

The Naturalist



NatureUganda
The East Africa Natural History Society

Newsletter

Vol.13.1 January - March 2009

Celebrating 100 years for nature (1909-2009)



Looking into the future for nature conservation

NatureUganda celebrates 100 years since its parent society; The East Africa Natural History Society (EANHS) was established. The main object of the society was to document the diversity of wildlife in East Africa. NatureUganda implements its programme through the mission; "Promoting the Understanding, Appreciation and Conservation of Nature."

Conservation actions are delivered through strategic interventions including; advocacy for conservation, monitoring important biodiversity sites, environmental education, action and management planning, documentation and information dissemination and encouraging community participation in conservation through promotion of sustainable benefits.

In all these programmes, local communities are engaged in activities that link biodiversity, conservation and livelihood improvements. Challenges include: climate change, food insecurity, energy insecurity, and burgeoning population growth. Conservation and development work is hampered by key barriers: lack

of resources at local and national level, lack of thoughtful leadership and governance; poor enforcement of existing legislation and regulations; and lack of long-term vision that links conservation with development. These barriers and limitations pose a major challenge for conservation of Uganda's biodiversity.

As the Society celebrates 100 years, the next 100 years look as gloomy as the past. Man seems determined to finish mankind. Take the proposal to convert Mabira Forest into a sugarcane plantation – the dangerous proposal purportedly to increase income and combat global warming by cutting down natural forest and posing enormous threat to biodiversity. Key question arise: Will food be put in rich people's cars when poor rural communities are dying of hunger? What space do wildlife and natural habitats have if land is cleared to grow sugarcane, palm oils, and bio-fuels?

Uganda needs to consider innovative technology options that will bring about development and conserve our rich biodiversity and national heritage. We must keep in mind the danger of only being the supplier of raw materials to more developed economies. These and many other issues will definitely keep NatureUganda busy for the next 100 years.

IN THIS ISSUE

- Celebrating 100 years for nature (1909 - 2009)
- The Rise of the East African Natural History Society in Uganda
- The 2008 Annual General Meeting
- Celebrating the World Wetlands Day
- Forests for people
- Important Bird Areas (IBAs)
- Conservation of wetlands in Uganda



Dear Member,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to Vol. 13.1 of NatureUganda newsletter the Naturalist. I extend my sincere greetings and wish you the best of 2009. Thank you for entrusting me with the leadership of the Society for yet another year. The new Executive Committee has a challenge to steer the Society through the Centenary celebrations and the establishment of a permanent home for NatureUganda. I count on the continued support and ideas from members and partners to strengthen the Society through 2009. Ours is a membership organisation which derives its strengths from the members. I therefore argue the members to renew their annual subscription and also bring new members for recruitment.

We have lined up a number of activities to commemorate the centenary celebrations throughout the year which include a Supplement in the New Vision on 30th March, a public talk on 16th of April, the Big Birding Race on 23rd May, Nature Gala Night on 19th June, launch of the Centenary Stamps on 25th September and the Conservation Conference on 20th November. Our sister organization NatureKenya launched the centenary celebrations in Kenya with a gala dinner on 28th March 2009. So you are all encouraged to actively participate in the preparations for the centenary celebrations activities.

The Society is currently involved in campaigns and advocacy to save yet another Ugandan endemic Cyead, *Encephalartos equatorialis* at Buwerere village, Mayuge District. In addition the Society's branches have organized academic trips to Mt. Elgon National Park Eastern Uganda, Queen Elizabeth National Park and Lake Mburo National Park. The working groups are formulating work plans and are fund raising for the activities of their respective groups. All members are encouraged to join the working groups to strengthen the research programme which is one of the pillars of the Society.

On a positive note, I would like to inform you that Musambwa project has received more funding to promote eco-tourism at the Island. The Conservation of Biodiversity in Agro-landscapes (COBA) project was given a no cost extension of three months and the Echuya project has received more funding for one more year. The Society is currently involved in various fund raising drives to acquire more funds for the winding projects and new projects. This continued support is further testimony of the confidence from our development partners to which we extend our sincere thanks and appreciation.

