Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)
Summary of the Partners Meeting
Washington, DC January 27-28, 2014

Goals:
1. CARPE III plans shared among CAFEC and EMEMPS implementing partners
2. FWS grants programs coordinated with CARPE III
3. US facilitation of Congo Basin Forest Partnership coordinated with CARPE III
4. Partnerships initiated and enhanced through formal and non-formal networking
5. USAID informed by participant perspectives on CARPE implementation

Meeting focus was on the work of USAID/CARPE implementing partners but participation was open also to others active in the region wishing to better understand the CARPE program. CARPE partners outside the CARPE core funding (e.g. FWS, CBFP, Slivacabon, INCEF, BCI, IUCN and ABCG (Day2) focused on what they are doing and how their activities/programs relate to and complement CARPE's programs in Central Africa. This helped CARPE in better coordination, leveraging resources and avoid any potential duplication, and share implementation experiences. Tuesday, January 28 afternoon focused on discussion of technical issues such as wildlife trade, Concessions, Global climate change, gender, and communications.

Agenda
Opening remarks
CARPE II and III: World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Landscape Programs
CARPE II and III: Conservation International (CI) Landscape Programs
CARPE II and III: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Landscape Programs
CARPE II and III: African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) Landscape Programs

NASA/UMD/OSFAC Consortium
World Resources Institute (WRI)
US Forest Service (USFS)
COMIFAC

SilvaCarbon
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG)
International Conservation and Education Fund (INCEF)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)
Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)
Bonobo Conservation Initiative (BCI)

Wildlife Trafficking
Ivory Trade in Central Africa
Bushmeat Trade in Central Africa
Extractive Industries
CARPE III Communications and Outreach Strategy

Day One

SK Reddy Opening Remarks:

This meeting is very important as we embark on CARPE III. It is also very timely as the U.S. Congress increases its focus on CARPE's accomplishments and impacts on wildlife protection and socio-economic impacts. Through the last two phases we have built exceptional institutional capacities in the public and civil society sectors throughout the Region and in the target countries to undertake planning and implementation of biodiversity and climate change mitigation programs.

CARPE deals with two very complex sectors—biodiversity and climate change mitigation. The complexity is compounded by a plethora of international conventions and agreements signed by the target countries and donor interests (pull and push) that is complicating implementation.
Promised funding has been delayed and programs are not able to take full advantage of CARPE's technical assistance and tools put at their disposal.

From our vantage point we see certain issues in CARPE III program and its implementation:
i)   Where CARPE program emphasis has lagged behind (e.g. species conservation/protection and trafficking);
ii)   Marketability of carbon credits where there is sustainable management of forests;
iii)   Assess cross-sectoral linkages—agriculture, mining and artisanal logging;
iv)   Effectively communicating with key stake holders on results and impacts;
v)   Lay strong foundations for continuing biodiversity and climate mitigation programs

CARPE III talking points:
- CARPE is a successful long term USAID conservation and development commitment to a troubled, diverse and complex region
- CARPE III is an evolving program responding to current drivers including addressing climate change, ivory trafficking, and national capacity building
- CARPE III is not CARPE II
- There are four landscape implementing partners working in the eight CARPE III landscapes, each landscape with its own set of strategies based on targets and threats.
- Four national level programs: protected areas, green economy, wildlife and forests assist in implementation of CAFEC cross-cutting strategies.

CARPE Team would like to benefit from the ideas emerging in this meeting on these issues. I request the partners to address these issues, among others in their presentations. During the two days CARPE team will try to get a deeper and clear understanding of Congressional concerns and will share with IPs on steps to address those concerns. With these remarks, I look forward to very productive discussions.

CARPE II and III: WWF Landscape Programs

In CARPE II, WWF implemented programs 8 CBFP LS and led CARPE Consortiums in 5 landscapes. The Strategic Objective of CARPE II was: **To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.** The primary

conservations targets within that Objective were Forest and freshwater ecosystems and services and Species (elephants, apes, bushmeat target species). The main threats to these conservation targets are listed below:

- Unsustainable hunting and fishing for subsistence and commercial bushmeat trade
- Elephant poaching (illegal hunting)
- Habitat loss and land conservation from shifting and/or industrial agriculture
- Wood energy harvesting
- Unsustainable legal and illegal logging (direct and secondary effects)
- Legal and illegal non-forest extractive industries and infrastructure (including associated indirect threats)

Challenges to meeting the Objective included a challenging context (minimal access, insecurity, acute development needs, logistics, high operational costs, etc.), securing political will (including among key government partners), internal and external capacity, etc. The scope of the WWF activities under CARPE II was also challenging as it covered multiple landscapes.

Several **common strategies** were implemented across multiple landscape programs:
- Improve understanding and data on biological and socio-economic variables to inform LUP and management decisions by implementing standardized ecological survey and bio-monitoring methods and undertaking socio-economic studies (including market chain assessments). Efforts also contributed to building and institutionalizing capacity for monitoring (e.g. SOF).
- Identify and engage stakeholders at local, national and regional level in LUP and NRM. Included engaging on establishing enabling conditions for NRM (policies, etc.).
- Increase capacity (financial) technical and operational) to plan and implement land and resource management activities and address main threats:
    - Strengthen the capacity of PA management authorities to support the development and implementation of PA management plans.
    - Encourage and build community capacity to engage in NRM as part of efforts to decrease pressure on NR in and outside Pas.
    - Develop and implement strategies with the private sector to decrease impacts of NR exploitation and move towards certification.
- Leverage additional support for NRM and build the enabling conditions for sustainable funding of conservation and eco-development in the LS (REDD+, tourism, trust funds, etc.)

CARPE II was implemented within seven Landscapes. Four of the seven were chosen for continued implementation in CARPE III.

The seven Landscapes are described in detail below including a summary of results for each Landscape in CARPE II and strategies for implementation in CARPE III.

Landscapes
1. Tri-National Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Forest Landscape (TRIDOM)
2. Gamba-Mayumba-Conkouati Forest Landscape
3. Sangha Tri-national (TNS) Forest Landscape
4. Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru Forest Landscape
5. Virunga Forest Landscape

WWF programs continuing under CARPE III

3

Tri-National Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Forest Landscape (TRIDOM)

- 186500 km^2: Cameroon (56,730km^2), Gabon (66,130km^2) and Republic of Congo (63,720km^2)
- CARPE II implementing partners: WWF and WCS
- Other partners: three Ministries in charge of Forests, UNOPS, the private sector, in particular logging companies, and other national and international organizations.

Landscape Characteristics
- A complex of 9 protected areas (PA), linked by a vast interzone
- Low population density, low but growing road density, few easily navigable rivers
- Globally important populations of large mammals (elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee, leopard, giant pangolin and others
- An emerging iron ore province with 8 iron ore exploration sites

Overview of selected results for CARPE II
- TRIDOM became recognized by the three governments, through the signature of the TRIDOM collaboration agreement in 2005.
- CARPE II strategies focused on 21 macro-zones covering 75% of the landscape area.
- New programs: developed during CARPE II, such as the Souanke Panhandle in the TRIDOM Congo interzone.
- Improved understanding and data on biological and socio-economic variables. NGO partners collected a large quantity of data.
- Consulted and worked with all stakeholders, developed and drafted policy guidelines, management plans and zoning and regulation.
- Carried out training of government staff and local communities, and offered very considerable implementation support, in particular to Government agencies in charge of combating poaching.
- Increased awareness of TRIDOM achieved among Governments, COMIFAC, ECCAS, mining companies, research institutions (such as CIRAD) and donor agencies, in particular as an area where to focus anti-poaching support and develop innovative schemes in relation with the mining and infrastructure sector.
- Management plans for Boumba Bek and Nki national parks have been finalized and were validated in a participatory process in 2012. The Boumba-Bek MP has been signed by the Prime Minister in 2012, and signature for the Nki MP is expected soon.
- Building on results of a WCS survey covering 47,444km^2 a presidential decree establishing Ntokou Pikounda NP was signed March 4th, 2013.
- In a process facilitated by UNOPS, a tri-national anti-poaching agreement was finalized in December 2012.
- Conservation base established in Sembe (beginning 2008) to cover both the Jua Ikié Tala Tala ERZ and Djoua Ivindo ERZ. The base is run by a Government coordinator supported by a WWF technical assistant, with 16 trained guards, and expat law enforcement advisor, and long term consultants.
- WWF carried out large mammal surveys in 9,420 km^2 of the Ngoïla Mintom Forest, first in 2008, then in 2011, undertook extensive consultation with local communities and advocated at the institutional level to promote sustainable management of the Ngoïla Mintom Forest block.

- In TRIDOM Gabon WWF's efforts were concentrated on three logging concessions, two CBNRM Areas, Minkebe NP and Mwagna NP. WCS concentrated on Ivindo NP and neighboring logging concessions.
- Partners provided extensive support to the Gabonese Government (Ministry of Water and Forests, ANPN) for anti-poaching. As of 2012 MIST monitoring (and now SMART) is operational in Minkebe, Mwagna and Ivindo national parks. WWF and WCS have MIST officers in Makokou and Oyem and reporting is consolidated at the national level on a monthly basis by a WCS expert.
- WWF, together with UNOPS TRIDOM, advocated for recognition of Messok Dja as a proposed PA, and for the Djoua Ivindo forest to be reserved for mining, conservation and eco-development (no industrial agriculture, no logging). In 2010, an interministerial committee on the zoning of TRIDOM Congo was created by the Minister of Forest Economy. A revised and refined TRIDOM component of the "National Land Management Strategy" for TRIDOM-Congo.
- PROGEP-PNOK established and aimed to protect the eastern side of PNOK from negative impacts caused by the industrial logging activities (Ngombe FMU) and illegal wildlife activities, and work with local communities to achieve sustainable management of natural resources. The program has increased the overall level of surveillance effort in the Ngombe FMU. Human impacts continue to evolve (road rehabilitation, oil palm plantation, etc.)

Gamba-Mayumba-Conkouati Forest Landscape

- 53,290 km^2 CARPE II implementing partners: WWF, WCS, Ibonga-ACPE (Association pour la Conservation at la Protection de l'environnement)
- Other partners: ANPN, MEF, MEFDD, IUCN, RAPAC, other government agencies, international and national NGOs
- CARPE II strategies focused in 5 Protected Areas, 3 CBNRM Areas and 3 Extractive Resource Zones

Landscape characteristics
- Transboundary, with marine component
- Wide diversity in habitats, varying from sea and coastal vegetation, to lagoons, wetlands up to the lowland forest-savannah mosaic
- Diversity of land use: Pas, village territories, forestry concessions, oil & mining

CARPE II: Overview of selected results
- Management plan development and implementation: Management plans were developed for all five national parks using USFS guidelines. Government ownership has been a challenge. In May 2011, the management planning process for the entire park network in Gabon was standardized and put under the responsibility of a "Management Planning Taskforce", led by ANPN, with technical support from USFS, WCS and WWF.
- Capacity building for park management: WWF and WCF played a major role in supporting park management activities:
  - Park surveillance activities were reinforced and resulted in increases in wildlife. In Moukalaba Doudou and Loango approximately 110 surveillance missions were completed per year totaling over five thousand (5000) man/days. In Conkouati, about 140 terrestrial patrols were supported per year, as well as lagoon and marine patrols.
  - Wildlife monitoring within and around national parks was established. WWF and WCS conducted baseline wildlife surveys in Moukalaba Doudou and Loango NPs, as well as in the interzone between the parks. The forestry concessions Bayonne and Mavoungou were also

surveyed. WCS conducted annual wildlife surveys in Mayumba) and also conducted wildlife inventories in late 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2013 in Conkouati Douli.

- Pilot tourism activities developed in Loango, Moukalaba and Conkouati. Support to tourism development was mainly channeled through the local NGOs Ibonga (for Loango), PrOGRAM (for Moukalaba) and the communities around the park in Congo (for Conkouati).
- Environmental education programs established.
- Transboundary collaboration resulted in the creation of the Mayumba-Conkouati Transboundary Park (PTMC) – officially recognized at the COMIFAC meeting in Kinshasa on November 11, 2010.
- Significant capacity building for NRM through the development of a well-trained and motivated cadre of Gabonese natural resource managers. Mentoring of community-based associations, especially Ibonga and PROGRAM AND COGEREN.
- Partnerships with major private sector players throughout the landscape are benefitting conservation (EFC, CBG, Sintoukola Potassium, Maurel and Prom). A wildlife management plan was implemented throughout 600,000 ha of FSC certified forestry concessions.
- Marine and coastal conservation strategies elaborated with stakeholders. Marine surveillance in Mayumba and Conkouati-Douli national parks established. Annual marine turtle monitoring and protection was extended to include the entire beach section of the Pas in the landscape.
- Significant engagement to build community capacity for NRM, included: participatory mapping and developing zonal management plans, updating the socioeconomic baselines, supporting local development projects, supporting the creation of park Local Consultative Management Committees. Significant work also completed on community fishing zones.

