

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	Tusingwire John Bosco
Project title	Biodiversity Conservation Through Organic Piggery Project
RSG reference	18988-2
Reporting period	1 year
Amount of grant	£5000
Your email address	Tusingwirejohnbosco7@gmail.com
Date of this report	25 th /March/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
Enhancing community awareness and sensitisation				Besides stakeholder efforts in supporting this activity, some places were not reached because it was a terrible rain season. In some places visited suspected poachers on the red list did not reform. We are still working to learn why not.
Procurement of project supplies and equipment				All equipment was purchased and helped staff to move the project.
Community outreach and extension				The 12 villages located in hills and valleys were a challenge to cover while travelling on foot. Much time was spent settling issues among the original farmers and organising new farmers to take up new initiatives.
Purchase of feeds for mothering pigs				Feed was purchased and given to mothering pigs and weaners before giving them to reformed poachers.
Monitoring and quarterly evaluation of the project activities				The project was successfully monitored and our evaluation results recommended emphasizing more support for individuals rather than groups. We will apply this lesson in building our future supporting methods.
Conducting one day piggery training workshop for environmental conservation awareness				The successful day was officiated by our International Gorilla Conservation Program partner who thanked the reformed poachers and other community members for their nature conservation focus with projects such as the piggery to become self-sufficient. The partner

				committed his support toward our conservation work success.
Selecting and supporting five new groups of farmers with pig pairs				Individuals were instead selected for support to avoid unplanned challenges in supporting groups. The overall number of expected number of farmers and pig pairs was achieved beyond target because over 15 new reformed poachers are now keeping 15 pig pairs. When poachers reformed, they surrendered their poaching tools to UWA officials for security reasons.
Conducting end-of-project stakeholder meeting				The stakeholder meeting was well attended by stakeholders (local government officials, Hotel managers, local organised group's leader's farmers and business men). Government and hotel managers assured CIBIC and her farmers of the high need for the vegetables and pork in the tourist lodges and the community. The assurance of the ready market gave us strength and cause for hope in the future of the gorillas as people will be ever busy and stop thinking about poaching

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

Also swine fever in beneficiaries herds. This alone is challenging the future of the entire project. However, we did not do so much about it as it does not have the curative method yet. We only fought hard to prevent it from spreading to other pigs that were not yet infected. Our preventive measures included separating the diseased from non-diseased ones, stopping people from visiting and also fencing and restrict free animal movements. We managed to make sure that people working with some herds not visit other herds also foods from restaurants and public places were stopped. We also encouraged the local authorities to stop movement of animals from places to places in long distances. Until the drug is got, we will be

using these and more researched measures within our means to prevent occurrence of the epidemic.

Pig feed became triple expensive, especially for piglets and mothering ones Pigs and humans are competing for the same food. When maize prices increase, so do maize bran prices, while it is difficult to raise the price of pork correspondingly. Integrating vegetables with piggery helped to mitigate this and sourcing leftover food from schools, lodges and homes was helpful as well (though not sustainable because the competition for food leftovers is rather stiff).

After supporting reformed poachers with pigs to help them be self-sufficient, we formed Bwindi Poachers' Club to help members who have benefited remain self-organised in one group and start small savings and borrowing schemes to help them raise money to buy vegetable seeds and raise money to borrow and buy feeds for their pigs. Unfortunately, two of the members decided to quit the group. We were briefly able to meet with one and concluded he may be planning to return to poaching. We are working hard to find and interview both in more depth in order learn more and make better planning and decisions on the way forward.

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

Over 3000 people received conservation awareness and education where over 170 publically testified that they have been poaching but they have reformed. The project is now supporting reformed poachers in sustainable income generating activities growing vegetables using manure from pigs. Vegetables are also supporting piggery production. This symbiotic dependence of the project has helped to mitigate methane gas from piggery excreta to accumulate in the atmosphere addressing global warming. Also on site management of wastes and making wastes into important resources for recharging nutrients in the soil has not only improved soil health but also maintained soil fertility. And lastly about 50 individuals from the community are employed on their farms taking care of their piggeries and growing vegetables.

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

The project was planned and implemented by the local communities from the areas adjacent to the Bwindi National Park. This involved local villagers, government workers, conservationists and other non-governmental organisations. Right from the start these people helped in the planning, mobilisation of communities during sensitisation. Community outreach and sensitisation was typically also supported by local parish chiefs and Bwindi National Park officials. Local community members

helped to make sure that people were available and made the time to listen to our messages and encouraged those whom they knew to be poachers to reform and find alternative sources of livelihoods.

Over 3000 understood the importance of nature conservation and enhanced their conservation benefit knowledge. Over 50 people have settled on their land and are keeping pigs and growing vegetables to sell to the tourist lodges. In this way they now know and truly appreciate the gorilla tourism is helping them support their families through these new sources of income.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, the project must continue to support new beneficiaries already identified in the target area.

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

Through our social media, people are learning about the results of our work. Other media includes our website, Facebook page, Twitter feed. We are also working on a project report to our partners and stakeholders.

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 project spanned the 12 month period as planned.

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
Enhancing community awareness and sensitisation	200	150	-50	Part of the money was reserved for piggery feeds due to their unexpected cost increases.
Procurement of project supplies and equipment	1000	1000	0	Items were purchased as planned in the budget.
Community outreach and extension	600	450	-150	Part of the money was reserved for piggery feeds due to their

				unexpected cost increases.
Purchase of feeds for mothering pigs	900	1200	300	Feed cost increases required moving funds from other budget lines and allocating some income from sales of piglets.
Staff recruitment and salaries	850	950	100	Increased technical labour force costs were met from workshop budget line.
Monitoring and quarterly evaluation of the project activities	300	300	0	Spent as planned
Conducting one day piggery training workshop for environmental conservation awareness	500	400	-100	Part of it was used on staff salaries and recruitments
Selecting and supporting five new groups of farmers with pig pairs	400	300	-100	Part of it was used on the purchase of pig feeds due to unexpected increase in feed prices.
Conducting end of project stake holder meeting	250	250	0	Spent as planned as planned in the budget
TOTAL	5000	5000		

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

The project need to create a stable market for pork from farmers, there are now over 500 pigs owned by farmers and this number is expected to triple in the next few months. A butcher dedicated to our farmers is needed to improve their benefit from their piggery project by reducing this cost and improve their competitiveness in the Bwindi tourism market. We plan to develop new markets outside Bwindi at some point. Though not needed now we want to do some advance planning, research and investigation, this would be budgeted in the next project.

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?

Yes, on our T-shirts we were using as uniforms during community sensitisation and awareness.

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

12. Any other comments?

Yes, I want to heartily thank Rufford Foundation for their recognition of our good work as evidenced by having given us a second grant. Our hopes are that you will find results in this second project to be positive and worthy.