

# BCFS News

January-June 2016 | BLENDING RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## FROM THE EDITOR

This is a moment we have all looked forward to and worked tirelessly to achieve; the revival of the Budongo Conservation Field Station (BCFS) News Letter. Following our recent 25 years celebration, we were really so proud of how far we had come but before we would pat ourselves too much on the back, we also took note of how much more potential and opportunity lay ahead of us. One of the key ways we identified to aid us in getting to the next level was by enhancing our image and sharing our experience over the years to inform policies and direct conservation efforts in a similar field. We established the communications office with the Communications coordinator spearheading the activities there in. Publishing this News Letter is one of the steps taken towards our goal of sharing our invaluable experiences and lessons learnt from our work in Budongo. We also publish short updates on a monthly basis and we will be more than happy to share these too with you; which is simple, we just need to add you to our emailing list.

Drop us an email on the address below and boom you will have our updates coming through.

We are excited to be publishing our News Letter bi-annually to share the various aspects of our work, (relating to Research, Conservation and Training) our contribution to the communities, the animals, plants and most definitely the people of Budongo. We look forward to making your reading experience not only informative but fun too and on that note, you shouldn't miss our fun corner. Here you will be intrigued by how much you know about Budongo, tropical forests at large and your environment.

We look forward to sharing more with you and your feedback is valuable to us;

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# 25 years ... and still going!

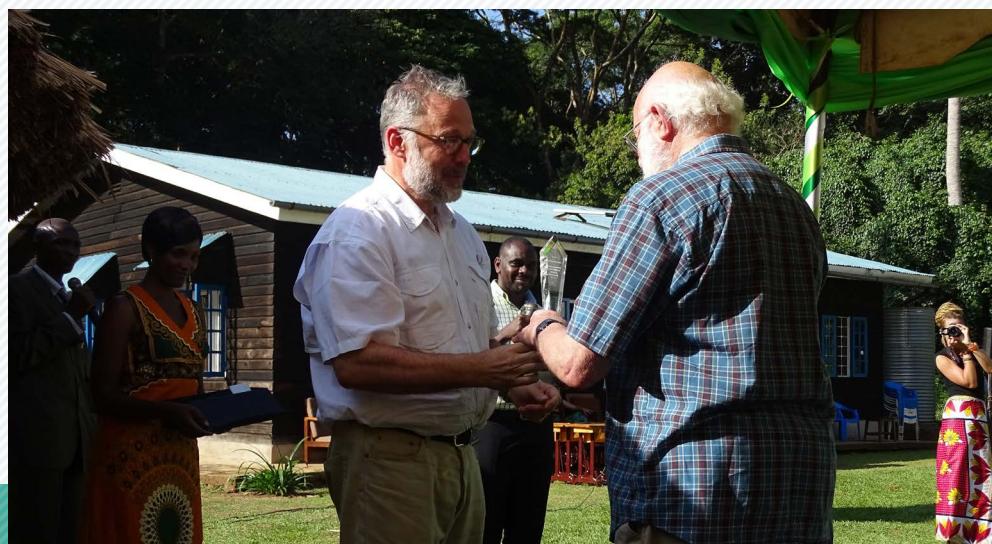
*Dr. Fred Babweteera*

**S**ince its inception in the early 1990s Budongo Conservation Field Station (BCFS) has blended research and conservation to enhance our understanding of tropical rain forest ecosystems with an aim of ensuring sustainable management of these ecosystems. BCFS lies at the heart of the Budongo Forest Reserve, the largest remaining tropical rain forest in East Africa. The diversity of Budongo Forest and the rich history of its management offer scientists and conservation biologists a unique platform to assess the impacts of utilisation and management interventions on tropical forest biodiversity. Regardless of these opportunities, Budongo Forest is coming under immense threat from logging, hunting and other forms of forest utilisation. Populations of endangered species are threatened by habitat degradation and indiscriminate harvesting techniques.

