

WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION
SOCIETY

CARPE

Saving Africa's Eden

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Outline

WCS Landscapes

- Shanga Tri-National (TNS) – Congo
- Lac Télé-Lac Tumba - Congo
- Lopé-Chaillu-Louesse - Gabon
- Léconi-Batéké-Léfini – Gabon + Congo
- Ituri-Epulu-Aru - DRC

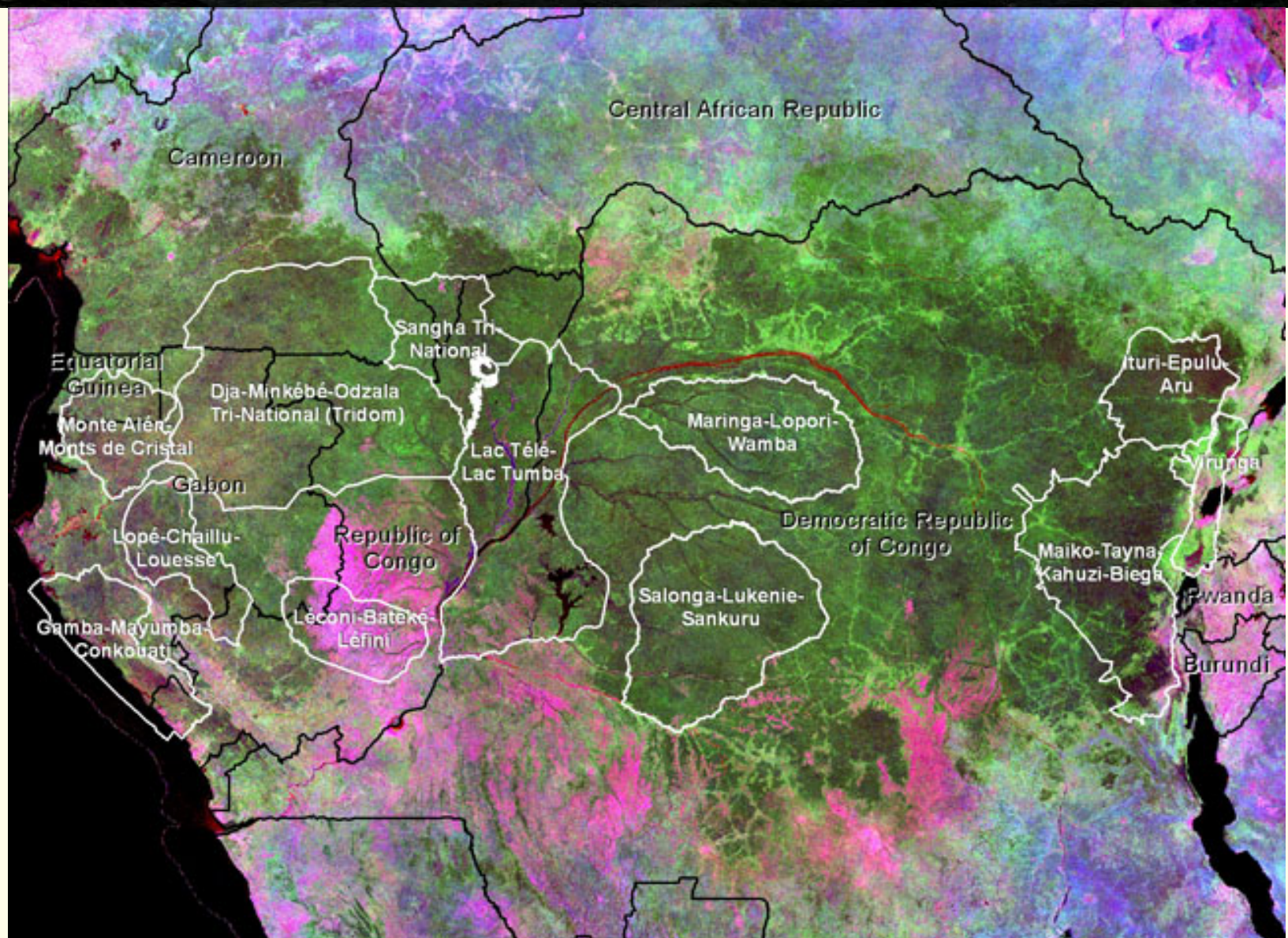


Outline

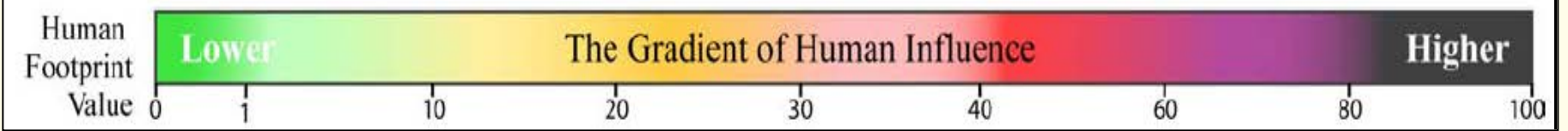
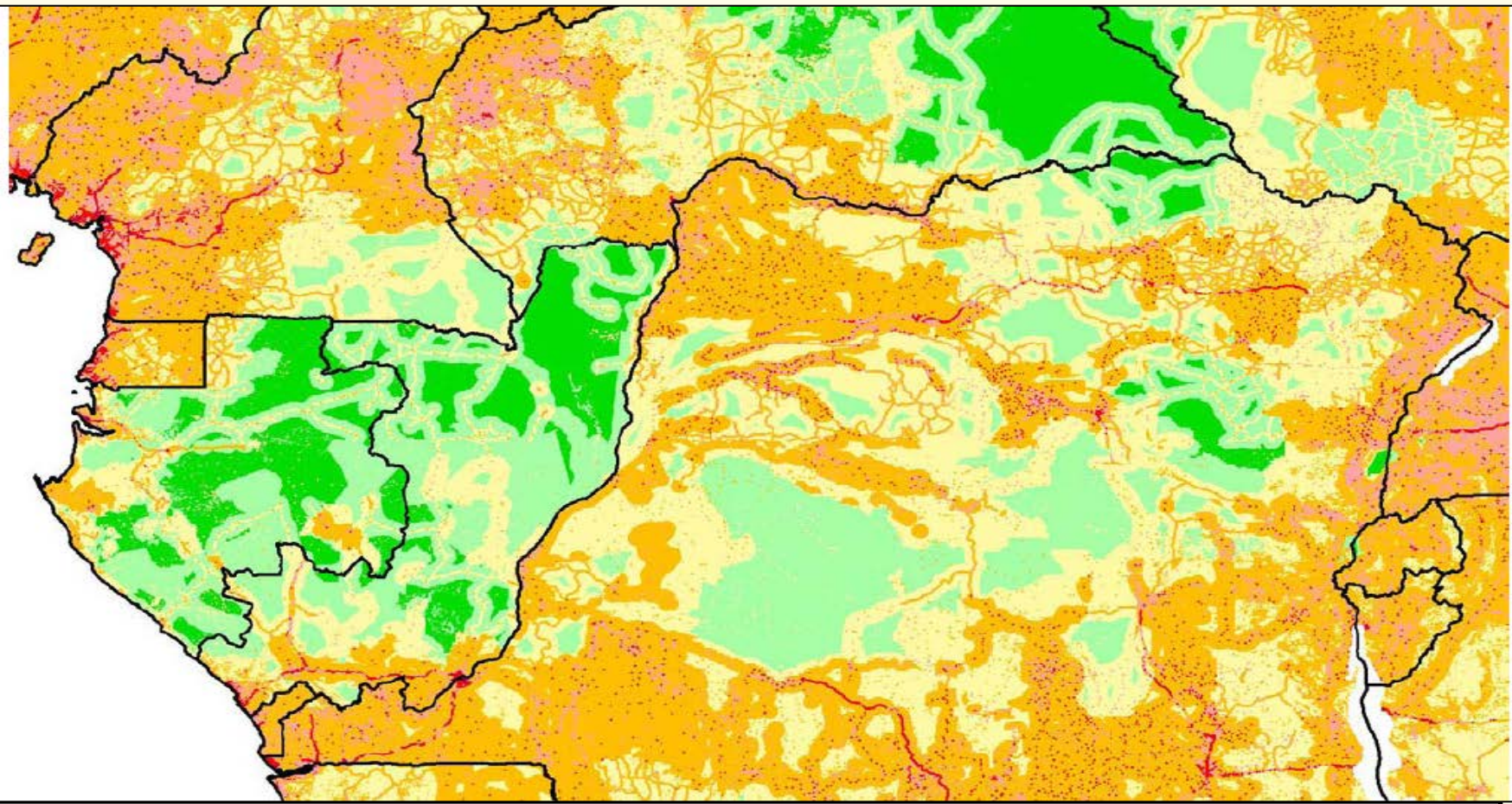
For each landscape

