African Bird Club
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Final Project Report

A Survey of the Karamoja Apalis *Apalis karamojae* in North-eastern Uganda

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Cover photo:

Karamoja Apalis *Apalis karamojae* photographed in Pian-Upe Wildlife Reserve in 2021, © Jonathan Onongo.

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Note on Maps:

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Abstract

The Karamoja Apalis *(Apalis karamojae)* is a Ugandan endemic bird species recently recognised as taxonomically distinct and currently listed as Vulnerable due to its restricted range and ongoing habitat loss. Although confirmed records are concentrated in Kidepo Valley National Park and the Mount Kadam–Moroto–Napak region, large intervening areas of its presumed range in north-eastern Uganda have remained poorly surveyed and classified as "possibly extant." This study aimed to assess the occurrence of the Karamoja Apalis within these understudied areas and evaluate whether the northern and southern population centres are likely to be connected.

Targeted point count surveys were conducted in August 2024 across Kidepo Valley National Park, Bokora Wildlife Reserve, and Matheniko Wildlife Reserve, focusing on Whistling-thorn (*Vachellia drepanolobium*)-dominated seasonally inundated grasslands, the species' core habitat. 23 point counts were surveyed during peak activity periods, generating approximately four hours of standardized observation effort.

The Karamoja Apalis was recorded at all three sites, with a total of 11 individuals detected at five point counts. Six individuals were recorded in Bokora Wildlife Reserve, three in Kidepo Valley National Park, and two in Matheniko Wildlife Reserve, representing the first confirmed records from the Matheniko–Bokora landscape. Detection rates were consistently low across sites and seasons, suggesting low population densities and/or inherently low detectability rather than strong seasonal effects. Using all confirmed occurrence records, including new records from this study, a Minimum Convex Polygon analysis estimated the species' extent of occurrence at 22,871 km^2.

These findings fill a major gap in the known distribution of the Karamoja Apalis and indicate that suitable habitat extends beyond previously confirmed localities. The results underscore the importance of targeted surveys in poorly sampled regions and provide an evidence-based foundation for refining range estimates, guiding future monitoring, and informing conservation planning for this threatened Ugandan endemic.

Introduction

Background

The Karamoja Apalis (*Apalis karamojae*) is a bird species endemic to Uganda that was recently reclassified as a monotypic species, distinct from *A. stronachi*, which occurs in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania and with which it was previously lumped (Boesman & Collar, 2023). The species is restricted to north-eastern Uganda, where it inhabits seasonally inundated grasslands dominated by Whistling-thorn (*Vachelia drepanolobium*). Owing to ongoing habitat loss within its limited range, the Karamoja Apalis is currently classified as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List (BirdLife International, 2025).

Historically, the distribution of the Karamoja Apalis was considered together with that of *A. stronachi*, covering approximately 177,000 km^2 across three eastern African countries. Following taxonomic revision, its extent of occurrence has been revised to about 35,000 km^2, entirely within Uganda, where it is now regarded as endemic (BirdLife International, 2025). Confirmed records are concentrated in Kidepo Valley National Park and the region between Mount Kadam, Moroto, and Napak (Byaruhanga et al., 2001; Carswell et al., 2005; Jombela & Onongo, 2023; Urban et al., 1997).

The intervening area—including the Matheniko and Bokora Wildlife Reserves and the Kotido region—is considered part of the species' potential range but lacks confirmed records, and is therefore classified as "possibly extant" (BirdLife International, 2017, 2025). Despite representing a substantial proportion of the species' estimated range, this area has received little targeted survey effort.

This study aimed to survey the unconfirmed portion of the Karamoja Apalis' extent of occurrence to establish whether the species occupies the full extent of its presumed range and whether the two apparently discrete populations are connected. This assessment is critical given that much of the species' range lies outside formally protected areas and is subject to ongoing habitat degradation.

Aim

The aim of this study was to survey and document the occurrence of the Karamoja Apalis (*Apalis karamojae*) within an understudied portion of its range classified as "possibly extant," located between Kidepo Valley National Park and the population centred on Mount Kadam, Moroto, and Napak.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- Ascertain the presence or absence of the Karamoja Apalis within Matheniko and Bokora Wildlife Reserves and the surrounding Kotido region.
- Assess whether the populations in Kidepo Valley National Park and the southern population associated with Mount Kadam, Moroto, and Napak are likely to be geographically and ecologically connected.
- Evaluate whether seasonal variation could account for the low numbers recorded in Kidepo Valley National Park during the 2022 survey.