These challenges have prompted BCFS to take centre stage in initiating and implementing an array of conservation initiatives ranging from forest management support to alternative livelihoods programmes for forest dependant communities. Giant strides have been made towards improving forest management strategies as well as reducing rates of illegal activities. However,

the journey to achieving the ultimate aim is still long. Over the next five years, BCFS will focus its activities on three fronts. Firstly, to strengthen and diversify the ongoing research programme. Although chimpanzees will continue to be the flagship species for our research, BCFS will endeavour to generate world-class scientific research over a broader geographical area and on other non-human primates as well as other biological taxa. Secondly, BCFS shall develop practical oriented training programmes for special interest groups including graduate and undergraduate students, and in-service groups. Thirdly, BCFS shall broaden its conservation programme by working with local communities on innovative projects aimed at improving their livelihoods while conserving the forest resource base.

We are truly grateful to the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland who provide core funding to support our work. We are also thankful to other partners namely ARCUS (Chimpanzee health monitoring); and Earthwatch (Tree phenology and primate foraging); Oakland Zoo (Snare removal programme) for the support towards our on-going projects. We are truly grateful to various past donors for supporting us set a firm foundation for the various achievements.



Chris West receiving an award from BCFS founder Vernon Reynolds

# Turning illegal users into custodians of Budongo forest

**"GIVE A MAN A FISH AND HE WILL EAT FOR A DAY, BUT TEACH HIM HOW TO FISH AND HE WILL EAT FOR A LIFETIME".**

*Eric Okwir. BCFS*

This legendary Chinese proverb continues its slow rise to life along the remote southern edges of Budongo Forest Reserve, western Uganda. In the communities bordering Budongo, Budongo Conservation Field Station (BCFS) is teaching vulnerable forest dependent communities not how to harvest



natural resources from the forest but rather sustainable livelihood approaches that enable them become custodians of the forest. Here, take a look at our journey with the typical project beneficiaries, who having learnt how to 'fish', now live more sustainable lives, and have reduced their dependence and consequently minimised threats to the forest.

Cultivating cassava, maize and beans that was often the norm, not only became a nightmare but also a big frustration after forest wildlife, notably the 'notorious' baboon, increased the frequency and intensity of their raids on these traditional crops. It was the lack of alternative sources to meet life's needs that often engaged that final gear which drove hundreds of forest-fringe dwellers into illegal forest users.

In Budongo, illegal forest use was an industry of sorts,

engaging men and women, the young and the old; each specialized in the different operations. There were the hunters, pit-sawyers, then individuals carrying the timber planks, and not least the charcoal burners, who seemed to perform a mop-up role coming after the pit-sawyers concluded their job. A few definitely made a career out of illegal forest use, but the majority were simply hanging in there merely looking for survival. These were also the most vulnerable and executed the hardest tasks for meagre pay. One got the impression that rather than deliver them to the "Promised Land", participating in illegal forest use seemed to have sentenced these locals to eternal misery. This was true and openly visible, as almost all angles of their lives, including hygiene and sanitation in their homes remained rooted in wretchedness. Without doubt, illegal forest use was clearly taking its toll on the community, as well as the forest. The illegal pit-sawing and hunting which had already wiped out some nearby forest fragments and/or their wildlife now threatened the main forest block. An increasing number of the endangered chimpanzees were dying from, or accumulating permanent snare-injuries. And worse effects were yet to be seen. The prospects of humans and livestock transmitting diseases to forest wildlife and vice-versa as a result of poor sanitary and eco-health practices continued to escalate as imaginations of devastating epidemic outbreaks occurring around Budongo were consequently not far-fetched.

Something certainly had to be done. And BCFS stepped in. The illegal users were identified, and convinced to abandon their act. The less advantaged households and the women were also invited to join the programme as many of them tend to derive their livelihood from the forest. Testimonies of ex-hunters who had joined the BCFS ex-hunters scheme proved

useful in helping win the much needed confidence of project participants. The subsequent information sharing meetings not only helped participants realize the risks they had exposed themselves to, but shed light on sustainable livelihood options that lay ahead. Many were convinced at this stage. These were the makings of the baby steps of the Darwin funded project.

