

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

*Garnering more support for Conservation of SangoBay Forest Reserve
through cultural values approach towards on-farm biodiversity
conservation*

(Project No. 16871-2)



By
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In a special way we thank Rufford foundation for providing the financial support which enabled us implement the project activities.



Rakai District Local Government
Sangobay Forest Reserve Adjacent Communities



NatureUganda

NFA

National Forestry Authority



FAUNA & FLORA
INTERNATIONAL



Background to the Project

Sangobay Forest Reserve

Sangobay Forest reserve is part of Sangobay, Musambwa Kagera (SAMUKA) Ramsar site and is also an important bird area located at 00°55'S 031°46'E. Sangobay forest reserve is characterised with unique stepped edges and majority of the forest exists within a swamp. The reserve comprises of five major forest Reserves: Kaiso, Tero East and West, Namalala and Malabigambo. Surveys of the reserve have recorded 331 species of vascular plants belonging to 88 families of which 30 characterised as highland type tree species with 12 considered as restricted range. The forest hosts globally endangered mammals including elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*), the range-restricted sub-species of black and white colobus monkey (*Colobus guereza adolfi-friederici*), a subspecies of blue monkey (*Cercopithecus mitis*). The Critically Endangered Shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex*) also occurs in the seasonally flooded swamps of the Sango Bay site. The site is an important migrant birds' stopover and the grasslands are important migrant destination of the blue swallow (*Hirundo atrocaerulea*)¹.

Administratively the reserve is located in Kakuto, Kyebe and Kabira subcounties, Rakai district with the largest forest tract lying in Kyebe subcounty. The reserve is managed by the National Forest authority though the swamps are under the jurisdiction of Rakai district local government. Sangobay forest reserve is intricately linked to Kagera wetlands and river system and these two are continuous within the Tanzania border making it a transboundary resource.

The forest and wetland provides a number of ecosystem services to the people such as fish, medicinal plants, grazing of animals and raw materials for building and making crafts, aesthetic and cultural values among others.

Sango Bay forests have been protected from immediate threat of deforestation for a very long time but since the start of the second decade of the 21st century, overgrazing by migrant pastoralists from Tanzania, illegal harvesting of timber, agricultural encroachment, overexploitation of resources have become a reality in this area. These threats are coupled with the inadequate monitoring capacity of the National Forestry Authority, irregular issuance of logging permits, minimal recognition of voices of the communities over their resources which together threaten the conservation of this pristine resource.



Bush burning in the swamp tracts, forest and grasslands

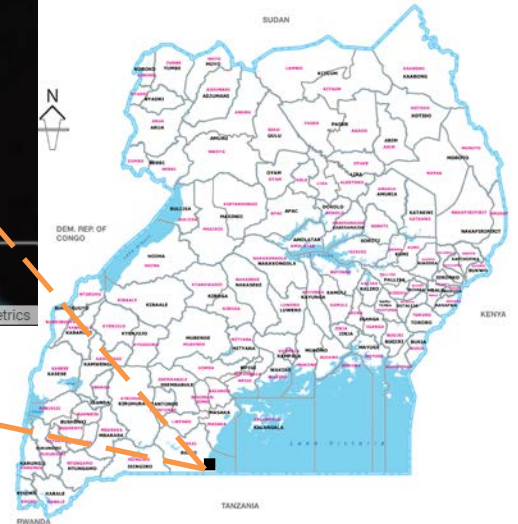
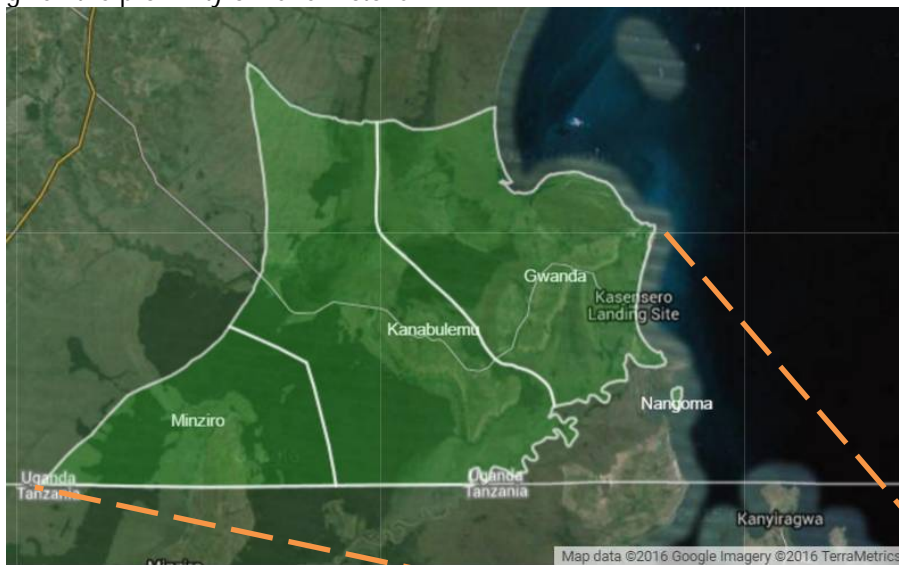
¹ <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=7053>