I wish you good reading as we promote the understanding, appreciation and conservation of nature.

Paul Mafabi
Chairman

The rise of the East Africa Natural History Society in Uganda

In or around 1909, some scientists, naturalists, professional hunters and others with interest in the natural world living in what was then called British East Africa got together and founded the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.

The Society's inaugural meeting, held at the house of Lieutenant Governor Frederick John Jackson on the 25th March 1909, formed the first Society of its kind in East Africa—the East Africa Natural History Society (EANHS – then called the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society). British East Africa was the present day Kenya while Tanganyika was German East Africa and Uganda was a British protectorate hence the name East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society. The group of people gathered there were interested in natural history and wanted to share information and give time to the advancement of a Society dedicated to the study of nature. These qualities have remained true in the members, of all ages, professions and backgrounds, who have been and are the mainstay of the East Africa Natural History Society.

The Society's objective was to promote the study of natural history- animals, plants and their environment. In those days, the study of natural history often meant collecting animals and plants from various parts of the region, describing them and curating them. From the collections, species could be identified and distribution mapped. Words such as biodiversity were then unknown but the gist of the activities revolved around knowing what types of plants and animals were found in different parts of the region, including a description of the environmental conditions in which they were found. One can then understand how hunters came to be active members of the society as a result of their occupation.

In 1910, the members of the society rented a room to store their ever-growing collections; and this formed the basis of what was

later to become the Coryndon Museum and subsequently part of the National Museums of Kenya. From the outset, the society was a voluntary organization relying on the enthusiasm of its members to keep it active. As the collections grew, the need for more space increased until a building was erected on present-day Museum Hill in Nairobi where the society still has its headquarters. Prominent names among early members included colonial officials such as C. W. Hobley and Robert Coryndon, Church Missionary Society members such as Harry Leakey and Kenneth Rogers and scientists such as Louis Leakey, Dr van Someren, Robert Carcasson and Richard Leakey.

Not surprisingly in those days, the membership was mainly composed of colonial officials and expatriates. Since the society's main goal was to conduct an ongoing critical scientific examination of the natural attributes of the East African ecosystems, it is not surprising that it produced the first issue of a scientific journal, the Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society in January 1910. Despite changes in nomenclature and various other problems, this journal has survived to this day. At some point in its life, the name of the society changed to the East Africa Natural History Society but continued to be East African in membership.

Membership activities included research, excursions, expeditions and various other social events that kept members together. In Uganda, these activities continued until the advent of Idd Amin on the political scene which caused a mass exodus of expatriates in the early 1970s. Consequently, activities of the society more or less came to a standstill. With the return of relative peace and stability to Uganda in 1986, conditions became favourable for natural history activities to be restarted. A few of the surviving members such as Derek Pomeroy, Jonathan Baranga, Panta Kasoma and others mainly lecturers at Makerere university, came together in the early 1990s and restarted the EANHS-Uganda branch with a few activities mainly bird watching and nature walks. They applied to the United States Agency for International Development for a grant to undertake some inventory studies and a number of students were beneficiaries. These included people who have gone

to next page

on to become authorities in their respective fields such as Robert Kityo, Rose Badaza and Perpetua Ipulet

By the mid 1990s, EANHS-Uganda had attracted more members and broadened the scope of activities in scientific research, conservation action, public awareness raising and advocacy. At this point in the Ugandan branch's growth, it was realized that a formal registration within Uganda would be necessary as a response to the increasing activities. The Society was therefore registered as a non-profit independent national organization in 1995 with the operational name of NatureUganda – The East Africa Natural History Society. Up until then, society activities were mainly run out of Derek Pomeroy's house. However, the level of activity had now got to a stage that required a central office. The Zoology Department at Makerere University kindly provided a room which was manned by the first employee, Achilles Byaruhanga. During the same period, NU joined the BirdLife International partnership and hence became the BirdLife partner in the country. Over the years, NatureUganda has played a pivotal role in the BirdLife partnership. The then NU Chair, Panta Kasoma was on BirdLife Global Council for 4 years representing the continent with Aldo Berruti from South Africa. NU was also instrumental in initiating the Council for the African partnership (CAP), the body that governs African BirdLife International partners, partner designates and affiliates.

