

Use of wild edible plants in the forest reserves of Teso-Karamoja region, Uganda



Vitellaria paradoxa

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Save A seed For the Future (SAFE)

Vision: A Safe world for humanity

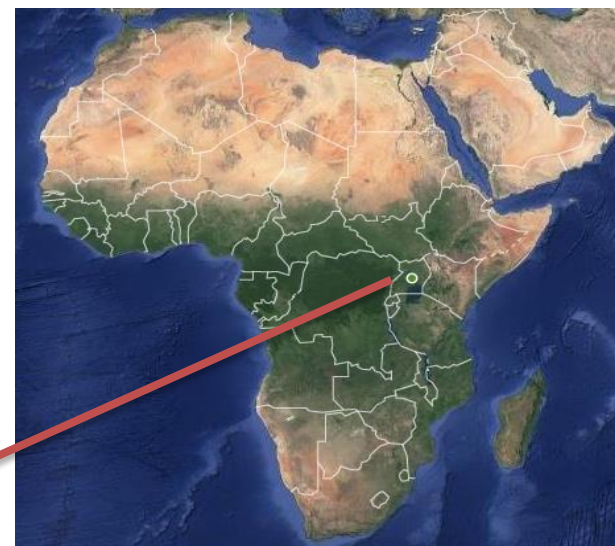
Mission: Contribute to holistic development that caters for posterity

Objectives

- i. Household incomes
- ii. Biodiversity Conservation
- iii. Basic education, water, sanitation & health



SAFE office location in Soroti



Location of Uganda

Wild edible plants project

- ❑ Food insecurity (Jman Redzic 2006)
- ❑ Mitigation: Relief, remittance, begging, stealing, & **wild edible plants** (IPC 2017)
- 10 million people in acute food insecurity (1.6m in crisis) in Uganda (IPC 2017)



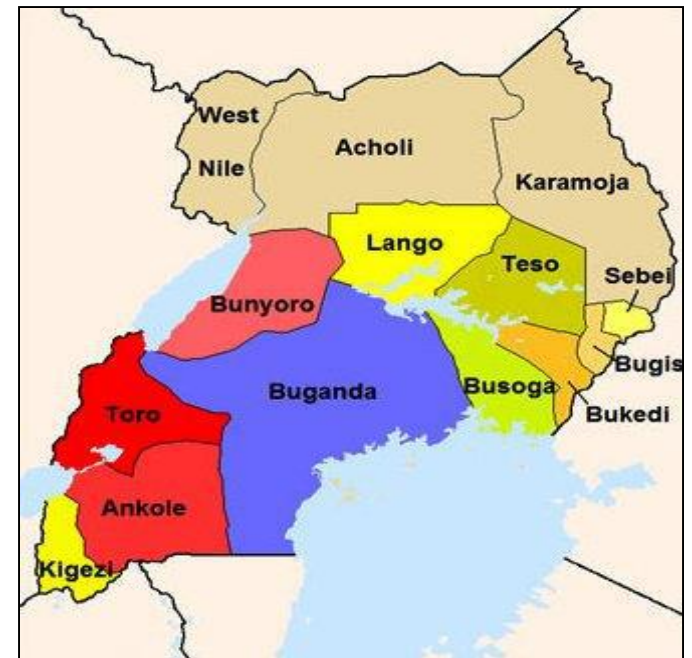
Harvesting *B. aegyptiaca* leaves

Wild edible plants project

- ❑ Plant extinction risk (Bachman *et al.* 2016) and Indigenous Knowledge loss (Karjailinen *et al.* 2010)
- ❑ High deforestation (Drichi 2003) and few botanical surveys (Kalema 2005)