Forest encroachment for agricultural activity

Project Area

The project operated in Rakai district, Kyebe subcounty in the parishes of Gwanda and Kanabulemu covering a total of 19 villages. The area is dominated by the Baganda people who have different attachments to the natural resources found within forest reserves and on farmlands. Other tribes in the area include; Banyarwanda, Baziba, Banyankore among others. According to the Uganda Bureau of statistics, the subcounty has approximately 40,000 residents majority of whom are peasant farmers and fishermen given the proximity of Lake Victoria.



Map Showing location of the project intervention areas in relation to Uganda

The Project and Approach to conservation

Approach to the project

The project is cognizant of the threats to Sangobay forest reserve and the entire Ramsar site. It also acknowledges that the threats are multifaceted in nature hence the need a diversity of

approaches to be combated. Though there are many approaches to ameliorate the conservation challenges, the interventions of the project were built around culture as an approach to conservation. Culture was chosen because it builds on the values, knowledge, attachments and meanings people derive from the natural resources and other phenomena around them (See figure 1).

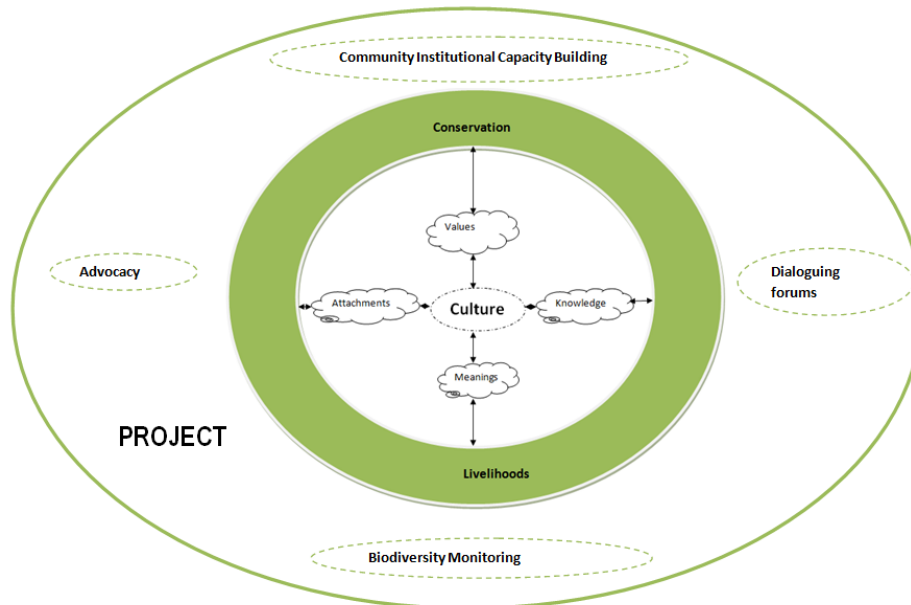


Figure 1: Project conceptual framework or Approach

In a way this cultural values approach to conservation promotes interventions which resonate with the people's way of life as well as tapping into their inner feelings and way of life. The project further explored the linkages between culture and livelihoods improvement given the fact that majority of the forest adjacent communities are dependent on natural resources as a source of survival.