One of the major projects undertaken by the society from the late 1990s was the Important Bird Areas project which culminated in the publication of the Important Bird Areas of Uganda in 2001. A lot of data collected during this project and other data collected by various members and friends went into the production of a Bird Atlas for Uganda published in 2005. Three working groups were established to serve the multi-disciplinary group members. These included BirdLife Uganda and Uganda wetlands working group. The two groups started the longest running biodiversity monitoring programme in Uganda – the waterfowl counts that is now in its fifteenth year. Many organisations have been formed and wended up but the society has stood the test of time, at least for the last 100 years.

Today, NatureUganda is one of the leading membership-based conservation organization in the country championing the protection of birds and other wildlife as well as their habitats. The society is working with community to conserve priority species and habitats, advocating for the protection of the countries rich biodiversity.

Hope you will be there to celebrate with NatureUganda the 200th birth day on 28th March 2109. See you there.

By Dr. Panta Kasoma, former chairman of NatureUganda



100 Years for Nature (1909 - 2009) Calendar of events

Date	Event	Description
16th April 2009	Public Talk	A Public Talk under the theme "100 years for Nature" conservation in Uganda will be held at the Uganda Museum. The discussion will focus on what we have achieved or saved for the country and the region.
23rd May 2009	Uganda Big Birding Day	A nation wide 'birding race' will be organized to highlight the importance of bird watching in the tourism industry. Uganda has 1040 species of birds, about 50% of the total found on the African continent. NatureUganda has promoted bird watching and studies of birds for many years in Uganda. The event will be organized in collaboration with Uganda Wildlife Authority, the Honorary Wardens in Uganda and other partners. You have seen or participated in the Uganda marathon, now come and fly with the expert in the Ugandan birding race. Please register with NatureUganda to participate
19th June 2009	Nature Gala Night	The event will crown and award the winners of the birding race and also recognize the contribution of individuals or institutions in conservation of nature.
25th September 2009	Launch of the Commemoration Stamps	NatureUganda is working with Posta Uganda to produce stamps highlighting the unique species in Uganda. The stamps will raise awareness of the need to conserve such species but also promote diversified tourism in Uganda.
20th November 2009	Conservation Conference	The meeting will bring together all players in the conservation arena to talk together and highlight priority areas and give recommendations for future conservation work in Uganda. All membership and the general public are invited

You are all invited to participate in all the events. Contact us for more information.

News

The 2008 Annual General Meeting



NatureUganda held its 16th Annual General Meeting and the 89th of the East Africa Natural History Society (EANHS) on the 21st November 2008 at Sheraton Hotel Kampala. This meeting was attended by 130 members and partners and was expanded to include detailed presentations about the society. It was presided over by the Chairman Mr. Paul Mafabi and graced by the Hon. Minister of Environment, Maria Mutagamba. The chairman informed members that EANHS will be celebrating 100 years of existence in 2009 and the celebrations will be organized by NU in Uganda and NatureKenya in Kenya. He also informed the members that the society had secured a piece of land for the construction of the NatureUganda home near Lutembe Ramsar site.

A new Executive Committee was elected and it comprised of the following:

- Chairman: Mr. Paul Mafabi
- Vice Chairman: Dr. Christine Dranzoa
- Honorary Treasurer: Mr. Robert Nabanyumya
- Honorary Secretary: Dr. Robert Kityo
- Hon. Publicity Secretary: Mrs. Pauline N. Kalunda
- Committee Members:
 - Mrs. Charlotte K. Kanabahita
 - Mr. Dco Nkuzingoma
 - Prof. Derek Pomeroy
 - Prof. William Banage

Congratulations to the new committee members

Celebrating the World Wetlands Day 2009



For many Ugandan's, wetlands are regarded as waste lands, or common property and are given less attention in terms of resource allocation by government. The world commemorates the importance of wetlands every year on the 2nd February appreciating the vital role wetlands play in the environment and livelihoods of people.