But before we could ably walk, lots of work had to be done. A cascade of activities subsequently kicked off. From participants organizing themselves into formal groups, then in a participatory manner selecting alternative livelihood options; to BCFS inspecting participants' sanitation facilities, procuring inputs for improved agriculture and identifying training institutions to equip participants with vocational skills.

Then our baby steps progressed into steady strides, bearing fruits of the project outputs. The final short list of beneficiaries were supplied with farm inputs, sent for vocational skills training, or had their livestock treated. Further training sessions were also held, including practical sessions at the BCFS demonstration farms, while technical support visits were made to individual farmers. But challenges in the farming season were unavoidable too! Pests, diseases, erratic weather and farmers who did not weed their crop threatened to derail our success. Despite these, our surveys of household agricultural production and income nonetheless showed earnings are improving massively in the typical beneficiary households, from US\$0.8 a day in 2013, to US\$1.35 in 2016. An on-going study shows that the alternative high value crops chosen by beneficiary households were less vulnerable to raids by wildlife compared to the traditionally cultivated maize, beans and cassava. Many intend to continue cultivat-

ing these less-vulnerable yet high value crops, as the beneficiaries themselves are convinced of the progress made. And while the typical beneficiary is still en-route to the "Promised Land", there is a big relief as the misery is fading. Moreover, illegal activities continue to dwindle, with fewer snares now recovered per-man per-day, thanks to cessation of snare-setting and joint monthly snare mop-ups with ex-hunters on this project.

This progress remains a true source of inspiration for the BCFS field team who through rain or shine continue putting in tremendous effort. Going forward, we are more than just excited to expand the project even further to benefit more hunters and forest dependant households around Budongo Forest with the hope that illegal forest activities will continue to dwindle away. As the beneficiary households continue to get established and closer to the "Promised Land", we will encourage the "give back" system where the beneficiaries will be required to give back a goat or even some of their grain harvest to benefit new project beneficiaries. We anticipate that the elements that have catalyzed the success of this scheme will be useful lessons to other protected areas facing similar conservation challenges.

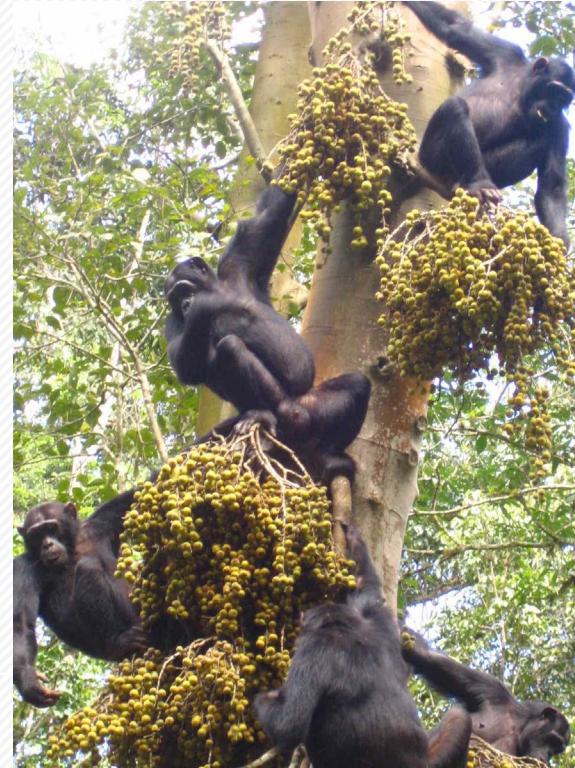
To the BCFS field team, your passion and effort is a blessing to the communities around Budongo Forest. We recognise the instrumental Fred Babwe-teera, who continues exerting extraordinary effort to see BCFS and the local communities metamorphose stronger into the future. We remain sincerely thankful, and highly appreciate all whose efforts have been part of the journey to where BCFS and the local communities stand today. We particularly acknowledge the generous support of the Darwin Initiative, the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland and all donors, and our partners including but not limited to the National Forestry Authority, the Uganda Wildlife Authority, Budongo Sub-county and Masindi District Local governments, Masindi District Farmers' Association and most importantly the communities around Budongo with whose involvement this work is made possible. If success is a journey, we together are on the right track. With its new custodians, the future of Budongo glows with hope.