The project further integrates other approaches like institutional capacity building, dialoguing forums, advocacy and biodiversity monitoring to ensure effective delivery of conservation objectives and sustenance of outcomes from such processes.

Phase one of the project

This project phase builds on the first one, "*Integrating Cultural Values with On-Farm Biodiversity Conservation for the Effective Conservation of Sangobay Forests in Southern Uganda*" which promoted on on-farm biodiversity conservation through planting trees on which communities around Sangobay forest had cultural attachments. The *Ficus nantelensis* tree was the flagship tree species for the project whose bark is processed into barkcloth which is almost used in every cultural function done by the Baganda people who dominate central Uganda. Working retrospectively, the project promoted planting of the ficus and other trees with an aim of improving the habitat integrity since these people's gardens act as alternative habitats to some of the forest species. An estimated 20,000 ficus and other tree species like *mesopsis eminni* were planted on the people's farms. For detailed project out comes, [follow the link](#)

Phase 2 of the project

The second phase of the project was built on a similar concept as the first phase. It aimed at ***Garnering More Support for Conservation of Sangobay Forest Reserve through Cultural Values Approach towards On-Farm Biodiversity Conservation***

From the previous phase of the project, it was realized that the conservation challenges and pressures on Sangobay Forests continued to manifest in a multifaceted and complex way involving institutional, anthropological, climate change and other dimensions. To contribute to reversal of some of the challenges, the second phase of the project was designed basing on culture as an approach to conservation but integrating in the other approaches like institutional dialogue, advocacy, livelihood improvement, biodiversity conservation and monitoring as reflected in the objectives below;

1. Improve ecological integrity of the forest adjacent communities to act as alternative habitats for forest biodiversity
2. Promote awareness about cultural values as an approach to conservation
3. Contribute to improvement of livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities
4. Strengthen community institutions for effective delivery and sustenance of conservation outcomes.
5. Publicity of project concept and results

To deliver the project objectives, the project team ensured that community based organisations take lead on the activities as means of ensuring sustainability and localization of the interventions in people's day to day lives. The project team mainly provided advisory services to the community and implementing activities where the communities never had the required expertise.

Some of the activities done in phase one of the project were also expanded to other villages within the two parishes of Gwanda and Kanabulemu. A total of 9 new villages (6 from Gwanda and 3 from Kanabulemu parishes) were integrated into the project.

Project technical report

The technical report provided below explains the different project activities implemented to achieve the objectives of the project.

Awareness creation about conservation and cultural values

Awareness meetings

A total of seven formal meetings were held in the two parishes of intervention. These meetings were themed on different issues ranging from conservation, ecosystems services and valuation, threats analysis, culture and linkages to conservations. Majority of the formal meetings were done in the new villages which were formally integrated in the project. Specifically concepts of conservation, linkages to cultural values and conservation, importance of biodiversity on farms, importance of on farm biodiversity conservation were emphasised. Linkages between tree planting on farms, leaching, soil fertility, crop production and biodiversity linkages (right from bacteria, worms, insects, mammals and birds) were also explored during the training. This was aimed at engaging the community to view natural resources from an ecosystem or systems perspective. As an outcome, majority of the participants have joined the existing community based organisations within their parishes and also started voluntary tree planting on their gardens.

Some of the meetings involved the sub county leaders like the Local council three (LCIII) or sub county chairman, district natural resources officer, and National Forestry Authority representatives.

The integration of the district leadership was mainly to make them aware of the community concerns towards natural resources management especially the threats to the forest which they deemed as institutionally based like the irregular awarding of licenses to tree loggers (who allegedly cut down trees indiscriminately) and politically connected forest encroachers. These joint meetings were also used as dissemination avenues on the project progress as well as a foundation for dialoguing on the emergent conservation and related issues.