The theme for this year was "Upstream-Downstream, Wetlands connect us all, Conserve them". During the main celebrations held on the 13th of February 2009 at Ssezibwa falls Resort, NatureUganda led the nature walk which was attended by the Minister of State for water and the permanent Secretary Ministry of Water and Environment. The Permanent Secretary pledged total support to the site in terms of planting trees to prevent silting of the river. The site is very good for cultural tourism and the minister pledged support to protect it.

In commemoration of this day, NatureUganda in collaboration with the Wetlands Management Department also organized a public talk on "River Basins and their Management" on the 5th of February. The public talk attracted policy makers, officials from NEMA, WMD, civil society organizations, members of NatureUganda and the general public. Prof. Eric Edroma, the presenter said; "Review the wetland policy and develop a research programme to provide scientific knowledge on the economic importance of wetlands."

*By Sarah Nambweere
NatureUganda*

Annual Planning meeting 2009

NatureUganda has a strategic operational plan from which every year, the annual plan is developed. This year's planning meeting was held at Banana village in Entebbe from 12th to 13th of March. The meeting was graced by the presence of the chairman, Mr. Paul Mafabi, who appreciated the work the organization is doing and advised that everyone should work towards achieving NatureUganda's objectives.

This year the society marks 100 years and the celebration events should be given the attention they deserve. The top priority was to come up with an annual plan to guide the organization for the year 2009 targets. The meeting was nevertheless used as an opportunity to share organizational targets for the previous year against actual progress made towards each target. This was also the first meeting where all staff members of the organization met, shared experiences and collectively made inputs towards the centenary celebrations.

Forests for People: Supporting forestry conservation to improve community livelihoods in Uganda



The year 2009 marks an important milestone in the history of nature conservation when NU marks 100 years of existence since her inception in 1909 as the East Africa Natural History Society (EANHS). Nature Uganda is celebrating 100 years of considerable achievements and contribution to conservation, research and development.

The EANHS was started by nature lovers as a means to explore and enjoy the beauty of nature. However, over the past years, the EANHS and Nature Uganda in particular, has diversified activities and programmes to include conservation programmes, research and monitoring, awareness and advocacy focusing on conserving biodiversity and ensuring use for sustainable development.

Efforts to conserve forests are galvanized along the premise that forest cover is disappearing at an alarming rate of about 2% per annum (UNDP Report 2007) putting Uganda's 506 forest reserves at a risk of disappearing in the next 50 years to come. Yet forests are very crucial to the survival of human kind through the various goods and services they provide. With over 97% of Uganda's 33 Million people having no access to electricity and hence depending on biomass for fuel, forests play a central role in maintaining and sustaining human livelihoods. Causes of forest degradation have been extreme poverty in rural communities (with 42% of them living below the poverty line), an exploding human population (increasing at the rate of 3.3% per annum) that relies heavily on subsistence agriculture (70%) coupled with poor methods of farming. Cutting down of forests for the ever increasing demand for timber and charcoal is estimated to contribute over 60% of the overall forest degradation in Uganda.