Significance

This study fills a critical knowledge gap in the distribution and population structure of the Karamoja Apalis (*Apalis karamojae*), a Ugandan endemic species of conservation concern. By surveying areas classified as "possibly extant," it refines current range estimates and assesses whether populations in Kidepo Valley National Park and the southern mountain complexes are connected. The findings have direct implications for conservation planning, particularly because much of the species' range lies outside protected areas and is increasingly threatened by habitat degradation. In addition, evaluating seasonal variation in abundance improves interpretation of low detection rates and informs future monitoring and management efforts, providing essential evidence for effective conservation and potential reassessment of the species' conservation status.

Methods

Study Area

Location and extent

The study was conducted in three protected areas in north-eastern Uganda: Kidepo Valley National Park, Bokora Wildlife Reserve, and Matheniko Wildlife Reserve. These sites were selected to assess the occurrence of the Karamoja Apalis within the unconfirmed ("possibly extant") portion of its mapped range and to evaluate potential connectivity between known population centres. Kidepo Valley National Park lies in Kaabong District, near the borders with South Sudan and Kenya, and represents the northernmost confirmed population of the species. Bokora and Matheniko Wildlife Reserves are located south and south-west of Kidepo Valley National Park in Napak and Moroto districts, respectively, and form an extensive block of protected savanna and grassland habitats within the Karamoja sub-region. Together, the three sites span a large portion of the species' estimated extent of occurrence and encompass the intervening landscape between its two known population centres.

Topography and Climate

The study area is characterized by undulating plains interspersed with isolated mountain massifs. Elevation ranges from approximately 900 m in low-lying plains to over 3,000 m above sea level on Mount Moroto and Mount Kadam. The region experiences a semi-arid to sub-humid tropical climate, with a unimodal to weakly bimodal rainfall pattern. Rainfall is highly seasonal and variable, generally concentrated between April–September, while mean annual temperatures are high, typically ranging between 23–30 °C. Prolonged dry seasons are common and strongly influence vegetation structure and habitat availability.