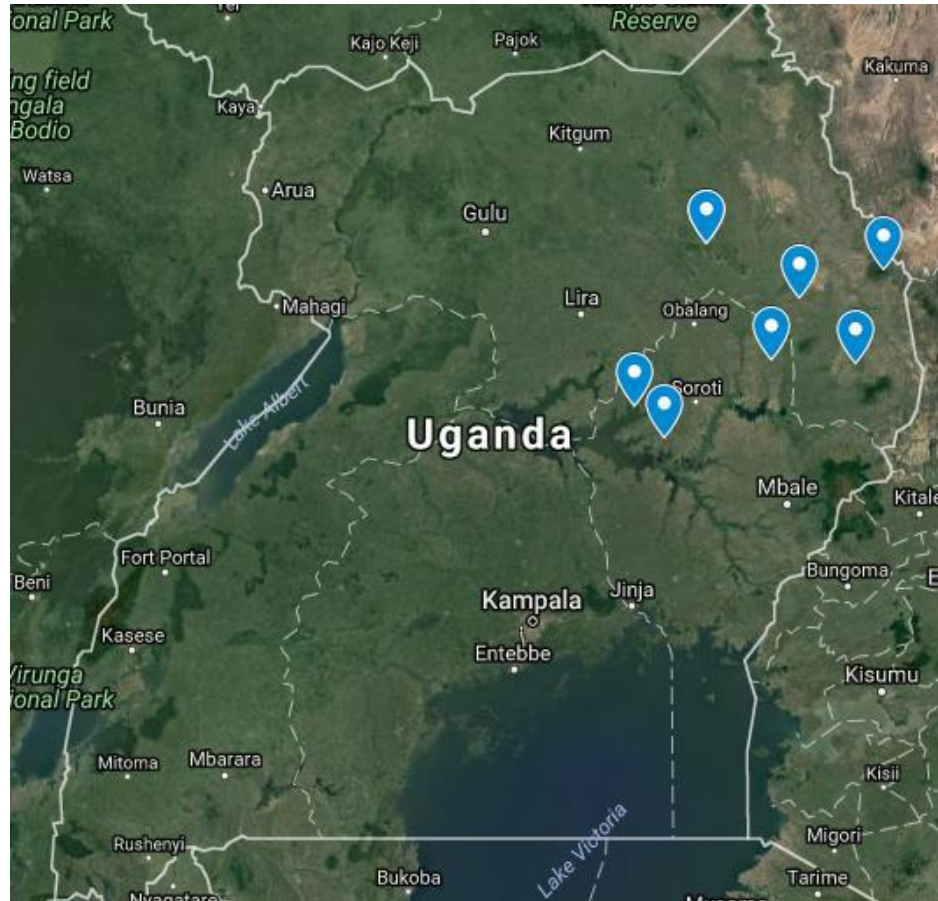
Goal: Diversity & use of wild edible plants in 8 forest reserves

Semi-structured questionnaires (240 respondents), focus group discussions and field excursions



Uganda's regions

Location of forest reserves



Location of forest reserves

- Montane, woodlands, shrublands and grasslands
- Mt. Moroto, Mt. Kadam, Mt. Napak, Ogera Hills, Bululu Hills, Onyurut, Kano and Akur

Key findings

□ 100 wild edible plant species (47 families)