Advocacy and public awareness campaigns

In order to contribute to the protection of the forest estate, NU has invested in forest conservation programmes. Activities include empowering local communities with

Key achievements of Community Partnerships:

- ▶ Increased community participation in forest management through collaboration forest management arrangement with 7 CFM agreements signed between NFA and communities benefiting about 15,000 community members
- ▶ Increased environmental management knowledge, skills and information.
- ▶ Increased tree cover through Agro forestry and tree growing practices with a total of 200,000 trees planted
- ▶ Promotion of energy efficient technologies with 1,500 energy saving stoves constructed in over 1,000 households,
- ▶ Increased alternative sources of income at household through forestry related enterprises support such as Bee keeping, Passion fruits growing, coffee, poultry and piggery.

necessary skills and capacity to manage their natural resources for sustaining both the forests and their livelihoods (such as at Kashoha-Kitomi and Echuya forests); to advocate for creation of nationwide public awareness among the population and policy makers so as to ensure equitable and sustainable economic investments that comply to environmental standards. Cases in point of the impact of awareness and advocacy include public campaigns against

changing of land use of Mabira forest, the Sseese island forests for palm oil growing, the cycad forests in Kamwenge to mention but a few. The underlying motivation and drive for the public campaigns is to ensure that economic development undertakings proceed with due and diligent compliance to environmental standards and guidelines in order to avoid catastrophic outcomes that would endanger the integrity of the forest estate.

Community partnerships

As part of the strategy to empower local communities in forest management, NU has supported partnership processes between local communities at Echuya and Kasyoha-Kitomi forest reserves to sign seven (7) Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) agreements with the National Forest authority (NFA). The aim of the CFM agreements is to provide a clear and streamlined framework for engaging local communities as true and important partners in the management of forest estate in Uganda as provided for in the Forest and Tree planting Act of 2003.

Supporting community livelihoods

Two of NU's projects namely "Participatory Environmental Management" (PEMA) and "Enhancing the Livelihoods of Local communities depended on Echuya forest" projects describe well one of its principle focus of contributing to poverty eradication. These projects support a wide range of community based and managed nature-based enterprises that provide alternatives to forest resources thus reducing pressure on the forest and improving community household livelihoods. As a result, household incomes in these communities have increased by an average of 30% over the last 4-5 years accruing from sale the of products from these enterprises. Examples of these enterprises include mushrooms growing, beekeeping, passion fruits, agro forestry and tree growing. These activities are contributing to the overall "Prosperity for All" government programme and the global Millennium Development Goal of reducing overall poverty and hunger in global communities.

The PEMA programme which started in 2004 in communities living around Kasyoha Kitoomi Landscape in South-western Uganda is being implemented with support from DANIDA through WWF and close partnership with NFA and district local governments of Bushenyi, Ibanda and Kamwenge. programme whose overall objective is to: Its overall objective is to "Improve capacities of poor men and women to sustainable manage and benefit from nature through increased rights and access to forest resources and improved forest based livelihood options thereby increasing their wellbeing"

Conservation

Important Bird Areas (IBAs), key biodiversity and conservation areas in Uganda



a book entitled “Important Bird Areas in Uganda”. Were these 33 sites therefore the best places for conservation of biodiversity in Uganda?

The confirmatory test was performed by a group of researchers from Makerere University and NatureUganda in another study from 2001-2004. The new study was to prove that IBAs represent not only birds but other groups of plants and animals. The team surveyed a selection of other groups including plants and insects. It was found that if all IBAs were fully protected, they would save and conserve over 87% of all species of plants and animals in Uganda.