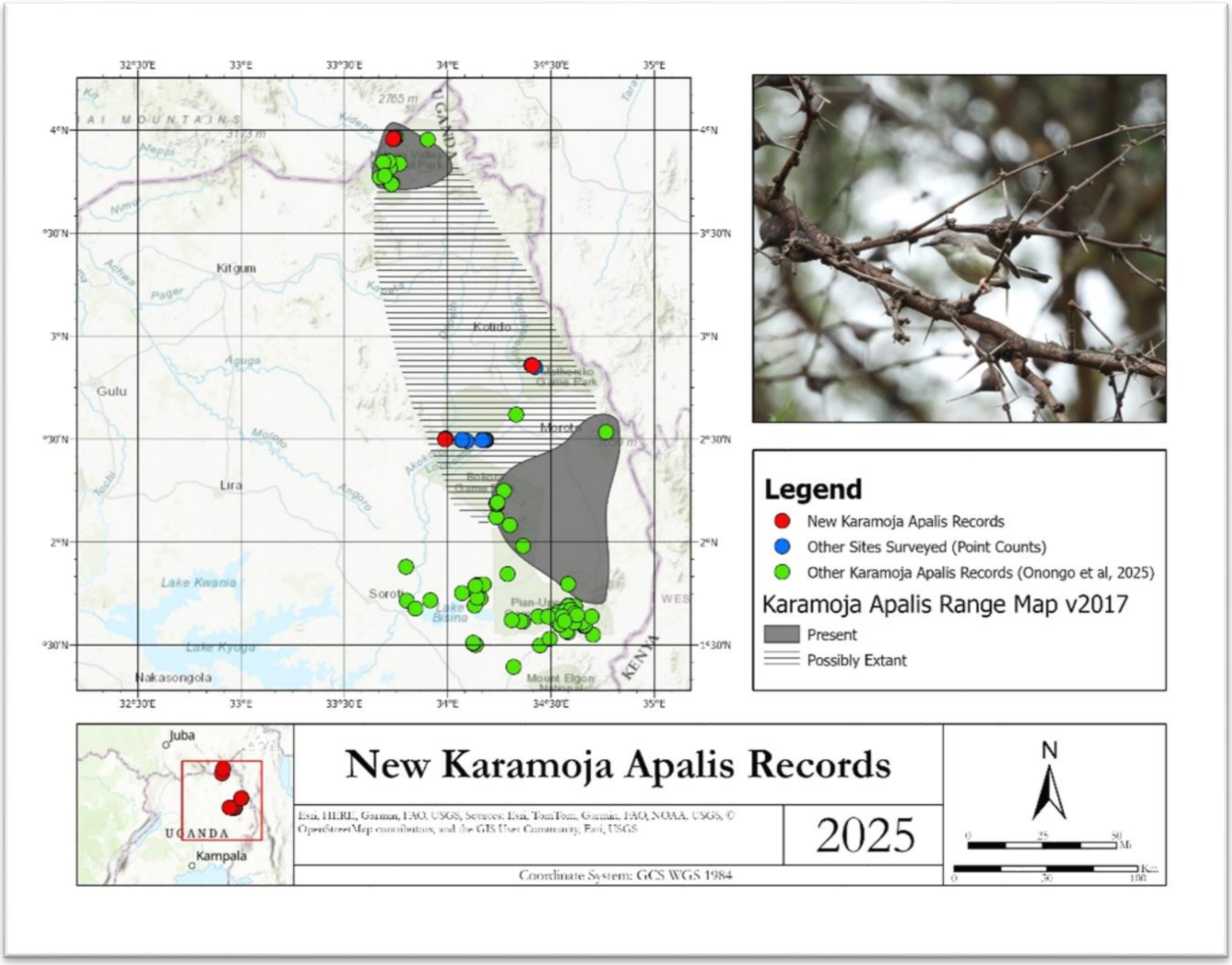

Figure 1: Map showing Karamoja Apalis records and the study area in North-eastern Uganda.

Hydrology

The study sites lie within the Nile Basin and are drained primarily by seasonal rivers and ephemeral streams. In Kidepo Valley National Park, drainage occurs through the Kidepo and Narus river systems, which flow seasonally following rainfall events. Bokora and Matheniko Wildlife Reserves are similarly characterized by seasonal watercourses that support temporary wetlands and floodplains during the rainy season, creating seasonally inundated grasslands that are important habitat for the Karamoja Apalis.

Vegetation

The study area falls within the East Sudanian savanna ecoregion and is dominated by open grasslands, wooded savannas, and shrublands. Vegetation is largely characterized by seasonally inundated grasslands interspersed with Whistling-thorn (Vachelia drepanolobium), Combretum, Acacia sensu lato, and scattered Balanites and Ficus species. These habitats are particularly well developed in valley bottoms and flood-prone areas, which constitute the core habitat of the Karamoja Apalis. Rocky hillslopes and higher elevations support drier savanna woodlands and montane grasslands.

Land-use and Conservation

All three study sites are part of Uganda's protected area network and are managed primarily for wildlife conservation and pastoral use. However, the surrounding landscapes are dominated by extensive pastoralism, seasonal livestock movements, and localized subsistence cultivation. Although the protected status of Kidepo Valley National Park, Bokora Wildlife Reserve, and Matheniko Wildlife Reserve offers some protection to natural habitats, the region is increasingly affected by grazing pressure, fire, and habitat modification. These pressures underscore the importance of understanding the distribution and connectivity of species such as the Karamoja Apalis within and between protected landscapes.

Survey methods

Targeted surveys of Karamoja Apalis were conducted using the point count method (Bibby et al., 2000). A total of 23 Point Counts were established across the two study sites between 6th and 11th August 2024.

Timing of surveys & effort

Counts were undertaken by a team of at least three experienced ornithologists (Salmah Jombela, Jonathan Onongo, and Prishilla Apolot) with the support of local ranger guides based at the three sites. Counts were mostly conducted 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 230 minutes (~4 hours) of stationary observation effort across both sites.

Surveys targeted Whistling-thorn (*Vachellia drepanolobium*) dominated wooded grasslands, the core breeding habitat of the species, where it has been previously recorded (Jombela & Onongo, 2023; Nature Uganda, 2018, 2019; Onongo, 2021).

Data collection methods

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

Figure 2: (Left - Right) Salmah Jombela, Jonathan Onongo and Zachary Logwe attempting to take a photo of the Karamoja Apalis during the surveys in Kidepo Valley National Park.
Photo Credit: Prishilla Apolot.

