

**THE ARCUS FOUNDATION
FINAL REPORT FOR GRANTS AWARDED BEFORE 2011**

Organization: Lukuru Wildlife Research Foundation		
Title of Grant: Promotion of a protected area for bonobos in the northern TL2 Landscape and development of a Congolese great ape organization.		Arcus Grant Number: 1003-40
Reporting Period: <i>From: Sep 2011</i> <i>To: Aug 2012</i>		Total Grant Amount: \$300,000.00
Grant Period: <i>From: Oct 2010</i> <i>To: Sep 2012</i>		
Contact Person for this Report		
First Name: Terese	Last Name: Hart	Job Title: Project Director
Telephone: +243 (0) 998 274 380 +243 (0) 998 491 588	Email Address: teresehart@gmail.com	
Description of Results		
1. Referring to the goals and objectives described in your original proposal (or in any subsequent revisions described in the grant award letter), please describe the following:		
A. Please list the original or revised goals and objectives.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In Orientale Province, develop understanding at village, sector and provincial level of why the TL2 core area is important to protect. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- by explaining importance of unique fauna and developing local pride -- by showing how bushmeat hunting and poaching endanger fauna -- by demonstrating that profits from commercial hunting are not local b. Work closely with ICCN in Orientale Province providing organization, information and support to collaborate with local authorities for a law-driven progression towards a protected area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --by facilitating appointment of an ICCN agent (Chef de bureau-CdB)based in Kisangani --by working with this CdB and providing the means to promote future protected area --by developing along with CdB political support and a legal structure for park formation c. Support formation and facilitate operations of the administrative structure in Orientale Province through which a protected area can be formed with consultation of local entities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- through creation of a Conseil Consultatif Provincial des Forêts (CCPF), -- through support for activities of a pedagogique unit of CCPF in Kisangani and consultation cadre in field d. Provide blueprint for a DR Congo based, great-ape conservation organization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- by gathering advice from appropriate Congolese lawyers and institutions -- by instituting a Congolese structure internal to Lukuru Foundation 		

B. What action steps or activities did you engage in to meet your objectives and goals?

Here I report in detail on the activities and developments of the last year. I state what was done in 2010-2011, but do not repeat the details or Means of Verification from the previous two interim reports written during 2011.

1. Activity one

proposed: Open two new bases in Oriental Province

Accomplished: One base was opened and reported in the first interim report. This base is still functioning and an important strategic part of conservation-community interactions. The plan for a second base was eventually set aside for reasons given in the second interim report, e.g. we decided that we could not build a base without favoring one of the two main and competing ethnic groups in Ubundu territory (a local ethnic war had over 20 fatalities last year). We also realized that oversight of the pertinent part of Ubundu territory could happen from Kisangani, which is not possible for Opala territory where we did build a base.

Furthermore, we remain cautious due to uncertain funding for long-term base-maintenance.

Now, however, at the end of 2012 we are again considering a new base in Oriental Province.

This would be constructed not only as a TL2/ICCN base, but also as an alternate site and alternate job source for the village of Obenge which is in the center of the park. We expect aid for base maintenance from GIZ.

Recent photos from Obenge, annex 1

2. Activity two

Proposed: Carry out mission to prepare traditional authorities for Kisangani workshop.

Accomplished and reported in 2011. This preparation for a workshop that took place nearly two years ago was, however, only the beginning of an ongoing dialogue and collaboration with traditional authorities. There are three important levels of chiefs who are usually, but not always, the main spokespersons for the populations: village, groupement and sector. These are also the recognized authorities at the territory and provincial level. In almost all cases, the chief is from the dominant ethnic group of the entity over which he has authority. Usually, particularly at the village and the groupement level, the position of chief is passed from father to son or at least kept within a single family line.

As examples of our constant and ongoing interaction with these key people:

a. Balanga sector (October 2012) When I recently went down the Lomami River along the border of the future park, I went with the Balanga sector Chief, Leopold Longonga. This was because the chief of a Balanga groupement had asked me to walk into his villages and speak with his people about the park. The sector chief made it clear to these very isolated people that I represented more than just my ideas and those of the chief...but rather the whole sector. In other words the groupement chief was telling the truth not "selling their forest". The meetings went very well.

Photos included as Annex 2.

b. Ngondo village in the Tchambi groupement (Sep - Nov 2012) Ngondo is along a basically abandoned road axis. Our project had made only two trips along the path - it is difficult even by bicycle. Nevertheless, one village chief and local leader (and witch doctor), Ramazani Okota, had been particularly helpful in organizing the whole axis earlier. Earlier this year it became apparent that bushmeat traders were organizing and operating through one of the villages along this path, so we decided to establish a presence.

Support for this base is included in our recent proposal to Arcus. Included as annex 3 are some pictures taken by our chef d'équipe, Ferdinand Alunga, from his recent trip along the road and his sounding out of the population with Ramazani.

3. Activity three

proposed: Workshop in Kisangani for local, national, political and civil authorities.

Accomplished and reported in 2011. Workshops continue to be an effective way to keep town-based authorities in touch with the park and its problems. For instance, GIZ ran money through our project TL2 to hold a workshop in Kisangani for the Provincial forest council in September 2012 (Annex 4). This meeting of concerned administrators and authorities was a forum to discuss the village Obenge that is within the limits of the future Lomami National Park in the Orientale Province. An on-site meeting was recommended and accepted as the best first step to officially recognizing an alternate site for the village.

4. Activity four
proposed: ICCN Chef de Bureau (CdB) in Kisangani leads trips to Opala and Ubundu.
Accomplished and reported in 2011. Since this time the Chef de Bureau, Paulin Tshikaya, has made more recent trips to Opala, associated with surveillance, during which he was accompanied by TL2. He has met with the new administrator for the whole territory.
5. Activity five
proposed: Monitor bushmeat hunting in Orientale Province.
Accomplished and reported in 2011. No formal monitoring of the overall bushmeat trade has been carried out in Orientale Province this year; however, we are monitoring elephant hunting and the movement of ivory and elephant meat.
At this point I believe that the next bushmeat monitoring, covering both the rivers Lomami and Lualaba and key transfer points, should occur after the creation of the national park. This allows an enforcement aspect.
6. Activity six
proposed: Two territorial workshops (One in Opala and one in Ubundu).
Accomplished and reported in 2011.
7. Activity seven
proposed: a note technique is prepared for the protected area in Orientale Province.
Accomplished: since the initial ground work for this grant, the technical note and specifically its map, have undergone several major transitions as reported in 2011. Now, during the latter part of 2012, a final verification with ground-truthing is underway, directed by Project TL2's John Hart. The borders have been redrawn to exclude the border villages of Lokobekobe and Mukwara, although Obenge is still in the park and centrally located in the Orientale Province (see Annex One, Location of Obenge also indicated on Map)
8. Activity eight
proposed: Create a fully functional (legal and administrative) Congo-based great-ape NGO.
Accomplished: Lukuru foundation has been fully registered in DR Congo. The weighing of different options, the follow-through and the road-blocks were reported in 2011.
We now are registered at the Ministry of the Environment, of Justice and of Plan. The final step, as reported in the last interim report, is to develop a contract between ICCN and Lukuru Foundation. We reported that that step was difficult due to some revelations we made of local ICCN corruption. Although the process is slowly moving forward, we had said that we would wait until we had the contract before submitting this report. We have decided to submit the report without the contract, but we have not stopped pursuing it.

2. If you did not receive full funding from Arcus or any other sources, please explain how you adjusted your project.

We did get the funding we requested from the Arcus foundation; however it did not fully cover the project. We have relied on outside complementary funding in order to cover all activities, both those in the Arcus project and other additional sub-projects. Up until the present we have not had to down-size or delay realization of activities. Nevertheless, as the project is large both spatially and in terms of number of personnel, we have restructured our mode of operation such that, according to the DR Congolese labor code, we do not accrue ever-increasing obligations to our staff. Everyone is now hired on a consultancy basis, which allows a re-start of the project every year even if we continue to use the same personnel. This allows us to reassess regularly our needs and the contributions of different individuals. If at the beginning of the year, complete funding seems unlikely we can reduce at the annual start-up.

3. Please list both the "**outputs**" and the "**outcomes**" of your grant-funded work. Outputs are the products of your efforts (e.g., publication of a report and its distribution, training, number of participants, staff hired, funds raised) while outcomes describe the difference that your efforts have made; the results and changes that correspond to your original goals (e.g., improved organizational infrastructure and stability, policy change, attitude change, behavior change). To the extent possible, both outputs and outcomes should be quantifiable.

In order to make them easier to track, I have listed outputs and outcomes as associated with a particular activity, even though some might derive from more than one. Where relevant I have also listed the annex, and report where the output can be found.

OUTPUTS

Activity 1 : a compound with several buildings and a permanent staff exist at Yawende Lolo
annex B,C of interim report 1;

Activity 2 : various brochures most of which include pictures of protected species and maps of the protected area have been distributed. These have reached all the villages in the buffer zone (map) and some outlying villages as well. One version of the brochure was in **annex D of interim report 1**. There are pictures of us explaining another version (plasticized hand-outs) in **annex 2 of this report**. Also **annex 3 of this report** shows recent meetings with chefs along an area proposed as a pilot community conservation area.

Activity 3 : a report of the workshop in Kisangani which was distributed to participants and ICCN is shown in **Annex E interim report 1**; this same annex includes power points that were presented, photos of the event and the list of attendance.

Activity 4 : A report of that mission with contacts made by the Chef de Bureau is included **as Annex F of the first interim report**.

Activity 5 : **Annex G of the first interim report** gives quantified information on the bushmeat trade in Orientale province.

Activity 6 : **Annex H of the first interim report** gives the reports and photos from the workshops in Ubundu and in Opala. In each case a list of people present is also included. All the sector chiefs, territorial authorities, and many groupement level chiefs were at these ateliers as well. Both workshops got radio coverage after the event.

Activity 7 : The development of this technical note can be traced through both interim reports, many of the changes are associated with proposed boundaries and changes made in response to the desires of chiefs. In Orientale the chiefs voted for inclusion of a larger area after we proposed reducing the park area to exclude all villages (this recorded in the **annexes of the second interim report**). With passing time and noting the difficulty that both World Bank and subsequently GIZ had to help with the translocation of villages (both had originally said that they could help), we have cut out the two villages closest to the border. This is reflected in the **map attached to this report**. This makes a relatively small change in area, but reduces the problems of providing alternative locations for the residents of included villages. At the present time John Hart is finalizing ground-truthing and waypoints for the final description of the park.

Activity 8 : Evidence of our registration in the country and specifically with the ministries of the Environment and of Plan is given in **Annex 5 of this final report**. As to a subsequent contract with ICCN, it seems that the block to developing a contract with ICCN is becoming more surmountable, but we feel that the best procedure is to take it very slowly.

OUTCOMES

Activity 1 : We wanted to put in new project field bases in order to increase communication with the communities. Our desire was to develop support for conservation activities and to gather information about hunting and illicit behaviors that impact conservation.

Our growing collaborations with chiefs and elders in the community are evidence that we have been successful. The people with whom we need most to communicate do little traveling whereas poachers come into the towns and form lobbying groups. We keep a permanent staff in our ground bases and have oral debriefings as well as written reports. Where we do not have ground bases (Balanga West, Ubundu territory) we carry out outreach missions regularly.

Activity 2 : At the time that the original proposal was written we were contacting authorities as a lead up to specific workshops. We continue to maintain our communication with local and traditional authorities, even after the first workshops and later tambiko ceremonies, we work with them as shown in annex here, by traveling together, holding baraza meetings, putting small bases in new areas where we felt an increase in communication was particularly needed. I just now received a phone call that confirms for me that this has been a successful policy. An elected official, Deputy Bushiri from Maniema, made a motorcycle circuit to visit some of his outlying constituency. On his return to Kindu he made a point to inform our point person in Kindu that he was content and that we were not deceiving him about our relationship with the population. I consider that a strong affirmative message, particularly as he comes from a traditional prominent family.

Activity 3: Part of the reason that workshops for town-based authorities have been successful in Kisangani is that there is an active and a professional Chef de Bureau for the ICCN in Kisangani. An example is the CCPF meeting that he organized and that is reported above (also annex 4). We have had good workshops in the past in Kindu, but with the current ICCN official is less professional and so we rely more on support through specific deputies, assembly members and members of the governor's cabinet. An example of this is Deputy Bushiri mentioned just above.

Activity 4 : The larger outcome of both Activity 2 and Activity 3 and Activity 4 is an acceptance of the new Park on the part of traditional and government officials with a growing understanding of how the park can potentially benefit those people who are most closely associated with it and actually increase their ability to control lands they continue to hunt and where they consider that they have traditional authority.

Activity 5 : Our bushmeat studies resulted in getting us more and better information, thus allowing us to speak more convincingly about the problem of overhunting and poaching of protected species. If we consider an outcome to be the policy expressed by the governor when he signed his agreement for the new National Park then we could argue that this information was instrumental...although hard to prove. The bushmeat information is also a base line that will allow us to compare the rate of bushmeat off-take from south western Orientale after the Park is made with earlier off-take. Any convincing argument can possibly lead to behavior change or policy change.

Activity 6 : Outcome as listed at Activity 4.

Activity 7 : We continue to work on the TL2 Technical Note as it is essential for a responsible declaration of a park. We hope that this important national policy and law will be in place soon.

Activity 8 : Lukuru's official national registration does indeed change the way that we can work (independently – not only as an invited consultant). It also increases the voice that we are able to have.

4. Please describe any unanticipated setbacks or opportunities that you encountered during the grant period. How was your funded work affected and how did you respond?

We started work five years ago without any expectation that our work would encounter strong resistance from certain Congolese sectors. In fact there was good support locally and even at a government level for a protected area, but when it came to enforcing protection of bonobo and hunting rules within a legally protected area --- hackles were raised. Our naïve approach was based

on the fact that there is no mining in the landscape and it will be a long time before logging can be profitable. This was an underestimation of the importance of bushmeat as a source of revenue and a failure to identify the real beneficiaries of the bushmeat chain. As it turns out the resistance comes not from the ground, but from the highest-level middlemen. These people, unfortunately, are often in political positions or government appointees who should be supporting conservation. Learning to understand the Bushmeat lobby, learning who among the administration can and will work for conservation and how to help them, takes time. Taking a stand is often expensive. Example: recently we released two innocent people from jail: one was our own worker who had been attacked and wounded by a poacher and then was subsequently put in jail. The other was a collaborating chief who had revealed the identity and location of a poacher. The fact that they were jailed on false grounds and the fact that we had to pay 500 dollars bail per person for trials that will never take place is an indication of the problems that we have to surf.

I consider this combination of corruption and "negative" interest group as a setback, in that it requires a readjustment of how we work and a particular approach to outreach. I would say that it slows down our progress towards real protection, but our hope is that in the end, and as a result of this resistance, we will shore up a much stronger and more committed base group. It makes what we are doing a pursuit of "good governance" as well as a pursuit of nature conservation.

5. What are the key lessons you learned from this work?

We must reach out to everyone – not just villagers, not just hunters, not just politicians or traditional authorities --- and the message must be appropriate for each one. Part of reaching out must include other funders/agencies/organizations (for instance GIZ) that want to leave their own mark on the landscape to make sure that our work is coordinated and mutually supporting.

6. If your work involved collaboration with other organizations, please describe how collaboration either added to or detracted from your ability to meet your objectives.

ICCN – As soon as the conservation importance of the area where we are working became clear we wanted to assure the engagement of the Congolese conservation institute (ICCN). We have done so in that now there are two chef de bureau operating out of the two main towns north and south of the landscape (Kisangani and Kindu). This has allowed some guards to operate in the area – a plus, it has allowed certain administrative projects to advance more quickly – a plus, but it has also opened a possibility for corruption

GIZ – At this point the collaboration has been mainly helpful --- although sometimes frustrating.

7. What efforts are you taking to sustain this work beyond the grant period?

In the immediate – we continue to raise funds. Our current work is covered by USFWS funding. We have an agreement for 40,000 in 2013 from Woodtiger foundation. We have reapplied to Arcus for two additional years of funding. This year we also had 150,000 from an anonymous donor who said that they could refund our work in 2013 after a final report in December. We certainly hope that that will be possible.

Expansion of funding base over next few years– The addition of the anonymous donor above was an attempt to look more widely for funding (with encouragement from Arcus, thanks!). Next week I will have a second meeting with USAID, including the country director, to see in what ways our objectives fit with their mission objectives. The hope is that our work with buffer zone populations will be pertinent, and we can apply through one of their grant programs for help with local natural resource management.

In the long-term – we are looking for a way to assure a long-term perspective for our conservation model. We feel that we represent an alternative approach, as an NGO whose bureaucratic center is light, located close to field operations and responsive to immediate changes in field needs. The more usual bureaucratically heavy (and expensive) base distant from the field is also more economically secure. We are seeking a way to maintain our field priority with the financial perspective needed to develop staff and grow program.

Organization Financials: Please attach a copy of your organization's balance sheet and income and expense statement for the year that most closely corresponds to the grant period. If not available, please state when you will be able to provide it.

Jo Thompson will send this from USA

Feedback

The Arcus Foundation is always interested in hearing from our grantees. Please tell us what you think of our grant process and your communications with us. If you have suggestions for how we can improve our work with grantees and applicants, please let us know.

I appreciate the feed-back that I receive over email from Adam Phillipson and, before him, from Helga Rainier. In particular their concerns and advice about looking several years in advance. I also value deeply Annette Lanjouw's implication to help us mold our project into a viable long-term contribution to great-ape conservation in DR Congo. Annette's contribution is made more valuable by her history both of field-work under similar conditions, and also with an equally pilot, new-model organization. These are all discussions that we hope will continue.

Signature of Authorized Official:

Name: Terese Hart

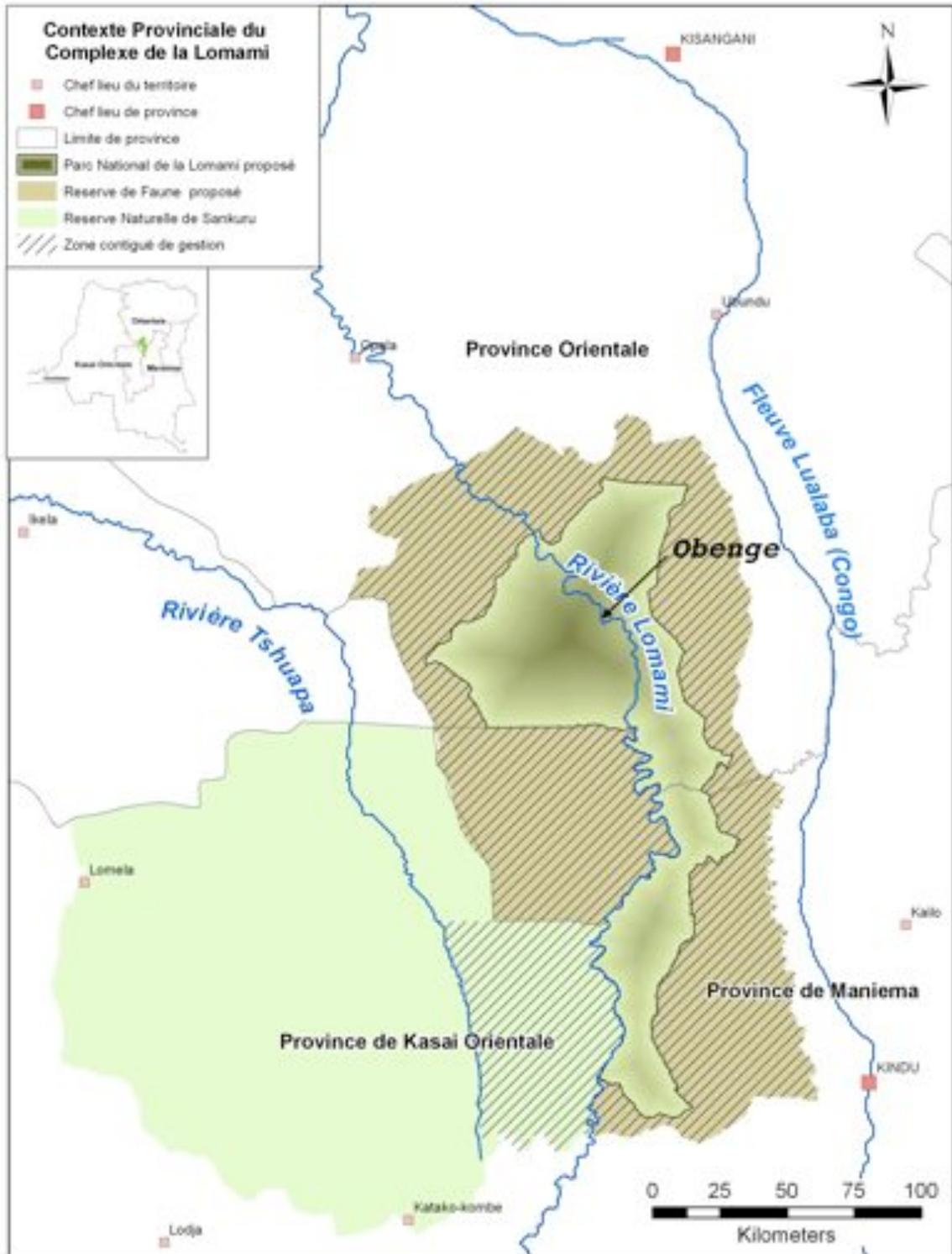
Title: Project Director

Signed: _____

Date:

This page, signed and scanned, will be sent separately.

Jo Thompson the Lukuru Foundation Director will also sign and scan this page and send with the Organization Financials.



Map of the future Lomami National Park and its buffer zone showing the location of the single village that remains within its limits, Obenge. The part of the future Park that is in Maniema Province has protection as a provincial park.

Annex 1

Obenge - village in the park.

Below a meeting that occurred at Obenge recently this year. We have a permanent presence at the village of Obenge. As of next year we plan to start facilitating the relocation of individuals that are currently residents at Obenge to another site that is north of the Park and, unlike Obenge, within one day's walking distance of a road or two days hand paddled pirogue distance from the town of Opala. This will not be mandatory, but it will be made easy through us. Obenge is extremely isolated and the only income possible for residents is from bushmeat --- soon to be illegal.



The above meeting is in the church/meeting room and is being led by the village chieftaine, Marie Longembegembe. Her allegiance with conservation is fluctuating.

Annex 2. The chief of the Balanga secteur, Léopold Longonga, accompanied me on an outreach mission requested by the chief of the Balanga groupement. Amisi Maliamungu. It was a several day trip as the Balanga groupement is on the left bank of the Lomami in a part of Maniema province that has neither roads, nor even, due to many steep hills, paths over which bicycles can be ridden.



In the Langa village of Yalombe the sector chief, Léopold, points out some pictures in my presentation. Next to him, in the white shirt, is the groupement chief, Amisi.



Above – Outreach in the Langa village of Benekamba

Annex 3. The TL2 collaboration with villages along the Ngondo Road



Ferdinand meets with the six village chiefs along the Ngondo road



Close collaboration with Ramazani assured the attention of the whole population

Annex 4. Meeting of the Conseil Consultatif Provincial des Forêts (CCPF) in Kisangani, September 2012.



TL2 staff served as secretary – taking the minutes. The meeting is led by the ICCN Chef de Bureau for Kisangani, Paulin Tshikaya.



All participants at the meeting which includes members of the governor’s cabinet, the ministry of the environment, provincial deputies from the concerned area, and representation of the land tenure office.

The meeting was to discuss the village of Obenge (Annex 1) and various ways to handle it once the area is declared a National Park. Approaches to community conservation were also discussed.

Annex 5—Registration : ministry of Plan ; accord : ministry of the environment.

REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
MINISTRE DU PLAN



CERTIFICAT D'ENREGISTREMENT N° 272/PL/2010

Le Ministère du Plan, en référence aux dispositions de la loi n°004/2001 du 20 Juillet 2001, certifie que.....
.....**LUKURU WILDLIFE RESEARCH FOUNDATION**.....
installée en République Démocratique du Congo dans la Province de **KINSHASA**.....
District / Ville **KINSHASA**....., Territoire / Commune de **LIMETE**.....
Rue: **POIS LOURDS**..... n° **1235**..... est enregistrée sous le numéro **272/PL/2010** dans la
catégorie des ASBL, ONG, EBP **DE DEVELOPPEMENT**. Domaine d'Intervention: **ENVIRONNEMENT**.....

En foi de quoi, il lui est délivré le présent certificat, valable pour 24 mois et renouvelable à dater du
1^{er} NOVEMBRE 2010 pour lui permettre d'exercer les activités liées à sa vocation sur toute l'étendue du territoire
national.

Fait à Kinshasa, le **09 NOV. 2010**
Le Secrétaire Général au Plan



REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
Ministère de l'Environnement,
Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme



Le Ministre

Kinshasa, le **30 SEP 2010**

N° **170/CAB/MIN/ECN-T/CRCE/JEB/010**

Transmis copie pour information à :

- Monsieur le Ministre de la Justice et Droits Humains ;
- Monsieur le Secrétaire Général à l'Environnement et Conservation de la Nature
- Monsieur le Coordonnateur de la CRCE C/ Ministère de l'ECN-T (Tous) à Kinshasa/Gombe

A Monsieur **KAHUNGU MAYAMBA**
Représentant de l'ONG « **LWRF** »
4955, av. Kalume Mwana Kahambwe
à Kinshasa/Gombe.

Objet : Avis favorable

Monsieur le Représentant,

Consécutivement à votre lettre n° Réf 010/KMA/LWRF/2010 du 10 Août 2010, après avis du service technique compétent de mon Ministère et conformément aux dispositions des articles 3, 5 et 36 de la loi portant réglementation des associations sans but lucratif et des établissements d'utilité publique, j'émet un avis favorable valant autorisation de fonctionnement de votre ONG dans le domaine de la conservation de la biodiversité, de la protection de l'Environnement et du développement durable.

Toutefois, la présente lettre ne vous exonère pas du respect d'autres dispositions légales en vigueur, notamment celles concernant votre établissement, en tant que ONG de droit étranger, sur le territoire de la République Démocratique du Congo.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

José E.B. ENDUNDO


Avenue Papa Iléo (Ex-des Cliniques) n° 15 Kinshasa/Gombe B.P. 12 348 KIN 1
E-mail : cabinecn-t@hetmail.fr / Site web : www.mecnt.cd