. Banyoro
23. Baruli
24. Basamia
25. Basoga
26. Basongora
27. Batagwenda
28. Batoro
42. Kuku
43. Kumam
44. Langi
45. Lendu
46. Lugbara
47. Madi
48. Mening
49. Mvuba
50. Napore
51. Nubi
52. Nyangia
53. Pokot
54. Sabinu
55. So (Tepeth)
56. Vonoma

Religion

According to the census of 2002, Christians made up about 84% of Uganda's population. The Roman Catholic Church has the largest number of adherents (41.9%), followed by the Anglican Church of Uganda (35.9%). Evangelical and Pentecostal churches claim the rest of the Christian population. The next most reported religion of Uganda is Islam, with Muslims representing 12% of the population. The Muslim population is primarily Sunni; there is also a minority belonging to the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. The remainder of the population follow traditional religions (1%), Bahai (0.1%), or other non-Christian religions (0.7%), or have no religious affiliation (0.9%).

Nature and Wildlife in Uganda

Uganda, the "Pearl of Africa", has ten national parks displaying the best of East Africa. The Rift Valley landscapes and tropical forests make dramatic backdrops to an extensive variety of flora and fauna. All boasting wildlife, birdlife, and plants that will leave you in awe. There are the big game animals such as elephants, lions, hippos, leopards; there are the famous mountain gorillas; there are birds such as the crested crane – which is the national symbol of Uganda – the shoebill, and the very rare Shelley's crimson wing, as well as beautiful coloured flowers and butterflies. As well as the wildlife, the scenery is breathtaking, and Uganda boasts lakes, waterfalls, mountains, and crater lakes amongst its natural wonders, as well

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as being home to the source of the River Nile, which is the biggest river in Africa.

The parks offer 'traditional' savanna safaris along with boat tours, forest hikes, and mountain climbing and wildlife research activities. Uganda is unrivalled on the continent as a bird watching destination with over 1,000 species of birds – several of which are found nowhere else on the planet. It is also home to 13 types of primates including over half of the world's endangered mountain gorillas; and our closest relative – the chimpanzee.

NATIONAL PARKS;

QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK.

Uganda's most popular game reserve for Uganda safaris and certainly one most visited. Leopards roam the Mweya Peninsula, which lies beside Lake Edward. Nearby Lake Katwe is a huge volcanic explosion crater. Boats on the Kazinga Channel float past hippos and Nile crocodiles. Chimpanzees inhabit the Kyambura Gorge. Trails lead to bat caves in the central Marambagambo Forest. The Ishasha area is home to tree-climbing lions and shoebill storks.

BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK

The Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is a biodiverse, mountainous area in southwest Uganda. It's home to many of the world's remaining mountain gorillas, who feed on roots, leaves and fruits from the park's many tree and fern species. Restricted numbers of viewing permits help protect the endangered gorilla families. In the park, rough paths weave amid dense forests, which are home to many butterflies and birds.

MGAHINGA NATIONAL PARK.

The name Mgahinga was derived from the Kinyarwanda word "Gahinga" that means "Pile of volcanic lava stone heaps where cultivation is carried out". To add on "Sabinyo" means "the old man's teeth" and "Muhavura" means "Guide". Mgahinga National park was established majorly to protect the mountain gorillas and in this same park also endangered Golden monkeys have made it their habitat.

It is really a stunning place with the three volcanoes as earlier mentioned where by hiking to the top of them gives an unforgettable experience. The Gahinga has a beautiful swamp at the top, Muhavura has a crater lake and the Sabinyo gives you the best and amazing experience ever whereby

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climbing to its summit you set a foot in 3 countries; Uganda DRC and Rwanda. Also along the slopes there are great scenic views of vegetation.

KIDEPO VALLEY NATIONAL PARK.

Kidepo Valley National Park is a 1,442 square kilometres national park in the Karamoja region in northeast Uganda. Kidepo is rugged savannah, dominated by the 2,750 metres Mount Morungole and transected by the Kidepo and Narus rivers. Off the beaten track, Kidepo National Park is nestled among the rugged hills and valleys of northern Uganda. It's a place so hidden away its beauty has mostly gone unnoticed until now.

Kidepo Valley National Park was gazetted into a national park in the year 1962 and currently hosts over 75 species of mammals and 470 species of birds. All these fall in a prime game viewing location.

RWENZORI MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

The UNESCO World Heritage-listed Rwenzori Mountains national park contains the second tallest mountain range in Africa, including several peaks that are permanently covered by ice. The three highest peaks in the range are Margherita (5109m), Alexandria (5083m) and Albert (5087m), all on Mt Stanley, the third highest mountain in Africa. The mountain range, which isn't volcanic, stretches about 110km by 50km wide and is home to an extraordinary number of rare plants and animals, and new species are both are still being discovered. Two mammals are endemic to the range, the Rwenzori climbing mouse and the Rwenzori red duiker, 241 known bird species. Despite this, this is one of Uganda's less-visited national parks, and so nature lovers wanting to escape the safari crowds should definitely put it on their list.