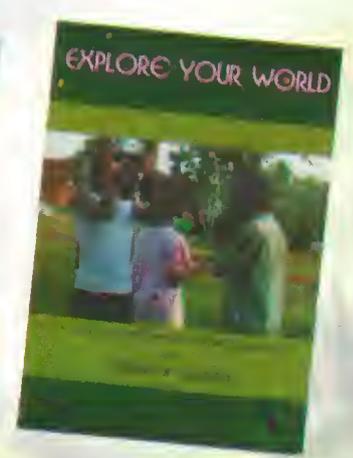
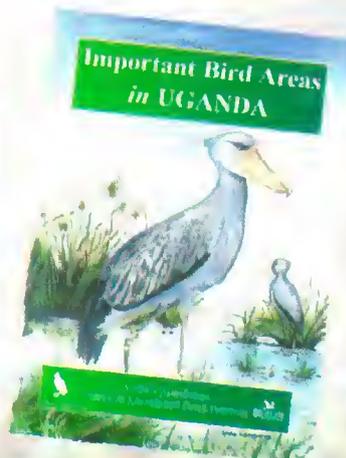
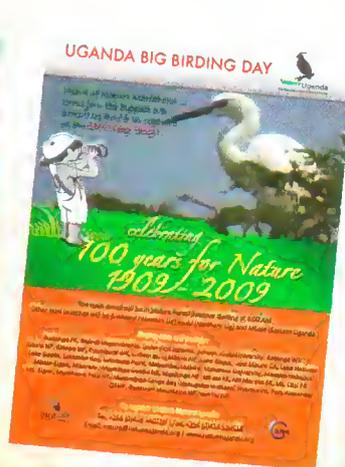
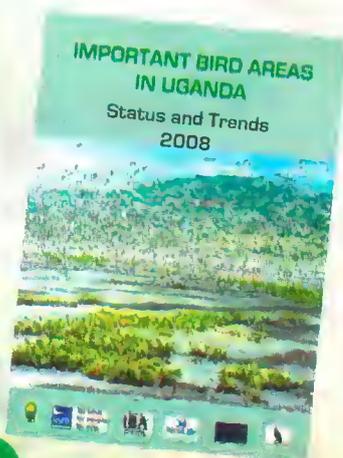
This was a mystery unraveled that IBAs are key biodiversity areas in Uganda and the 33 sites are the priority areas for conservation of Uganda richness and national heritage.

Together with Uganda Wildlife Authority, NatureUganda is implementing a new project to monitor threats to these sites and advise management on appropriate interventions. NatureUganda also works with local communities and local governments for the conservation of the sites particularly outside protected areas and progress has been made. In Rakai, local government and local communities developed a byelaw for Musambwa IBA setting it aside for research and conservation. In Nyamuriro, the local government and communities developed a management plan for the wetland and have launched a massive effort to restore the degraded wetland. In Lutembe bay communities have been at the forefront to stop the invention of flower farms and pollution of the wetland and Mabamba Community have developed one of the few successful community tourism programmes. These examples provide hope for conservation of biodiversity in Uganda and also indicate that communities have a big role to play.

Uganda is a very rich country in biodiversity, ranked the tenth (10th) in the world with 50% (1020 species) of total birds found on the African continent; Uganda has 5000 species of higher plant alone and over 20,000 including lower plants, 760 species of bees, over 500 species of mammals, over 1000 species of butterflies and the list continues. Therefore to identify an area that is important for conservation of all groups or a percentage of some groups is a very difficult task. Some groups such as lower plants or insects are not well known; they are poorly documented or not even studied. However it is important that conservation efforts are targeted at areas that are critical for conservation of the total elements of biodiversity in country.

But where are the best places for conservation of biodiversity in Uganda? In 1996 NatureUganda with support from BirdLife International launched a survey programme to unravel this jigsaw and

identify priority sites for biodiversity conservation. Since it is difficult to survey and inventory all species in Uganda because of the large numbers of species involved, plus lack of expertise and limited financial resources, an indicator group (birds) was used to identify areas where other species are likely to be found. Birds were used because they are well known, studied and documented. They are also found in every space of the earth, have a popular appeal and are a huge attraction for tourists. The research took over five years (1995-2000) and the resultant information pointed at 33 best sites for conservation of birds in Uganda. For the first time, this study identified key sites that were outside the traditionally considered conservation areas in form of protected areas and forest reserves. For example the only endemic species of birds in Uganda, the Fox's Weaver, *Ploceus spekooides* was not identified in any protected area but found in wetlands near Lake Opeta and Lake Bisina! Full accounts of the sites were published in



Conservation of wetlands in Uganda



Wetlands are areas where land and water meet and mingle; a simple enough definition but one that encompasses a range of environments. Wetlands include areas of open water, such as lakes and rivers; land that is permanently flooded, such as swamps; merely saturated, like bogs; or, in the case of flood plains, seasonally inundated. While water provides the constant theme, it can be fresh, brackish, salty, or even in extreme cases, frozen.