Results

Karamoja Apalis sightings

Figure 3: Left photo; Karamoja Apalis photographed from Malera, Bukedea District. Photo credit: Jonathan Onongo. Right photo; Karamoja Apalis photographed from Matheniko Wildlife Reserve. Photo credit: Prishilla Apolot.

The Karamoja Apalis was recorded at all the three major sites surveyed (Kidepo Valley, Bokora and Matheniko). A total of 11 individuals of the Karamoja Apalis were recorded from five of the 23 point counts established in North-eastern Uganda. Most of these, six were recorded from Bokora Wildlife Reserve, three individuals were recorded from Kidepo Valley National Park while two individuals were recorded from Matheniko Wildlife Reserve

(Table 1).

Table 1: Number of Karamoja Apalis individuals recorded per point during the surveys.

District	Point	Latitude	Longitude	6 Aug	10 Aug	11 Aug	Total
Kaabong	Kanataruk Point 1	3.962584	33.74087	2			**2**
Kaabong	Kanataruk Point 2	3.956933	33.73600	1			**1**
Abim	Bokora Point 10	2.500251	33.99035		5		**5**
Abim	Bokora Point 16	2.499229	33.98711		1		**1**
Moroto	Matheniko Point 2	2.857091	34.41013			2	**2**
Total				**3**	**6**	**2**	**11**

New Karamoja Apalis EOO

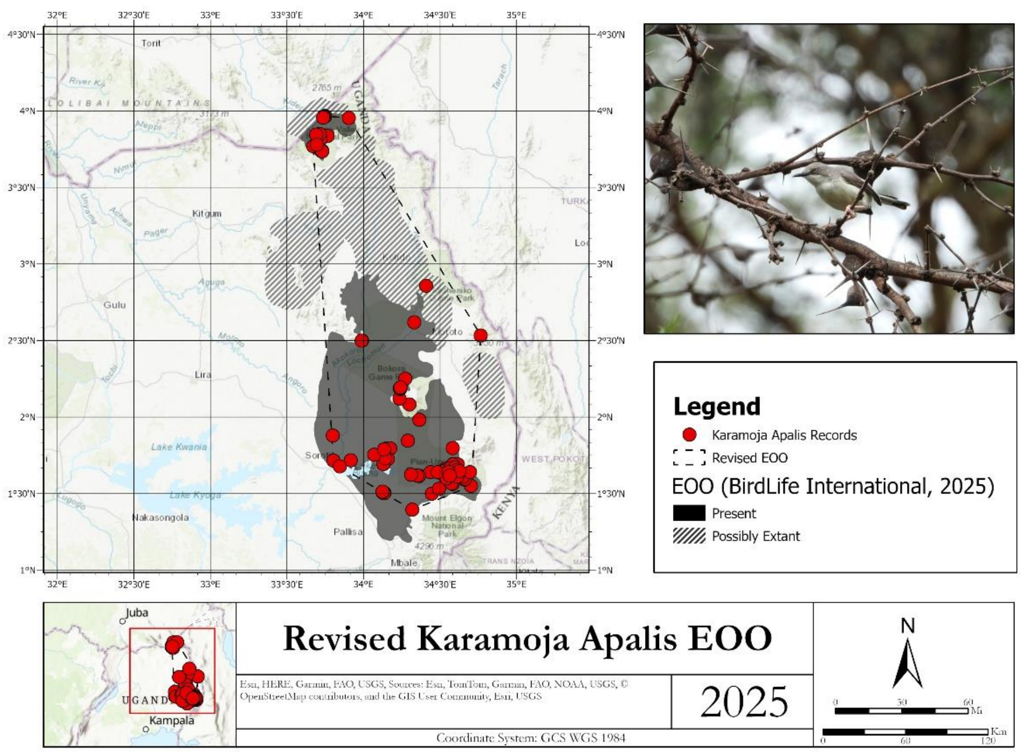

Figure 4: A revised geographic range map of the Karamoja Apalis based on a Minimum Convex Polygon around all confirmed records of the species.

Using all confirmed occurrence records of the Karamoja Apalis, including new records from this study, a Minimum Convex Polygon (MCP) analysis estimated the species' extent of occurrence (EOO) to be 22,871 km^2.

Other Bird species

Figure 5: Eastern Paradise Whydah photographed on the way to Kidepo Valley National Park.

A total of 149 bird species from 51 bird families excluding the Karamoja Apalis and Fox's Weaver were recorded during the surveys, most of these 33 were recorded from Kanataruk in Kidepo Valley National Park, 27 were recorded from Lorikitae, Bokora Wildlife Reserve, 21 were recorded from Rogom, Bokora Wildlife Reserve, 5 were recorded at Mogoth, Bokora Wildlife Reserve and Nadunget, Matheniko Wildlife Reserve see full list **Appendix 1**.

Fox’s Weaver Records

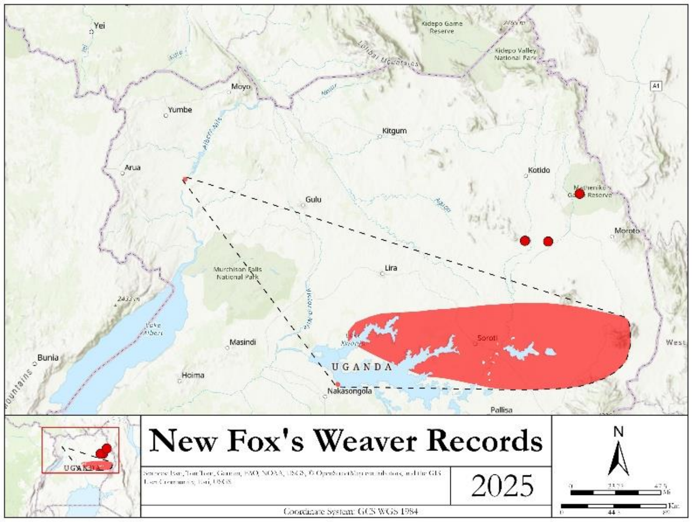

Figure : The location of the new Fox’s Weaver records from Bokora and Matheniko Wildlife Reserves.

A total of 8 individuals of the Fox’s Weaver another Uganda endemic bird restricted to Northeastern Uganda were also recorded by the survey team from Bokora and Matheniko Wildlife Reserves. All Records were made outside the current EOO of the species as shown in Figure above.

Table : Number of Fox’s Weaver recorded per point during the surveys.

District	Point	Latitude	Longitude	8 Aug	10 Aug	11 Aug	Total
Napak	Bokora Point 6	2.496159	34.16768	1			**1**
Abim	Bokora Point 9	2.500342	33.99091		1		**1**
Abim	Bokora Point 13	2.501988	33.98975		4		**4**
Moroto	Matheniko Point 3	2.859635	34.40662			**2**	**2**
Total				1	**5**	**2**	**8**

Discussion and recommendations

Discussion

Surveys across Kidepo Valley National Park, Bokora Wildlife Reserve, and Matheniko Wildlife Reserve recorded a total of eleven individuals of the Karamoja Apalis from five of the 23 point counts. Detection rates were low across all sites, consistent with previous findings from Kidepo Valley National Park, where only two individuals were recorded during dry-season surveys in 2021. Contrary to expectations, wet-season surveys in Kidepo did not result in substantially higher detections, with only three individuals recorded. This suggests that low encounter rates in Kidepo Valley National Park are unlikely to be driven primarily by seasonality and may instead reflect a genuinely small local population and/or inherently low detectability associated with the species' behaviour and habitat structure.

These records represent the first confirmed occurrences of the Karamoja Apalis within the Matheniko–Bokora landscape and provide important new information on the species' distribution in Uganda. Although the confirmed presences indicate two geographically separated population centres, separated by approximately 150 km, the presence of the species in both Bokora and Matheniko indicates that suitable habitat extends beyond previously confirmed localities. All detections in these reserves were made in Whistling-thorn–dominated grasslands, reinforcing the importance of this habitat type and suggesting that similar habitats within the intervening area may also support the species.

The apparent gap in records between the northern and southern population centres is therefore likely to reflect limited survey coverage rather than true absence. Much of this intervening landscape has historically received little targeted ornithological survey effort, despite forming a substantial proportion of the species' mapped range. These findings support the interpretation that the Karamoja Apalis may occur more continuously across north-eastern Uganda than previously documented, albeit at low densities.

The extent of occurrence estimated in this study (22,871 km^2), derived solely from confirmed records, is slightly smaller than the current range proposed by BirdLife International (24,500–35,000 km^2), which incorporates areas classified as possibly extant, including regions in South Sudan. While our estimate is conservative, it provides a robust, evidence-based baseline that can be refined as additional confirmed records become available. The new records from Matheniko and Bokora demonstrate the value of targeted surveys in poorly sampled areas and highlight the need for continued field validation of assumed range limits.

Conclusion and recommendations

This study confirms the presence of the Karamoja Apalis within Matheniko and Bokora Wildlife Reserves, filling a major gap in the known distribution of this Ugandan endemic and validating portions of its range previously classified as “possibly extant.” The results suggest that the species’ apparent disjunct distribution may be, at least in part, an artefact of limited survey effort rather than strict population isolation. The consistently low detection rates in Kidepo Valley National Park across seasons further indicate that the species occurs at low densities and may be vulnerable to localised threats.

Based on these findings, we recommend that:

1. Distribution maps and range assessments be updated to incorporate confirmed records from Matheniko and Bokora Wildlife Reserves, and that these areas be recognised as part of the species’ core Ugandan range.
2. Targeted surveys be prioritised within the intervening landscape between known population centres, particularly in Whistling-thorn–dominated grasslands, to assess population continuity and refine estimates of occupancy.
3. Standardised long-term monitoring be established in Kidepo Valley National Park to better understand population size, trends, and detectability, given the consistently low encounter rates recorded to date.
4. Cross-border surveys be initiated in suitable habitats in South Sudan to verify the species’ occurrence beyond Uganda and to improve regional understanding of its distribution.

Collectively, these actions will strengthen the evidence base required for effective conservation planning and future reassessments of the Karamoja Apalis’ conservation status.

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Appendices

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

#	Common name	Scientific name	BWR																		MWR			KVNP		Other Sites		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	2	3	1	2	BWR	KVNP	Kotido
1	Common Ostrich	*Struthio camelus*																								1	10	
2	Dwarf Bittern	*Botaurus sturmii*					1																			1		
3	Black-crowned Night Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*																								3		
4	Squacco Heron	*Ardeola ralloides*																									3	
5	Great Egret	*Ardea alba*																								1		
6	Black-headed Heron	*Ardea melanocephala*																								4		
7	Hamerkop	*Scopus umbretta*																								3		
8	Saddle-billed Stork	*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*																								1		
9	White-faced Whistling Duck	*Dendrocygna viduata*																									4	
10	Black-winged Kite	*Elanus caeruleus*																								1		
11	White-backed Vulture	*Gyps africanus*																									5	
12	Rüppell's Vulture	*Gyps rueppelli*																									5	
13	Lappet-faced Vulture	*Torgos tracheliotos*																									4	
14	Brown Snake Eagle	*Circaetus cinereus*																			1					1	2	
15	Dark Chanting Goshawk	*Melierax metabates*																				1				9		
16	Gabar Goshawk	*Micronisus gabar*																									2	
17	Lizard Buzzard	*Kaupifalco monogrammicus*																									1	
18	Shikra	*Tachyspiza badia*																								1		
19	Tawny Eagle	*Aquila rapax*																								1	1	
20	Wahlberg's Eagle	*Hieraaetus wahlbergi*															1											
21	Bateleur	*Terathopius ecaudatus*	1						1			1														1	1	
22	Long-crested Eagle	*Lophaetus occipitalis*																								6	1	
23	Grey Kestrel	*Falco ardosiaceus*																									2	
24	Pygmy Falcon	*Polihierax semitorquatus*																								9		
25	Helmeted Guineafowl	*Numida meleagris*																								2	4	

