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Final Project Report

A Survey of the Fox's Weaver *Ploceus spekeoides* in North-eastern Uganda

Jonathan Onongo

Salmah Jombela, Prishilla Apolot & Robert Ochom

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Cover photo:

Male Fox's Weaver *Ploceus spekeoides* photographed in Chepsikunya, Kween District in 2021, © Jonathan Onongo.

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Note on Maps:

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Abstract

The Fox's Weaver *Ploceus spekeoides*, Uganda's only endemic bird species has a poorly understood distribution, with much of its currently mapped range based on inferred rather than confirmed records. Although its Extent of Occurrence (EOO) is estimated at 33,300 km^2, verified records occupy only about 5,000 km^2, leaving over 70% of the mapped range without confirmed observations. To address these knowledge gaps, targeted field surveys were conducted between 5th and 17th August 2024 in two under-sampled areas: Namokora (Subcounty, Kitgum District) and Malera (Subcounty, Bukedea District), representing northern and southern limits of the species' EOO respectively. Point counts and transect surveys were used to document the presence of the Fox's Weaver and associated avifauna across farmland–savanna mosaics and papyrus wetlands.

A total of 13 individuals and 12 nests of the Fox's Weaver were recorded from five of the 17 survey points—eight individuals and 11 nests in Bukedea and five individuals and one nest in Kitgum. All nests were built on Whistling-thorn (*Vachellia drepanolobium*), confirming its importance as the species' breeding habitat. No individuals were observed in papyrus wetlands, contradicting earlier reports suggesting papyrus association. The record from Namokora in Kitgum represents the northernmost confirmed occurrence of the species, only 50 km from the South Sudan border, suggesting that the species' range may extend beyond Uganda. In addition, 15 individuals of the Karamoja Apalis (*Apalis karamojae*) were documented in Bukedea, extending its known range by approximately 50 km.

These findings demonstrate that Fox's Weaver's true distribution extends northward and that its current EOO underrepresents its range. The study highlights the conservation importance of habitats south of Lake Opeta and in northern Uganda, where both endemic species persist outside protected areas. Revising the global distribution maps of the Fox's Weaver and Karamoja Apalis, alongside promoting community-based monitoring and habitat protection, is recommended to ensure their long-term conservation.

Introduction

Background

The distribution of the Fox's Weaver *Ploceus spekeoides*, a species of weaver bird endemic to Uganda, remains poorly understood (Carswell et al., 2005). Much of it's current mapped range according to BirdLife International, (2017) reflects inferred rather than confirmed presence. While it measures 33,300 km^2 the confirmed occurrence records are from a small area ~5,000 km^2 (Carswell et al., 2005), a recent assessment also revealed that over 71% of the current Extent of Occurrence (EOO) includes areas without confirmed observations as illustrated in **Figure 1** (Onongo et al., 2025).

Given that recent surveys indicate that the species range extends northwards beyond it's current mapped range (Nature Uganda, 2019), there is a need to confirm its presence within parts of its current range to produce an accurate distribution map. One such area lacking records is the area south and west of lakes Opeta and Bisina, and north-west of Lake Kyoga (Onongo et al., 2025).

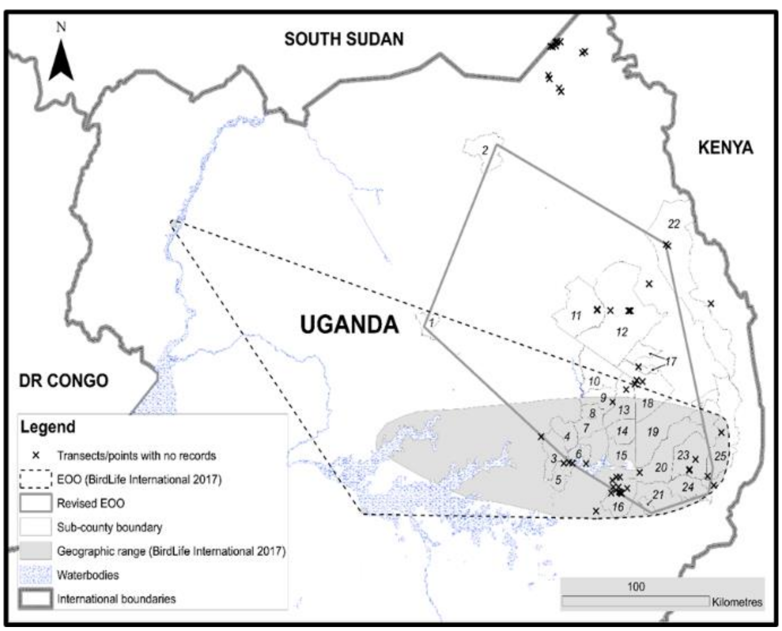


Figure 1: The current mapped range of the Fox's Weaver alongside revised EOO estimates and recent survey sites, highlighting the extent of knowledge gaps within the species' distribution (Onongo et al., 2025).

To bridge this knowledge gap, a series of targeted surveys have been conducted since 2019, focusing on poorly explored sites within the Fox's Weaver's range. These include districts such as Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, Napak, Ngora, and Soroti (Nature Uganda, 2019), as well as Bokora, Matheniko, and Pian-Upe Wildlife Reserves (Onongo, 2021).

Building on these earlier efforts, the present study sought to extend survey coverage to additional under-sampled areas of the EOO, with a particular emphasis on sites south of Lakes Opeta and Bisina. An additional site in Kitgum which was not initially included in the the survey plan, where a citizen science record of the Fox's Weaver was made in June 2023 (eBird Basic Dataset, 2025) was also included to confirm these records.

Aim

The aim of this study was to document the distribution of the Fox's Weaver in poorly surveyed areas within and outside its EOO in Northeastern Uganda, with a particular focus on sites south of Lakes Opeta and Bisina and additional sites in Kitgum.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

- To ascertain the presence of the Fox's Weaver in areas of its mapped range where confirmed records were lacking.
- To obtain new distribution records of the species outside its mapped range in selected districts and wildlife reserves.
- To investigate whether the species also occurs within papyrus habitats, as suggested by historical reports.

Methods

Study Area

Location and extent

The sites were selected to ascertain the presence of the Fox's Weaver within and outside areas of its current mapped range where confirmed records were lacking, and to obtain new distribution records of the species (BirdLife International, 2017). Two focal study sites were identified: Namokora Subcounty in Kitgum District (3.39866°N, 33.37196°E) and Malera Subcounty in Bukedea District (1.49948°N, 34.13743°E). Namokora lies in Northern Uganda, approximately 50 km south of the South Sudan–Uganda border, while Malera is located about 10 km south of Lake Opeta. Kitgum District covers ~4,152 km^2 and Bukedea District ~1,050 km^2, giving a combined study area of ~5,013 km^2 (Bukedea District Local Government, 2018; Kitgum District Local Government, 2021).

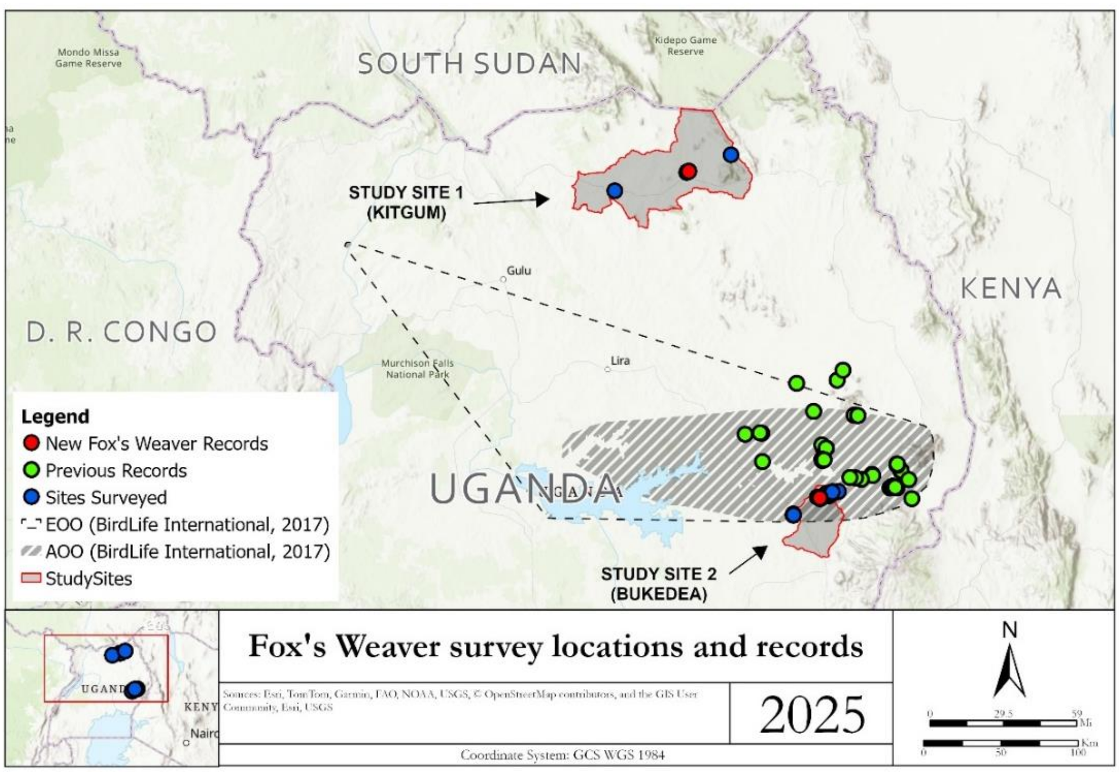


Figure 2: Map showing Fox's Weaver records and the study area in North-eastern Uganda.

Topography and Climate

Kitgum lies between 825–2,381 m above sea level, comprising mainly low-lying areas in the western side of the district, which rise eastwards to the Nyangea–Napore Hills, which border Kidepo Valley National Park. Bukedea is a generally flat low-lying area between 1,040–1,275 m, with a few isolated inselbergs. Much of the northern area of the district around Lake Opeta is below 1,100 m. Both districts experience a tropical savanna climate with bimodal rainfall (Bukedea District Local Government, 2018; National Emergency Coordination & (NECOC), 2017; Weather Atlas, 2023). Annual rainfall averages between 1,100–1,400 mm, while mean annual temperatures range between 23–25 °C (DataAfrica, 2015; World Bank, 2020).

Hydrology

The study sites lie within the Nile Basin. In Kitgum, seasonal rivers drain westwards into the Pager River, a tributary of the Achwa River, which flows northwest into South Sudan before joining the White Nile (FAOLEX / Ministry of Water & Environment, 2018; Sutcliffe & Parks, 1999; Winrock International, 2021). In Bukedea, perennial rivers drain northeastwards into Lake Opeta, which connects through Lake Bisina into Lake Kyoga, forming part of the Victoria Nile sub-basin (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), 2011; Ramsar Convention, 2006b, 2006a).

Vegetation

The study sites lie within the East Sudanian ecoregion of the savanna biome of sub-Saharan Africa, a landscape characterized by tropical grasslands with scattered trees, shrublands, and woodlands (One Earth, 2021; White, 1983). Vegetation in Kitgum is characterized by open and wooded savannas, with tall grasses such as *Hyparrhenia* spp. and common savanna trees including *Vachellia* (formerly Acacia), *Senegalia*, *Ficus*, and *Combretum* species (Mann, 1976; Uganda Wildlife Authority / European Commission, 2010). In Bukedea, extensive wetlands around Lake Opeta are dominated by papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*) swamps, with open water areas covered by waterlilies (*Nymphaea* spp.) and patches of reeds (*Phragmites* spp.)(Ramsar Convention, 2006b).

These swamps gradually transition into seasonally flooded wooded grasslands and Hyparrhenia–Combretum savannas (Uganda National Council for Science & (UNCST), 2015).

Land-use and Conservation

The study sites consist of a mosaic of subsistence farmlands, pastoral rangelands, and remnant natural vegetation. Smallholder agriculture dominates, with millet, sorghum, maize, cassava, and ground nuts widely cultivated (National Emergency Coordination & (NECOC), 2017). Although both Namokora and Malera are outside Uganda's protected area network, they are adjacent to areas of high conservation importance.

Namokora lies ~50 km southwest of Kidepo Valley National Park (an Important Bird Area and Important Plant Area), while Malera is adjacent to Lake Opeta (a Ramsar site and Important Bird Area) and ~10 km southwest of Pian-Upe Wildlife Reserve. These areas support rich flora and fauna, making the wider landscape significant for conservation despite ongoing land conversion.

Survey methods

Targeted surveys of Fox's Weaver were conducted using the point count method (Bibby et al., 2000). A total of 17 point counts were established across the two study sites between 5th and 17th August 2024.

Timing of surveys & effort

Counts were undertaken by a team of four experienced ornithologists (Jonathan Onongo, Salmah Jombela, Prishilla Apolot, and Robert Ochom) in the mornings (07:00 – 10:00 AM) and evenings (16:00 – 18:00) when bird activity is typically highest. Each point count lasted 10 minutes and was placed at least 200 m apart to minimize the likelihood of double-counting individuals. In total, the surveys generated 170 minutes (~3 hours) of stationary observation effort across both sites.

The surveys coincided with the Fox's Weaver's breeding season (April–August) (Craig, 2020; Craig, 2004). Surveys targeted Whistling-thorn (*Vachellia drepanolobium*) dominated wooded grasslands, the core breeding habitat of the species (Craig, 2020; Craig, 2004), where it has been previously recorded (Jombela & Onongo, 2023; Nature Uganda, 2018, 2019; Onongo, 2021; Onongo et al., 2025).

In addition to point counts, line transects were also employed to survey birds in papyrus wetlands by boat. The main objective was to assess whether the Fox's Weaver also occurs within papyrus habitats, as suggested by some historical literature (Byaruhanga et al., 2001; Carswell et al., 2005). In Kangole, Bukedea District, an 8 km transect was navigated by boat for ~ 6 hours. To complement these systematic surveys, an opportunistic land transect measuring 2.5 km was also conducted in Akalabai, Kumi District by the team before heading back to Kampala, lasting 1 hour 45 minutes. Together, these transects broadened coverage into wetland and adjacent habitats where stationary point counts alone would have been insufficient.

Data collection methods

At each point count, the geographic coordinates (GPS location), observed activity, and sex of all Fox's Weaver individuals were recorded. In addition, all other bird species detected within the point counts were documented to provide supporting community-level data.

Figure 3: (Left) Jonathan Onongo and Prishilla Apolot comparing the appearance of the Heuglin's Masked Weaver and the Fox's Weaver during the survey in Kitgum. (Right) Zachary Logwe and Prishilla attempting to photograph the Fox's Weaver in Kitgum.

Results

Fox's Weaver sightings

Figure 4: Left photo; A male Fox's Weaver photographed from Malera, Bukedea District. Right photo; A male Fox's Weaver photographed from Namokora, Kitgum District. Photo credit: Prishilla Apolot.

The Fox's Weaver was recorded at both Namokora, Kitgum and Malera, Bukedea. A total of 13 individuals of the Fox's Weaver were recorded from five of the 17 point counts established in North-eastern Uganda. Most of these, eight were recorded from three points in Malera, Bukedea District, five individuals were recorded from two points in Namokora, Kitgum District (**Table 1**). Only one female was recorded from Kangole Point 4, all birds were observed to be feeding on ants that are symbiotic with the Whistling-thorn (*Vachellia drepanolobium*).

No Fox's Weavers were recorded from the boat transect in Kangole or on the land transect in Atutur, Kumi District.

Table 1: Number of Fox's Weaver individuals recorded per point during the surveys.

District	Point	Latitude	Longitude	5 Aug	13 Aug	15 Aug	Total
Kitgum	Kalabong Point 1	3.39866	33.37196	2			**2**
Kitgum	Kalabong Point 2	3.399887	33.374348	3			**3**
Bukedea	Kangole Point 4	1.503065	34.131844		1		**1**
Bukedea	Kangole Point 8	1.500856	34.135525			6	**6**
Bukedea	Kangole Point 10	1.505153	34.135178			1	**1**
Total				**5**	**1**	**7**	**13**

Fox's Weaver nest records

A total of 12 nests of the Fox's Weaver were recorded at both sites, 11 nests were recorded from Kangole in Malera, Bukedea District while a single nest was recorded from Kalabong in Namokora, Kitgum District (**Table 2**). All nests were inactive and were not currently in use, they were all constructed on Whistling-thorn (*Vachellia drepanolobium*). No nests were observed within the papyrus wetlands during the boat transect in Kangole, Bukedea District.

Table 2: Number of Fox's Weaver nests recorded per point during the surveys.

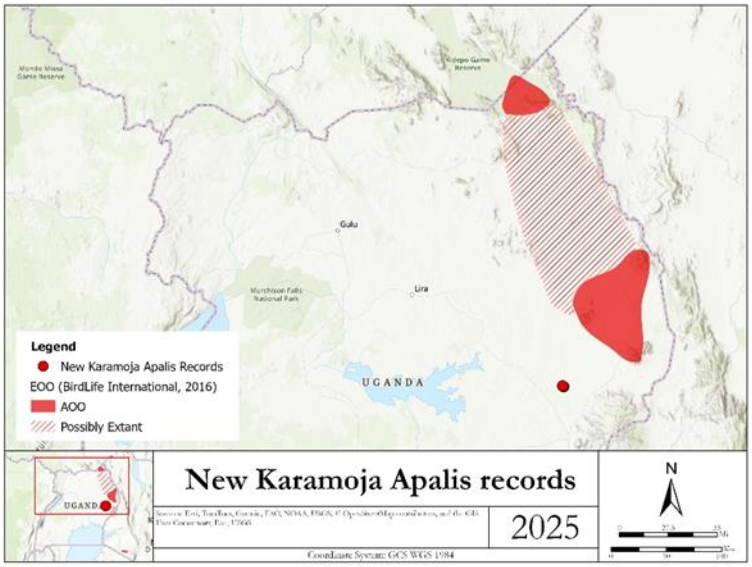
District	Point	Latitude	Longitude	5 Aug	15 Aug	Total
Kitgum	Kalabong Point 2	3.399887	33.374348	1		**1**
Bukedea	Kangole Point 8	1.500856	34.135525		11	**11**
Total				**1**	**11**	**12**

Other Bird species

Figure 5: Shoebill photographed from Kangole, Bukedea.

A total of 93 bird species from 39 bird families excluding the Fox's Weaver and Karamoja Apalis were recorded during the surveys, most of these 59 were recorded from Kangole in Malera, Bukedea District, 28 were recorded from Akalabai, Kumi District, 24 were recorded from Kalabong in Namokora, Kitgum District, 14 were recorded between Kitgum to Namokora while 3 bird species were recorded from Okurumo in Orom, Kitgum District see full list **Appendix 1**.

Karamoja Apalis Records



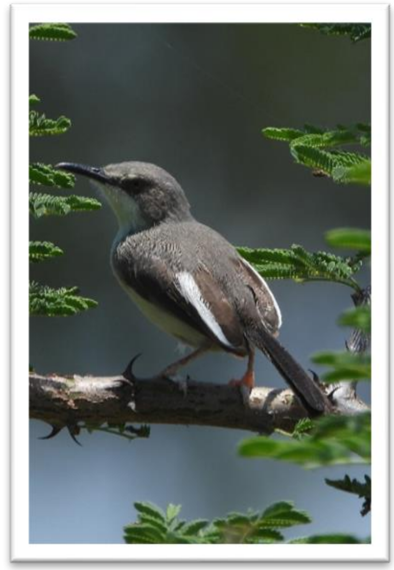


Figure 6: The location of the new Karamoja Apalis records from Malera, Bukedea relative to the current EOO.

A total of 15 individuals of the Karamoja Apalis another Uganda endemic bird restricted to Northeastern Uganda were also recorded by the survey team from Kangole in Malera, Bukedea District.

Table 3: Number of Karamoja Apalis recorded per point during the surveys.

District	Point	Latitude	Longitude	13 Aug	15 Aug	16 Aug	Total
Bukedea	Kangole Point 1	1.503418	34.136864	3			**2**
Bukedea	Kangole Point 2	1.503483	34.136864	2			**3**
Bukedea	Kangole Point 3	1.50426	34.132095	1			**1**
Bukedea	Kangole Point 8	1.500856	34.135525		5		**5**
Bukedea	Matata Point 1	1.50859	34.124775			**3**	**3**
Bukedea	Matata Point 4	1.511283	34.123699			**1**	**1**
Total				**6**	**5**	**4**	**15**

Discussion and recommendations

Discussion

This study provides important new insights into the distribution of the Fox's Weaver, Uganda's only endemic bird species. The detection of individuals and nests in both Kitgum and Bukedea expands the confirmed range of the species to areas where records were previously lacking. Notably, the presence of five individuals and a nest in Namokora, Kitgum District, represents the northernmost confirmed record to date, situated only 50 km from the South Sudan border. This finding strongly suggests that the species may not be restricted to Uganda, but could potentially occur across the border in South Sudan, given the absence of natural geographic barriers in this part of the landscape.

In Bukedea, multiple individuals and nests were recorded in Kangole, reinforcing the importance of Lake Opeta and its surrounding habitats as a stronghold for the species. Observations of Fox's Weavers actively foraging on Whistling-thorn (Vachellia drepanolobium) highlight the critical role of this vegetation type in their ecology, consistent with earlier accounts that identify this tree species as the bird's core breeding habitat (Craig, 2020; Craig, 2004). However, the absence of Fox's Weavers from papyrus transects indicates that earlier suggestions of its occurrence in extensive papyrus swamps (Byaruhanga et al., 2001; Carswell et al., 2005) may have been based on misidentifications or exceptional cases, rather than a consistent habitat association.

The discovery of 12 nests, most of them concentrated in Bukedea, provides further evidence of active breeding activity within the surveyed sites. Although these nests were inactive at the time of survey, their presence underscores the importance of these areas for reproduction and long-term persistence of the species.

In addition to records of the Fox's Weaver, the survey also documented the Karamoja Apalis, another Uganda endemic, in Bukedea. These records extend the confirmed distribution of the species by ~50 km beyond its currently mapped range. The co-occurrence of two endemic birds in the same landscape highlights the conservation significance of Bukedea and its surrounding habitats, particularly in light of ongoing land conversion for agriculture and grazing.

Overall, the findings highlight two major conservation implications. First, the current mapped Extent of Occurrence for the Fox's Weaver underrepresents its true range, particularly towards northern Uganda and possibly South Sudan. This underlines the need to revise global distribution maps, which currently portray large portions of the EOO as inferred rather than confirmed. Second, the persistence of the species in farmland–savanna mosaics outside formal protected areas suggests that community-based conservation approaches will be critical for safeguarding key habitats.

Future work should prioritize systematic surveys along the Uganda–South Sudan border to confirm potential cross-border populations, while also exploring the role of specific vegetation types such as Vachellia drepanolobium in shaping the species' breeding ecology. Additionally, monitoring programs that involve local communities could play a key role in ensuring the continued survival of both the Fox's Weaver and the Karamoja Apalis in landscapes increasingly threatened by agricultural expansion.

Conclusion and recommendations

This study provides new distribution records of the Fox's Weaver from Kitgum and Bukedea, extending its known range northwards and reinforcing the importance of habitats south of Lake Opeta. The presence of individuals and nests in Namokora, close to the South Sudan border, suggests that the species may not be confined to Uganda, warranting surveys across the border. The findings also clarify that the species is strongly tied to Whistling-thorn (Vachellia drepanolobium) habitats, with no evidence supporting its occurrence in papyrus swamps as previously suggested.

In addition, the documentation of Karamoja Apalis outside its mapped range highlights the broader biodiversity significance of the surveyed landscapes. Together, these results emphasize the need to revise global distribution maps for both species, strengthen conservation measures outside formal protected areas, and engage local communities in long-term monitoring and habitat protection.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: List of other birds recorded from the sites surveyed.

#	Common name	Scientific name	Family name	IUCN Status	Descriptions	Ecology	Kangole	Akalabai	Kalabong	Kitgum to Namokora	Okurumo
1	Little Bittern	*Botaurus minutus*	Herons, Bitterns	LC		WW	4				
2	Western Cattle Egret	*Ardea ibis*	Herons, Bitterns	LC		W	23				
3	Squacco Heron	*Ardeola ralloides*	Herons, Bitterns	LC		WW	2				
4	Black-headed Heron	*Ardea melanocephala*	Herons, Bitterns	LC		W		1			
5	Hamerkop	*Scopus umbretta*	Hamerkop	LC		WW		1			
6	African Openbill	*Anastomus lamelligerus*	Storks	LC		W	4				
7	Shoebill	*Balaeniceps rex*	Shoebill	VU	VU, R-VU	WW	2				
8	Hadada Ibis	*Bostrychia hagedash*	Ibises, Spoonbills	LC		W	2	2			
9	White-faced Whistling Duck	*Dendrocygna viduata*	Ducks, Geese & Swans	LC		WW	4				
10	Black-winged Kite	*Elanus caeruleus*	Eagles, Kites & Buzzards	LC			5			1	
11	Dark Chanting Goshawk	*Melierax metabates*	Eagles, Kites & Buzzards	LC			1				1
12	African Harrier-Hawk	*Polyboroides typus*	Eagles, Kites & Buzzards	LC		f				1	
13	Tawny Eagle	*Aquila rapax*	Eagles, Kites & Buzzards	VU			1				
14	Bateleur	*Terathopius ecaudatus*	Eagles, Kites & Buzzards	EN	NT						1
15	Grey Kestrel	*Falco ardosiaceus*	Falcons	LC						1	
16	Red-necked Falcon	*Falco chicquera*	Falcons	LC	R-NT					1	
17	Black Crake	*Zapornia flavirostra*	Rails, Crakes & Coots	LC		WW	5				
18	African Jacana	*Actophilornis africanus*	Jacanas	LC		WW	6				
19	Long-toed Lapwing	*Vanellus crassirostris*	Plovers & Lapwings	LC		WW	3				
20	African Wattled Lapwing	*Vanellus senegallus*	Plovers & Lapwings	LC		WW	3				
21	Speckled Pigeon	*Columba guinea*	Pigeons, doves	LC				4			
22	Blue-spotted Wood Dove	*Turtur afer*	Pigeons, doves	LC		f			1		
23	Tambourine Dove	*Turtur tympanistria*	Pigeons, doves	LC		F	1				
24	Namaqua Dove	*Oena capensis*	Pigeons, doves	LC			1				

25	Ring-necked Dove	*Streptopelia capicola*	Pigeons, doves	LC		f	1				
26	Red-eyed Dove	*Streptopelia semitorquata*	Pigeons, doves	LC		f	2	1			
27	Mourning Collared Dove	*Streptopelia decipiens*	Pigeons, doves	LC			2				
28	Vinaceous Dove	*Streptopelia vinacea*	Pigeons, doves	LC			14	2	2	1	
29	Laughing Dove	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Pigeons, doves	LC			4	3			
30	Eastern Plantain-eater	*Crinifer zonurus*	Turacos	LC			2			1	
31	Jacobin Cuckoo	*Clamator jacobinus*	Cuckoos	LC			2				
32	Diederik Cuckoo	*Chrysococcyx caprius*	Cuckoos	LC			19	2			
33	Klaas's Cuckoo	*Chrysococcyx klaas*	Cuckoos	LC		f	2	1			
34	White-browed Coucal	*Centropus superciliosus*	Cuckoos	LC			3				
35	Blue-headed Coucal	*Centropus monachus*	Cuckoos	LC			3				
36	Greyish Eagle-Owl	*Bubo cinerascens*	Owls	LC						1	
37	Speckled Mousebird	*Colius striatus*	Mousebirds	LC				4			
38	Blue-naped Mousebird	*Urocolius macrourus*	Mousebirds	LC			2		1		
39	Grey-headed Kingfisher	*Halcyon leucocephala*	Kingfishers	LC		f		1			
40	Woodland Kingfisher	*Halcyon senegalensis*	Kingfishers	LC			1				
41	Malachite Kingfisher	*Corythornis cristatus*	Kingfishers	LC			2				
42	Broad-billed Roller	*Eurystomus glaucurus*	Rollers	LC		f	2				
43	Abyssinian Ground Hornbill	*Bucorvus abyssinicus*	Ground Hornbills	VU			2				
44	Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus chrysoconus*	African Barbets	LC			2	1			
45	Spot-flanked Barbet	*Tricholaema lacrymosa*	African Barbets	LC	R-RR		1				
46	Banded Martin	*Neophedina cincta*	Swallows and martins	LC			10				5
47	Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	Swallows and martins	LC	PM		28				
48	Yellow-throated Longclaw	*Macronyx croceus*	Wagtails & Pipits	LC			4				
49	Common Bulbul	*Pycnonotus barbatus*	Bulbuls	LC		f	4	2		1	
50	White-winged Swamp Warbler	*Bradypterus carpalis*	Grasshopper-warblers and grassbirds	LC	R-RR		1				
51	Moustached Grass Warbler	*Melocichla mentalis*	Crombecs and allies	LC					1		
52	Croaking Cisticola	*Cisticola natalensis*	Cisticolas and allies	LC			1	1	1		
53	Winding Cisticola	*Cisticola marginatus*	Cisticolas and allies	LC			3				
54	Short-winged Cisticola	*Cisticola brachypterus*	Cisticolas and allies	LC					1		