- Description
- Achievements of CARPE II
- Targets
- Threats
- Strategies

CARPE Landscape



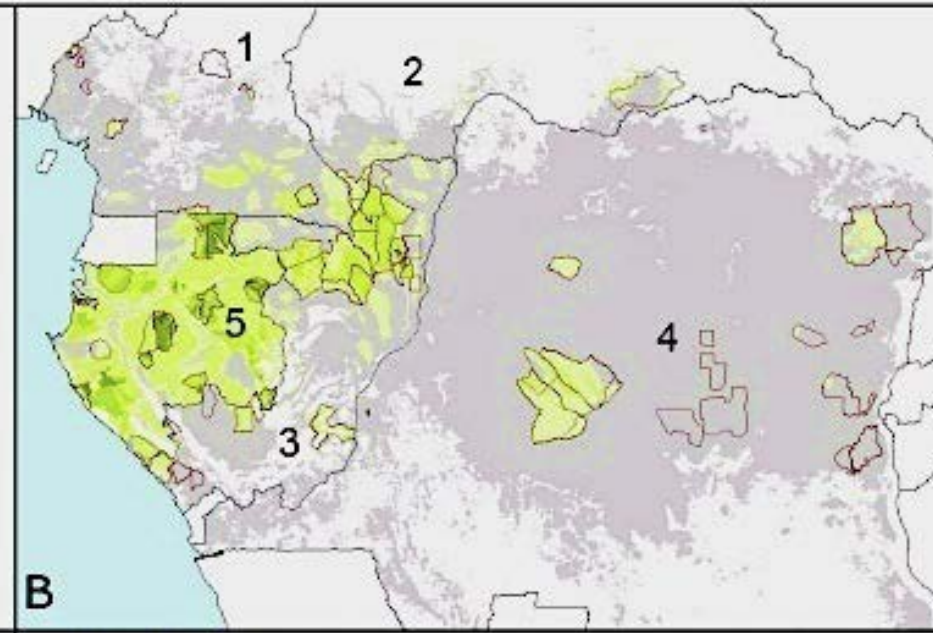
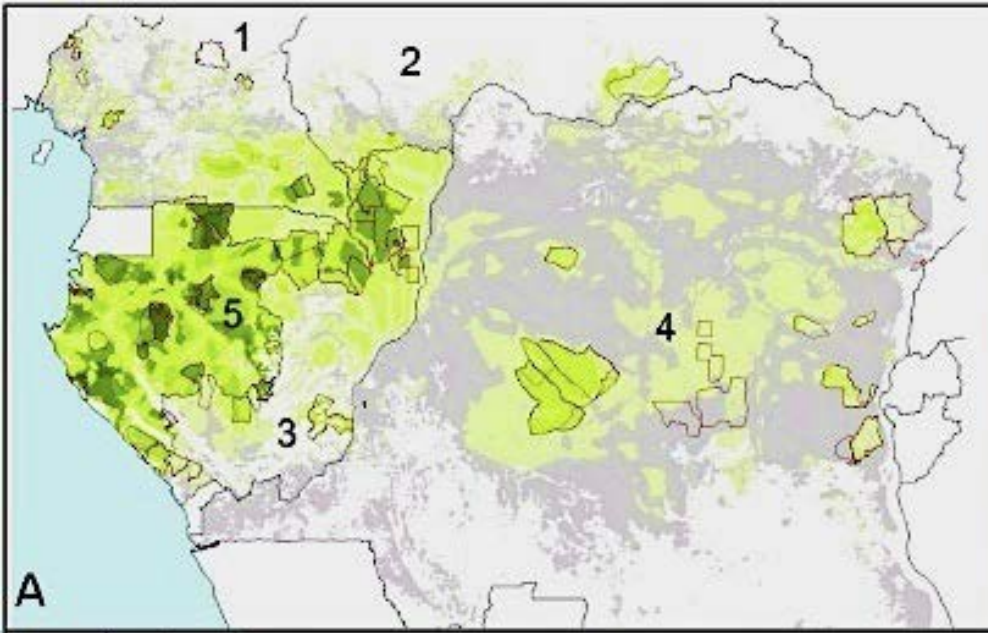
Human Influence Congo Basin