Policy issues were also discussed during the community meetings. Integrating policy issues arose from the deliberations in the awareness meetings where the communities felt disempowered to have a say on their own resources. Of interest to the community members was Article 13 of National Forestry and tree planting Act² which stipulates how forest management reserves need to be managed and its upon such basis that they can build their advocacy efforts if they feel that such articles are violated. Article 13 which talks about collaborative forest management, article 25 which talks about cultural values in forests, part V on licenses. Other related clauses were retrieved from the Uganda Forestry policy especially on farm forestry and conservation of forest biodiversity which the project aims to contribute to. After the one of the meetings, one of the participants noted that;

"We need more of these meetings because once we are empowered with such knowledge we can make a stand as a community to the people who are destroying our forest yet they come from far away. This is a resource which has been kept by our grandparents and we the grand children cannot just see it go. Actually it's people who come to cut the trees and encroach on the forests that make the community members to follow suit. But since now we know that the law gives us authority to guard our forest, then we shall do that through our leadership structures in the village" **Ms. Nakigoye, Kanabulemu subcounty**

By the end of the project, the cumulative number of individuals attending the meetings were 756 (495 men and 261 women) and the numbers gradually increased during the course of the project.



Community meetings in Kanabulemu and Gwanda Parishes

Also informal meetings were done in the community led by the community coordinators. The informal meetings were done in churches, parent school meetings among others. Such informal meetings led to increased numbers of members associated with the MIKESTAK and KATOCO community based organisations which by the end of the project were boosting of over 300

membership subscriptions. Such increments in the numbers of subscriptions have been pivotal in implementing the project objectives especially of ensuring that at least each household within the villages of intervention have a minimum of 5 ficus trees and 2 *mesopsis emini* trees. Such informal meetings were also an avenue to give a face to the project activities as 'community owned' in order to achieve sustainability and integration of the activities within community social systems.

Training communities in advocacy and CBO management

One training running for 2 days was held for selected committee members from the CBOs working with the project team. A total of 22 members were trained comprising of 8 women and 14 men. Prior to the training a needs assessment was conducted to establish the status quo of the capacities of the members in the CBOs especially the leadership committees. The assessment was done based on birdlife site support assessment tool³. It was established that although the CBO members had the will to promote conservation, livelihoods, tourism and other objectives for which they stand for, they never had adequate capacities to effectively run their organisations.

The training was conducted on the different components which are required to effectively run an organisation. This included; strategy (Missions, goals and Visions as well as formulation processes), financial management, inter-organisation relations, operations planning, budgeting and accountability, monitoring and evaluation, internal communication, mobilization among others. Also the training integrated issues of advocacy, negotiations and lobbying especially where they find that they are in a less powerful position. Given the low education levels of the community leaders, the team used elementary methods of facilitation.

As a result, relatively simple but robust systems were set up to ensure that what was taught could be implemented and sustained by the CBOs. At least by the end of the project, some of the aspects which were integrated in the training were being to be realized. For example, the CBO management improved their report writing skills, mobilization, systematic recruitment of members, cooperation with other CBOs, budgeting and accountability of funds and advocacy especially through the district local government leaders.

As far as sustaining the organisation operations and generating extra income is concerned, the community members were encouraged to learn from other CBOs which have made it without necessarily getting external help. A case in point was Twezimbe Sangobay farmers group which through self organisation started a savings group which has grown to a capital beyond 5000 pounds. The members were encouraged to copy such models and also organise around barkcloth in order to accumulate capital which they can use in other income generating activities. The project team contacted Twezimbe Sangobay farmers group and agreed with the leaders to work with the project focal groups for mentorship as well as sharing knowledge. By the end of the project a learning and advocacy forum was being established and since it was totally a community initiative, we believe that it will be more sustainable towards tackling conservation and livelihoods related challenges of the communities around Sangobay Forest.