LAKE MBURO NATIONAL PARK.

Lake Mburo is one of the largest five lakes that are near by the wetlands, and it accounts for only 20% of this unique lake found in western Uganda. The park covers only 370km² yet it has 5 lakes within. It's situated between the towns of Masaka and Mbarara taking you about 4 hours to get there. Lake Mburo National Park is the only place where you can spot the impalas in Uganda, antelopes as well as the Elands. There are also many herds of buffalos and Zebras with in this national park.

KIBALE FOREST NATIONAL PARK.

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Kibale National Park is a national park in southern Uganda, protecting moist evergreen rain forest. It is 766 square kilometres in size and is located between 1,100 metres to 1,600 metres in elevation. This is home to a number of forest wildlife, most especially 13 species of primate coupled with chimpanzees. The Forest covering predominates in the central and northern part of the park on the raised Fort Portal plateau. At the park's northern tip, Kibale is highest and stands 1590m above sea level. Safari

Chimpanzee Tracking and Habituation in Kibale; Kibale's most popular activity is the Kanyanchu Primate Walk. Thirteen species can be sought, and a good variety of diurnal monkeys invariably encountered, but the stars of this trail are the chimpanzees. Kanyanchu's chimps have been tracked since 1993 and the chances of locating them are excellent. Guided walks start at 8am and 2pm and last an average of three hours, depending on various factors.

SEMILIKI NATIONAL PARK.

Semuliki National Park sprawls across the floor of the Semuliki Valley on the remote, Western side of the Rwenzori Mountains. Semliki National Park protects an eastern extension of the vast Ituri Forest and forms part of a forest continuum that stretches across the Democratic Republic Of Congo to the Zaire River. Being a relatively stable forest "refugium" during the climatic upheavals of the Pleistocene, this is one of the richest areas for forest birds in Africa. A large number of predominantly Central African species reach the eastern limit of their distribution here and cannot be found anywhere else in East Africa. These include some of the continent's most spectacular and sought-after birds such as; Congo Serpent Eagle, Long-tailed Hawk, Nkulengu Rail, Black-wattled Hornbill and Lyre-tailed Honey guide. Although it lies a bumpy three hours' drive from Fort Portal, birders who take Uganda safaris, Semliki National Park will be richly rewarded with some of the very best forest birding in Uganda.

MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK.

Murchison Falls National Park sits on the shore of Lake Albert, in northwest Uganda. It's known for Murchison Falls, where the Victoria Nile River surges through a narrow gap over a massive drop. Park wildlife includes elephants and hippos, and there are chimpanzees in the Kaniyo Pabidi mahogany forest. The Lake Albert Delta is home to rare shoebill storks. There are game fish in the cascades of Karuma Falls.

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MOUNT ELGON NATIONAL PARK.

Mount Elgon National Park is a national park 140 kilometres northeast of Lake Victoria. The park covers an area of 1,279 square kilometres and is bisected by the border of Kenya and Uganda. Mount Elgon is an extinct Volcanic Mountain found on Uganda's border with Kenya. It is believed that millions of years ago, this mountain was higher than Mountain Kilimanjaro which is present day's highest mountain in Africa. Although mountain Elgon is shared by the two neighboring countries (Uganda and Kenya), its highest peak the Wagagai peak found at 4321 meters is found on the Ugandan side of the mountain. This mountain is a significant watershed for a number of rivers such as River Sipi that forms the renowned spectacular Sipi falls.

Namirembe Cathedral

is the oldest cathedral in Uganda. It serves as the Provincial Cathedral of the Church of Uganda and the diocesan cathedral for Namirembe Diocese, the first diocese to be founded in the Church of Uganda province, in 1890. Between 1919 and 1967, the Cathedral served as the provincial cathedral of the Church of Uganda, Anglican Communion. In the 1960s, the headquarters of the Church of Uganda moved to All Saints Church in Nakasero then moved back to Namirembe later.

Bahai Temple.

Built between 1958 and 1961 on Kikaaya hill, three miles North of Kampala the building is 130ft. its dome is a 44ft in diameter. It is a nine sided structure which represents oneness and unity – the faiths biggest tenets. The temple has a sitting capacity of 800 people. The green dome is decorated with tiny mosaic tiles that were imported from Italy, while the roof tiles were imported from Belgium. The walls were building with the locally sourced pre-cast stones, while reinforcing steel, window frames and fittings were imported from the UK. The colored glass came from Germany. Inside the temple are woolen carpets imported from Turkey and the interior décor will leave anyone in awe.