# Tree Fruiting Phenology Variations: Implications on Primate Foraging Patterns in and around Budongo Forest Reserve, Uganda

Nyombi Herbert<sup>1</sup> and Kennedy Andama<sup>2</sup>

In the forest ecosystem, almost each component depends on the other. For instance fauna like primates in this case monkeys and chimpanzees depend on the forest trees as their major source of food in form of fruits, leaves, flowers and buds among others. Any decline in tree productivity within the forest would consequently force primates to look for alternative food sources either within or outside the forest. Due to observed declines in the number of fruiting trees in Budongo Forest Reserve (BFR), a study was conducted to investigate how the decline in fruiting would affect both primate foraging behaviors in and around BFR. The study aimed at investigating the changes in tree fruiting phenology under changing climatic conditions and its implications for primate foraging patterns in and around Budongo. It was hypothesized that changes in climatic variables (temperature and rainfall) could be the cause of reduced tree fruiting. Tree phenology in different forest compartments was monitored by conducting monthly visits to over 7300 individual trees belonging to 97 tree species out of 465 tree species in BFR to record whether they were fruiting. Primate foraging patterns were explored by observing habituated monkey groups (*Cercopithecus mitis*, *Cercopithecus ascanius* and *Colobus guereza*) to record their dietary composition. Surveys were conducted among forest edge communities to assess the current spatial and temporal crop raiding patterns in relation to past crop raiding patterns. Analysis of phenology patterns showed continued reduction in the number of fruiting trees among different forest compartments. Results further indicated spatial differences in fruiting patterns with more in compartments comprising the primary forest types compared to compartments comprising secondary forest types. Climatic variability had a significant impact on tree fruiting. More fruiting was recorded at the end of rainy seasons (May) and the lowest minimum temperatures. Tree fruiting drastically reduced and most times trees never fruited when there was no rainfall and temperatures went too high. A comparison of pri-



Adult male chimps feeding on *Ficus sur* fruits;  
Credit; C. Hobaiter

mate foraging patterns indicates that whereas fruits constituted over 60% of primate diet in the early 1990's, there has been a gradual shift to leaves as main diet (over 45%). In addition, community edge residents (64%) agree that crop raiding around BFR has increased over the last 15 years both in frequency and intensity. Also new crop raiding primate recruits were reported. For instance previously non raiding primates like Chimpanzees were reported by farmers as currently one of the major raiders of Maize and sugar cane in communities around Budongo. It was noted that reduction and differences in forest trees fruiting directly correlated positively to rainfall, minimum temperature and forest structure. In addition although, reduction in fruiting has led to diet shifts among frugivorous monkeys from fruits to leaves, fruit availability or scarcity within the forest seems not to have any impact on crop

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raiding behaviors of primates. There is thus a need for paradigm shift in management and conservation of BFR so as to cater for the new raiding behaviours of primates especially monkeys, baboons and chimpanzees so as to control the animosity of humans living around the forest towards the new crop raiding recruits. There is also a need for more intense studies on the impacts of changes in tree phenology on other forest ecosystem components such as herbivores, pollinators and seed dispersers. Further more, due to reduced tree fruiting, management strategies for primate survival in BFR should consider within forest food en-

hancement while reducing conflicts with local communities. Lastly responsible bodies such as National Forestry Authority (NFA) and local conservation agents like Budongo Conservation Field Station (BCFS) should undertake an integrated approach towards primate conservation involving the local people because they are directly affected by living alongside wildlife so as to ensure conservation of primates amidst anti-conservation surrounding human communities.