Sangha Tri-national (TNS) Forest Landscape

- 45,200 km^2
- CARPE II implementing partners: WWF and WCS
- Other partners: MEFCPE, MINFOF, MDDEFE, MDTA, IUCN, GIZ, PACEBCo, the private sector, in particular logging companies, and other national and international organizations.
- CARPE II strategies focused in 3 Protected Ares, 5 CBNRM Areas nad 7 Extractive Resource Zones
- Landscape characteristics:
  o 3 PA form core
  o Clear management structure

CARPE II Overview of selected results
- TNS benefits from a set of tri-national agreements and an effective implementation structure, both significantly contributing to joint action and strengthened governance.
- Cooperation Agreement for the creation of the TNS was signed by the three Governments in 2000. This was followed by three other implantation agreements.
- TNS was officially recognized as a tri-national World Heritage Site in 2012.
- The TNS LUP was officially validated in 2010. The LUP provides for different macro-use zones: national parks, Forest Management Unites (FMU), hunting concessions and community zones for hunting/agro-forestry.
- Management structure established:
- The "*Comité Tri-National de Supervision et d'Arbitrage* (CTSA) – is the highest forum composed of the ministers in charge of forests and wildlife of the three Governments. In 2010 it met to adopt the
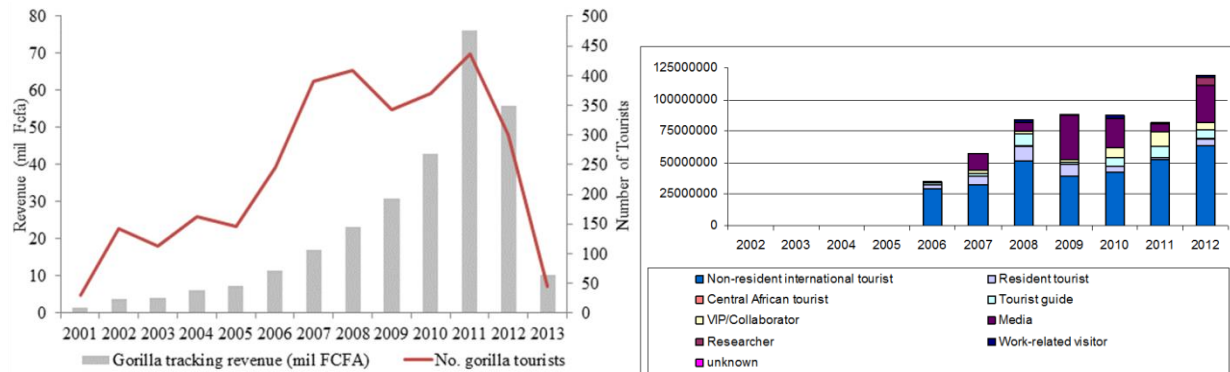
LUP and a number of other resolutions to boost the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement and its implementing agreements, e.g. the operationalization of the B-LAB TNS.

- The Tri-National Scientific Committee (CST) is a consultative body for which ToR were developed in 2013
- The Tri-National Monitoring Committee "*Comité Tri-National de Suivi* (CTS)" monitors the implementation of decisions taken by the CTSA and is composed of different political, technical and institutional representatives from all three segments.
- A Tri-National Planning and Execution Committee (CTPE) meets twice a year on a rotational basis and is composed of representatives from the three protected areas and their NGO and other partners. Throughout CARPE II the CTPE has met regularly to plan and evaluate tri-national activities. It has 4 commissions: institution, conservation, socio-economic and research and bio-monitoring. In 2013, the CTPE also validated a set of unified objectives for the whole TNS LS.
- CARPE II funding also played an important role in the design of the Sangha Tri-national Trust Fund (FTNS) - created in 2007 as a private charity registered in England, with its executive headquarters in Cameroon. As one of the first environmental trust funds in the Central Africa region, it has as objective to contribute to the long-term funding of conservation, eco-development and trans-boundary cooperation activities within TNS.
- As of 2012, the FTNS' total endowment amounted to $32.3 million, including $28.2 million from KfW and $ 4.1 million from AFD. Other capital contributions are in process to reach the objective of a $48 million endowment set by the FTNS. Grants are allocated to the field, based on an Operations Manual including a grant policy ensuring transparent allocation of revenues.
- Management plan development and implementation. MPs developed for PAs, forest concessions and community hunting zones.
- MPs of three CHZ were updated and validated in Cameroon: COVAREF Boumba-Djombi, 2011; COVAREF Ndjombi-Bolo, 2011; COVAREF Salokomo, 2011).The Ministry has formally attributed the CHZ to the CBNRM groups (COVAREF Boumba-Djombi, Ndjombi-Bolo, and Salokomo).
- At the end of 2013, a new partnership accord was signed between WCS and the Government of Congo to establish management unit.

Capacity building for park management. WWF and WCS played a major role in supporting park management activities:
- Coordinated law enforcement. Regular anti-poaching operations , including bi-and tri-national operations, have been organized. Conservators and partners from all three LS segments meet regularly to plan anti-poaching operations. On November 12, 2009, the three Governments signed a Tri-national Accord for the creation of a TNS Anti-poaching brigade (Brigade de Lutte anti-braconnage du TNS – B-LAB TNS) which was built at Nyangouté on the Sangha River (CAR) and inaugurated in August 2011.
- Strengthened biodiversity knowledge and joint standardized biodiversity monitoring. A series of intensive landscape wide monitoring programs have been carried out, notably for forest elephants, western lowland gorillas, central chimpanzees as well as abundance measures of hunted species (monkeys, duikers and pigs for bush meat hunting and bongos for trophy hunting). Relatively stable elephant and great ape populations within PAs show the core area is acting as a vital refugee for keystone species. Major decline in elephant populations outside PAs, potential decline of chimpanzees, but stable gorilla populations in the buffer zone also found. Major decline in duiker and pig populations, even in certified logging concessions, emphasize the need for controlling both subsistence and commercial bush meat hunting and providing alternatives.

- Primate Habituation Programs have been well established with support from USAID and USFWS in CAR and RoC. Both have contributed to increased tourism revenue.

- *PROGEPP* has contributed to the conservation and the management of logging concessions in RoC and insured the adoption of Management Plans for all FMUs as well as the implementation of their LUPs. The program has improved surveillance through a strategically planned approach with mobile patrols, rapid response patrols and 8 fixed check points on CIB main roads.
- *National regulations governing tenure and the use of forest and wildlife royalties* in Cameroon has been revised (named as "Arrêté 076").
- *A study on fisheries* was undertaken along 400 km of the Sangha River through the TNS (Robichaud, 2011) to assess the feasibility of sustainable fisheries management.
- *Tropical Ecology Assessment and Monitoring (TEAM) Network Project* established in RoC.
- USFWS support moving forward.

- **The following WWF Landscape Programs will continue under CARPE III**
- Four landscapes, two as a consortium lead, each with their own set of strategies based on targets and threats.
- Four national level programs: protected areas, green economy, wildlife and forests assist in implementation of CAFEC cross-cutting strategies.

Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru Forest Landscape
- 104,144 km^2
- *CAFEC implementing partners:* WWF, WCS, Pact, ZSM, WRI
- *Other partners*: ICCN, RAPAC, other government agencies, international (Max Planck) and national NGOs, Sodefor
- CAFEC strategies focused in 1 Protected Area, 2 CBNRM Areas and 1 Extractive Resource Zone

   Landscape characteristics:
   o Low population density
   o Limited accessibility
   o Minimal market access
   o Second largest humid forest PA in the world
   o Relatively low deforestation rates

CARPE II Overview of Select Results

- Successful facilitation of *land use plans* for all the areas of intervention, including Salonga National Park. Process was guided and informed by the findings of *landscape-wide biological and socio-economic studies* that were conducted with funding from USAID, USFWS and partners, which provided a significantly improved understanding of resource use in this LS, revealing agriculture and the collection of NTFPs to be the principal subsistence activities, with hunting and fishing also increasingly important sources of income.
- LUP process evolved from broad-scale macro-zoning to a more targeted focus on *micro-zoning in high priority areas*. The experience gained in macro and micro zoning in the SLS LS has been used to promote more coordinated LUP within the forest sector through the Comité National de Pilotage du Zonage Forestier (CNPZ). WWF is using its experiences to inform the development of a guide to microzoning in collaboration with DIAF, the USFS and the FAO.
- The consortium partners have also worked within the SNP to *build the park management capacity of ICCN*. As part of both the law enforcement capacity building teams and the bio-monitoring teams, they were responsible for facilitating the creation of the <u>PA management plan, training ICCN's park guards, and facilitating the participatory delimitation and demarcation of the park's boundaries with local communities</u>, which has helped to improve the management and integrity of the park. Specific areas of high activity by the consortium include the Monkoto sector, the Monjoku sector, and the Watsi-Kengo sector of the SNP. Through not formally a microzone, the consortium also worked directly with communities bordering the Watsi-Kengo area in natural resource management capacity building projects.

- In the Monkoto corridor, cooperative and community-based microzoning has been completed. Communities in the Monkoto and Luilaka River macrozones have benefitted from livelihood improvement projects to promote improved seeds, agricultural techniques and animal husbandry methods via the World Bank PFCN project.
- Baselines for improved fisheries management have been established through a partnership with the World Fish Centre; public health projects undertaken; women's livelihoods projects implemented (in cooperation with AASD, INADES, and INCEF); and educational outreach conducted on the drawbacks of slash and burn/swidden agriculture through both the PFCN project and INCEF.
- In the Lotoi-Lokoto region, consortium partners supported the participatory microzoning of the CBNRM, and community-driven LUPs were created and implemented for 30 villages, covering some 98 community forests.
- In the Oshwe ERZ, CARPE partners worked directly with Congolese state actors, local communities, and the private sector entity SODEFOR on land use planning in order to support the process of obtaining Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification for the logging concession and improve participation in natural resource management for adjacent communities.

Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru Forest Landscape under CARPE III

<u>Primary targets:</u>
- Forest habitat
- Riverine systems
- Forest elephant
- Great Apes
- Other bushmeat species

<u>Main threats:</u>
- Unsustainable hunting and fishing for subsistence and commercial bushmeat trade
- Elephant poaching (illegal hunting)

- Habitat loss and land conversion from shifting agriculture
- Wood energy harvesting
- Legal and illegal forest extractive industries/logging (direct and secondary effects)
- Legal and illegal non-forest extractive industries and infrastructure (including associated indirect threats)

Future pressures and drivers that may increase impacts of threats:
- Population growth and immigration
- Development of transportation infrastructure such as roads and rail service

Overview of CARPE III Strategies for Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru Forest Landscape

Strategy 1: Reinforce management of Salonga National Park by partnering with ICCN to build capacity in all aspects of PA management, including: establishing operational and technical capacity; implementation and monitoring of adaptive management plan, including microzoning; LE planning, implementation and monitoring; community engagement; developing mechanisms for monitoring status of PA objectives and management effectiveness; boundary demarcation; public and private partner engagement and coordination; financial sustainability.

Threat: all key direct threats

Root Cause (s): weak technical and operational capacity and will, inefficient and inconsistent partner relationships with ICCN, insufficient financial capacity for management

Strategy 2*: Support local governance and participatory approach to natural resource planning, management and sustainable use in HCV areas* (Monkoto, Lotoi Lokoro, within ERZ zones) that emphasizes the strengthening of rights, responsibilities and returns at household, group and community levels. This includes a whole suite of more specific sub-strategies, including:
- Strengthening the link between rights and responsibilities as well as development interventions and conservation outcomes
- Focusing efforts in HCV sites where resources are of sufficient quality and quantity to stimulate local management actions
- Strengthening local-level institutions at the lowest level that links management authority with the area and resource (e.g. CLDCs), and strengthen the integration and linkages between CDLCs with other governmental bodies
- Expanding participatory mapping and micro zoning
- Investing in detailed analyses of potential value chains for potential natural resource products, identifying ways to add value to natural resources as a means to increase local incentives for long term management and investing in opportunities for transformation and processing and the development of business plans together with community members
- Supporting additional research on the appropriate scale necessary to achieve sustainability
- Designing and expanding measures to pilot, test and profile community based natural resource management approaches.
- Supporting moves at the national level to engage in policy level discussions on strengthened rights and responsibilities of local communities and indigenous peoples over natural resources.
- Broadening representation of marginalised groups within existing CLDCs (including women and indigenous peoples)
- Development of community capacity (including minorities, women, user and interest groups), CLDCs, facilitators (civil society) and local, provincial and national authorities

- Developing partnerships with organisations with expertise in economic development and marketing
- The development and implementation of tools and frameworks for community-based monitoring

Threat: unsustainable hunting and fishing for subsistence and commercial bushmeat trade, habitat loss and land conversion from shifting agriculture

Root Cause (s): poverty, lack of preconditions for CBNRM (absence of an enabling legal and regulatory environment that promotes sharing and rights to management of natural resources & guarantee that potential revenue opportunities from sustainable natural resource management exist); limited market access

Strategy 3: Support sustainable management of forests by providing technical support to enterprises for forest certification (particularly social aspects), advocating for sustainable forest management policy, linking with the Global Forest Trade Network, FLETG process, building capacity of stakeholders, and facilitating collaborative/participatory management of forest resources (opportunities to build public-private partnership under REDD+).
Threat: logging (direct and secondary effects)
Root Cause (s): weak standards, weak enforcement

Virunga Forest Landscape

- 19,393 km^2
- CAFEC implanting partners: WWF, WCS, SRE and IGCP
- Other partners: ICCN/ACF, RDB, other government agencies, international and national NGOs
- CAFEC strategies focused in 2 protected areas and 5 CBNRM areas (one in Rwanda)

Landscape characteristics:
- Most bio-diverse PA on the African continent
- High population density Insecurity and mass movements of people
- Active formal and informal extractive activities

CARPE II: Overview of selected results
- The program worked to:
  - improve data on biological and socio-economic variables to inform LUP and management decisions, including to identify priority areas for intervention;
  - increase institutional capacity to plan and implement land and resource management activities
  - encourage and build community capacity to engage in natural resource management, as part of efforts to decrease pressure on natural resources (NR) in and outside protected areas (PA)
  - strengthen ICCN management capacity and support the development of a General Management Plan (GMP) for PNVi
  - develop and implement a strategy for tackling the fuelwood crisis, which is one of the biggest threats to the habitats within PNVi.
- Under Carpe II, work was undertaken to support *community management of natural resources and improved sustainable livelihoods in CBRNM zones* in both DRC (3) and Rwanda (1). A strategic

document to guide community conservation was also developed in partnership with ICCN at PNVi and other conservation NGOs (WCS, IGCP, ZSL, ACF, GO) working in the Virunga Landscape.