Improved farm integrity as alternative habitats to biodiversity;

On farm tree planting

Tree planting has continued in the two sub counties of Gwanda and Kanabulemu. In this phase, community mobilization has been done and 9 more villages have been integrated into tree planting on their farms. Due to mobilization from different fronts and awareness about the importance of

³ http://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/attachments/BirdLife_Africa_SSG_Capacity_Assesemen_%20Tool_v4_1.pdf

tree growing and the bigger plan of income generation from the barks of the trees, tree planting has become a household phenomenon within the 2 subcounties. According to the community coordinator of Kanabulemu parish, the project implementation strategy at community level was changed from providing ficus cuttings (especially *entakire* variety) to encouraging the community members to use their resources purchase the cuttings. The funds for purchasing the ficus cuttings were strategically allocated to those households which could hardly afford them and a total of 8350 cuttings were provided. The outcome of this process is that over 25,000 trees have been planted within the two sub counties. To ascertain the reports of the community coordinators, the project team sampled at least 100 households and it was established that at least every household had ficus trees ranging between 5 and 150 but this also depended on the size of land owned.

By the end of the project, an approximate 4,000 *Mesopsis eminii* trees were also planted in both parishes (Gwanda and Kanabulemu).



Newly planted *Ficus spp* trees on people's farms

A few selected community members trained new farmers on Ficus tree planting and management techniques and on farm biodiversity conservation techniques which they acquired from the previous phase, in a way forming a peer to peer training system. The tree monitoring committee consisting of youths within the two subcounties has continued to monitor the different farmers to check on the quality of their trees to ensure that they can provide quality backcloth and also checking on their health as well as providing advice to the different farmers on how to maintain them.



Kanabulemu Community Project coordinator showing extent of growth of some of the trees planted in the first phase of the project

Tree nursery established within the communities.

One tree nursery was established in Gwanda subcounty. The nursery contained mainly the *Mesopsis eminii* trees which were meant for sale to the community at a subsidised price. At the time of reporting an estimated 4000 trees have been distributed to among the different community members. Also some of the trees were purchased by the Sangobay Twezimbe group which planted 4 acres of *mesopsis eminni*. Although it was designed as a self sustaining project, this was not possible because given the fact that communities are allowed to collect *mesopsis eminii* seeds from the forest, majority pick the seeds by themselves and plant their own trees. The access to the forest was through the negotiations with the national forest authority who noted that the law and the current collaborative forest management regime in place allows the communities to access the forest reserve.

Through assistance from the national forestry authority manager, the project team secured expertise who trained the communities in setting up tree nurseries in a nature friendly way.



Tree nursery established in the community

However, although we anticipated the tree nursery to be a self sustaining project, this was not the case. Majority of the community members preferred picking the mesopsis eminii seedlings directly from the forests and hence low sales were realised. The leadership of the community based organisations are however looking beyond the landscape for better sales with support from the district environment department and the National Forestry Authority.

Sacred sites restoration and Buffer zones conservation

In the previous project, a number of sacred sites were established within the people's lands which have cultural values to which communities are attached. Overtime these values were eroded/destroyed by some family members especially the youths who never had attachment to such sites due to a number of reasons which included but not limited to religion and modernisation. In this phase of the project, rehabilitation through active restoration (mainly by planting native/culturally viable tree species as selected by the custodians of the sites) and natural regeneration was done. Some of the sites which are under rehabilitation include; Kisasa, Kakwala, kalongolo, Nyanga site and Sango. Also the different cultural values at each site were documented for future reference.



Natural regeneration at Nyanga cultural site



Natural regeneration at Kisasa cultural site



The custodian of Sango Cultural site and some of the tree planted to improve ecological integrity of the site

Training in barkcloth making

Project community focal persons mobilized the youths for barkcloth training. Although over 50 youths showed interest, only 35 (Gwanda (10) and Kanabulemu (25)) were engaged in the training sessions by the end of the project. The training needed commitment from the time of the debarking the tree, treating it up to the processing time. The training was mainly done through mentoring processes where trainees were attached to experienced personnel in making of the barkcloth. However even during the training sessions some of the youths were not fully committed to the process. The low commitment has been attributed mainly to the competing financial needs of the youths and the negative attitude towards the activity. However the youths who have engaged in the learning process were encouraged to entice others in the processes.

10 barkcloth making points "schools" (locally called *ekomagi*) were rehabilitated with support from the project to accommodate the trainees. Also equipment used (locally called *ensamu*) in that making of barkcloth was provided to the youth by the project.



Barkcloth training site before and after rehabilitation



Some of the equipment purchased to facilitate the youths in barkcloth making

Improved livelihoods of the community members

Although the project cannot claim authoritatively on the improvement of livelihoods in the community, a number of project activities have complimented the livelihoods of the community members.

A direct income contribution by the project is that;

- All planting materials are purchased from the community hence a source of income for communities which had fairly preferred mature trees of the *ficus* spp (*entakire*-because it is the

preferred type which makes better barkcloth compared to others). The monies were given to the respective farmers who had fairly mature trees.

- Proceeds from the sale of the trees in the nurseries trees are managed by the respective community based organisations, a contribution to their incomes
- Although we had anticipated that the first debarking would happen when trees have one year, this was not the case and the communities attributed this to the extensive draughts hence the failure of the trees to attain the required sizes. However, given the price of one unprocessed bark at (approximately 3 pounds) then with the estimated number of trees planted in the first year, the contribution of that enterprise within the landscape is expected to be over ($3 \times 20000 \text{ trees} = 60,000 \text{ pounds}$) as the direct benefits for trees planted in the first year and by third year, it might be twice the figure if added to those planted in this phase of the project. If coupled with the processing fees then each bark at 1 pound, an extra 20,000 pounds arising from the tree bark processing will contribute to the improvement of livelihoods especially the youths

Indirectly, an ecosystem evaluation exercise was done with the community to estimate the impact of the tree planting on their livelihoods as expounded below;

- Other costs attached to the enterprise during the community valuation of the ecosystem services provided by the planted trees included; Carbon fixing benefits in soil from rotting leaves for improving fertility (20 pounds per farm), animal fodders (5 pounds), biodiversity benefits, cleaner air, shade, avoidance of evapo transpiration (20 pounds) among other benefits per tree. (They expect the prices to increase expect as the trees increase in girth.). One of the farmers had this to say;

"As you may see, I planted my coffee on soil which has a high gravel content. But the leaves of the ficus which I intercropped with have helped in improving the soil structure and my coffee looks good. Also the shade helps to keep water in my garden" Noted Mr. Lutaaya Kanabulemu Parish



Extent of growth of trees planted in first year and increased organic matter on farms

Some noted that the *Mesopsis eminii* offer equally similar benefits and they hope they can be harvested after 15 years. The communities requested the team, that if possible to engage with other organisations which deal in carbon trade to also integrate the communities in such schemes.

Marketing linkages of barkcloth;

- Engagement with the barkcloth enterprise Uganda on possible marketing channels of the barkcloth has been ongoing. Meetings were held with the directors of the company not noted a number of possibilities of engaging the communities especially women in product development or making complimentary pieces of the barkcloth products.
- Further linkages were made through the Buganda kingdom government which linked the project team to other women groups who engaged in developing products from the barkcloth. These will be of use in the future to mentor the women in the project area in developing related products. Also contacts were made by the community representatives who attended the Buganda cultural and tourism expo organised by the Buganda Kingdom.

Biodiversity monitoring

A two days training was done in biodiversity monitoring. This involved 20 community members (8 women and 12 men) from the two parishes especially those from the new villages which were integrated in this phase of the project. Members selected were those who had interest in developing their tourism guiding skills because we believe that such internal agencies are important to sustaining the biodiversity monitoring activities. The training consisted of various themes which included; identification of birds, birds and conservation, using binoculars, using a bird guide book, transect and point count walks. Though the training was conducted, even in the previous phase of the project, the team established that the skills of the members trained were skill at amateur level given the fact that they can only identify the common big birds. The community members however noted that although they have the will to learn, it is necessary to find a way of mentoring them to be well versed with the calls of the birds as well as the identifying other species especially the smaller types. Despite this challenge, monitoring of biodiversity has been ongoing though the data could not be entered in the common birds monitoring database because of the inconsistencies and possible inaccuracies in the data. The species list is attached as annex 1.