## Cordia Millenii

*Gophine Ericson and John Paul Okimati*

Locally called "Ngomagoma," its wood is famous for canoe building. It's a pioneer light demanding forest tree species that belongs to family Boraginaceae. It's a medium sized tree that grows to a height of 30- 35m. The trunk is rarely straight and branches at a height of 10m into a thinly spreading crown. The bark is thick, rough; light brown, with deep vertical fissures. The inner bark is soft, fibrous, yellowish and sometimes with granular orange bands and when slashed, it rapidly turns to dark green, with vertical brown lines, and eventually to brown. The leaves are simple, rounded, alternate and ovate about 16cm long and 13cm wide when mature. Leaf margins are nearly entire to slightly and irregularly toothed, deep green on the upper surface and olive green and hairy below with more or less than 3-veins from the base and with 4-8 pairs of lateral veins. Its flowers are unisexual with the yellowish petals united to form a bell shaped corolla. The fruit is an ovoid drupe 3-4cm long, green then brown when ripe, pointed, cupped in an enlarged woody calyx.

When crushed, the fruit smells like yellow bananas and are thus fed on by many animals including the primates and the birds. However, the lake side communities, mainly involved in the fishing industry, value the tree for its timber, especially for canoe building. They illegally harvest the timber from the forest using a technique termed as pitsawing. This involves felling a tree, cross cutting it into logs, which are then rolled over a stand erected over a dug pit. Thereafter, using a hand saw two men, one standing on the log and the other in the pit, cut the log into timber pieces by pulling the saw up and down. The technique is wasteful since it has a low recovery percentage. Furthermore, it is very destructive since a large area has to be cleared for the construction of the pit sawing site.

Despite the patrol efforts by the National Forestry Authority to curb this, the tree species remains highly targeted for canoe building. Its relatively low density and very low permeability to water, makes the wood light, soft and water resistant and thus can stay for more than twenty five years in water, this makes it ideal for the purpose. This is supported by the fact that, all the canoes in Lake Albert are made out of



Cordia wood. Cordia is also an important source of wood for making musical instruments like drums. Consequently due to the high demand, especially from the growing fishing industry in Lake Albert, *Cordia* is illegally harvested in the forest reserve. For example, in Biiso block of Budongo Forest Reserve, the *Cordia* trees are virtually finished, considering its proximity to Lake Albert which is an important fishing site. The block borders Bullisa district where the fishing communities reside, so they can easily access it. In this block of the forest, to seeing a *Cordia* tree with diameter at breast height exceeding 40cm is now history. The same applies to many other compartments, including those neighbouring the forest edge communities and those deep into the forest interior. Interestingly, a handful of mature *Cordia* trees are still surviving in this forest, and are mostly found within the research grid system around Budongo Conservation Field Station.

Thanks to Budongo Conservation Field Station for creating "a safe heaven" for *Cordia*. The daily work of the Budongo Conservation Field Station staff coupled with the movement of researchers in the forest deters illegal timber dealers especially those targeting *Cordia* since they fear to be spotted and thus being reported to the authorities. Otherwise, even what we see today would have been cut by now.

# Nambi the Alpha Female of The Sonso Community

*Geresomu Muhumuza*

**Nambi** is the alpha female chimpanzee in the Sonso community since she was first seen to date. She was first seen in the community in mid 1994. She is estimated to be 50 or so years old and her distinctive features such as Buddha belly, balding head, small slit on her left ear, pointed mouth with beards make her easy to identify. She is very well habituated to humans and amongst those individuals you would not miss when you enter the forest.

At the time habituation started in 1990, Nambi had Muga, Andy and Musa all of whom were males but she later, had two daughters Nora and Night. Her eldest son Muga disappeared while Andy was forcefully killed by unknown humans. An arrow was found in his left part of the chest, his hand cut off and his body was recovered 100m away from where the hand was found. Her two daughters emigrated to other communities when they became of reproductive age, Nora moved to the nearest community in Waibira and Night left early this year 2016 though it is not yet clear which neighbouring community she has joined. Leaving her just one off spring Musa the beta male who is seriously battling for alpha ship from Hawa in the Sonso community. Nambi is no longer productive but nonetheless she still goes into her cycles like any other adult female and she always copulates.