Elephant Crisis in Central Africa

2002

2011



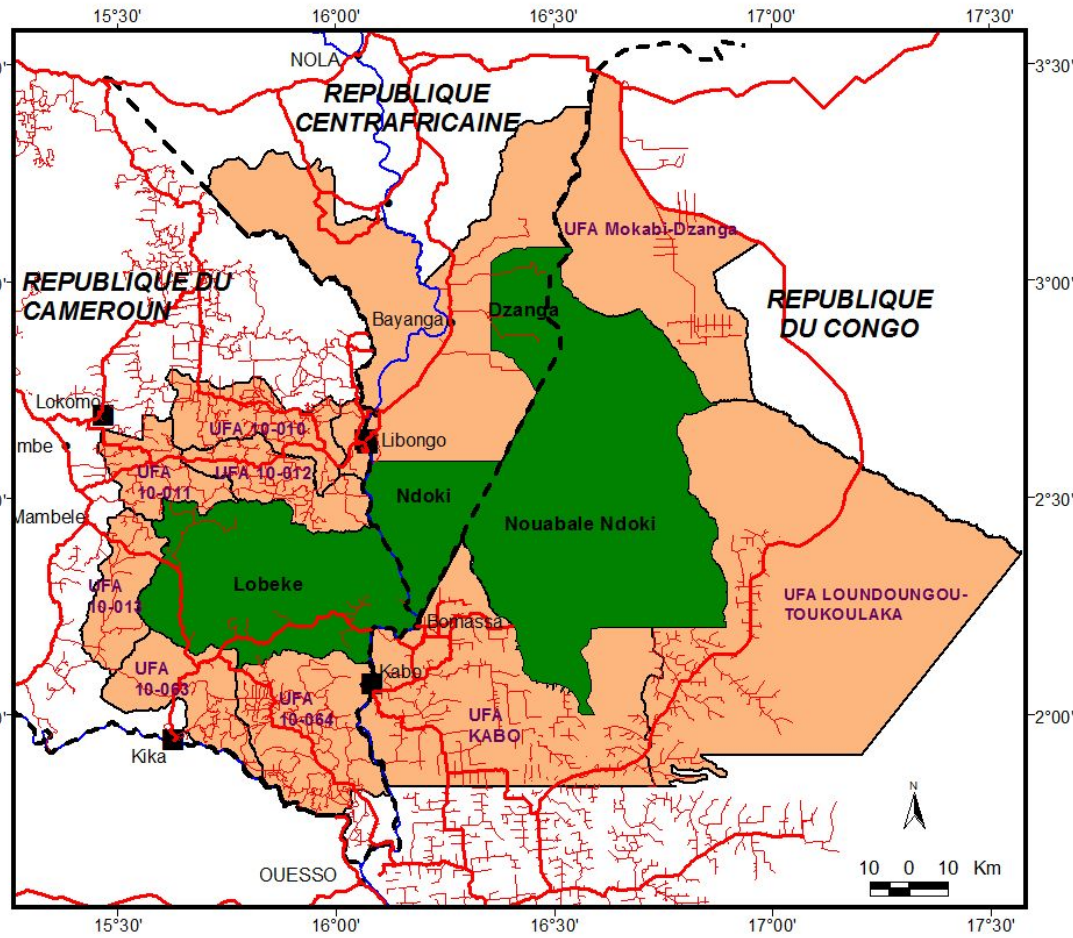


Sangha Tri-National (TNS) - ROC





Sangha Tri-National (TNS)



Légende

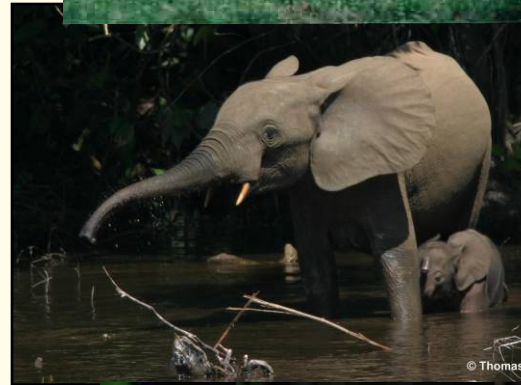
- Parc National
- Zone tampon
- Ville forestière (Site de transformation du bois)
- Principale ville/village
- Rivière navigable
- Frontière nationale
- Route principale
- Route forestière secondaire

- Entire LS=43,936 km²
- 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)

TNS – