



Tshuapa-Lomami-Lualaba Project

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FINAL REPORT
USFWS – Great Ape Conservation Fund

**Community Drafting and Acceptance of
Conservation Zoning across the
Tshuapa-Lomami-Lualaba (TL2) Landscape**

**Assistance Award Agreement #96200-1-G103
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Great Ape Conservation Act**

Lukuru Wildlife Research Foundation, Inc.

Project Director: Dr. Terese B. Hart

Start Date: 27 May 2011

End Date: 31 July 2012

This report covers: January 2012 – July 2012

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PERFORMANCE REPORT

Final Project summary

The project took new directions half way through this project period; these were not foreseeable when the proposal was written. These new directions resulted from some positive developments:

1. German participation in the TL2 park process,
2. Additional funding from a new source for socioeconomic activities

some less positive confusion:

3. Lack of clear commitment and direction on the part of World Bank and a German Consulting Group, GFA,

and some negative conditions:

4. Crippling corruption within our national partner institution, ICCN.

The first two positive developments contributed to the furthering of our original objectives, in particular a slight redefinition of the park border and the development of a framework and map to guide future monitoring and community management. Together they allowed a first complete survey of all the communities that surround the future PN Lomami and that will be included in the future Reserve. The information from this survey is still being analyzed but these results are already guiding our next steps towards definition of management of the forest around the park.

The confusion arises from the manner in which both World Bank and German Development Aid engage in the landscape. They focus on strategies (log frames) that are distantly removed from the issues at hand. This caused a temporary stalemate in the relocation of the village that is still within park limits, Obenge. An initial guarantee of full aid from World Bank was rescinded and it is only now about six months later that we are able to move forward. The problem with GFA was that they confused the writing of the park operational plan with the writing of their own proposal for funding. The result is that the park has a non operational management plan. We are working on that.

Finally the most difficult condition that we have to operate “around” is institutional corruption. We can still collaborate with ICCN. Some of its agents are dedicated and goal-oriented. But unfortunately corruption has become part of operations at a very high level. The post national-election period of 2012 has been particularly unrestrained, unmasking a problem whose roots go several years back. This affects us in TL2 and in our relations with ICCN at a national level. We see its impact in many other parks and know that it has played a role in some of this year’s most serious tragedies. Nevertheless, we believe that in our own case we are pulling free from the impact these have caused on the future park.

Project Status

Goal : The TL2 project's long term goal is to help create recognized and effective protected areas in the TL2 landscape that include important populations of all the large forest fauna present in 2007.

In the proposal we “propose that we move to full participative delimitation of a future park, Park National de la Lomami. Equally important is definition of zoning around the park and exceptional authorizations for traditional practices within the park.”

Objectives: Some of the objectives were achieved and reported in the mid-term report. Some aspects could no longer be carried out as stated in the proposal, and this, too, was explained in the midterm. The annexes of the midterm report illustrated the activities and give the products achieved.

Additional action was taken on some of the objectives; this is reported below.

- a. Assist in the delimitation of the Core Zone in Orientale Province. This was achieved and reported on in the mid-term report. Subsequent discussions and delays made it clear to us that only minimum relocation of people out of the park would be possible. Informal discussions between us, the ICCN and our partner, GIZ, resulted in an agreement to exclude the two villages on the far northeastern border, Mukwara and Lokobekobe, from the Park. This will involve modifying the detailed, high-resolution map of the park. This should be ready by the end of the year. In the meantime all the maps (fig 1-3) in this report follow the new park limits.
- b. Define exceptions to integral protection of the core area for Maniema, some first negotiations might start in Orientale as well. Progress was made and reported on in mid-term report. There remain many important steps before exceptions are official and control on those exceptions is put in place. In Orientale Province, in general, villages are farther from the limits of the Reserve with the important exception of Obenge that is in the Park. We hope, over the next six months, to help Obenge establish a new village north of the Park. They have chosen the site of an old village, Litoko, that will allow the chief to exercise the same control over the small group of villages in her groupement. It is possible, however, that part of the negotiations will involve retaining certain rights for the population of Obenge within the park zone. This will only be known at a later date.
- c. Inform the drafting of provincial legislation that will assure integrity of the core zone – until the national park is created. Something needed for Orientale in particular. This was judged no longer necessary as the governor of Orientale Province signed his agreement for the park (reported on in midterm). Because the national park, itself, is now delayed I asked the Technical and Scientific Director of

ICCN, Guy Mbayma if we needed separate coverage at the provincial level. He assured me that we were adequately covered, for all park preparations and wildlife protection, by the governor's statement of intention.

d. Inform the establishment of zones and rules for the Reserve area in Maniema from the results of monitoring wildlife populations and commercial hunting.

John Hart set up monitoring throughout the Maniema Reserve area and some of the Reserve area in Orientale. Analysis of these results is ongoing, however, he has proposed an approach to bio-monitoring as well as zones that have a logistic and ethnic consistency that can be used as management zones for the Reserve in both Maniema and in Orientale Provinces. The main issues for management will be hunting and deforestation.

The Bio-monitoring strategy is illustrated in Figure 1. Three separate types of information will be monitored.

Bushmeat checkpoints will be set-up at key points along the routes leading from the TL2 landscape to its two major markets: Kisangani and Kindu. These checkpoints include areas where hunters or merchants have to pass, or are very likely to pass, when transporting meat.

Natural monuments, which include salines, concentrations of rare animals or otherwise outstanding features, continue to be added to the map as they are found. Monitoring them will consist of scheduled visits and appropriate quantitative assessments.

Reference blocks are areas in which monitoring transects will be conducted with a scheduled frequency.

Initially there are ten management zones that are suggested. These are likely to be sub-divided by the socio-economic teams that will be working to create a structure for community participation in the Reserve Management. It will be more efficient, however, to work with fewer zones to consolidate monitoring information such as hunting (Fig 2) and deforestation (Fig 3). Management responses to changes in pressure will happen on a zone by zone basis. A description of the Zones is given in Table 1.

An example of the type of subdivision expected is given in the results of Objective e. Kasai Orientale is shown in Figures 2 and 3 as containing a single monitoring zone; the socio economic surveys, however, suggest that village concerns regarding conservation will be best represented in three socio-conservation zones.

Tables and Figures are at the end of Project Status text.

e. Consult with the communities in Katakokombe Territory of Kasai Oriental concerning the importance of the western Park border (Sankuru Reserve) of the future park.

Three separate missions were conducted in Katakokombe Territory of Kasai Oriental. These were to contact all the concerned villages in the two sectors closest

to the future park border; the sector Watambola Nord and the sector of the Arabisés. Three trips were necessary due to the hostility of a part of the population. They had an aversion to answering any questions.

The real target of hostility was the Sankuru Reserve, but we were associated with that Reserve. Just over the past week the leadership role of ACOPRIC, the national NGO that was managing Sankuru, has been withdrawn or at least suspended. This was subsequent to a petition deposited with the National Prime Minister. How this will affect working conditions is hard to tell at this point.

In Table 2 we propose three divisions of this population, each of which will form a separate community conservation group. The antipathy to Sankuru Reserve was strongest among the Balanga. The Arabisé are actually strongly supportative.

Although relatively low population, the Balanga wherever they occur in the landscape, identify strongly as hunters. They also tend to be among the most isolated of groups.

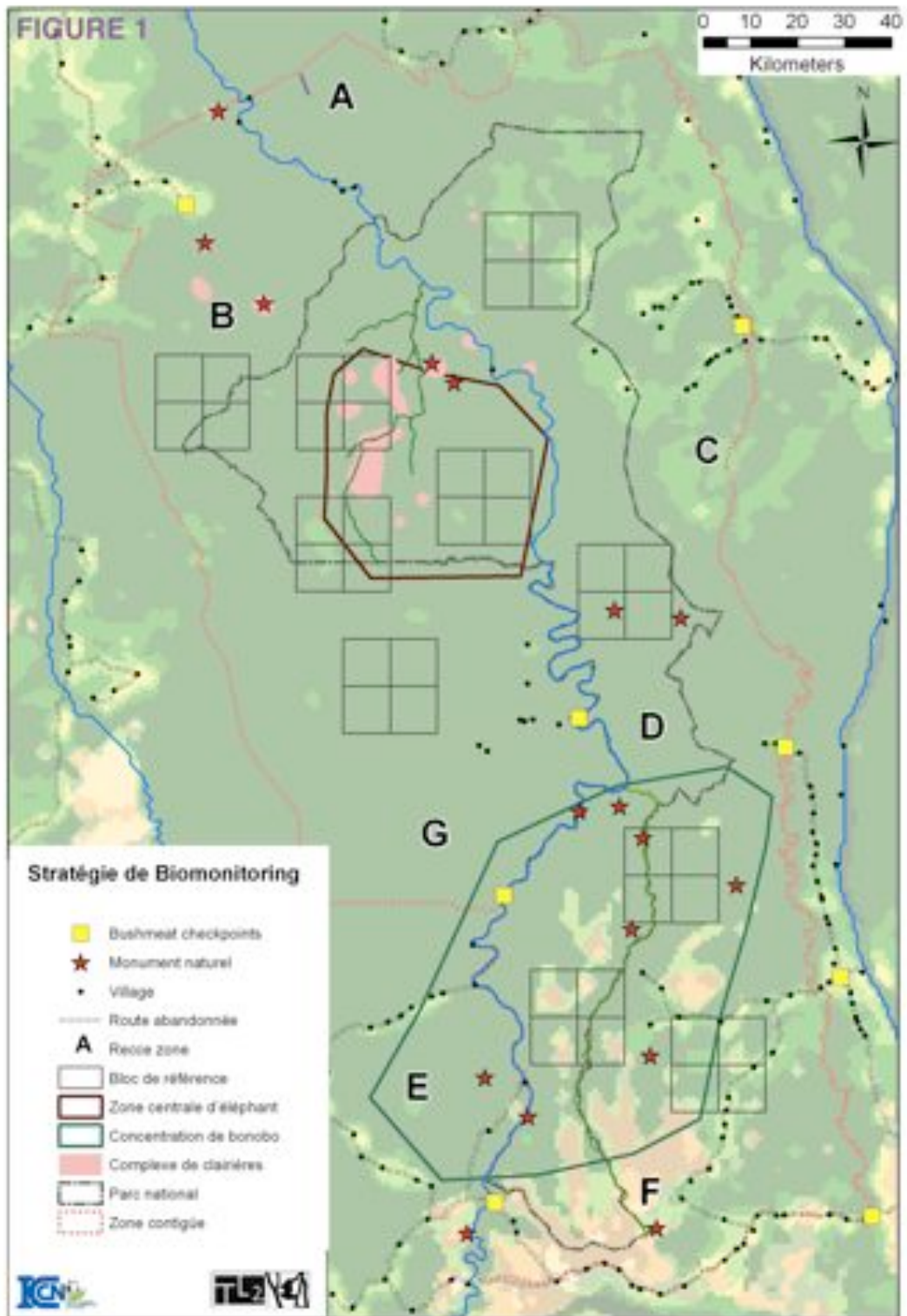


FIGURE 1. Bio-monitoring strategy for the Lomami National Park and surrounding Reserve area.

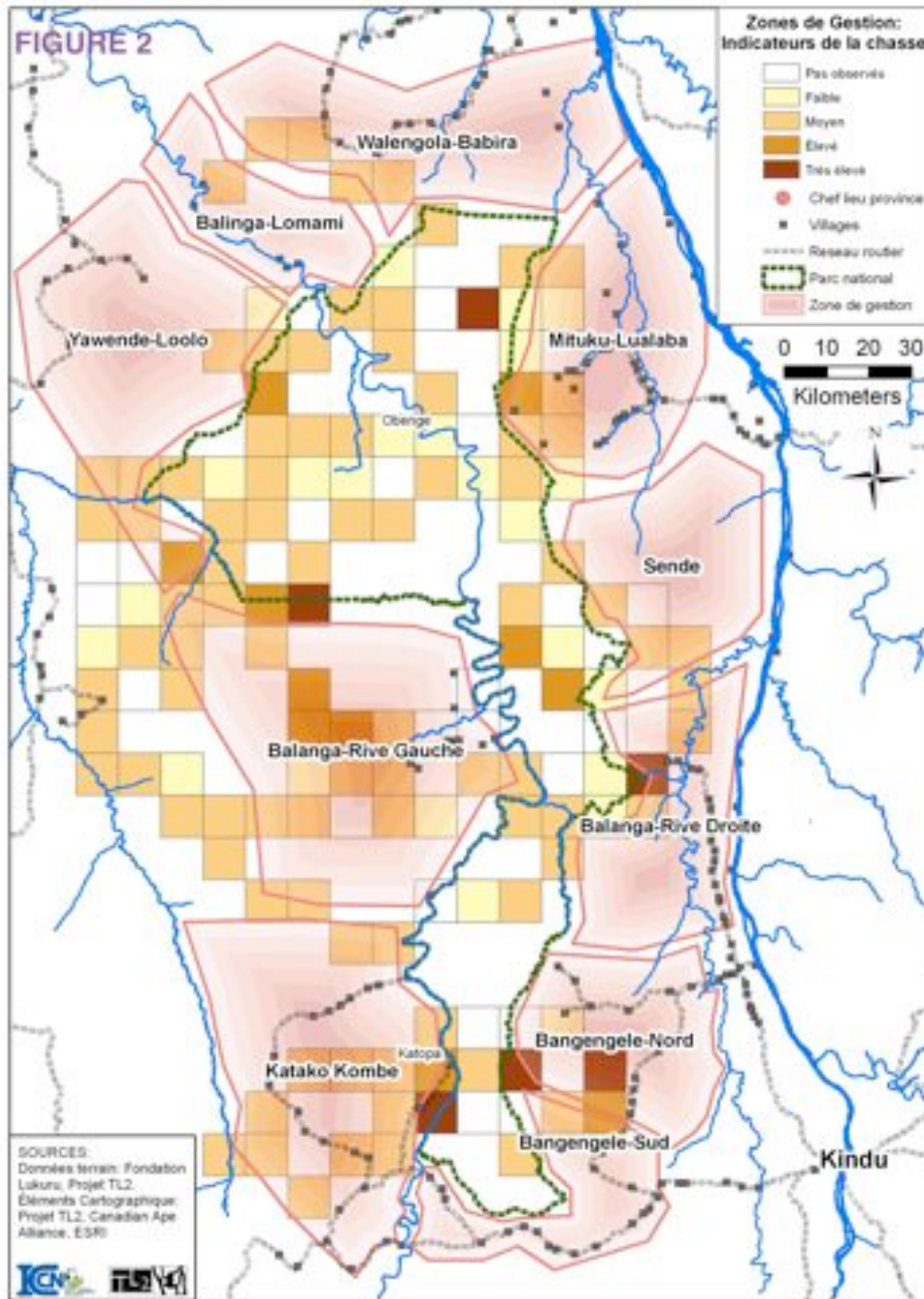


FIGURE 2. The management zones surrounding the PN Lomami in relationship to hunting pressure as determined by previous monitoring.

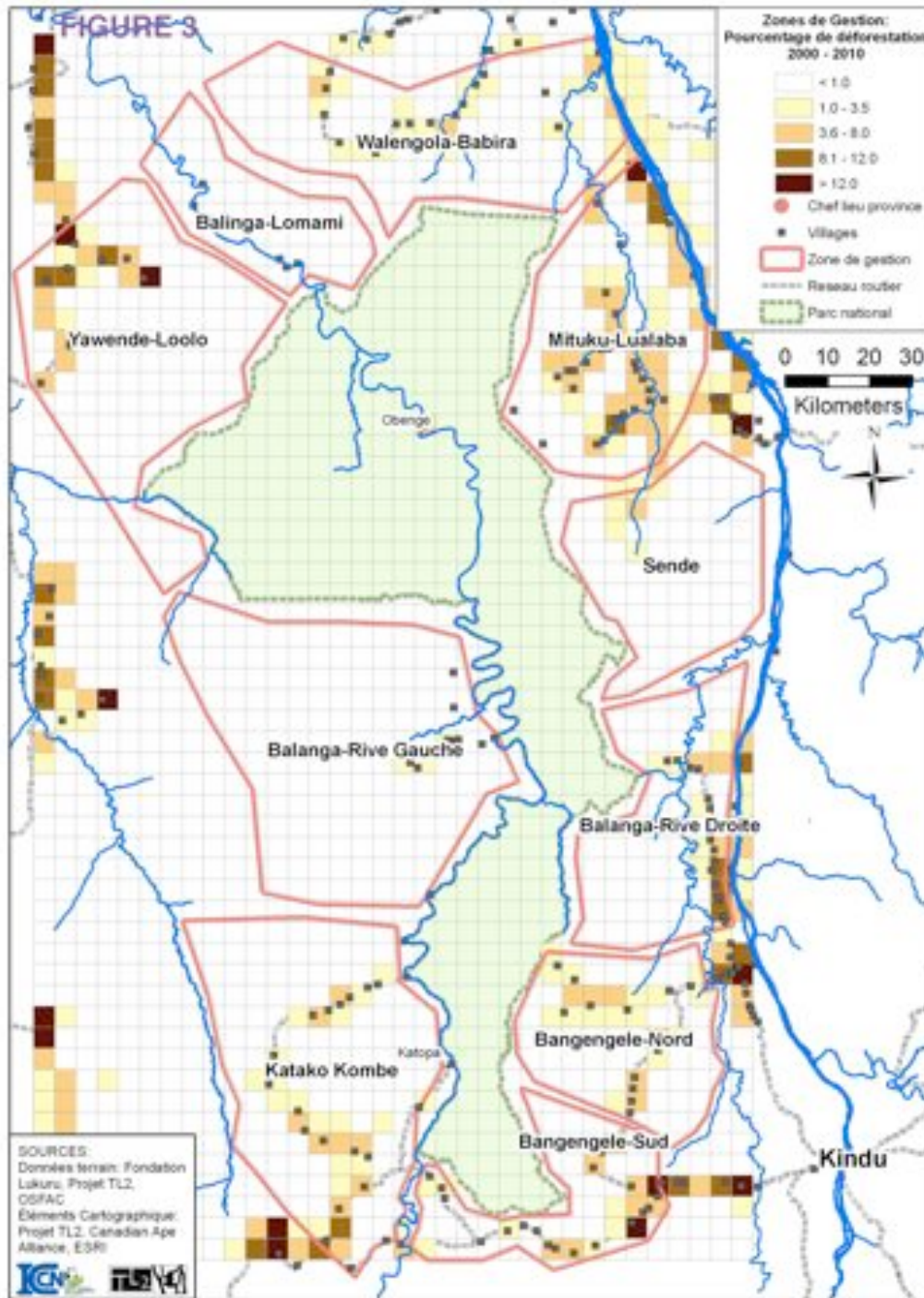


FIGURE 3. The management zones surrounding the PN Lomami in relationship to deforestation pressure. Deforestation determined from analysis of satellite imagery.

TABLE 1. Summary characteristics of proposed TL2 management zones surrounding Parc National de la Lomami

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Territory</i>	<i>Secteurs and Collectivites</i>	<i>number villages</i>	<i>Key villages</i>	<i>hunting threat</i>	<i>Deforestation threat</i>	<i>Flagship species present</i>
<i>Katako kombe</i>	<i>Katako Kombe</i>	<i>Watambulu Nord, Arabisee</i>	33	<i>Kahodi, Katopa, Bamanga</i>	<i>low level by locals, incursions increasing.</i>	<i>intermediate</i>	<i>okapi, bonobo, lesula, elephant</i>
<i>Sende</i>	<i>Ubundu</i>	<i>Walenogla Lowa</i>	0	<i>None</i>	<i>Limited by swamp forest</i>	<i>very low</i>	<i>bonobo, mona elegans</i>
<i>Balanga Rive Gauche</i>	<i>Kailo</i>	<i>Balanga</i>	11	<i>Kakonga, Benekamba, Ngombe</i>	<i>high level, locals and incursions</i>	<i>very low</i>	<i>okapi, bonobo, lesula,</i>
<i>Walengola Babira</i>	<i>Ubundu</i>	<i>Walengola Babira</i>	16	<i>Banemukwa, Limanga</i>	<i>high level</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>bonobo, elephant</i>
<i>Balinga-Lomami</i>	<i>Opala</i>	<i>Balinga Lindja</i>	3	<i>Obenge, Ungwaina</i>	<i>intermediate level incursions</i>	<i>very low</i>	<i>bonobo, elephant</i>
<i>Mituku-Lualaba</i>	<i>Ubundu</i>	<i>Mituku Bamoya, Mituku Basikate</i>	29	<i>Bimbi, Mukwara, Lokobekobe, Yese</i>	<i>high level, locals and incursions</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>bonobo</i>
<i>Balanga Rive Droite</i>	<i>Kailo</i>	<i>Balanga</i>	16	<i>Bafundo, Kimiakimia, Bueni</i>	<i>high level, incursions. High risk for Bonobo</i>	<i>intermediate</i>	<i>bonobo, mona elegans</i>
<i>Bangengele Nord</i>	<i>Kailo</i>	<i>Bangengele</i>	13	<i>Oluo, Chombe Kilima, Makoka, Kakungu</i>	<i>high level, locals and incursions. High risk for Bonobo.</i>	<i>intermediate</i>	<i>bonobo</i>
<i>Bangengele Sud</i>	<i>Kailo</i>	<i>Bangengele</i>	19	<i>Olangate, Djekoshilo, Tchombelome</i>	<i>high level, no data incursion</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>bonobo</i>
<i>Yawende Lomami</i>	<i>Opala</i>	<i>Yawende-Loolo</i>	13	<i>Elingalale, Lohumonoko, Liyekelesoleil,</i>	<i>high level incursions possible</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>bonobo, lesula, okapi, elephant</i>

TABLE 2. Community Characteristics of the Population of Sankuru Nature Reserve that live in close proximity to the Lomami National Park

Community Conservation unit	total population	number of villages	Students per teacher	patients per nurse	Main income source			
					hunting	fishing	farming	other
Arabisé	2309	9	18	385	20.6	20.3	51.7	7.4
Bambole	6941	15	19	386	44.6	26.8	25.8	2.8
Balanga	1363	9	10	340	42.0	25.9	31.7	0.4
total	10613	33						

Objectives not accomplished:

As stated in the mid-term report

Products generated and results achieved

The products most clearly related to this grant are in the midterm report. A product that was expected, but not realized was the national statute created the Lomami National Park. Please also note the additions below. They are not directly related to the objectives of this grant, nevertheless, these products were achieved because of the consistent and considerable support coming from FWS:

Publication of the new Species of *Cercopithecus* in the on-line journal PLOS ONE. Available as of 13 September at this address:

“Lesula: A New Species of Cercopithecus Monkey Endemic to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Implications for Conservation of Congo's Central Basin” is tentatively scheduled to be published in PLOS ONE on 9/12/2012 with the press embargo ending at 2 p.m. Pacific Time (5 p.m. Eastern) on 9/12/2012. On publication, your paper will be available online at <http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0044271>.

Impact on conservation and management of plants, fish, habitats and ecosystems.

As reported in the mid-term report

Animals benefitting from protection in TL2

As reported in the mid-term report
(the table is reprinted again below)

Collaboration with local organizations

Not changed since mid-term report

TABLE 3 Large Mammals in the TL2 Landscape including the Lomami National Park and Proposed Buffer Zone

Français	English	Scientific name	Red List
1. ORDRE DES PRIMATES			
Bonobo	Bonobo	<i>Pan paniscus</i>	EN
Colobe bai de Thollon	Tshuapa Red Colobus	<i>Piliocolobus tholloni</i>	EN
Colobe bai de la Lomami	Lomami Central African Red Colobus	<i>Piliocolobus oustaleti parmentieri</i>	EN
Colobe noir et blanc	Angola Pied Colobus	<i>Colobus angolensis angolensis</i>	LC
Mangabey noir	Black Mangabey	<i>Lophocebus aterrimus</i>	NT
Cercopitheque d'ascagne	Red tailed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius katangae</i>	LC
Cercopitheque d'ascagne a nez jaune	Yellow-nosed red-tailed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius whitesidei</i>	LC
Cercopitheque de Brazza	De Brazza's monkey	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>	LC
Cercopitheque diademe de Heymans	Blue monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis heymansi</i>	LC
Mone de Wolf	Wolf's monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mona wolfi</i>	LC
Mone élégante	Elegant Mona monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mona elegans</i>	LC
Cercopitheque sp nov	Lesula	<i>Cercopithecus sp</i>	DD
Galago nain sp	Dwarf galago	<i>Galagoides sp</i>	DD
Potto	Potto	<i>Perodicticus potto</i>	LC
2. ORDRE DES ARTIODACTYLES			
Hippopotame	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	VU
Potamochoere	Red river hog	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>	LC
Chevrotain aquatique	Water chevrotain	<i>Hyemoschus aquaticus</i>	LC
Okapi	Okapi	<i>Okapia johnstoni</i>	NT
Buffle	Buffalo	<i>Syncerus cafer ssp</i>	LC
Sitatunga	Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>	LC
Bongo	Bongo	<i>Tragelaphus euryceros</i>	NT
Guib harnache	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	LC
Grande redunca	Reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundium</i>	LC
Cephalophe a dos jaune	Yellow-backed duiker	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	LC
Cephalophe a front noir	Black-fronted duiker	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>	LC

Cephalophe bai	Bay duiker	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	LC
Cephalophe bleu	Blue duiker	<i>Cephalophus monticola</i>	LC
Cephalophe de Peters	Peter's duiker	<i>Cephalophus callipygus</i>	LC
Cephalophe a ventre blanc	White-bellied duiker	<i>Cephalophus leucogaster</i>	LC
3. ORDRE DES PHOLIDONTES			
Pangolin commun	Tree pangolin	<i>Smutsia tricuspis</i>	NT
Pangolin geant	Giant pangolin	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	NT
4. ORDRE DES RONGEURS			
Atherure	Brush-tailed porcupine	<i>Atherurus africanus</i>	LC
Aulacode	Cane-rat	<i>Thryonomys sp</i>	LC
Ecureil volant de Derby	Lord Derby's anomalure	<i>Anomalurus derbianus</i>	LC
Ecureil geant	African giant squirrel	<i>Protoxeros stangeri</i>	LC
Ecureil a pattes rousses	Fire-footed rope squirrel	<i>Funisciurus pyrropus</i>	LC
Ecureil a dos raye	Thomas's rope squirrel	<i>Funisciurus anerythrus</i>	LC
5. ORDRE DES CARNIVORES			
Chacal a flanc rayes	Side striped jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>	LC
Zorille a nuque blanche	White-naped weasel	<i>Poecilogale albinucha</i>	LC
Ratel	Honey badger	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	LC
Loutre a joues blanches du Congo	Swamp otter	<i>Aonyx congica</i>	VU
Loutre a cou tachete	Spot-necked otter	<i>Lutra maculicollis</i>	LC
Mangouste à long museau	Long-snouted mongoose	<i>Herpestes naso</i>	LC
Mangouste ichneumon	Egyptian mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	LC
Mangouste des marais	Marsh mongoose	<i>Atilax paludinosus</i>	LC
Hyène tachete	Spotted hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	LC
Genette tigrine	Blotched genet	<i>Genetta trigrina</i>	LC
Genette servaline	Servaline genet	<i>Genetta servalina</i>	LC
Civette	African civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	LC
Nandinie	African palm civet	<i>Nandinia binotata</i>	LC
Serval	Serval	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	LC
Chat dore africain	Golden cat	<i>Felis aurata</i>	NT
Léopard	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	NT
6. ORDRE DES TUBILINDETES			
Orycterope	Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	LC

7. ORDRE DES PROBOSCIDIENS

Elephant de foret	Forest elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana cyclotis</i>	VU
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8 AUTRES/OTHERS

Daman d'arbre	Tree hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis</i>	LC
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Petrodrome	Four-toed elephant shrew	<i>Petrodromus tetradactylus</i>	LC
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Potamogale	Giant otter shew	<i>Potamogale velox</i>	LC
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Red list status:

EN – endangered

VU – vulnerable

NT – near threatened

LC -- Least Concern

DD – Data deficient

Financial Status Report – Summary Table

		\$ 151,400.00	\$ 152,410.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 59,000.00	
		USFWS (Community)	USFWS (Tutu Bassin)	Woodtiger	FCF	GIZ	Total Expenses
Expenses Category	Code						
Coordination Staff	A1	\$ 21,900.00	\$ 20,600.00	\$ -	\$ 26,700.00	\$ -	\$ 69,200.00
Operations Staff	A2	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 23,750.00	\$ 18,750.00	\$ 45,380.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 131,580.00
Short Term Staff	A3	\$ 8,400.00	\$ 12,050.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 36,350.00
Primes for ICCN	A3a	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
Contribution to SOS N	A3b	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,610.00	\$ 9,610.00
Staff/Medical	A4	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 900.00	\$ -	\$ 350.00	\$ -	\$ 3,650.00
Transport/International Flights	B1	\$ 7,029.00	\$ 4,250.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,279.00
Transport/National Flights	B2	\$ 9,423.00	\$ 4,250.00	\$ 3,900.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 675.00	\$ 20,498.00
Transport/Local Travel	B3	\$ 2,350.00	\$ 435.00	\$ -	\$ 850.00	\$ 855.00	\$ 4,490.00
Transport/Travel Documents	B4	\$ 250.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 750.00
Transport/Fuel	B5	\$ 7,406.00	\$ 10,900.00	\$ 7,450.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 4,750.00	\$ 43,006.00
Transport/Per Diem	B6	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,150.00	\$ 6,650.00
Transport/Freight	B7	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,150.00
Equipment	C	\$ 980.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ 16,980.00
Supplies	D	\$ 4,400.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 1,009.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ 15,909.00
Project Ops/Communication	E1	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 3,900.00	\$ 2,067.00	\$ 1,387.00	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 10,404.00
Project Operations/Training-Workshops	E2	\$ -	\$ 11,800.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 8,600.00	\$ 40,900.00
Project Operations/Community Outreach	E3	\$ 14,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,000.00
project operations/Rent	E4	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 11,300.00
Project Operations/Expendables	E5	\$ 852.00	\$ 2,350.00	\$ -	\$ 3,275.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 3,202.00
Project Operations/Food	E6	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 15,500.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 50,500.00
Project Operations/Repairs-Construction	E7	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 1,560.00	\$ -	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 12,310.00
Project Operations/Taxes and Admin	E8	\$ 755.00	\$ 286.00	\$ -	\$ 235.00	\$ 210.00	\$ 1,486.00
Project Operations/Misc	E9	\$ -	\$ 124.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124.00
Banking Fees	F1	\$ 1,755.00	\$ 2,155.00	\$ 1,173.00	\$ 2,125.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 8,008.00
Overhead/Lukuru	F2	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ 48,000.00
TOTALS		\$ 151,400.00	\$ 152,410.00	\$ 79,999.00	\$ 150,002.00	\$ 59,000.00	\$ 588,336.00