Being an alpha, Nambi has some roles she plays within her community. She controls all the females



*Credit; J. Villioth*

and they too respect her. She very much intervenes during the inter community encounters, and is always seen accompanying the males during their regular patrols. Nambi is often fond of protecting her fellow females and often intervenes when they are aggressed by the male chimpanzees. This does not seem to end here, during aggressions whether they are between males, a male vs a female or between females, the moment she appears, the commotion calms down. She is a very caring mother in the community.

Like many humans, Nambi also has her reservations towards some of her mates. There are her colleagues that she dislikes and would not hesitate to pick a fight with them when in her close proximity and Zig seems to lead this list. If that occurs, she immediately

starts screaming seeking for support to chase him or her. Zig too knows very well that Nambi dislikes him so he keeps his distance and avoids her too. He is too suspicious her.

For Nambi, not all has been rosy, she once got herself involved in a fight with the north- west group now Kamira when Nora her daughter wanted to join that community. Although the encounter was serious, Nambi succeeded and only sustained a minor injury on her left ear. And in 2011, she took part in the killing (infanticide) of Rafiki Rose's first born female infant.

Following Nambi's age in history, when Uganda was celebrating her Golden jubilee, Nambi also celebrated hers in the forest.

# Night and her body guard Nambi!

Pawel Fedurek and  
Caroline Asiimwe

Night was a young and playful female who delayed to abandon the Sonso community, until early this year. She spent most of her time with her mother Nambi, a dominant female whom even the high-ranking males respect. The very close relationship Night had with her mother could be one of the reasons why she delayed to migrate. Night was also an extremely happy girl and we would often see her playing with her mother, her mates and sometimes even her seniors. And in case no one was in the mood to play, she would find a way of playing on her own. For example, we would often see her jumping back and forth from one side of the river to another, or splashing the water with her hands or feet. Just for fun! Nearly all researchers who were lucky to observe her while at Sonso as well as the field team, have a story or two to tell about her unusual playful behaviour. We loved her.

A part from the researchers and the field team, there was undoubtedly one individual who appreciated her the most, Nambi – her mother. Like all females entering sexual maturity, Night recently started her swelling cycles. And like in the case of most young nulliparous females, her first swellings did not draw much attention from the residing males, regardless of her tireless efforts of



proudly announcing it. This, however changed during her last swelling cycle, when she managed to draw quite a lot of interest from virtually all males in the community, with males not refusing her invitation to copulate even once.

However, not all males had the privilege of making an intimate encounter with Night. Night had her personal full-time body guard – Nambi. Where ever Night would go, Nambi would follow and watch her closely. One morning shortly after de-nesting, a low-ranking male Simon approached Night to copulate, Nambi quickly intervened. First by giving aggressive calls at Simon and then she physically assaulting him, making Simon run away in tantrum. Two other low-ranking males, Pascal (an avid 'womanizer') and Kwezi, were attentively watching the proceedings from a distance and did not dare to approach Night even once that day. However, Nambi's behavior was completely different when a high-ranking male, such as Hawa or Frank, happened to approach

Night for sex. In this case Nambi, instead of chasing off the 'intruder', she would only approve Night's 'choice' by giving a happy pant hoot and then passionately groom 'Night's man'. It looks like Nambi had the final say on whom Night would or wouldn't copulate with and the low-ranking males were apparently not good enough for her daughter. Ultimately, Nambi just wants Night to give her high-quality grandchildren worthy of her dominant status, something she would not be sure of if Night engaged with the low ranking males or moved to another community!

Unfortunately, early this year, Night left the Sonso community for another community. Probably she was not happy with her "body guard's" actions or perhaps the males in the Sonso community were not strong enough to handle her fun character. This we will never know! Among chimpanzee communities, females are known to disperse to other community to diversify their genes but for Night who was so fond of her mother's company, her departure came as a shock to all, including Nambi! who will never know the rank of her grandchildren in the future if she leaves to that day. Born in 1952, Nambi is the oldest living chimpanzee in the Sonso community.