Uganda National Mosque.

is a mosque located at Kampala Hill in the Old Kampala area of Kampala, Uganda. Completed in 2006, it seats up to 15,000 worshipers and can hold another 1,100 in the gallery, while the terrace will cater for another 3,500.

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Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya commissioned the mosque as a gift to Uganda, and for the benefit of the Muslim population. Uganda has many mosques but this one is a skyscraper mosque.

The completed mosque was opened officially in June 2007 under the name Gaddafi National Mosque, and housed the head offices of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council. It was renamed "Uganda National Mosque" in 2013 following the death of Colonel Gaddafi as the new Libyan administration was "reluctant to rehabilitate the mosque under the old name.

Uganda Martyrs Shrine Namugongo.

This Uganda Martyrs Minor Basilica/Shrine is a Catholic church dedicated to the Martyrs of Uganda who shed their blood because of the Christian faith. The Shrine is well known for its beautiful and unique interior and exterior, but it is specially notable for its shape and architectural plan: the 22 copper pillars-over 100 feet long that support the shrine built in form of an African hut and its wooden doors that depict the history of the Martyrs. The Shrine has a capacity 1000 seats arranged in a circular form.

The construction of the Uganda Martyrs' Shrine began in 1967. It was completed and formally opened by the special Papal envoy, His Eminence Sergio Cardinal Pignedoli on 3rd June 1975. Thanks to the late former Archbishop Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga the author of the project, Dr. Danhinden the Architect and the ROKO Construction for the wonderful work done. When Pope John Paul II made a pilgrimage to Namugongo on February 7, 1993, during his six -day visit to Uganda (5th -10th February 1993), he elevated the Shrine to a rank of a minor Basilica.

Kasubi Tombs.

Situated on Kasubi hill, within Kampala, Uganda, the Kasubi Tombs site is an active religious place in the Buganda Kingdom. To the Baganda the Kabaka is the unquestioned symbol of spiritual, political, and social state of the Buganda nation. As the burial ground for the previous four Kabakas, therefore, the Kasubi Tombs is a place where the Kabaka and others in Buganda's complex cultural hierarchy frequently carry out important centuries-old Ganda rituals.

Uganda Museum.



The Uganda Museum is a museum in Kampala, Uganda, which displays and exhibits ethnological, natural-historical and traditional life collections of Uganda's cultural heritage. The museum was founded in 1908 after George Wilson called for "all articles of interest" on Uganda to be procured. Also among the collections in the Uganda Museum are playable musical instruments, hunting equipment, weaponry, archaeology and entomology.

Uganda Equator.

" The intersection of the earth's surface with the plane perpendicular to the earth's axis of rotation and containing the earth's center of mass" is what Wikipedia sometimes refers to the equator as, but it is still the imaginary line that divides the world into two halves. The Equator is an imaginary line that is seen on maps marking the equidistant from the North and South Pole. Along the imaginary line of the equator, a magnetic needle has no dip and stabilizes in perfect horizontal position. You are able to stand with one of your feet in the northern hemisphere and the other in the southern hemisphere at this point; it is such an amazing experience to stand at both sides of the world.

The Equator is located in Kayabwe, Mpigi District, about 72 kilometers from Kampala city, the capital of Uganda. You will find the poster for the Uganda Equator on Kampala-Masaka road 420 kilometers from Kampala. South west of Kampala; you will be able to locate markers of the equator in Kasese District within the Queen Elizabeth National Park.

SSESE ISLAND.

The Ssese Islands are an archipelago of eighty-four (84) islands in the northwestern part of Lake Victoria in Uganda. The islands are coterminous with the Kalangala District in southern Central Uganda, which does not have any territory on mainland Uganda.

There's not much to do on Ssese other than grab a good book and relax. There are canoes for hire, but swimming not advised due to the risks of bilharzia, and some outlying islands have the occasional hippo and crocodile. Most guesthouses on the beach have nightly bonfires, which is a great way to relax with a few drinks after enjoying one of Ssese's famous sunsets.

Mabamba Bay



Mabamba Bay is home to a species list of over 300 birds, including the globally threatened Shoebill (VU), large congregations of migrants such as Blue Swallow (VU), White-winged Tern, Gull-billed Tern and papyrus endemic bird species such as Papyrus Gonolek (NT) and Papyrus Yellow Warbler. Other species of interest include good numbers of Goliath Heron, Squacco Heron, Lesser Jacana, Spur-winged Goose and number of waders. The wetland is designated as a Ramsar site and an Important Bird Area (IBA). The Bay also supports a lucrative fisheries industry, and thus provides a source of fish for home consumption and commercial use. It is also a source of raw material for local crafts, building materials, water for domestic and livestock use, as well as non-wood products such as medicinal plants, mushrooms etc. Other fauna include the Sitatunga, which is heavily hunted by the local people, shrews *Crociduraselina* and *Mylomys dybowskii* have also been recorded as being uncommon.

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