Publicity of project concept and results;

- One meeting was held with the Buganda environment minister and his team. This was meant to provide an update of the project and its contribution to culture. In the process, a number of possible areas of collaboration were identified. It was noted during the meeting that the project aims were in line with the Buganda environment ministry objectives. The team was encouraged to continue profiling such the cultural sites and also inform the ministry for the possibility of integrating them as cultural and tourist attractions in Buganda Kingdom. Issues of threats to Sangobay, Musambwa and Kagera Ramsar site were discussed and the contribution of the project to ameliorating some of them was also highlighted. As an outcome of the meeting, representatives from the communities joined the Kooki county team to show case the work of the project as well as the processes through which barkcloth is made. Community representatives from this project show cased barkcloth making process and how its related to environmental conservation. The county team emerged as the best exhibitor at the show.



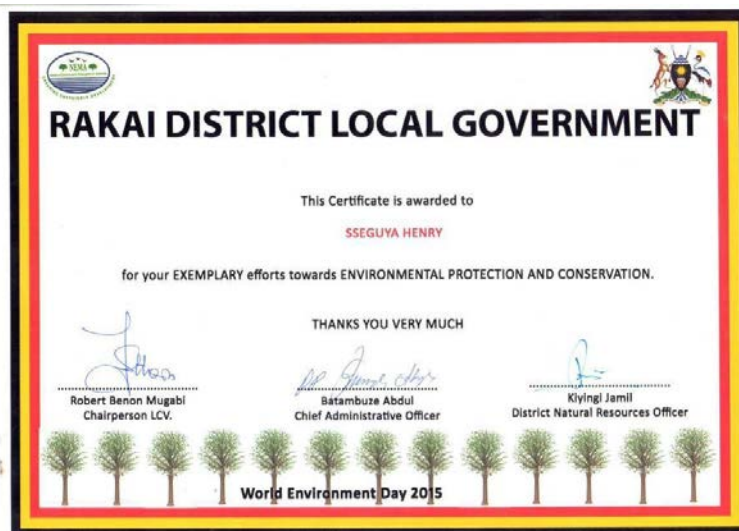
Community and other members from Kooki County displaying the trophy won during the 2015 Buganda Tourism and cultural expo

- One article was submitted to the naturalist magazine, published by NatureUganda and accessed by over 2000 members. By the time of project reporting, the magazine was not yet published but we shall share the link once published.
- Meetings have been held with the district environment and natural resource department and project updates provided. Joint monitoring and evaluation was done with the Rakai local government officials. The project contribution to engaging with the community on conservation of the Sangobay forest was recognized and a certificate awarded by the minister of water and Environment during the world environment day.

"We thank your team for taking conservation to the doorstep of the community as opposed to making it as a concept which is observed from a distance" noted the district natural resources officer, Kiyingi Jamil.

Project Achievements:

- Project recognized for its contribution to environmental conservation in the district and innovative approach to conservation



- The Community based organizations started by the project are now engaging with Fauna and Flora International on a new project aiming at promoting the community conservation areas concept where the communities have the final say on natural resources management.
- Subcounty Learning and advocacy platform which brings together the different community based organizations and the different actors for aims of conservation formed. At the moment, three community based organisations, i.e, KATOCO, Sangobay Twezimbe farmer's group and MIKESATAK are learning from one another on farm practices, fish farming, and village savings and loan association schemes, culture and conservation related issues.
- Institutionalizing of tree planting in the community where at least every household has a minimum of five trees.
- Empowered communities with better advocacy strategies towards conservation of Sangobay Forests and natural resources at large.

Challenges

- Study commitments; towards the last quarter of the project, I was awarded a scholarship by the Open University to pursue my PhD and during process; I had to leave the country. However this never had a profound effect on the project implementation given the fact that the communities were empowered to take lead on the activities and more so, it happened towards the end of the project when most of the activities were done.
- Integrating women into participation in the project was a challenge given the cultural limitations to barkcloth making processes as well as land tenure systems which are patriarchal in nature (hence women participation in planting their own trees was limited). However we expect to integrate them more during the transformation of barkcloth into different crafts in the subsequent phases of the project.