- A *General Management Plan (GMP) for Virunga National Park* has been finalized and is currently awaiting validation from ICCN headquarters.
- To sustain the implementation of the plan, *support was provided to ICCN* for law enforcement operations, including field rations for ranger patrols and camping equipment to be used by rangers during monitoring activities. Consortium partners have also supported *large mammal monitoring and the analysis* of data collected. In 2011, ICCN signed a 10-year Public Private Partnership agreement with the Africa Conservation Fund (ACF) to strengthen the capacity of rangers in law enforcement and ensure park management in PNVi. The partners continue to work with both ICCN and ACF to assure prioritization and coordination of activities.
- Given the acute threat to habitats within PNVi from encroachment, significant support was provided to *demarcate the Park's boundaries*. A total of 214 km were demarcated from 2006 to 2013, with the documentation of an additional 90 km of boundary in progress.
- Emergency assistance was also provided to ICCN operations in the Mikeno and Nyamulagita sectors to address acute threats. Support was provided to upgrade the Mikeno rock wall over 15 km to reduce human-wildlife conflicts, specifically the depredation of agriculture by gorillas from the Park. Emergency provisioning of wood and improved stoves to Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps was undertaken, and rehabilitation of 3 local primary schools was completed.
- The process to prepare a complimentary *management plan for Lake Edward* has been initiated and is ongoing.
- *Reforestation and distribution/commercialization of improved stoves* was undertaken. Over 120 ha were planted and maintained by local associations in the buffer zone around PNVi.
- With matching funds (EU), the EcoMakala project from 2008 to early 2013 established *plantations of fast growing species* through grant agreements with private planters. Plantations once harvested will provide raw material for legal charcoal production outside of PNVi, and include a pilot component focused on REDD. Thirty-nine associations have been involved in establishing nurseries and planting, and were recipients of technical and operational capacity building. A total of 5,571 ha of fast-growing trees were planted through the start of 2013 in the VFA Landscape. Additional support is needed to advance the commercialization process. This project is ongoing with support from the EU and the CBFF.
- To reduce demand for firewood and charcoal in households around PNVi, WWF is promoting the use of *improved stoves*. From 2009 to 2013 more than 48,000 stoves were produced; 25,000 stoves were sold in the area of Goma, Beni, Bwisha and Adjuma. In Rwanda, twenty people were trained in techniques to produce improved stoves made from volcanic rock. The ultimate aim of these interventions is to reduce firewood energy consumption and reduce encroachment pressures on protected areas for fuel wood collection.

- The *formation of women's groups* - Réseaux des femmes pour la protection de l'environnement autour des Virunga (RFPEVi) - has been supported by CARPE in the CBNRM zones. These associations play a major role in the production and promotion of improved cook stoves among households around PNVi. Impact on income has been mainly in the form of reduced consumption of household fuels, which has a direct effect on family budgets.

Virunga Forest Landscape Revisited for CARPE III
   Primary targets:
- Albertine Rift assemblage of habitats
- Great Apes (Mountain Gorillas, Eastern Lowland Gorillas and Eastern Chimpanzees)

- Elephant, hippo, okapi, other unique biodiversity, including over700 species of birds and 200 species of mammals

  Main threats:
- Unsustainable hunting and fishing (Lake Kivu) for subsistence and commercial bushmeat trade
- Poaching (elephant, hippo)
- Live animal trade
- Habitat loss and land conversion from shifting agriculture (including encroachment of PA)
- Wood energy harvesting
- Illegal forest extractive industries/logging (direct and secondary effects)
- Legal and illegal non-forest extractive industries and infrastructure (including associated indirect threats), including increasing oil exploration

OVERVIEW of Selected Strategies Virunga Forest Landscape CARPE III

Strategy 1: *Reinforce management of protected areas* by supporting ICCN (and its partners – ACF) to build capacity in aspects of PA management, including: delineation of PA boundaries; assuring legal framework; building ICCN operational and technical capacity; development, implementation and monitoring of adaptive management plans, including microzoning; strengthening the community participatory resource management approach; LE planning, implementation and monitoring; increasing understanding and planning for climate adaptation; developing mechanisms for monitoring status of PA objectives and management effectiveness; supporting capacity building for public and private partner engagement and coordination; financial sustainability.

Threat: all key direct threats

Root Cause (s): weak technical and operational capacity and will, inefficient and inconsistent partner relationships with ICCN, insufficient financial capacity for management

Strategy 2: *Apply integrated Wood Energy Solutions* that reduce deforestation of priority forests (including encroachment into PAs) by working at both ends of the charcoal and wood energy supply chains: agroforestry/charcoal production; market incentives for sustainable charcoal; promotion of alternative energies.

Threat: habitat loss and land conversion (including encroachment in protected areas), wood energy harvesting

Root Cause (s): dependence of local people on natural resources, substitution and alternative strategies are necessary because of the lack of suitable pre-conditions for effective CBNRM

Strategy 3: *Support local governance and a participatory approach* to natural resource planning, management and sustainable use in HCV areas that emphasises the strengthening of rights, responsibilities and returns at household, group and community levels.

Sub-strategies are similar to those under similar strategy in Salonga.

Threat: unsustainable hunting and fishing for subsistence and commercial bushmeat trade, habitat loss and land conversion from shifting agriculture

Root Cause (s): poverty, lack of preconditions for CBNRM (absence of an enabling legal and regulatory environment that promotes sharing and rights to management of natural resources & guarantee that potential revenue opportunities from sustainable natural resource management exist); limited market access

Strategy 4: *Mitigate the impacts of key non-timber extractive industries* (e.g. mining, oil & gas) by supporting the development, implementation and monitoring of appropriate standards and/or best practices and application measures, and advocate for effective application of the law.

Threat: Legal and illegal non-forest extractive industries and infrastructure (including associated indirect threats), including increasing oil exploration

Root Cause (s): lack of coordinated LUP framework at national level, weak governance, corruption, lack of clear standards

Lac Télé-Lac Tumba Landscape

- Main partners: WWF, BRGDRN and ICCN
- Other partners: ICCN, other government agencies, WWC, Sogenac, Sodefor, Novacel, Mbomontour, and national NGOs
- CAFEC strategies focused in 2 Protected Areas, 3 CBNRM Areas and 2 Extractive Resource Zones

Landscape characteristics:
- Important Riverine/wetland/lake systems
- Minimal market access
- High levels of deforestation in some areas
- Overlaps with pilot Mai Ndombe jurisdictional REDD+ program

Primary targets:
- Forest habitat
- Riverine/wetland/lake systems
- Forest elephant
- Apes
- Other bushmeat species

Main threats:
- Unsustainable hunting and fishing for subsistence and commercial bushmeat trade
- Elephant poaching (illegal hunting)
- Habitat loss and land conversion from shifting agriculture
- Wood energy harvesting
- Legal and illegal forest extractive industries/logging (direct and secondary effects)
- Legal and illegal non-forest extractive industries and infrastructure (including associated indirect threats)

Future pressures and drivers that may increase impacts of threats (especially given proximity and accessibility to large urban centers like Kinshasa):
- Population growth and immigration
- Development of transportation infrastructure such as roads and rail service

CARPE III Overview of Strategies Lac Télé-Lac Tumba Landscape
Strategy 1: Reinforce management of protected areas by supporting with ICCN to build capacity in aspects of PA management, including: delineation of PA boundaries; assuring legal framework; building ICCN operational and technical capacity; development, implementation and monitoring of

adaptive management plans, including microzoning; strengthening the community participatory resource management approach; LE planning, implementation and monitoring; increasing understanding and planning for climate adaptation; developing mechanisms for monitoring status of PA objectives and management effectiveness; supporting capacity building for public and private partner engagement and coordination; financial sustainability.

Threat: all key direct threats

Root Cause (s): land use conflicts due to lack of coordinated LUP framework, absence of an enabling legal and regulatory environment that promotes sharing and rights to management of natural resources (community co-management), weak technical and operational capacity and will, insufficient financial capacity for management

Strategy 2: Support local governance and a participatory approach to natural resource planning, management and sustainable use in HCV areas (Monkoto, Lotoi Lokoro, within ERZ zones) that emphasizes the strengthening of rights, responsibilities and returns at household, group and community levels. Sub-strategies are similar to those under similar strategy in Salonga.

Threat: unsustainable hunting and fishing for subsistence and commercial bushmeat trade, habitat loss and land conversion from shifting agriculture

Root Cause (s): poverty, lack of preconditions for CBNRM (absence of an enabling legal and regulatory environment that promotes sharing and rights to management of natural resources & guarantee that potential revenue opportunities from sustainable natural resource management exist); limited market access

Strategy 3: Support sustainable management of forests by providing technical support to enterprises for forest certification, advocating for sustainable forest management policy, linking with the Global Forest Trade Network, building capacity of stakeholders, and facilitating collaborative/participatory management of forest resources.

Threat: logging (direct and secondary effects)

Strategy 4: Apply integrated Wood Energy Solutions that reduce deforestation of priority forests by working at both ends of the charcoal and wood energy supply chains: agroforestry/charcoal production; market incentives for sustainable charcoal; promotion of alternative energies.

Threat: habitat loss and land conversion (including encroachment in protected areas), wood energy harvesting

Root Cause (s): dependence of local people on natural resources, substitution and alternative strategies are necessary because of the lack of suitable pre-conditions for effective CBNRM

Strategy 5: Foster a participatory community-based resource management approach to protect bonobo populations, including habituation of bonobos and development of economic incentives via ecotourism

Threat: unsustainable hunting and fishing for subsistence and commercial bushmeat trade, habitat loss and land conversion from shifting agriculture

Root Cause (s): resource conflicts, poverty

Strategy 6: Support implementation of pilot project in Mai Ndombe to promote standards in forest carbon planning, management and MRV in alignment with the DRC National REDD+ Framework Strategy, and to promote effective stakeholder participation and social safeguards. Sub-strategies under this strategy include sub-strategies also captured under strategies for community management of resources, wood energy solutions and sustainable forest management, as well as

additional partnerships with private sector (e.g. SEBO, large-scale ag enterprise initiatives)

CARPE II and III: Conservation International (CI) Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega Landscape

Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega Landscape

Species richness
Globally threatened and endangered species
Over 10 million hectares
Largely intact primary forest
Protects sources of 10 rivers

Threats
Encroaching agriculture
High population growth
Low local capacity
Nearby armed conflicts

Summary of Results for CARPE II

Landscape land-use plan
Management plans in all protected areas and 9 community reserves
Gazettement of 3 new protected areas and progress towards 7 more
Improved capacity among local stakeholders
Creation and support of Tayna Center for Conservation Biology
Support to sustainable livelihoods of communities
Significant leveraged investments by other donors for conservation

Overview of Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega Landscape implementation

Goal: Maintain the ecological integrity of MTKB through sustainable management of the region's forests, maintaining the two ecological corridors, reducing threats and building capacity to reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation.

To address biodiversity threats, the partners propose a suite of activities to improve conservation management planning: 1) strengthen law enforcement activities, particularly related to wildlife trafficking, 2) amplify environmental education and awareness raising activities, and 3) directly support local communities with reserve co-management responsibilities. The consortium will also address financial sustainability through a program of business planning for protected areas and investigating options for public-private partnerships notably for supporting Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation-plus (REDD+) projects and biodiversity mining "offsets."

Consortium partners and functions

CI technical areas of expertise and project activities:
- Land-use planning
- REDD+ capacity building
- Business planning
- Rights-based approach (RBA) and gender mainstreaming

WWF technical areas of expertise and project activities:
- PA management planning
- Implementation of biodiversity conservation at Itombwe Nature Reserve

WCS technical areas of expertise and project activities:
- Biodiversity monitoring
- Law Enforcement Monitoring
- REDD+ capacity building
- REDD+ project development at Itombwe

JGI areas of expertise and project activities:
- Environmental education
- Ape conservation
- REDD+ local MRV training
- Sustainable livelihoods

UGADEC areas of expertise and project activities:
- Coordination of activities in community reserves
- Implementation of community management

Actions for CAFEC effectiveness

Four main intervention areas are necessary to reduce deforestation and mitigate biodiversity loss:

1) Improved local natural resource governance arrangements are needed to address the problem that the majority of the population lacks formal land tenure and long term rights for the use of forest products. Providing local people with a stake in forest management decisions will provide an incentive to manage forest resources more sustainably.

2) Resilient and sustainable livelihoods are needed to replace the reliance on unsustainable slash-and-burn cropping systems that give declining returns to labor inputs and require new deforestation to maintain productivity. Many factors cause people to favor slash-and-burn agriculture and tackling this issue requires a multi-faceted approach. Rural people have few opportunities and little incentive to intensify and diversify agriculture and rural production systems away from the use of natural forest land and resources. To change this, they first need the capacity in terms of knowledge, skills and self-confidence to use alternative agricultural techniques. They also need access to productive inputs such as good quality seed or trees and tools and they need access to markets for their products. Alternatives to slash and burn need to provide improved yields and/or income to households to be sustainable and also need to be resilient in the face of agricultural risks, particularly climate related risks. A clear understanding of existing agricultural risk management and coping strategies and plans for improving these strategies in the face of climate change are an essential part of addressing sustainable livelihoods.

3) A lack of enforcement of existing regulations is a major cause of both deforestation drivers and the problem of hunting for bushmeat and the wildlife trade. Addressing this enforcement problem and changing the culture of impunity requires both improving the capacity and resources of enforcement services and also setting out clear plans for how land and natural resources should be used in the landscape and its individual administrative units.

4) A high-level of political support for conservation activities in the landscape that can only be achieved through an ongoing process of advocacy and information sharing with national, provincial and local authorities is essential to create an enabling environment. Public support is also crucial to maintaining support for conservation and for promoting transparency around the management of natural resources in the landscape. Finally, long-term conservation cannot be achieved without sustainable financing. Cost savings and efficiencies within existing conservation projects need to be identified and public-private partnerships bringing new sources of funding need to be developed. If activities to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the landscape are to continue then stakeholders need to understand and prepare to take advantage of new types of funding, notably REDD+ funding, that are likely to be key to the future of forest conservation efforts in tropical countries.

CARPE III Overview of Crosscutting Strategies

Strategy 1: *Advance sustainable and innovative financing for priority areas* through piloting of financial mechanisms with greatest promise at the national and landscape levels. This includes:
- Supporting development and capitalization of PA trust fund; supporting establishment of appropriate legal, policy, and institutional frameworks at national and regional levels;
- Support enhanced / innovative revenue generation, management, and the piloting of disbursement mechanisms;
- Supporting business planning and demonstrating implementation of cost-effective management tools.
- Supporting the climate negotiation process for the DRC, development of national strategy, and advancement of Early Action Projects to promote design and implementation of REDD+ and subsequent forest carbon payments.
- Establishing community-based ecotourism

Strategy 2: *Mitigate impacts of large-scale commercial hunting and wildlife trade* by engaging national government, law enforcement agencies and civil societies in control and monitoring of wildlife by developing multi-scale strategies.

Strategy 3: *Promote integrated land use planning and management* to promote environmental conservation and economic development, applying lessons learned through landscape macro and micro zoning
- Support participatory designation and demarcation of land use zones
- Support participatory development of adaptive management plans at
- macro and micro zone level
- Support coordinated LUP through national (CNPZ) and decentralized administrations and promote recognition of customary rights and land tenure clarification (territory administration) for public participation in forest zoning and management .

Strategy 4: *Empower and broaden participation of marginalized groups* across strategic interventions to help ensure that projects are addressing the most relevant gaps (ex: gender integration; IP, etc.) and opportunities in landscape and cross-cutting programs.

Strategy 5: *Strengthening local governance and empowering civil society* and community based organizations with emphasis on family planning.

CARPE II and III: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Landscape Programs

WCS Landscapes
1. Shanga Tri-National (TNS) – Congo
2. Lac Télé-Lac Tumba - Congo
3. Lopé-Chaillu-Louesse - Gabon
4. Léconi-Batéké-Léfini – Gabon + Congo
5. Ituri-Epulu-Aru - DRC

Shanga Tri-National (TNS) – Congo

Entire LS=43,936 km^2
1 NP-NNNP
4 FSC concessions
Minimally disturbed wildlife populations
Priority area for elephant and apes
Low human population density
WH site since 2012
PPP to Manage NNNP - 2013
Partners: WWF, APN, Ministry Forests and Development
 (MDDEFF)

Direct threats
- Poaching for ivory
- Unsustainable bushmeat hunting
- Poorly managed logging
- Future – mining, commercial agriculture
- Disease – e.g., Ebola

Indirect threats
- Lack of alternative protein
- Lack of alternative jobs
- Poverty
- Lack of capacity

TNS – CARPE III Interventions
- Implement effective wildlife protection and control trade routes
- Partner with logging companies, communities and government to ensure implementation of management plan (best practices)
- Ensure that local people have access to sustainable and alternative food sources
- Develop tourism and revenue sharing with local communities
- Wildlife disease surveillance
- Monitoring and education

Wildlife Control and Protection of Trade Networks
- training, equipment, infrastructure and performance-based incentives
- fixed post, mobile and aerial anti-poaching missions
- adaptive anti-poaching - law enforcement monitoring (SMART) and informer network

- successful prosecution through improved application of wildlife law (PALF - LAGA model)

Ensure Access to Sustainable alternative Food

Sustainability
- Monitor and manage domestic fisheries
- Monitor and manage community hunting zones

Alternatives
- Ensure industry supplies workers with domestic protein
- Develop small scale fish farms
- Improve animal husbandry
- Expand employment opportunities for hunters in conservation project

Partnerships with development organization

Lac Télé-Lac Tumba – Congo

126,440 km2
54,001 km2 Congo (43%)
72,439 km2 DRC (57%)
2 million inhabitants
WWF, MDDEFF, ICCN, PACT, RINDRA

CARPE II Key Achievements
- Cross-boarder agreement signed August 2010: creation of the Binationale LTLT
- Creation of the 2 Ramsar sites
- 2007 survey in Batanga found highest known density of gorillas in the world ($12.6/km^2$).

Macrozones with LUPs in Congo
- 1 PA - LTCR, with 2 proposed extensions: Bailly and Batanga
- 6 CBNRMs

Microzoning of LTCR and transfer of management responsibility to communities

Targets
- Forest
- Aquatic Ecosystems
- Gorillas and Chimpanzees
- Forest Elephants
- Migratory water birds
- Crocodiles
- Duikers

Direct threats
- Poaching for ivory
- Unsustainable bushmeat hunting
- Wildlife trafficking (e.g., ivory, gray parrots, fish eagles)
- Fires
- Forest cutting along rivers
- Agriculture on terra firma
- Overfishing
- Disease – e.g., Ebola

Interventions Continued

- Continue implementation of Trans-boundary cooperation agreement
- Implement effective wildlife protection and control trade routes
- Facilitate governance structures/local communities to implement LUPs that manage NRs (farming, timber, fisheries)
- Ensure that local people have access to sustainable and alternative food sources
- Wildlife disease surveillance
- Reduce loss of forest cover (Understand patterns and drivers and develop strategies to reduce forest loss)

Lopé-Chaillu-Louesse – Gabon

forest-savanna landscape
Intact populations of forest elephant, western equatorial African chimpanzee and western lowland gorilla
3 national parks
3 CBNRMs
2 ERZs (logging)
Partners: ANPN, MBG, IPACC, AREDI, RAPAC

CARPE II Key Achievements

- Significant capacity built for natural resource management
- Strong community-based associations = key partners in future natural resource governance
- New and effective model for NGO-government partnership in NRM = Management Planning Taskforce.
- Significant capacity built for natural resource management
- Strong community-based associations = key partners in future natural resource governance
- New and effective model for NGO-government partnership in NRM = Management Planning Taskforce.

Léconi-Batéké-Léfini – Gabon + Congo

35,350 km2
grassland, wooded savanna, gallery forests
forest and savanna species
2 PAs, 1 proposed PA, 6 CBNRMs,1 ERZ
Close proximity to Brazza = high threats + market opportunities
Partners – ANPN, MDDEFF, Aspinal Foundation, PACT, RAPAC

CARPE II Key Achievements

- MPs for all 10 marcozones
- Congo Government commitment to gazette Ogooue Leketi NP
- Improved limits for the Lefini Reserve and Lessio Louna sanctuary
- Partnerships with private sector for best practices in concessions (Rouger-Gabon, MPD-Congo)
- Significant capacity for NRM built for:
- Communities (management platforms and micro-projects)

- Gabonese and Congolese natural resource managers
- Solid socioeconomic and biological baseline data collected to evaluation CARPE III implementation

Conservation Targets
- Forest ecosystem:
- Forest cover
- Elephant (Ogooue Leketi NP)
- Gorillas
- Chimpanzees
- Large ungulates
- Savannah /gallery forests:
- Forest cover and corridors
- Elephant (Lefini reserve)
- Gorilla (Lesio-Luna sanctuary)
- Large ungulates

Threats
- Biodiversity
- Poaching for ivory
- Commercial bushmeat hunting
- Disease – e.g., Ebola
- Land use change
- Unmanaged commercial logging concession
- Mining / Infrastructure development
- Agricultural clearance
- Fuel wood collection and charcoal production
- Savannah burning

CARPE III Interventions
- Formal gazettement of Ogooue Leketi NP
- Implement effective wildlife protection and control trade routes
- Partner with logging companies, communities and government to ensure implementation of management plan (best practices)
- Ensure that local people have access to sustainable and alternative food sources
- Agriculture intensification
- Reducing gallery forest clearing (plantations, improved wood stoves, etc.)
- Wildlife disease surveillance

Ituri-Epulu-Aru - DRC
40,680 Km²
Forest almost intact
300,000 inhabitants - 30,000 pygmies
Largest remaining populations:
Okapi (1500-3000)
Eastern chimpanzees (6000-7000)
Largest remaining population of forest elephants in DRC (1200-2000)
The most diverse population of primates in a DRC PA (13)

~2500 species of plants
Partners: ICCN, OCP, GFA, PACT

CARPE II Key Achievements
- Land use planning complete with all macrozones having the management plans (OFR, CBNRMs,)
- Stabilization of population of chimpanzees, okapis, and ungulates in the OFR
- Control of the rate of deforestation to less than the national average
- Strong livelihood program across landscape (agroforestry, agricultural intensification, alternative economic activities)
- Environmental Education activities extended over the entire Landscape
- Capacity in NRM strengthened (504 days of training over 5000 stakeholders

CARPE II Conservation Targets
- Forest cover maintained at 95% of its current cover.
- Corridors and bais across the landscape are well managed
- Biodiversity:
  - Elephants: reduce illegal killing by more than 75% (PIKE)
  - Maintain/increase the current populations of okapis, chimpanzees, ungulates.

Threats
- Well organized/heavily armed poaching for ivory
- Unsustainable commercial bushmeat hunting
- Deforestation and degradation for:
- agriculture
- timber
- fuel wood and charcoal

CARPE III Interventions
- implement 8 effective wildlife protection and control trade routes
- Facilitate governance structures/local communities to implement LUPs that manage NRs (farming, timber) including REDD
- Ensure that local people have access to sustainable and alternative food sources
- Raise awareness of local communities on the value of biodiversity
- Support local initiatives to create community reserves and corridors in the LS
- Establish a PPP with ICCN to ensure an efficient management of protected areas

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African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape Program

Landscape characteristics:
7,450,000 ha of lowland rain and swamp forest
Population of ±800,000 people
Extreme poverty and lack of development

Main threats:
- Illegal hunting/poaching
  - Bushmeat consumption and trade
  - Limited law enforcement capacity

- Habitat destruction and fragmentation
  - Deforestation
  - Unsustainable agriculture practices
  - Over-dependence on timber and NTFPs
- Poverty
  - Lack of income-generating opportunities

CARPE II – Significant Results
- Macro-zone land use plan officially recognized by DRC government
- Land use plan covering ±70% (5,215,000 hectares) of MLW landscape
- Establishment of Iyondji Community Bonobo Reserve (110,000 ha)
- Designation and management of nearly 25% of MLW landscape as permanent forest (243,010 ha) and non-permanent forest (1,458,319 ha)
- Executed thirty-two (32) voluntary quid pro quo agreements which led to a participatory micro-zoning process and delivery of alternative livelihood programs for more than 47,000 people
- Improved resources management plan agreed to and implemented in private sector forest concession covering 400,000 hectares
- Performance-based management plan implemented in Lomako-Yokokala Faunal Reserve (362,500 ha)
- Establishment of bio-monitoring program focused on endangered bonobo and vulnerable forest elephant (data indicating population increases for both species from 2010 to 2012)
- Development, approval, and implementation of AWF's eight step Counter-Poaching Model by ICCN (Congolese Wildlife Authority)
- Construction of Lomako Conservation Science Center in Lomako-Yokokala Faunal Reserve
- Increased agriculture productivity through improved crop selection and management, extending the fallow period from two years to four years
- Expanded down-stream market access for MLW agriculture products by facilitating the river transport of nearly 800 tons of goods from approximately 70 MLW communities

CARPE III Strategic Overview of Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape
- Improve management of Lomako-Yokokala Faunal Reserve and Iyondji Community Bonobo Reserve
- Establish third protected area located in northern MLW (Congo Lopori)
- Implementation of REDD+ project covering 216,000+ hectares (area located between Lomako-Yokokala Faunal Reserve and Iyondji Community Bonobo Reserve)
- Implement collaboratively-designed improved zoning and management plans in community-based natural resource areas and forest concessions
- Strengthen wildlife protection mechanisms directed at reducing poaching and bushmeat consumption of targeted species (both field-based law enforcement and judicial)
- Solidify sustainable conservation-linked alternative livelihoods and economic incentives, including carbon revenue, agriculture in appropriate zones, payment for ecosystem services, and tourism
- Conduct skills-training and strengthen organizational capacity of local, provincial, and national DRC CBOs, agencies and institutions
- Collaborate with DRC officials to institutionalize wildlife and forest protection and conservation policies

NASA/UMD/OSFAC Consortium

The Objectives of the NASA/UMD/OSFAC consortium for CARPE II were to establish a regional-scale Landsat forest cover monitoring system; disseminate data and products; institutionalize forest cover monitoring capacity at OSFAC and move it towards independence and sustainability; collaborate with other CARPE partners in integrating earth observation data and products in decision support systems and analysis; and enroll and graduate PhD and Masters students from within the region.

During the CARPE partners meeting they gave examples of the data that can be produced using the systems and how that data can be used. For example, daily global monitoring data on forest cover and loss including wetland status, weather patterns, and participatory mapping for SOIL were produced. Using very high resolution data they were able to validate and adjust Landsat-derived area estimates to show forest degradation.

Dynamic forest degradation:
- 25% or more of canopy removal is required for direct observation of degradation using Landsat
- Degradation signal fades quickly
- If not imaged in proximity to the time of logging, the signal is quickly obscured
- For cloud-affected regions and/or areas with low intensity logging, direct observation and mapping of degradation is not possible with Landsat

Summary
- Large area land cover extent and change monitoring is enabled through high quality data, user-focused data management and progressive data policies
- Automated methods are required for improved spatio-temporal characterizations, but also reduced latency in product delivery
- Combining good data and advanced methods, leapfrog-like advances in mapping capabilities are enabled
- For Central Africa, spatial scale is a more critical limitation as indicated by our first FACET validation
- In the end, Landsat may be more like MODIS, used as an indicator product with very high spatial resolution providing area estimation
- A whole host of other applications are ready to be implemented at Landsat scale
- Agricultural/swidden system monitoring
- Settlement/population estimation
- Biodiversity/habitat health assessments
- Human health and land cover integration
- Carbon and hydrological cycle model calibration

Plans for CARPE III
- Regional and national forest cover types, annual forest cover loss, gain and near-real time disturbance alarm
- Primary forest stratification suitable for carbon stock assessment
- Annual forest aboveground carbon loss estimates for Central Africa at national and sub-national scales.
- Forest cover change validation with time-series high spatial resolution imagery
- Satellite derived thematic data of forest cover extent and loss for 1990-2000 for the Central Africa where feasible

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World Resources Institute (WRI)

WRI's forest strategy aims to reduce poverty, enhance food security, conserve biodiversity, and support climate change adaptation and mitigation by reducing forest loss and supporting efforts to restore degraded and deforested ecosystems. The Global Forest Watch (GFW) initiative is a major focus of WRI's forest strategy.

- Global research organization working at intersection between environment and development
- Focus on climate, energy, food, forests, water, cities/transport, governance
- Central Africa = forests and governance
- WRI as "cross cutting" organization in CARPE II

CARPE II Focus

- Establishment of a standard forest information platform to better coordinate and harmonize forest resource decision-making
- Improved transparency, equity, and sustainability of natural resource use allocation at national and sub-national levels
- Improved tracking and monitoring of forest use over time, with a particular focus on logging (combatting of illegal logging)
- Increased access to information on natural resource allocation and obligations of actors from all sectors, in order to increase accountability
- Decreased conflict in land use allocation
- Increased participation in resource allocation decisions by all stakeholders

Forest Atlas Structure

The basic structure of the Forest Atlas includes:

A central database (GIS) is housed by the Ministry of Forestry

The input of different types of information relevant to forests and land use allocation to the database – by a trained team in Ministry of Forestry. Within the Ministry the Atlas database is updated regularly as new information becomes available. Information from the Atlas is then made available to other institutions, and the public, on an annual basis at minimum.

Specific applications of the Forest Atlas platform, include the ability to:

- (improve) Land use planning
- Monitor resource extraction
- Address conflicting land use claims
- Increase measures of accountability
- (and) Improve overall forest management and governance

Results of CARPE II
- Significant change in mindset, re: transparency
- Vast increase in access to forest information
- Measured reductions in illegal logging
- Improved coordination between land use administrations and partners
- Substantial increases in local technical capacity
- Significant increases in Protected Area network, Forest Concessions under management plans and/or Certification
- Notable rise in areas under Community Forests (Cameroon) and out of Forest Concessions (DRC)

While there is still much work to be done to ensure sustainable and equitable forest management going forward, it is important to pause and consider the impressive progress that CARPE supported activities have accomplished over the past 10 years:

Change in mindset towards transparency—ten years ago (much less for several countries), forest information was closely guarded and sold for personal benefit, now much is publicly available and used to increase accountability across the board in management and allocation of forest resources; Vast increase in access to forest information—ten years ago there was virtually no public access to logging permits or land use rights across the Congo Basin, now these are available on at least an annual basis for the entire region; Measured reductions in illegal logging—identification of irregular logging roads, overlapping land use allocation and equipping Ministry of Forestry agents and monitoring NGOs with sophisticated tools and methods have contributed to significant reductions in formal sector illegal logging in Cameroon; Improved coordination between land allocation administrations—starting strictly with the forest sector, the Atlas platform has recently expanded to integrate mining in Gabon, Congo and Cameroon – in support of improved land use planning. This work has already led to kick start a country wide review of land use allocation in Gabon; Substantial increases in local technical capacity—notably in GIS, RS and forest information management

Significant increases in Protected Area network, Forest Concessions under management plans and/or certification…

Significant increases in community forests—in part due to the improved access to information and land use planning offered through the Forest Atlases in Cameroon, local communities have been able to vastly increase the amount of land under formalized Community Forests; Cancelation of logging titles in

DRC—WRI's Forest Atlas work under CARPE in DRC provided the technical basis for the cancellation of nearly two-thirds of the logging titles in that country in 2009.

In addition….CARPE outputs used to advance natural resource management efforts by more than one hundred other organizations…

DRC Reduced Logging

From 2007-09 WRI served as both the Independent Observer for the forest title conversion process and as technical advisor (mapping, database management) to the Ministry of Environment of the DRC to ensure the provision of accurate and credible information to this process. WRI's steadfastness on the need for the review commission members to respect ALL legal commitments in combination with providing credible forest mapping information to support the decision-making process, were both critical elements to the commission's decision to cancel over half of all logging permits in the DRC in 2009 due to illegalities. Area under industrial logging dropped from 26 million hectares at the start of the review in 2007 to 12 million Ha after cancellation of permits in 2009.

SCAEMPS
- Strengthening Central Africa Environmental Management and Policy Support (SCAEMPS)
- IR 3: Policy and regulatory environments supporting sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation established
- IR 4: Capacity increased and strengthened at regional, national and local levels to monitor forest cover change, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity

SCAEMPS Implementing Partners
- Major program partners: MECNT, MEFDD, CODELT, OGF, CAGDF, UMD/NASA, OSFAC, FAO Steering committee

SCAEMPS Program Objectives
- Increase access to and application of coordinated, high quality, and timely information about forests and land use for NRM and REDD+ policy implementation.
- Build the capacity of government, civil society, and forest communities to develop, implement, and monitor NRM and REDD+ policies through open and inclusive processes.

The Landscape Application
Enabling landscape actors to collect, manage, and share information across landscapes and between landscapes and national actors:

Possible content:
- Biological surveys
- Wildlife crime data
- SMART datasets
- CBNRM information
- Ground truthed forest clearing or MRV datasets
- Land use planning

The Forest Transparency Application
Tracking indicators on compliance of extractive industries (timber)

Possible content:
- Monitor logging management plan
- Track anti-poaching efforts in concessions
- Legality indicators linked to Lacey Act, EUTR, FLEGT
- Community and social contracts

The SCAEMPS policy approach is to build on our technical applications to support critical actors such as national and local governments, NGOs, civil society networks, indigenous peoples, and other groups working at the landscape level. By building the capacity of these groups to make more informed decisions about resource allocation and management, and raising awareness of the need for improved governance of decision-making processes, we aim to enhance the effectiveness of NRM and REDD+ policies and their implementation

Policy Agenda:
- Ensuring design of national and sub-national REDD+ programs is transparent, inclusive, and responsive to stakeholder inputs
- Promoting robust social and environmental safeguards as a critical element of REDD+ programs
- Strengthening the enabling environment for good governance of REDD+ (e.g., legal and institutional frameworks)

Our policy agenda will focus on 3 core areas, the first **Policy Area** is **design and implementation of REDD+ policies and programs**. Acknowledging that each country is in a different place regarding development of its national REDD+ program, we've several outlined critical areas. We will refine these themes through discussions with local actors including gov't, civil society, etc and work with our national and local partners to carry out research and policy advocacy to inform REDD+ discussions. Key areas for emphasis include ensuring that processes to put REDD+ programs in place are sufficiently inclusive and informed by a range of stakeholders with interests in REDD+ programs; this also requires ensuring that these programs have up-to-date, high quality information from systems such as the FLIS and GFW as a basis for decision-making. Ensuring that social and environmental safeguards, including those related to related rights, governance, biodiversity, and environmental integrity of REDD+ programs are respected. It also requires analysis of the current enabling environment for achieving REDD+, including how existing domestic laws and policies should be revised or adapted to ensure that REDD+ programs result in positive social and environmental objectives.

Policy Area 2: Land use planning and resource allocation

- Improving the quality and coordination of national level land use planning processes
- Enhancing the transparency and accountability of processes to allocate of concessions and other resource use contracts
- Strengthening the legal rights of forest communities and indigenous peoples

The second policy area focuses on land use planning and resource allocation. This work in particular will be informed by tools such as the Land Portal, FLIS, and LSA applications. Opportunities in both countries are emerging—macrozonage planned in DRC, proposed national land use plan as part of RoC's REDD+ program—and will require difficult discussions about tradeoffs of different land uses. WRI will rely not only on its technical tools, but its experience convening policy actors from different perspectives to tackle these issues at several levels.

Policy Area 3: Forest and Biodiversity Management

- Addressing gaps in legal frameworks
- Strengthening local management capacity to support decentralization of natural resource governance
- Improving monitoring and enforcement of extractive activities

Our work in the third policy area, forest and biodiversity management will be a particularly critical opportunity to work with our landscape level partners in the SCAEMPS Consortium to ensure that their work informs NRM policy decisions. We will work to ensure that ongoing national processes, such as the revision of RoC's forest law, puts in place a legal framework that supports sustainable forest management as well as biodiversity conservation. We will also ensure that this work tackles the implementation side of the equation by working to build local capacity to manage and monitor resources. This work will build on the LSA and FTI in particular to ensure that local resource management decisions are more transparent and accountable.

CARPE III Recommendations

- Simplest, most effective approach
- Maximize leveraging contribution of each actor
- Ensure activities respond to needs on ground
- "Tied" deliverables between partners
- Engage governments and CSOs from outset
- Use binding agreements (e.g. MOUs)

The US Forest Service

The US Forest Service (USFS), through the Office of International Programs, is an implementing partner in the US Agency for International Development (USAID) Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), providing targeted technical and capacity building assistance aimed at improving forest management in the Congo Basin.

The USFS has supported CARPE and CARPE partners since the beginning of CARPE Phase I in a variety of technical disciplines, but primarily focused on land-use planning, forest zoning, forest inventory, and fire management. This has manifested itself through a diverse array of training workshops, short-term technical assistance, long-term technical experts, and the elaboration of guidance and best practices for partners in the Congo Basin Region.

In FY2014, USFS plans to expand their activities in the Congo Basin beyond CARPE 2 USFS activities in partnership with the interagency USG SilvaCarbon Program and US State Department CBREDD program. The objectives of these programs are synergetic with CARPE's IRs.

Several of the US Forest Service programs implemented within CARPE are described below as they were introduced during the partners meeting.

COMIFAC

USFS will continue to support the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) in the implementation of their Convergence Plan, focusing specifically on regional policy and policy harmonization related to climate change and wildlife trafficking. USFS will provide a long-term technical advisor to COMIFAC who will double as the USG Deputy CBFP facilitator. This long-term advisor will also support COMIFAC in the management and implementation of the COMIFAC-CARPE grant, which is funded through the USAID approved Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) for CARPE III and Environmental Monitoring and Policy Support (EMAPS) project.

DRC

USFS will continue direct support to the DRC Ministry of Environment (MECNT) inventory and zoning dept (DIAF) with 2 technical advisors supporting DIAF on their national forest inventory, national MRV system, and national zoning process. This work will be further leveraged with funding and expertise from the USG SilvaCarbon program.

USFS will also continue activities in DRC in support of CARPE CAFEC partners in the implementation of landscape level activities through the provision of short-term technical assistance. These technical support activities will include fire management, land-use planning and forest inventory support among other areas.

Republic of Congo

USFS will expand their programs into the Republic of Congo as part of CARPE 3. USFS programs in RoC will focus on 4 areas:
- Support to the national parks agency (ACFAP) to build their capacity in park management and planning;
- Support to the national REDD+ coordination and MRV agency (CNIAF) on forest carbon measurement and monitoring (SilvaCarbon funded);
- Support to CAFEC landscape partners (WCS) in the implementation of their landscape activities;
- Scholarships to Ministry staff to attend Mariam Ngouabe University to obtain Masters degrees (CBREDD funded).

Cameroon

USFS will expand their programs into Cameroon in CARPE 3. USFS programs in Cameroon will focus on 3 areas:
- With CARPE funding, USFS will explore supporting the design, installation and implementation of the Cameroonian timber tracking system.
- With leveraged funds from CBREDD and SilvaCarbon, USFS will support the Cameroonian REDD+ Secretariat in the implementation of their RPP, both generally and with a focus on forest carbon measurement and monitoring (MRV).
- Scholarships to Ministry staff to attend FASA-CRESA University to obtain Masters degrees and support to CRESA to develop their Climate Change program (CBREDD funded).

Gabon

USFS will maintain activities in Gabon in support of ANPN and the management of their national parks, focusing specifically on the implementation and development of their interpretive programs.

In 2014, USFS will be closing out the SilvaCarbon and LEDS (Low Emissions Development Strategy) programs in Gabon, which focused on forest carbon measurement and monitoring, land-use planning, and emissions reductions.

USFS CARPE II Significant Results

Land-use Planning Support
- Landscapes
- COMIFAC Guides
- DRC Zoning Process
- Gabon National Park Planning

COMIFAC Technical Support
- CARPE-COMIFAC communication
- COMIFAC working groups

Forest Inventory and MRV systems
- DRC

CBFP support

Other
- USFS International Seminars
- MENTOR-FOREST support (USFWS)

USFS CARPE III Strategy
Regional and national capacity building in:
- Land-use planning / Zoning
- NFI and MRV
- Fire management
- Protected area management planning
- Climate change
- Watershed management
- Combatting illegal logging

Support to CAFEC Landscape Partners
- DRC and RoC

Support to National Institutions
- DIAF, CNREDD, CNIAF, ACFAP, ANPN

Support to Regional Organizations
- COMIFAC, CBFP, RAPAC, RIFFEAC

Close collaboration with EMAPS partners
- OSFAC/UMD, SCAEMPS

USFS/CARPE Goals
- Build institutional capacity in the Congo Basin surrounding sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and climate change issues

- Maintain and execute a coordinated coherent USFS program with various USG funding in Congo Basin
- Continue support to MECNT/DIAF in areas of zoning and forest inventory
- Establish effective program in RoC
- Exploration and Development of activities to combat illegal logging in support of national authorities in Cameroon and/or RoC
- Close and regular relationship with SCAEMPS implementer
  - Data management and reporting
  - SilvaCarbon activities
- Establish regular support missions to all CAFEC landscapes by FY15 on a focused priority technical need
- Support COMIFAC effectively move into the next era of their regional role and responsibility
- Assist in linking and communicating CAFEC and CARPE activities/results to National Govts and COMIFAC ES

Day Two: Collaborating Partners

Day two focused on collaborating partners and insitutionsl/technical/geographical focus

SilvaCarbon
Gabon Low Emissions Development Strategy/SilvaCarbon is a flagship program under U.S. fast start financing for REDD+ a U.S. contribution to the Forest Carbon Tracking task of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO).

SilvaCarbon works to:
- Partner with developing countries to improve monitoring of forest and terrestrial carbon
- Improve understanding of methodologies and collection and dissemination of data
- Coordinate US science, innovation, and technical expertise

Primary countries in Africa include Gabon, DRC, Cameroon, and the Republic of Congo.

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Overview of CIFOR mission, priorities and directions in Congo Basin

- Shaping the Climate Change agenda: Using research for data, CIFOR helped shape decisions and policies at global and national scales to reduce emissions and improve adaptation to climate change
- Defining forestry for livelihoods and food security: Research and collaboration to improve livelihoods and nutrition for forest dependent people
- Gender: Gender research has raised voice of women in forest sector and developed gender appropriate research methods
- Land Use Change: Anti-corruption findings have contributed to institutional and legal reforms to improve forest governance
- Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing: Forestry professionals leading change. Better informed policy-makers making better polices

Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG)

The Mission of ABCG is to: tackle complex and changing conservation challenges by catalyzing and strengthening collaboration, and bringing the best resources from across a continuum of conservation organizations to effectively and efficiently work towards the vision of an African continent where natural resources and biodiversity are securely conserved in balance with sustained human livelihoods.

In order to accomplish that Mission, the ABCG seeks to:
- Prioritize mainstream biodiversity in human well-being and development agendas
- Promote good conservation practices
- Partnerships to strengthen the role of social and development institutions in biodiversity conservation and human well-being

International Conservation and Education Fund (INCEF)

Cynthia Moses discussed INCEF's use of videos to successfully educate the public on the dangers of hunting certain animals and the diseases they carry, such as Ebola virus.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

CARPE Program (20 year partnership)
Strengthening capacity of civil society to promote sustainable NRM through active engagement in regulatory and policy reforms

Common Goal: Conserving the second largest contiguous tropical forest in the world (Promoting Central Africa's transition to climate-resilient, low emissions development through sustainable management of biodiverse forests).
Common Objective: Improving the policy and regulatory environment for sustainable NRM and inclusive decision-making:

October 2006 to September 2011: 9 Countries - Burundi, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, CAR, RoC, DRC, Cameroon, Gabon
October 2011-September 2013: 6 Countries - Equatorial Guinea, CAR, RoC, DRC, Cameroon, Gabon.

Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)

Congo Basin is essential for JGI's achievement of our ambitious 30 year goal to protect 85% of Africa's wild chimpanzee populations and natural habitats, by leveraging partnerships, engaging the next generation of leaders and applying science based tools. Four countries in Congo Basin have between 77% to 83% of the total chimpanzee population – DRC, Republic of Congo, Gabon and Cameroon. The DRC holds between 70,000 – 110,000 chimpanzees, representing over 40% of the total estimated population.

JGI led and coordinated the development of a conservation action plan for great apes; finalized and published in 2012. This document currently serves as a guide on strategies for implementation in order to reduce threats to great apes identified through this process. In 2011/12 JGI coordinated and led the development of a Great Apes Conservation Action Plan for Eastern DRC (2012-2022) in close

collaboration with conservation partners – WWF, WCS, FFI, ICCN, and regional and territorial government entities – military, education, water, roads, mining.

Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)

Objectives**:**
- Clear and concerted African leadership
- Action to address critical threats to biodiversity and forests
- Full participation in efforts to adapt to and combat climate change
- Effective institutions, regulatory regimes, and governance to address forests and wildlife

Six primary outcomes:
- African leadership and civil society Participation
- New University Consortium
- Launch of Congo Basin Media Network
- Potential new partner…Angola
- Laying the groundwork for cooperation to combat wildlife tracking
- Private sector recommendations

Bonobo Conservation Initiative (BCI)

Founded in 1998, the Bonobo Conservation Initiative (BCI) is the only international organization solely dedicated to protecting wild bonobos and their rainforest habitat.

BCI:
- Protects bonobos
- Preserves their tropical rainforest habitat
- Empowers local communities in the Congo Basin
- Works with the Congolese communities and organizations, the DRC government, and international partners
- Implements innovative solutions to address the complex problem of bonobo conservation

Bonobos are powerful flagship species for Conservation and Peace, and promotes community engagement. A recent study has shown that seeds from bonobo feces germinated at over a 97% rate, far higher than elephants. This, combined with group ranging patterns shows us that bonobos indeed may be critically important to a healthy ecosystem including forest regeneration. Within that study it noted that bonobos are important in important in disbursing seeds for some of the largest Congo rainforest trees that sequester the most carbon.

In addition, bonobos in many locations, including Lac Tumba and Kokolopori (and most of Equateur), also have strong totemic values – local people believe that bonobos are closely related to humans and share a long history, woven into stories and songs and it is taboo to kill a bonobo. This makes them valuable in promoting conservation.

The Bonobo Peace Forest (BPF) is the guiding vision of BCI: a connected network of community-based reserves and conservation concessions, supported by sustainable development. Named in honor of the peaceful society of bonobos, the BPF:

- Contains 11 active sites, including the Kokolopori Bonobo Reserve and the Sankuru Nature Reserve
- Covers more than 20,000 square miles of the Congo rainforest, including 12,000 sq. mi. of official protected areas.
- Is self-replicating—local residents in Likongo, Lingomo,Nkokolongo & Iyondji were so inspired by nearby Kokolopori that they formed their own community-managed reserves
- Fosters collaboration between BCI, local communities, partner organizations, and national leadership
- Protects bonobos

The Bonobo Peace Forest (BPF) is the guiding vision of BCI: a connected network of community-based reserves and conservation concessions, supported by sustainable development. It is endorsed/ supported by President Kabila, demonstrates a model for peace and conservation and is more than a "single species" organization.

BCI and CARPE

CARPE I
Partnership with WWF & IRM in Lac Tumba – received $375,000 over 3 years
Partnered with AWF, CI and CARE in MLW – received $3,750 for surveys from AWF. At the end of 3 years we received $50,000 from CI for Infrastructure and livelihood programs.

CARPE II
No support or collaboration

Example in Lac Tumba Region
- BCI surveys discovered bonobos for the first time in Lac Tumba
- Signed 33 community agreements for conservation
- Signed accords for creation of 3 CBRs and delimited reserves.

BCI encourages Social Capitol:
The Congolese people are the ultimate stewards of the bonobo habitat. The wellbeing of bonobos is inextricably linked to the wellbeing of their human neighbors. BCI and partners build the capacity of Congolese communities with our programs. Motivating real and deep involvement of local people in conservation programs is the best way to exponentially increase the likelihood of success. BCI has developed long-term and trusting relationships that could lead to more sustainable outcomes.

The Honorable President Joseph Kabila embraced the concept of the Bonobo Peace Forest from the outset, as providing a practical and conceptual link between the wise management of natural resources and enduring Peace in the DRC. His office has now officially endorsed the project, including the designation of conservation concessions.

BCI's methods
Identified community needs with the communities in a process of Information Exchange.
BCI's Priority work is with local communities in a holistic approach.

- Training & Capacity building – surveys, monitoring,
- Education
- Healthcare
- Livelihood

Kokolopori Bonobo Reserve
This is BCI's model site for community-based conservation**.** USFWS funding has been critical to support BCI's surveys and other conservation efforts in The MLW landscape and elsewhere. It was gazetted in 2009 – 4,785 km2. With over 1800 bonobos, it is one of the most important bonobo sites. According to the 2008 State of The Forest Report, Kokolopori has the highest percentage of remaining intact forest in the MLW Landscape, at 89.4%. It is also the Pilot and model for the BPF. We welcome AWF's support.

It has a high level of biodiversity. At least a dozen species of primate, Aardvark Angolan cusimanse, Giant ground pangolin, Water Chevrotain, Forest elephant, Leopard, Golden cat, Aquatic genet , Giant genet, Bongo, Forest Buffalo, Hippopotami, Bush Pig ,Yellow-backed Duiker ,Bay Duiker , Peter's Duiker , Black-fronted Duiker, Blue Duiker , Giant Pouched Rat are found here. Additionally, it includes the rare Salongo monkey, only confirmed to exist in Kokolopori.

