The Rufford Foundation
Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Deo Kujirakwinja
Project title	Support law enforcement to protect Luama Kivu Hunting Reserve
RSG reference	17707-2
Reporting period	
Amount of grant	£5,000
Your email address	deokujirak@gmail.com
Date of this report	16 September 2017

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Support law enforcement activities to protect large mammals			▨	24 patrols were organized in Luama-Kivu Hunting Reserve related to hippo monitoring. A permanent monitoring unit ot six rangers was trained to monitor hippos in Luama. The monitoring of adjacent forests were covered and yielded some sightings of chimpanzee. Rangers were trained in using Cybertracker and smartphones to collect data from patrols. Six rangers involved in hippo monitoring were trained and mastered data collection. Data collected from rangers was entered into the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) software used currently by rangers to store and analyse patrol data.
Involve communities and leaders in the protection of Luama Hunting Reserve			▨	Management of natural resources in DRC requires community and stakeholders' support. During the project lifetime, eight meetings were held related to protection of Luama ecosystem and species. One meeting was held with pastoralists, two meetings with traditional chiefs, two meetings with communities neighbouring Luama, one meeting with the army and last two meetings with mining companies.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

The implementation of the project faced some difficulties:

Security constraints in the Luama landscape where indigenous people (pygmies) were fighting migrant pastoralists. Migrants displaced their cattle from Luama – Katanga to Luama-Kivu. Unfortunately they were armed which made patrols difficult. In Luama – Kivu itself, a local armed group was started to combat pastoralists. Unfortunately, rangers and ICCN premises were among their target for equipment and field material. Thus, the park headquarters was attacked and some equipment looted – e.g. GPS.

The death of the Chief Park Warden which made difficult to pursue with community engagement given that ICCN did not appoint a new warden in time.

Lack of field gear and equipment for rangers which makes patrols difficult especially for hippo monitoring.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

- The establishment of a permanent hippo monitoring unit and the decline of hippo poaching in the targeted area.

- Establishment of good cooperation between Luama-Kivu management and other stakeholders such as army and traditional chiefs. One of the example being the support to ongoing monitoring of hippos in community area. The bigger pool of hippo is mainly outside of the reserve where rangers have established their base.

- Capacity of rangers for data collection and monitoring of hippos.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

The implementation of the project involved communities through meetings involving communities and their leaders. Meetings were held by administrative area and included other stakeholders. One meeting was directed to fishing whereby it was agreed with local communities to set a fishing calendar as in the past based on their culture. The second outcome was a joint field visit to the mining site in the river bordering the reserve and communities. It was decided to stop the mining activities since these activities were polluting the river. The third workshop was directed to the army to request support in case of need for joint patrols and securing the reserve.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

There is a need to pursue these activities since the reserve doesn't have sufficient support from conservation partners. Therefore, interventions to sustain current results are a better way.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

At national level, there is an annual meeting of wardens where results are shared with other wardens. This was done by the late warden. Also, SMART data are centralized by ICCN for reporting to the Central Government.

Finally, I am planning to write a short article that can be submitted to the suiform newsletter and planning to write a poster for the RSG-Africa.

7. Timescale: Over what period was The Rufford Foundation grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The time has been longer compared to the plan due to security at local level.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Ranger rations	2,400	2,200	200	
Fuel	300	400	(100)	The reserve had to deploy rangers from their station to the nearer location for patrol
Transportation	500	600	(100)	Cost of transport increased during insecurity
Meetings	1,000	1,200	(200)	Cost of transport increased and the number of participants increased
Batteries	100	100	0	
Communication and miscellaneous	1,000	800	800	

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Key interventions to continue the work is to support ranger patrols and develop a compacted management plan with community for their support and engagement to conservation. Currently, the area is threatened by pastoralists and farmers who have been chase from Katanga (currently Tanganyika).

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did The Rufford Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Rufford logo was put on PowerPoint presentations and t-shirt for facilitators.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

Deo Kujirakwinja as the project manager. More than managing the project, he was the trainer of rangers in monitoring and data collection. But also managing patrol data.

Christophe Balongelwa as Chief Warden was planning and ensuring that rangers are deployed on patrols. But also facilitating meetings with communities and other stakeholders

12. Any other comments?

It will be a significant support for Luama-Kivu to be considered for the third grant.

Confiscated charcoal and chainsaw

Rangers monitoring Hippos and on patrol