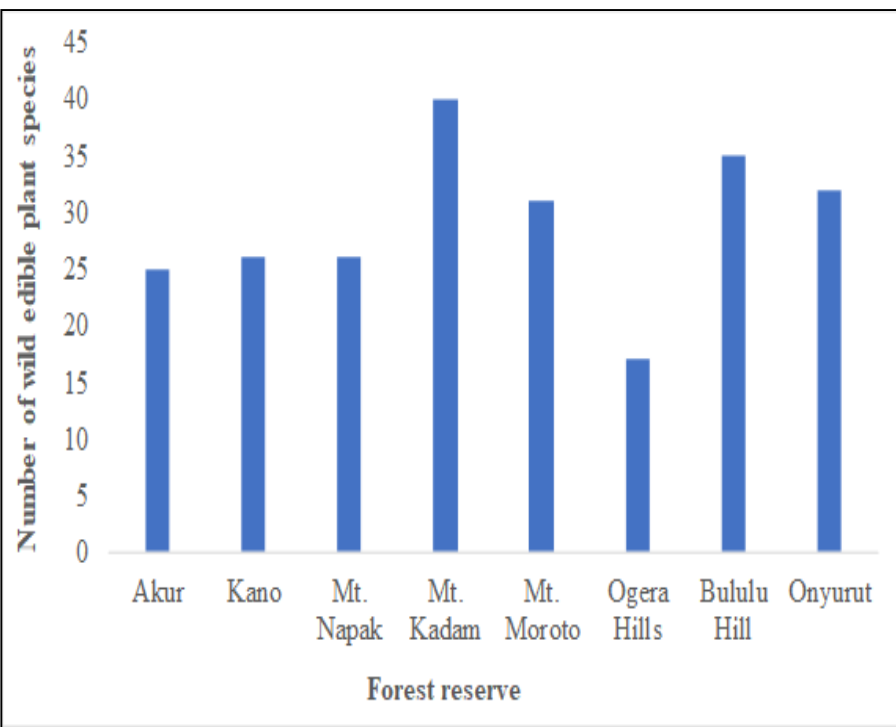


Fig. 1: Number of species

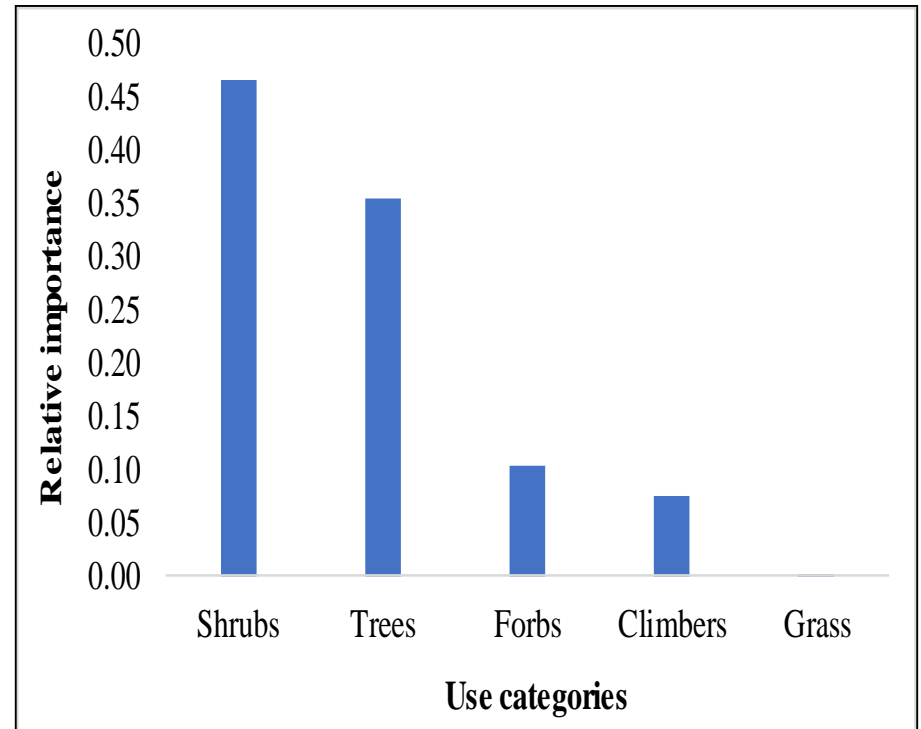


Fig. 2: Importance of lifeforms

High citation plants



Tamarindus indica



Carissa spinarum



Strychnos innocua



Vitellaria paradoxa



Balanites aegyptiaca



Mangifera indica

Key findings

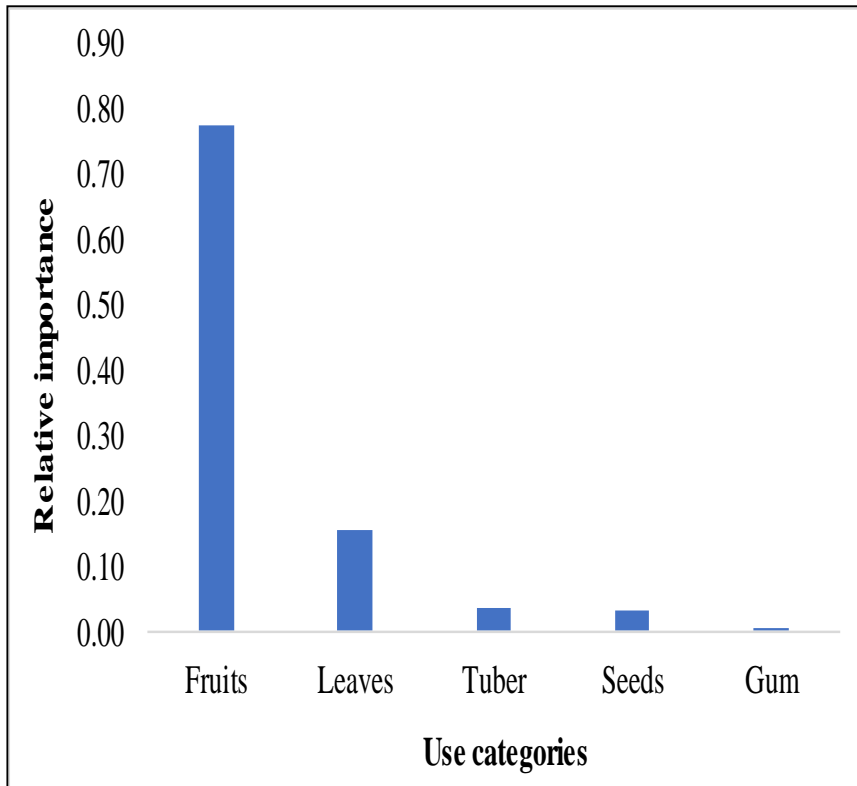


Fig. 3: Importance of use categories

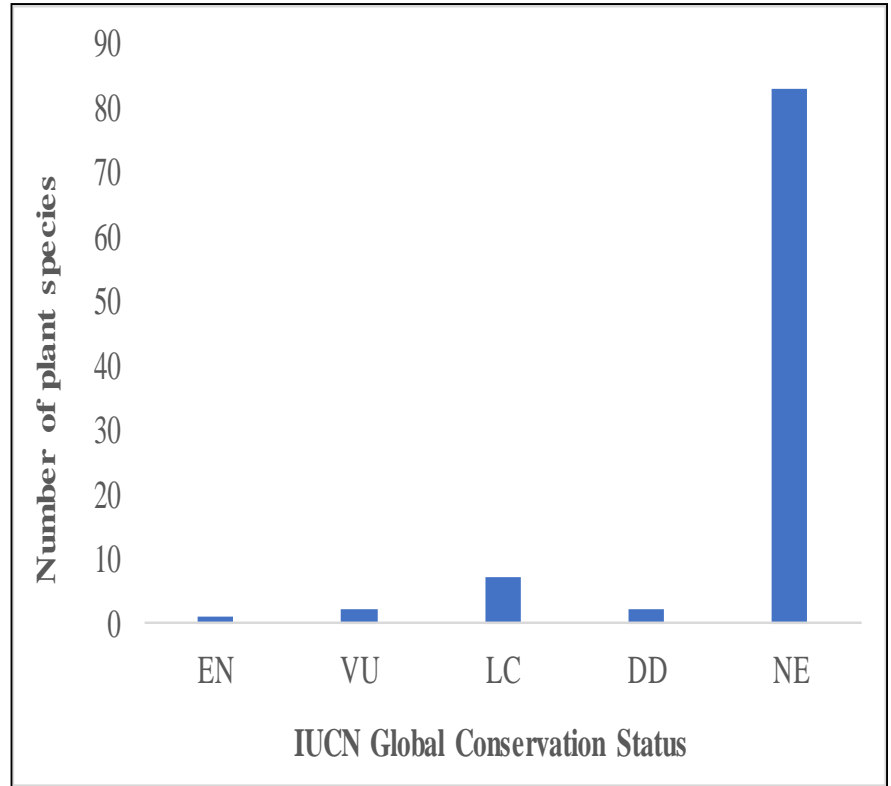
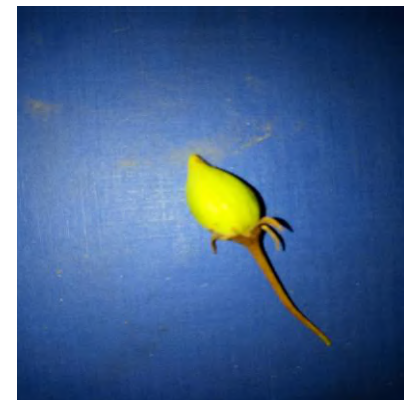
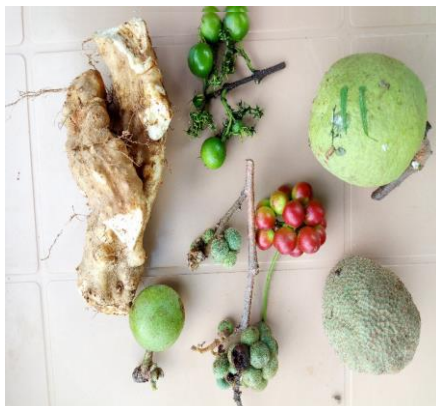
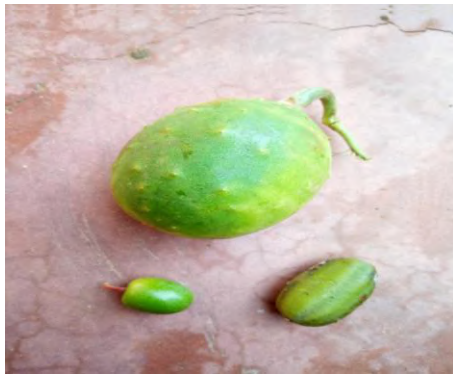


Fig. 4: IUCN Global Conservation Status

Conclusion

- ❑ A rich diversity of wild edible plant species: Shrubs and fruits are locally important life forms and use categories respectively



Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target

18

Indicator 1: ... with the full and active participation of indigenous and local communities

Before (2016)

No local people involved in wild edible plants ethnobotany

After (2017)

240 respondents actively participated in the ethnobotanical study



Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target

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Indicator 1: Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and consequences of its loss, are improved

Before (2016)

No comprehensive inventory of wild edible plants

After (2017)

Documentation of a comprehensive inventory and use of wild edible plants



Message to the CBD for post-2020

- ❑ Review 2020 targets implementation to inform post-2020 plans
- ❑ Document success stories
- ❑ Experience sharing (cf: online discussion foras, conferences)



Suggestions to IPSI for post-2020

- Program Implementation Review (PIR) to inform post 2020 agenda
- Documentation and Dissemination of success stories
- Sustained engagement (discussion foras, conferences)
- Member development programs



DAAD

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German Academic Exchange Service

Thankyou