Results
BCI has achieved remarkable results at a fraction of the traditional costs.
Accomplishments include:
- 35,000 km2 gazetted
- Employed up to 200 monitors & conservationists.
- Identified bonobos and other biodiversity in more than a dozen survey sites.
- Raised awareness in the DRC and abroad
- Established the Djolu Technical College Conservation and Rural Development, accredited in 2012.
- Submitted the only official plan for conversion of logging concessions to conservation concessions – recognized by the Bank as a possible model, then funded by CBFF.
- Signed first REDD contract in the DRC for a project covering 3,000,000 hecatres.

CARPE III

Albert Lokasola, head of Vie Sauvage & Kokolopori Bonobo Reserve, was elected to DRC Parliament as a direct result of the positive impact of our work in the Djolu Territory. With the Kokolopori Reserve, Iyondje, the satellite sites, the Djolu Technical College, Luo Scientific Reserve, we have a great opportunity to create a vast conservation corridor and a conservation ethic in this entire region—and we want to join forces with AWF to build on this potential.

BCI President, my colleague Sally Coxe sends her best to all of you from Kinshasa. She wishes she could be here. She has just had positive discussions with AWF in Kinshasa and we look forward to increasing collaboration in a meaningful and productive way in the year ahead

Day Two: Technical Discussions

Wildlife Trafficking

Andrew Tobiason USAID Office of Forestry and Biodiversity

As others have recognized, wildlife trafficking is the issue du jour, and for good reason. CARPE is one or a handful of programs by which USAID's conservation portfolio is judged. The intersection of the two is among the highest of high priorities for my office and Tim's in terms of ensuring and communication results.

USAID supports biodiversity conservation programs that we develop ourselves, as well as the work of governments and NGOs in line with our development objectives, in over 50 countries around the world. Where we focus our resources in the world, and how we work, is currently being articulated in an Agency Biodiversity Policy.

 The highest numbers of threatened habitats and species occur in tropical regions and freshwater ecosystems. Many of our highest priority countries are in Africa, including megadiversity countries like Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo.

The programs we support in most of these countries are dealing with poaching or trafficking in some manner, especially in Southeast Asia and East Africa, but also on the border with China and Mongolia, in western Kazahkstan, Central Africa and Guinea.

All USAID biodiversity programs must take a threats-based approach to conservation. That we means we assess the major threats to a biologically significant place, particular species, or often both. Then we design interventions which are likely to reduce that threat.

Overexploitation can be unpacked into a lot of different areas – overfishing, industrial scale logging, and regional bushmeat trade. Wildlife crime is different from other threats, and even other types of overexploitation.

- Rangers are being killed
- Rural communities have the most to lose and little to gain
- Profits finance other criminal activities
- USAID has special authority to support law enforcement for conservation purposes

Our Central African Regional Program for the Environment, CARPE, supports conservation across large forest landscapes in the Congo Basin, from Gabon to Rwanda. In addition to strengthening protected areas management, many CARPE partners work with logging companies to better manage wildlife in concessions with checkpoints along logging roads and public awareness among employees, especially related to bushmeat. Also working with communities to allocate certain areas for natural resource management and others for agriculture and other intensive development. Some landscapes are subject to poaching for international markets, and CARPE partners are vigilant to this and work with governments to intercept poachers, confiscate weapons, etc.

In Democratic Republic of Congo, an incursion of elephant poachers into Salonga National Park made research and even park patrols impossible. USAID partners alerted authorities to the problem and the government called in the army, which with the Congolese park service conducted "Operation Bonobo."

- CARPE II was great for great apes, helped assess and protect habitat across basin

- Meanwhile: forest elephant populations crashed from 2006-2011 due to steady and occasionally high profile poaching
- USAID funds managed by CARPE and FWS supported much of the survey work that helped recognize this decline

CARPE III was designed to build on Phase II while strengthening efforts related to CBNRM, wildlife crime and REDD+
- SMART is being rolled out in every landscape, with associated technical and law enforcement training & informant networks
- Working with and despite courts to ensure existing laws are enforced
- MLW: ICCN has adopted and will implement the 8-step counter-poaching approach AWF recently helped develop
- Mbandaka: major trafficking center, will improve judiciary capacity
- SCAEMPS will collate and share landscape-level data on law enforcement, SMART and related information
- Collaboration with WRI, and law enforcement lead WCS, was written into most CAFEC applications
- COMIFAC will revise Pd'C to align with country goals for wildlife trafficking, and support the wildlife LE Action Plan of PAPECALF

Job Opportunities
- LAGA and PALF have an explicit role replicating model in DRC
- Connecting Global Forest Watch 2.0 alerts to patrols, SMART
- Collectively improving transparency and countering opportunities for corruption

Implications

- Anticipate much more work with law enforcement, paramilitary and military
- More work to address drivers of wildlife trafficking outside of landscapes
- Creative monitoring
- 660 and Leahy Law require more advanced planning for training of LE
- State requests 30 days to vet "security forces" for any record of human rights abuse
- Vetting requirement (and consequences) could deter participation by key agencies

Resources

- USAID and State advise on LE regulations
- FWS and USFS provide direct assistance
- Collaboration with USAID Activities:
- ABCG and SMART
- Global Health Emerging Pandemic Threats
- Wildlife TRAPS
- ARREST in Southeast Asia

OPERATION COBRA

- 100's of arrests
- 6,500 kg of ivory

- 2,600 live snakes
- Wool from 10,000 Tibetan antelope
- 324 hornbills
- 102 pangolins and 800 kg pangolin scales
- 22 rhino horns
- 10 tigers and 7 leopards

Over one month in 2013, Operation COBRA brought together police, customs and wildlife enforcement agencies from 22 Asian and African countries where wildlife is poached or imported. USAID's ARREST project supported research and strong coordination amongst USG Agencies. The operation yielded hundreds of arrests and seized a variety of contraband including 6,500 kg of elephant ivory, 2,600 live snakes, wool from about 10,000 Tibetan antelope, 324 hornbills, 102 pangolins (spiny anteaters) and 800 kg of pangolin scales, 22 rhino horns, and trophies of 10 tigers and 7 leopards. Specialized investigation techniques were promoted and several follow up investigations were initiated. The operation received a CITES Commendation in March for demonstrating the importance of coordinated action across national, regional and international institutions and authorities.

Success
- Elephant poaching and ivory trade reduced. What about pangolins? Pets?
- Security and safety improved
- Corruption rooted out of agencies
- Judiciary and police more accountable
- LE and Media are an effective deterrent
- Joint reporting by USAID and FWS

Ivory Trade in Central Africa
Crawford Allen TRAFFIC

Organized crime ensnares wildlife as high profit and low risk commodities to be killed, shipped and sold. They mobilize poaching gangs and smugglers and corrupt officials wherever they cross their path. Central Africa is a hotspot for ivory poaching and smuggling via Coastal East Africa to SE and East Asia. China, Thailand and Vietnam are major markets of concern. The market in Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, offers the largest quantity of worked ivory for sale openly in central Africa.

Organized criminal networks are very successful. An x-ray of a sea freight container detected in the busiest global sea port of Hong Kong revealed a hidden section, concealed with a steel back wall, containing 4.5 tonnes of ivory from at least 500 elephants. Checks showed the same sea container was transported between the same exporter in Cameroon and importer in China 16 times over 2 years. 2013 was likely the worst year on record for ivory smuggling. From 18 Large-scale ivory seizures so far 18 have yielded 42 tonnes of ivory this year, averaging 2.5 tonnes per smuggling attempt.

Linking Ivory Trade to the security agenda is a hot debate. Former Secretary Clinton made several strong statements linking funding flows from ivory trafficking to insurgent groups and terrorism. The Intelligence Review stated that wildlife trafficking presents a serious threat to national security and economies in Africa.

Reducing wildlife trade needs a holistic approach with reductions to both supply and demand. Methods include: consumer behavior change, cooperation and collaboration between/among relevant law enforcement, intensified investigations, effective deterrents, and increased awareness.

Bushmeat Trade in Central Africa
Heidi Ruffler US Fish and Wildlife Service

Mammals make up the majority of all species hunted, consumed, and traded as bushmeat, and include a diverse group ranging from cane rats to primates and elephants (Bennett et al., 2007). To a lesser extent, the bushmeat trade can also include reptiles, such as snakes, lizards, crocodiles and tortoises, and birds, including the turaco and hornbill (Fa et al., 2003).

Bushmeat has traditionally supplied local populations with protein; today, however, human population growth, in particular, increased demand from a growing urban population, has pushed the current consumption and trade of bushmeat to an unsustainable level in many regions. The results should be of concern to the conservation and development communities alike: Overhunting can result in local loss of biodiversity, which can in turn affect larger ecosystem dynamics. Beyond the loss of species, however, overhunting can diminish future food security and can wipe out protein sources that are essential for marginalized and impoverished peoples.

Up to 3.4 million tons of bushmeat harvested annually to meet growing demand (Fa et al., 2002). From 1997 to late-2010, more than 197,000 animals passed through the main bushmeat market in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, including over 35,000 monkeys – despite being protected by national legislation (BBPP, unpublished).

As mentioned above, the species of wildlife encountered in the bushmeat trade reflect a combination of seasonality, economic considerations, taste preferences of consumers (Juste et al., 1995), and hunting method used (Fa et al., 2005), In the latter instance, particularly when the hunter is using snares, which are generally non-target-specific, the species hunted may be a reflection of chance rather than hunter choice (Fa et al., 2005).

African forests are often misinterpreted as being fertile and productive hotspots, but actually tend to only support very low mammalian biomass (Barnes, 2002). A closer look at West and Central Africa forests indicates poor soil quality, which is exacerbated by nutrient leaching following heavy rains. Many of the mammalian species that inhabit such forest areas are large in body size but have a low rate of meat production (Barnes, 2002) and low reproductive output. Populations of these large-bodied animals are likely to have difficulty rebounding in size once overhunting has occurred, many slow-breeding large species, such as elephants, bongo, and great apes, are likely to become locally extinct in parts of Central Africa (Bennett et al., 2007). The local extirpation of large bodied species can affect ecosystem dynamics and the overall community structure. In Central Africa, even moderate hunting pressure has been shown to alter significantly the structure of mammalian forest communities (Laurance et al., 2006).

If "business as usual" persists in Central Africa, then this, in conjunction with a human population growth rate of 2-3% per year, will result in a doubling of demand for bushmeat in less than 20 years, and could imply local extinction of many large-bodied mammals by 2020 (Wilkie et al., 2005).

Increased demand = direct driver; in particular from urban inhabitants with more disposable income in a market system characterized by lack of national security and stability (Barnes, 2002; East et al., 2005). Growth of jobs in rural areas can also be a driver, including in the logging (Wilkie et al., 2000) and oil industry (Thibault and Blaney, 2003; Laurance et al., 2006). Households near logging concessions that were not employed by the logging company but that did have market access (road network), engaged in more hunting and selling of bushmeat (Wilkie et al., 2000).

Increased demand = direct driver; in particular from urban inhabitants with more disposable income in a market system characterized by lack of national security and stability (Barnes, 2002; East et al., 2005). In some areas, such as Yaoundé, railway is main mode of transportation, but minibuses supply much of the fresh meat (Edderai and Dame, 2006).

The unsustainability of the bushmeat trade can be exacerbated by higher road density, as roads open access to remote forested areas and to rural and urban markets, thereby lowering the opportunity cost of the bushmeat trade (Wilkie et al., 2000).

The development of roads shows a clear correlation not only to an increase in economic growth, but also to ecological disturbance, degradation, and fragmentation of natural resources (Wilkie et. al., 2000). Roads alter the abundance and distribution of many species, including forest elephants, sitatungas, and duikers, with a smaller impact on primates and carnivores (Laurance et al., 2006).

Today's demand for bushmeat is met through a greater availability of efficient hunting technologies, including guns, which are replacing traditional methods such as snaring. Lack of domestic animals and fish stock is widespread in West and Central Africa.
An investigation on impact of wealth and prices on bushmeat and alternative protein consumption in Gabon revealed that rising prices of bushmeat led to less bushmeat consumption and increased consumption of fish, implying that both were dietary substitutes (Wilkie et al., 2005). Greater wealth was a significant predictor of meat consumption, though this was most pronounced when poor households experienced small increases in wealth.

Households can be seen to decide whether to sell or consume a particular species, where a balance is reached between the marginal utility from consumption and the foregone net payoffs that would have resulted from a sale (Damania et al., 2005). Many of the poorest inhabitants routinely keep only the heads and intestines of meat for family consumption, but sell the more desirable meats to maximize profits. Bushmeat is often a critical component of livelihood, especially during the lean season (de Merode et al., 2004).

The bushmeat commodity chain may involve professional, semiprofessional hunters (bushmeat as an additional source of income), and subsistence hunters (who hunt for personal use (e.g. Cowlishaw, 2005). If not consumed by the hunter's household or given as a gift, the urban commodity chain of the bushmeat trade may involve people who transport the meat, wholesalers, people who sell the meat at market, and chopbar (café) and restaurant owners along with their employees who serve bushmeat to customers.

The bushmeat commodity chain may involve professional, semiprofessional hunters—who use bushmeat as an additional source of income, and subsistence hunters—who hunt for personal use (e.g. Cowlishaw, 2005). If not consumed by the hunter's household or given as a gift, the urban commodity chain of the bushmeat trade may involve people who transport the meat, wholesalers, people who sell

the meat at market, and chopbar (café) and restaurant owners along with their employees who serve bushmeat to customers.

Potential solutions depend on the drivers of the demand. Where demand represents basic dietary needs, alternative protein sources might meet conservation and development goals.Women are heavily involved in the transportation and sale of bushmeat. Where it represents a luxury item, a change in hearts and minds is needed.

Demand from the increasing number of people inhabiting urban areas has made bushmeat a significant source of income for people who hunt, transport, and sell the meat to supply a rising demand in the domestic and international markets. Even if local bushmeat consumption has been sustainable, forests are unable to meet the growing demand for bushmeat coming from other areas (Bennett et al., 2007). Lack of environmental laws is not the issue, but rather APPLICATION of these laws.

Farming of domestic animals, wildlife and fish needs to be economically feasible to represent an attractive option; even then it needs to be part of a multifaceted approach if the goal is to significantly reduce pressure on wildlife populations (Mockrin et al., 2005).

The introduction of protein alternatives to diminish demand for bushmeat needs to factor in local taste preferences, cultural traditions, and political circumstances. Before advocating for protein alternatives as bushmeat alternatives in a region, household surveys can determine whether (and which) alternative sources of protein may be substitutable for bushmeat.

Discussion Questions:
How can livelihood programs ensure they are replacements, not additives?
What incentives are needed and at what level?
What activities can best address these incentives?
Who are the appropriate partners and are all the right players involved?
What is the cost of not doing it?

Whole of Government
Richard Ruggerio US Fish and Wildlife Service Division of International Conservation

Threats and Challenges to Wildlife in Central Africa
- Organized Crime Syndicates
- Human Trafficking
- Drug Smuggling
- Illegal Immigration

Are we losing the battle? Between 10,000 and 15,000 elephants were killed in Minkebe area in 10 years. Central Africa has lost 60% of its elephants over the last 10 years.

We have to find effective solutions: Awareness -> Political Will -> Capacity. However, corruption can derail everything: poachers -> trafficking network -> consumers.

Anti-poaching-> first, secure the habitat/resource.
Follow the money-> attack vulnerable points; put the bad guys in jail; use domestic and international laws and regulations. And reduce the demand.

We have to collaborate.
Presidential Executive Order: National Strategy to include: Effective support for anti-poaching activities, coordinating regional law enforcement efforts; developing and supporting effective legal enforcement mechanisms; developing strategies to reduce illicit trade and reduce consumer demand for trade in protected species.

USFS points of intervention…
Our Four Tier Approach:
- Support anti-poaching action to protect wildlife & habitats
- Disrupt trafficking networks
- Engage governments through CITES to curb illegal trade
- Reduce demand in consumer countries

There are other mechanisms as well such as bilateral agreements such as LE Attache at American Embassy in Bangkok.

FWS investments in Central Africa
From 2012 to 2013, the USFWS awarded $17,708,907 in USFWS funds, including transfers from USAID, to support anti-poaching and anti-wildlife trafficking in Africa. This was awarded through: Multinational Species Conservation Funds (African elephant, African rhino, great ape, and marine turtle) Wildlife Without Borders - Africa Program

Central Africa Potential Partners
- Range State Governments
- International Governments (e.g. US, Norway, France, UK)
- Regional Bodies (e.g. COMIFAC, RAPAC)
- Local and National NGOs
- International NGOs
- Educational Institutions
- Other Donors (e.g. GEF, African Development Bank, Arcus Foundation)

Extractive Industries
WCS Business and Conservation Initiative (BACI): Engaging Industry in the Work of Conservation in Central Africa

The mission of the BACI is to create mechanisms that ensure long-term financing for conservation as compensation from private and public entities for their use and impact on natural resources. We engage with Governments, Financial Institutions, Companies, and Key Stakeholders to Achieve No Net Loss of Biodiversity from Commercial Investments in the Landscapes where WCS works.
Factors guiding BACI's vision and approach

Companies face increasing biodiversity risk - but, lack experience or expertise to manage it.
Financial institutions are increasing their demands for environmental responsibility (ex. – IFC PS6)
Most governments are ill-equipped to respond - lack of regulations, poor capacity, with limited scope for planning, desire for quick riches.

Until these needs are resolved we face continued loss of biodiversity from extractive industry investments

Many companies now seek responsible strategies outside the regulatory framework
IFC PS6 affecting investment decisions (e.g. 79 financial institutions of the Equator Principles Association follow IFC PS6 standards).

BACI is working a broad array of stakeholders: Businesses, Government, Civil Society, and Financial Institutions. Additionally, BACI uses a multi-tiered approach which influence projects and policies that affect the decisions and behavior of key stakeholders.

1. Governments
   Mandates, standards and regulations on best practices (mitigation, compensation) affect company behavior and investment approaches
2. Lenders
   Safeguards that affect performance through pre and post-project requirements
3. Companies - Industry
   CSR and market access affect their actions on the ground (voluntary)

WCS is engaged through six key industry sectors: Mining, Oil and Gas, Forestry, Other Energy, Fisheries, and Agriculture.

The Business Case:
1. Managing Risk
   • Regulatory risks
     Profitability may be threatened by fines, claims for damage, delays or loss of authorization
   • Reputational risks
     Loss of trust, poor profile, target of negative publicity, NGO campaigns, loss of license to operate
   • Financing risks
     Tougher access to investment capital—debt and equity—especially given growing offset requirements by Equator banks
   • Operational risks
     Poor consideration of biodiversity & ecosystem services can increase future vulnerability to risks (e.g. inadequate water supply, flooding)

2. Gaining the Competitive Advantage
   • Access to land – at initial stages of project development & for ongoing exploration to extend the lifetime of existing projects;
   • Legal and social license to operate
   • Access to old & new markets
   • Access to human capital
   • A seat at the policy development table

3. IFC PS6 and the Equator Principles Association
   • Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

- Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions
- Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security
- Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples
- Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

Borrowers in PS6 are essential for the following reasons:
- To protect and conserve biodiversity.
- To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services.
- To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.

PS6 is determined SEIA process (PS1)

Applied to projects:

- located in modified, natural, and critical habitats;
- that impact ecosystem services; or
- that include the production of living natural resources (e.g., agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry).

Can't EIA take care of Biodiversity
- o EIA rarely considers 'no net loss'.
- o Typically only requires avoidance/minimization for some impacts.
- o Usually does not address residual impacts.
- o Does not address all components of biodiversity.
- o Often very site specific, without proper landscape scale.
- o Often fails to address indirect and cumulative impacts.
- o HOWEVER an offset can be integrated into the EIA process to deliver 'no net loss'!

Implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy:
- o Create a system for planning and that limits impacts to biodiversity and ecosystem services and incorporates that into the EIA process
- o Create a value for biodiversity and ecosystems services and system whereby the impactor pays.

Offset to achieve net positive impact
- o Offsets deliver conservation gains for the same elements of biodiversity that face residual losses
Offset to achieve no net loss
Restoration
Minimization
Avoidance

Responding to cumulative threats:
- o At a Landscape or Project Scale:

- o Use spatial planning tools to reveal impact threats and identify mitigation solutions.
- o Collect data to quantify biodiversity values at site and landscape level.
- o Use species distribution models and systematic conservation planning to produce best practice mitigation and biodiversity offset plans.
- o Ensure the permanence of offsets – resilient legal and financial mechanisms
- o Provide technical and management expertise to implement offsets.
- o At a Global, Regional and National Scale:
  - o Establish standards and policies for net positive impact on biodiversity
  - o Consolidate lessons learned into a portfolio of site-based projects.

What results are we producing?
- o Policies and Standards
- o Metrics
- o Projects

Mitigating Impacts from Mining in the DRC: Workshop on Strategy and Practice «Mining & Biodiversity in DR Congo » working group

Workshop was held in June 13-14, 2013 in Kinshasa, DRC
Included in the workshop were:
- o Industrial mining companies;
- o Gov't: technical & policy-makers
- o Civil society groups;
- o Donors;
- o Conservation actors

Overall objective: promote best practices in mining sector by identifying opportunities to improve their implementation, in order to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem service values from mining sector development.

Topics covered at the workshop:
- o Legal context for mining sector environmental obligations
- o International best practices for mining & biodiversity
- o Environmental impact assessments & mitigation procedures
- o Integrated land-use planning
- o Evaluation of artisanal mining impacts & mitigation tools
- o Case studies demonstrating mitigation hierarchy

Principle workshop recommendations:
- o Adoption (in principle) of "net-zero loss of biodiversity" objective for mining sector
- o Harmonization of legal texts
- o Environmental obligations for mining sector should shift from Ministry of Mines to Environment
- o All mining actions should evaluate impacts which contribute to social development and adopt FPIC (free prior informed consent) norms
- o ASM should be formalized into cooperatives, allowing clarification of their legal status and environmental obligations

Land Use Recommendations

- o Improved coordination for multi-sectoral integrated land-use planning
- o Initiatives to inventory biological, geological and socioeconomic data/information to inform processes
- o Definition of "no-go" zones strengthened by harmonization of laws
- o Cancellation of concessions in protected areas & evacuation of ASM actors

Recommendations for Follow-up
- o DRC Mining Code to be revised
- o Three stakeholder groups:
- o Government
- o Mining Companies
- o Civil Society
- o Recommendations legalized and communicated to mining companies & civil society
- o Advance recommendations & approach – new activities:
- o USAID / DFID / GIZ, etc.
- o PROMINES & World Bank

Case Study: Zanaga Iron Ore Mine Republic of Congo

WCS on the ground 2010-present
Corporate mergers – Jumelles (2009) -> MPD (2010) -> Xstrata -> Glencore (2013)
Originally committed to IFC PF6 now committed to "best practices"
- overlaps with 3 forest concessions in mine site area
- at least 3 other mines + oil/gas + commercial agriculture in vicinity of the transport corridor

Beneficial site-based actions by a single industry can be negated by the cumulative impacts from many industries operating within the same landscape.

CARPE III Communications and Outreach Strategy
SK Reddy Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)

Need for the Strategy:

- Effective communication with stakeholders (U.S. decision makers especially)
- Share CARPE's work, results and impacts on a timely basis.
- Observations by CARPE senior managers confirmed this need
- Some USAID grants beneficiaries/recipients have not credited USAID support
- Tended to violate the requirements in the grants related to "Marking and Branding"
- Logos are inconspicuously buried in the back pages of publications (refer to USAID branding guidelines)
- Scientific/popular articles often do not credit USAID projects as data/ information sources
- Partner cooperation is critical to address these concerns.

Targeted stakeholders include:
U.S. public, U.S. Congress and the U.S. Diplomatic missions in the region
The Central African governments

Private sector, civil society organizations, and philanthropic donors,
Bilateral and multilateral agencies and organizations active in the region
Residents in the areas where we work
International Networks active on conservation issues.

Targeted audience include:
- U. S. Congress (HAFCO, SFRC)
- USAID Bureaus and Offices (AFR, E3, others) dealing with environmental programs
- U.S. Embassies in DRC/ROC/Gabon/Cameroon/CAR/Eq.Guinea)
- Host government Ministries (Env./ Forestry/ other relevant sectors– mining, agriculture etc.)
- Other donors for biodiversity and REDD+ activities in target countries
- Civil society in host countries

Communications Tools/Techniques:
- Presentations to the Congressional committees by (USAID E-3, AFR/SD, USAID/LPA)
- Special presentations by grantees (e.g. ZSM; NASA/UMD; AWF, WCS and WWF, CI etc.).
- Program Briefers, CARPE Website, Newsletters, web sites, blogs, list serves and other media units maintained by implementing partners
- Success stories in print media and international communication Networks (e.g. Elephant News; Elephants Conservation Organization, Afrique Environment Plus
- Press releases and articles in newspapers and other media (in CARPE target countries)
- Special Events-- Press conferences; Presentations by CARPE in International conferences

Managing U.S. Interagency Relations
- Regular interaction with USG inter-agency partners implementing CARPE relevant programs- USFS, FWS, NASA, and USGS. DOS/CBFP and DoS/OES.
- Coordination, improving synergies, and exchange information on best practices.
- U.S. Missions in the target countries

Information and data sources
- Implementing partner reports, publications, press coverage, etc.
- Annual CARPE progress reports
- Quarterly CARPE team site visits
- USFS and FWS project reports
- Biannual State of the Forest report and scientific publications

Implementation Strategy
- USAID/CARPE team jointly with USAID/E-3, AFR/SD, USAID/LPA and IPs.
- CARPE team will obtain information from IPs in a form ready for dissemination
- CARPE will participate, coordinate and work with programs   implemented by other USG agencies (DoS, USFWS, USFS)
- Branding Strategy: CARPE management will closely monitor implementation by IPs

CARPE Web site carpe.umd.edu