Annex 1: Bird species recorded on farms within the landscape

1	Yellow-Rumped Tinkerbird
2	Grey Parrot
3	Buff-Spotted Woodpecker
4	Great Blue Turaco
5	Eastern Grey Plantain Eater
6	Yellow-Mantled Weaver
7	Crested Guineafowl
8	Crowned Eagle
9	Long Crested Eagle
10	Violets Weaver
11	Blue Spotted Wood Dove
12	Velvet-Mantled Drongo
13	Bronzy Mannikin
14	Little Green Sunbird
15	Western Black-Headed Oriole
16	Yellowbill
17	Sooty Chat
18	Rupell's Long Tailed Sterling
19	Green Pigeon
20	Jameson's Wattle-Eye
21	Levaillant's Cuckoo
22	Magpie Mannikin
23	Grey-Backed Camaroptera
24	Sooty Boubou
25	African Shrike Flycatcher
26	Splendid Glossy Starling
27	Woodland King Fisher
28	Green Sunbird
29	Dusky Tit
30	Red-Bellied Paradise Flycatcher
31	Scaly Francolin
32	Snowy-Headed Robin-Chat
33	Tit Hylia
34	Red-Chested Cuckoo
35	Red-Eyed Dove
36	Lesser Honeyguide
37	Speckled Tinkerbird

38	Violet-Backed Starling
39	Harrier Hawk
40	Black-Bellied Seed-Cracker
41	Grey Headed Sparrow
42	Hadada Ibis
43	Hammerkop
44	Pied Wagtail
45	Lizard Buzzard
46	Ross's Turaco
47	Crowned Eagle
48	Red-Headed Lovebird
49	African Dwarf Kingfisher
50	Grey Cheeked Hornbill
51	Ring Necked Dove
52	Klaas' Cuckoo
53	Cassin's Spinetail
54	Honeyguide Greenbul
55	White-Browed Coucal
56	Olive Sunbird
57	Red Cheeked Cordon Blue
58	Helmeted Guinea Fowl
59	Fan Tailed Widow Bird
60	Stone Chat
61	Black Lowered Babblers
62	Spectacled Weaver
63	Emerald Cuckoo
64	Crowned Hornbill
65	Forest Wood Hoopoe
66	Great Sparrowhawk
67	Greater Honeyguide
68	Pied Hornbill
69	Scaly-Breasted Illadopsis
70	Green Hylia
71	African Thrush
72	White-Throated Greenbul
73	Didric Cuckoo
74	Grey-Throated Flycatcher
75	Olive-Bellied Sunbird

76	Cassin's Honeybird
77	Grosbeak Weaver
78	Purple-Headed Glossy Starling
79	Green-Backed Twinspot
80	White-Headed Roughwing
81	Double-Toothed Barbet
82	Green-Throated Sunbird
83	Black And White Casqued Hornbill
84	Brown-Throated Wattle-Eye
85	Green Sunbird
86	White-Breasted Negrofinch
87	Palm Swift
88	Scarlet-Chested Sunbird
89	Yellow-Fronted Tinkerbird
90	Brown-Eared Woodpecker
91	Dusky Crested Flycatcher
92	Northern Black Flycatcher
93	Superb Sunbird
94	Tambourine Dove
95	Black-Throated Apalis
96	Lesser Striped Swallow
97	Hairy Brested Barbet
98	Afep Pigeon
99	Cameroon Sombre Greenbul
100	White-Chinned Prinia
101	Cardinal Woodpecker
102	Dusky Long-Tailed Cuckoo
103	Black-Faced Rufous Warbler
104	Grey-Checked Hornbill
105	Slender-Billed Greenbul
106	Green-Tailed Bristlebill
107	Weyns' Weaver
108	Jameson's wattle eye
109	Narina's Trogon