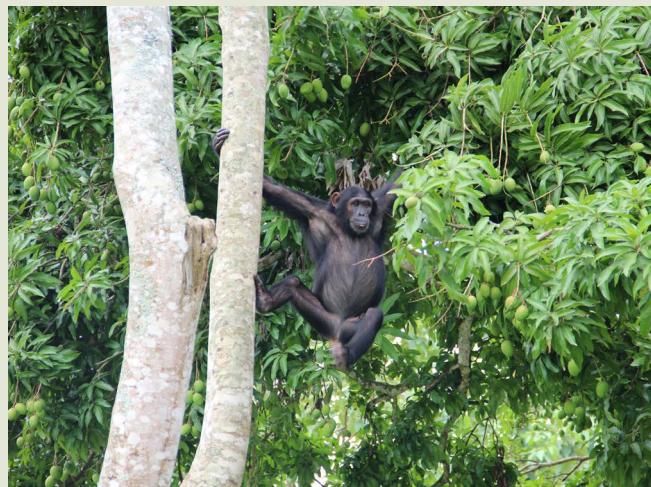
# Optimal foraging and aggressive interactions in chimpanzees of Budongo Forest Reserve

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*Jakob Villioth PhD project*

The aim of this project is to compare the foraging ecology of two neighboring chimpanzee communities, the Sonso and Waibira communities in Budongo forest. Previous studies have revealed that feeding ecology and habitat use of chimpanzees vary considerably across populations, yet few comparative studies have been carried out to date to investigate diversity within populations, and how ecological differences may be related to differences in community size and density. One such study at Kibale NP has recently demonstrated that even small-scale habitat heterogeneity, such as the presence of certain food resources, can have a profound influence on chimpanzee community size and density (Potts et al. 2011). However, more research is needed to understand how habitat variability is linked to demographic variation and association patterns across communities of the same species.

First observations of Waibira's foraging behavior, made during the habituation process, suggest that dietary profiles of the two neighboring communities might differ substantially. During times of food scarcity the Sonso community relies heavily on young leaves and flowers of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, an exotic species introduced by the British in the 1950s, and also crop-raids in the sugar cane fields and gardens bordering their home range. These options are not available to the Waibira community which might lead to differences in association patterns and cohesion of the community.



Chimp crop raiding mongooses

The two communities further differ in size and demographic respects which offers the possibility to test additional hypotheses regarding intraspecific and intrapopulational ecological variation in primates.

I will collect detailed data on foraging and ranging behavior of adult males and females over a period of nine months in each community. This includes data on diet composition, food patch

characteristics and patterns of patch use, feeding party sizes as well as travel distance between patches for both communities and potential crop-raiding behavior of the Sonso community.

Data on food availability for both communities will be collected by monitoring fruit production of chimpanzee key species on a monthly basis.

# Budongo & its People:

*Meet Zephyr the longest serving staff member at BCFS (1990- to date) as he take us back to the 90s and shares his story of the early days of the now 25+ year old Budongo Conservation Field Station.*

Name: Zephyr Kiwedde

Post: BCFS Administrator

Nationality: Ugandan

Favourite Quote: Keep hope alive

## 26 YEARS WITH BCFS AND STILL GROWING STRONG!

I would be joking not to glorify my Lord at this opportune time who has up to now, kept me strong and healthy. I praise Him for His mercy upon my life, may His name be glorified all the time, Amen!

I joined Budongo Conservation Field Station, Budongo Forest Project then, on Saturday, 15th September, 1990. I had just completed my Ordinary level education don't ask me how old I was hahaha, I was mature enough to work. Well, we went through tight interviews (both oral and written) before we could be employed. We made it, passed and took up the job! The six of us; namely Tinka John (RIP), John Kasasira, Ester Ariko, Matua Charles, and Dis-san Kugonza.

We went through training in data collection, tree Identification, carrying out primate census, use of various tools and equipment among other things all of which was under the supervision of Christopher Bakuneeta who was also the first Director. One local man called Kandole who had closely worked with Katende the Author of Trees and Shrubs of Uganda specifically trained us in tree identification. He was really good, we learnt a lot from him. At this time, chimpanzees were very wild that they would vanish into the bushes at the sight of human being and as such it was very difficult to identify any one of them. Christopher then organised an exchange visit for two of us Tinka and I to a similar project in Kibale National Park which had started earlier and founded by Richard Wrangham. We learned a lot from the field assistants there and just when we returned, 45 chimpanzees were recognized and identified within three months; this was a great achievement to the Project.



In the early days of the Project, life was challenging, we were paid 60 Ugandan Shillings per hour, one can say that this money was quite enough is true but we would sometimes go for months without pay. Funding was a bit tricky to realize. However, we managed to push on and even when the journey seemed hard we did not give up. Transport was another major challenge, the first means of transport the Project had was a bicycle which we used to compete for with even the Director. I recall always carrying the Director Christopher for 14km to and from the nearest Bus stop and that was in Nyabigoma for those that are familiar with the area whenever he had to go to Kampala to pick salaries. Having to do our food shopping was not any easier, we carried the food on our heads for about 16km to and from the field station. Hard one, right?!

Despite all these hardships, hard work pays. I did not give up, I loved my job and I was committed to the work. Life has since significantly changed, transport, accommodation, water, power are now all in abundance.

Am also proudly honored to be the first Ugandan who has ever witnessed a live birth of a chimpanzee in Budongo Forest and the second in East Africa to Jane Goodall who also witnessed this thrilling experience in Gombe stream in Tanzania.

Thanks very much for taking your time to read this story, God bless you.

Keep hope alive

**Zephyr**



Farmers sort their agricultural produce to ensure it is clean and ready for sale in nearby markets



Providing technical agronomic support is one way to improve agricultural output hence improved household incomes



Proper animal housing is essential for improved sanitation and is one of the key requirements for project beneficiaries

# Did you know..

- The word "chimpanzee" comes from the Bantu words 'Tshiluba Kivili-Chimpenze' which can be translated to "creature that looks something like a human".
- The skin of a chimpanzee gets darker as they get older?
- Chimps have only two major predators – leopards and humans? Leopards are a danger because they can climb trees almost as easily as the chimps do.

**For the kids...**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chimp} + \text{Chimp} &= 6 \\ \text{Chimp} + \text{Chimp} &= 16 \\ \text{Chimp} - \text{Chimp} &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

How old are these primates?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chimp} + \text{Chimp} &=? \\ \text{Chimp} \times \text{Chimp} &=? \\ \text{Chimp} - \text{Chimp} &=? \\ \text{Chimp} \div \text{Chimp} &=? \end{aligned}$$

**Medium**

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Chimp} + \text{Chimp}) * \text{Chimp} &=? \\ \text{Chimp} / \text{Chimp} &= 8 \\ \text{Chimp} / (\text{Chimp} * \text{Chimp}) &= 2 \\ \text{Chimp}^2 &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chimp} = ? \\ \text{Chimp} = ? \\ \text{Chimp} = ? \\ \text{Chimp} = ? \end{aligned}$$

**Advanced**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chimp} + \text{Chimp} &=? \\ \text{Chimp} - \text{Chimp} + \text{Chimp} &= 10 \\ \text{Chimp} / \text{Chimp} &= 2 \\ \text{Chimp} * \text{Chimp} + \text{Chimp} &= 27 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chimp} = ? \\ \text{Chimp} = ? \\ \text{Chimp} = ? \\ \text{Chimp} = ? \end{aligned}$$

Please send your answers to [awangebugenyi@gmail.com](mailto:awangebugenyi@gmail.com).

The first three successful participants are to be rewarded with lots of goodies from Budongo Conservation Field Station. LOOK OUT FOR THE WINNERS AND THE RIGHT ANSWERS IN OUR NEXT EDITION!

Cheers,

Andrew Wange