Wetlands across the world are of huge importance to the functioning of natural systems the maintenance of human populations. Wetlands take on an additional significance in developing countries such as Uganda where clear links exist between the wise use of ecosystems and the realisation of strategies to eradicate poverty, such as sanitation, food security and access to clean water.

Indeed, this relationship is especially relevant in Uganda which is exceptionally rich in wetlands. Wetlands in Uganda cover some 13% of the country's total area. This is certainly the largest proportion of any country in East Africa and is greater than most others in the continent. Uganda's wetlands are as varied as they are extensive, ranging from vast tropical papyrus swamps seeping into Lake Victoria, to swamp forests, seasonal flood plains and high altitude peat bogs in the glaciated valleys of the Rwenzori Mountains.

In 1940s and 1950s, wetlands in Uganda were condemned as wastelands and dangerous habitat that provides breeding ground for the deadly anopheles mosquito that causes malaria. The resultant effect was that large chunks of wetlands in east and western Uganda were converted to

agricultural land, sometimes aided by government.

In 1994, NatureUganda started a biodiversity monitoring programme for some wetlands in the country and in 1998, about 10 wetlands sites were identified as key biodiversity areas in Uganda. These included Lakes Opeta and Bisina in eastern Uganda, which contain the only endemic bird species in Uganda: Mabamba and Lutembe bays that host some of the biggest bird migrations in the world; Musambwa Islands that host the largest breeding site for some species in the world; Nabugabo wetlands on Lake Victoria shores that is a refugium of species including the carnivorous plants in Uganda; and Nyamuriro wetlands in Kabale district that host endemic species of the Albertine rift. These wetlands are treasures for Uganda and some of them such as Mabamba Bay have become hotspots for tourism.

In 2004, NatureUganda worked with government and proposed these sites for designation as wetlands of international importance i.e. Ramsar sites since it was clear that conservation of the wetlands was not only important for Uganda but for the whole world. In 2005, at the 10th Ramsar convention of parties hosted in Kampala, Uganda announced the designation of 10 Ramsar sites, the single largest number of sites to be listed by any country in Africa. NatureUganda is proud to have been part of this conservation landmark in Uganda.

Unusual sightings

RS and MO recorded 71 Little Grebes in groups of 3-15 and two pairs of Red-knobbed Coots from source of the Nile enroute to Samuka Island on 20th -July- 2008.

Anesting Green-backed Heron was observed on 17th -July 2008 at Lake Opeta during Avian Influenza Pandemic Influenza (AIP) sample collection (PM & RS). The Long-tailed Cormorant nests were also seen.

Two nests, one with egg-shells and the other with three eggs of Spur-winged Lapwing were seen at L. Munyanyange on 10th July 2008 (MO, RS & RA).

70,550 White-winged Terns in breeding plumage were counted in Lutembe on 23rd August 2008, out of the migratory season. (AB & LT). Also recorded were breeding Black-winged Stilts with at least three chicks of different age groups.

Six nests of African Fish Eagle and four young were counted on 13th July. (MO, RS, MM, & AO)

Six Black-crowned Night Herons and two White-backed Night Herons were recorded in LMNP on 13th July 2008. (MO, RS, MM & AO)

Asuspected breeding pair of White-backed Night Herons were recorded on 22nd July 2008 in MFNP. (DEP, MO, RS & TB)

Six Purple Gallinules and 61 Common Moorhens recorded from the water hyacinth dominated area of Kibimba dam on 16th July 2008. (DM & MO)

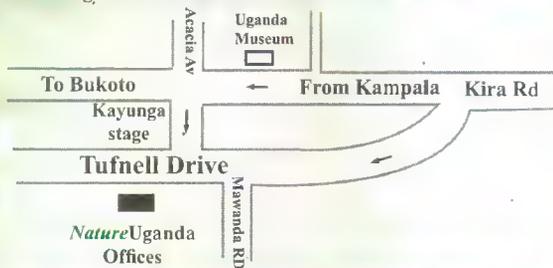
One hundred Gull-billed Terns recorded at L. Munyanyange on July 10, 2008. Gull-billed Terns have not recently been often recorded here. (RS, MO & RA)

Two Red-billed Teals were recorded at the Kazinga Channel on July 10, 2008. Red-billed Teals have not been a common record at Kazinga Channel.