26	Clapperton's Spurfowl	*Pternistis clappertoni*																									10	1
27	Crested Francolin	*Ortygornis sephaena*																						1	1	13	
28	Yellow-necked Spurfowl	*Pternistis leucoscepus*																									1
29	Harlequin Quail	*Coturnix delegorguei*																						1		3	
30	African Rail	*Rallus caerulescens*																								2	
31	African Jacana	*Actophilornis africanus*																								2	
32	Kori Bustard	*Ardeotis kori*																							2		
33	Black-bellied Bustard	*Lissotis melanogaster*																								3	
34	African Wattled Lapwing	*Vanellus senegallus*																							6	4	
35	Black-headed Lapwing	*Vanellus tectus*																							4		
36	Bruce's Green Pigeon	*Treron waalia*																								2	
37	Blue-spotted Wood Dove	*Turtur afer*																								4	
38	Black-billed Wood Dove	*Turtur abyssinicus*																								1	
39	Namaqua Dove	*Oena capensis*																							1		
40	Ring-necked Dove	*Streptopelia capicola*																								1	
41	Red-eyed Dove	*Streptopelia semitorquata*																								3	
42	Vinaceous Dove	*Streptopelia vinacea*	2					1	1	3			1	1				1			1					5	5	
43	Laughing Dove	*Spilopelia senegalensis*																							3	2	
44	Meyer's Parrot	*Poicephalus meyeri*																							5	4	
45	Rose-ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*																								3	
46	White-crested Turaco	*Tauraco leucolophus*																								3	
47	White-bellied Go-away-bird	*Crinifer leucogaster*																								2	
48	Eastern Plantain-eater	*Crinifer zonurus*																								3	
49	Jacobin Cuckoo	*Clamator jacobinus*									1																
50	Diederik Cuckoo	*Chrysococcyx caprius*			2			2	1																		
51	Klaas's Cuckoo	*Chrysococcyx klaas*																							1		
52	White-browed Coucal	*Centropus superciliosus*																					1		1	12	
53	Black Coucal	*Centropus grillii*					2																		1		
54	Greyish Eagle-Owl	*Bubo cinerascens*																								1	
55	Pennant-winged Nightjar	*Caprimulgus vexillarius*																								2	
56	African Palm Swift	*Cypsiurus parvus*							2																		
57	Speckled Mousebird	*Colius striatus*																							2	5	
58	Blue-naped Mousebird	*Urocolius macrourus*													1						2					8	3	
59	Striped Kingfisher	*Halcyon chelicuti*																			1					1		

60	Grey-headed Kingfisher	*Halcyon leucocephala*																							1		
61	Malachite Kingfisher	*Corythornis cristatus*																								2	
62	Little Bee-eater	*Merops pusillus*																						1		1	
63	White-throated Bee-eater	*Merops albicollis*				1																					
64	Olive Bee-eater	*Merops superciliosus*																							4		
65	Abyssinian Roller	*Coracias abyssinicus*																							1	8	
66	Purple Roller	*Coracias naevius*																								1	
67	Abyssinian Scimitarbill	*Rhinopomastus minor*																							1	2	
68	Northern Red-billed Hornbill	*Tockus erythrorhynchus*																							1	4	
69	African Grey Hornbill	*Lophoceros nasutus*																							2	10	
70	Abyssinian Ground Hornbill	*Bucorvus abyssinicus*																						3		9	
71	Red-fronted Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus pusillus*																							1		
72	Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus chrysoconus*											1					1									
73	Spot-flanked Barbet	*Tricholaema lacrymosa*																								1	
74	D'Arnaud's Barbet	*Trachyphonus darnaudii*																							2	5	
75	Greater Honeyguide	*Indicator indicator*																					1	1		2	
76	Nubian Woodpecker	*Campethera nubica*			1				1									1					1		3	1	
77	Cardinal Woodpecker	*Dendropicos fuscescens*																					1				
78	Rufous-naped Lark	*Corypha africana*																								2	
79	Red-winged Lark	*Corypha hypermetra*																								2	
80	Flappet Lark	*Amirafra rufocinnamomea*																					2	1		9	
81	White-tailed Lark	*Mirafra albicauda*																					2			2	
82	Banded Martin	*Neophedina cincta*	1		1	3		1													2						
83	Lesser Striped Swallow	*Cecropis abyssinica*																								6	
84	Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*																		1							
85	African Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla aguimp*																							1	1	
86	Common Bulbul	*Pycnonotus barbatus*																							3	2	
87	White-browed Robin-Chat	*Cossypha heuglini*																								1	
88	Abyssinian Ground Thrush	*Geokichla piaggiae*																						1			
89	Sooty Chat	*Myrmecocichla nigra*																								9	
90	White-browed Scrub Robin	*Cercotrichas leucophrys*									1																
91	Spotted Palm Thrush	*Cichladusa guttata*																							2		
92	Buff-bellied Warbler	*Phyllolais pulchella*							2																		
93	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	*Eremomela icteropygialis*																					1			2	

94	Zitting Cisticola	*Cisticola juncidis*																						1	1		2	
95	Red-pate Cisticola	*Cisticola ruficeps*																						2	1		5	
96	Croaking Cisticola	*Cisticola natalensis*	2		1	2		2	2			1	1	2	1	2		1	2	1					2	1		
97	Rattling Cisticola	*Cisticola chiniana*	1	1					2															3		1		
98	Tawny-flanked Prinia	*Prinia subflava*												1			1									1		
99	Grey-backed Camaroptera	*Camaroptera brevicaudata*			1				1															2		2	1	
100	Karamoja Apalis	*Apalis karamojae*										5						1				2		2	1	4	5	
101	Northern Black Flycatcher	*Melaenornis edolioides*																								2		
102	African Grey Flycatcher	*Bradornis microrhynchus*																								3		
103	Pale Flycatcher	*Agricola pallidus*																							1		1	
104	Silverbird	*Empidornis semipartitus*						7	1																3	6	2	
105	Rufous Chatterer	*Argya rubiginosa*																								3		
106	Northern Yellow White-eye	*Zosterops senegalensis*																									2	
107	Beautiful Sunbird	*Cinnyris pulchellus*							1															1		2		
108	Taita Fiscal	*Lanius dorsalis*																								2		
109	Grey-backed Fiscal	*Lanius excubitoroides*	1	1								1												1	1	3	6	
110	Yellow-billed Shrike	*Lanius corvinus*																						1			11	
111	Black-headed Gonolek	*Laniarius erythrogaster*							1																			
112	Black-crowned Tchagra	*Tchagra senegalus*									1																1	
113	Northern White-crowned Shrike	*Eurocephalus ruppelli*	1		5		1		1										1							2	5	1
114	Fork-tailed Drongo	*Dicrurus adsimilis*	2																				1		4	13	5	
115	Piapiac	*Ptilostomus afer*																								4	18	
116	Fan-tailed Raven	*Corvus rhipidurus*																								4	4	
117	Yellow-billed Oxpecker	*Buphagus africanus*																									1	
118	Red-billed Oxpecker	*Buphagus erythrorynchus*																									2	
119	Greater Blue-eared Starling	*Lamprotornis chalybaeus*																								1		
120	Lesser Blue-eared Starling	*Lamprotornis chloropterus*																								8	4	
121	Rüppell's Starling	*Lamprotornis purpuroptera*																								10	3	
122	Superb Starling	*Lamprotornis superbus*	2																							11	6	
123	Wattled Starling	*Creatophora cinerea*																								2		
124	Shelley's Sparrow	*Passer shelleyi*								3						1										5		

125	Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	*Passer griseus*																							3		
126	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	*Plocepasser mahali*																				1		1	3	
127	Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver	*Plocepasser superciliosus*																					1		1	
128	Grey-capped Social Weaver	*Pseudonigrita arnaudi*																							5	
129	White-headed Buffalo Weaver	*Dinemellia dinemelli*																				1		7	1	
130	White-billed Buffalo Weaver	*Bubalornis albirostris*			5																			5	4	
131	Village Weaver	*Ploceus cucullatus*							100		1				1										61	2	
132	Vitelline Masked Weaver	*Ploceus vitellinus*																					1		1	
133	Fox's Weaver	*Ploceus spekeoides*						1			1				4								2			8		
134	Little Weaver	*Ploceus luteolus*																							1	
135	Golden-backed Weaver	*Ploceus jacksoni*																						3		
136	Red-billed Quelea	*Quelea quelea*																				1				
137	Cardinal Quelea	*Quelea cardinalis*																							4	
138	Red-headed Quelea	*Quelea erythrops*	10																					1	1	
139	Yellow-mantled Widowbird	*Euplectes macroura*									1		1		1											
140	White-winged Widowbird	*Euplectes albonotatus*																				4	1	1	2	
141	Northern Red Bishop	*Euplectes franciscanus*							1																4		
142	Black-winged Red Bishop	*Euplectes hordeaceus*													1										21	1	
143	Green-winged Pytilia	*Pytilia melba*																				2			2	
144	Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	*Uraeginthus bengalus*			2							2			1										1	3	
145	Black-rumped Waxbill	*Estrilda troglodytes*							2																		
146	Black-cheeked Waxbill	*Brunhilda charmosyna*																				1			2	
147	Bronze Mannikin	*Spermestes cucullata*																						2		
148	Long-tailed Paradise Whydah	*Vidua paradisaea*																							1	5
149	Pin-tailed Whydah	*Vidua macroura*																						3	5	
150	Yellow-fronted Canary	*Crithagra mozambica*															1											
151	Reichenow's Seedeater	*Crithagra reichenowi*																				1			1	

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	10	600,000	131
Airtime, internet and field materials	134,000	1	134,000	29
Grand Total			**11,534,000**	**2,507.4**