55	Tawny-flanked Prinia	*Prinia subflava*	Cisticolas and allies	LC		f	1	1	12		
56	Grey-capped Warbler	*Eminia lepida*	Cisticolas and allies	LC	R-RR	f	2				
57	Grey-backed Camaroptera	*Camaroptera brevicaudata*	Cisticolas and allies	LC		f	5	2	1		
58	Swamp Flycatcher	*Muscicapa aquatica*	Old World flycatchers and chats	LC			3				
59	Arrow-marked Babbler	*Turdoides jardineii*	Laughingthrushes and allies	LC						1	
60	Green-throated Sunbird	*Chalcomitra rubescens*	Sunbirds	LC		F	2				
61	Copper Sunbird	*Cinnyris cupreus*	Sunbirds	LC		f		2	1		
62	Marico Sunbird	*Cinnyris mariquensis*	Sunbirds	LC				1			
63	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	*Chalcomitra senegalensis*	Sunbirds	LC			1	1			
64	Grey-backed Fiscal	*Lanius excubitoroides*	Shrikes	LC			9		2	4	
65	Yellow-billed Shrike	*Lanius corvinus*	Shrikes	LC					1		
66	Tropical Boubou	*Laniarius major*	Bush-shrikes	LC		f			2		
67	Black-headed Gonolek	*Laniarius erythrogaster*	Bush-shrikes	LC			4	1			
68	Black-crowned Tchagra	*Tchagra senegalus*	Bush-shrikes	LC				1			
69	Grey-headed Bushshrike	*Malaconotus blanchoti*	Bush-shrikes	LC					1		
70	Fork-tailed Drongo	*Dicrurus adsimilis*	Drongos	LC					1		
71	Piapiac	*Ptilostomus afer*	Crows and jays	LC					5		
72	Red-billed Oxpecker	*Buphagus erythrorynchus*	Oxpeckers	LC	R-NT			2			
73	Superb Starling	*Lamprotornis superbus*	Starlings	LC					1		
74	Wattled Starling	*Creatophora cinerea*	Starlings	LC			2				
75	Shelley's Sparrow	*Passer shelleyi*	Sparrows	LC	R-RR		7				
76	Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	*Passer griseus*	Sparrows	LC				1			
77	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	*Plocepasser mahali*	Weavers	LC			8				
78	Village Weaver	*Ploceus cucullatus*	Weavers	LC			36	2			
79	Heuglin's Masked Weaver	*Ploceus heuglini*	Weavers	LC	R-VU				1		
80	Little Weaver	*Ploceus luteolus*	Weavers	LC			7				
81	Northern Brown-throated Weaver	*Ploceus castanops*	Weavers	LC	R-RR	f	14				
82	Red-billed Quelea	*Quelea quelea*	Weavers	LC					2		
83	Cardinal Quelea	*Quelea cardinalis*	Weavers	LC	R-RR		1			14	

84	Red-headed Quelea	*Quelea erythrops*	Weavers	LC					1		
85	Black Bishop	*Euplectes gierowii*	Weavers	LC					1		
86	Yellow-mantled Widowbird	*Euplectes macroura*	Weavers	LC					2		
87	Northern Red Bishop	*Euplectes franciscanus*	Weavers	LC					2	1	
88	Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	*Uraeginthus bengalus*	Waxbills & allies	LC			16	4	2		
89	Red-billed Firefinch	*Lagonosticta senegala*	Waxbills & allies	LC				2			
90	Bronze Mannikin	*Spermestes cucullata*	Waxbills & allies	LC			5	2			
91	Long-tailed Paradise Whydah	*Vidua paradisaea*	Whydahs and indigobirds	LC						1	
92	Pin-tailed Whydah	*Vidua macroura*	Whydahs and indigobirds	LC					1	3	
93	Village Indigobird	*Vidua chalybeata*	Whydahs and indigobirds	LC				1			
Grand Total							58	28	24	14	3

END

Appendix 2: Financial Summary.

Activities	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost UGX	Cost in £. (1£ = 4600 UGX)
Jul/Aug 2024 Survey				
Car Hire	300,000	10	3,000,000	652
Fuel for field vehicle	6,000	300	1,800,000	391
Accommodation for team (5 x 10 days)	70,000	50	3,500,000	761
Subsistence for team (5 x 10 days)	50,000	50	2,500,000	543
Guide/assistant allowance (3)	60,000	7	420,000	91
Airtime and field materials	120,000	1	120,000	26
Grand Total			**11,340,000**	**2465**