AB-	Achilles Byaruhanga
AO-	Andrew Opeto
DP-	Derek Pomeroy
DM-	Deo Muhumuza
LT-	Lydia Tushabe
MM-	Moses Matsiko
MO-	Michael Opige
PM-	Polycap Mwima
RA-	Robert Adaraku
RS-	Richard Ssemmanda
TB-	Taban Bruhan

Membership

NatureUganda's Office Location



How to become a Member

You can subscribe and be part of NatureUganda by sending a cheque or cash to cover your subscription at our offices on Plot 83, Tufnell Drive, Kamwokya.

Join us in Promoting the Understanding, Appreciation and Conservation of Nature.

Membership Rates Per Annum

	Local	Overseas
Corporate	200,000	\$350
Institutions	70,000	\$90
Family	25,000	\$30
Full member	20,000	\$20
Students	5,000	\$15

* Students = Secondary, Primary, Undergraduates

Institutional Members

- Makerere University Conservation Biology Association (MUCOBA)
- Geography Department Makerere University
- St. Joseph's S. S. S. Naggalama
- Kalinabiri Secondary School
- Kampala Parents School
- Green Hill Academy
- Ndegeya Core Primary Teacher's Collage
- St Joseph's Girl's S. S. Nsambya
- Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust
- Uganda Coalition for Crisis Prevention

ABC Membership

The African Birding Club has a local membership scheme at NatureUganda. Members based in Uganda and new members can register or renew based on the local registration fee of UGX 20,000



Monthly Activities

Date	Activity	Venue
March 30th	Centenary - Supplements in The New Vision	
4th April	Visit to Zika Forest	
10th -13th	Easter Excursion - Bunyonyi Safaris Resort	
16 April	Centenary Public Talk -100 years for Nature	
2nd - 3rd May	Overnight Camping at Ssezibwa Falls Resort	
9th May	World Migratory Bird Day	
23rd May	Big Birding Day main launch in Mabira Forest	
19th June	Corporate Dinner -100 years for Nature	
27th June	Naturewalk - Buso Forest Matugga	
July 1st - 15th	Waterfowl counts	

Corporate Members

- Alliance Francaise
- Adventure Trails Uganda
- Acacia Safaris
- Access Africa Safaris
- Abacus African Vacations
- Bunyonyi Safaris
- Bird Uganda Safaris
- Barclays Bank Uganda Ltd
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Concord International Travel Bureau
- Humanitarian Care Uganda
- Impact Associates
- CSWCT - SANTUARY Ngamba
- Ndere Centre
- Park Alexander
- Rwenzori Mountaineering Services
- Travel Hemispheres Ltd
- Tour Guide Publications
- Uganda Wildlife Authority
- Uganda Travel and Hotel Guides
- Uganda Breweries Ltd
- WBS Television
- Credit Uganda Safaris
- Wash & Wills Country Home
- Ssezibwa Falls Resort

Working Groups

- Birdlife Uganda
- Plants Working Group
- Herps Working Group
- Mammal Conservation Group
- Friends of Dudus
- Microbial Resources Group

Upcountry Branches

- Eastern Uganda based at the Islamic University in Uganda.
- Western Uganda based at Mbarara University of Science and Technology
- Northern Uganda based at Gulu University

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- Dianah Nalwanga Wabwire
- Sarah Nambweere

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The East Africa
Natural History Society
As represented by
NatureKenya NatureUganda

Centenary Celebrations
100 years for nature
(1909-2009)

NatureUganda is the BirdLife Partner in Uganda and a member of

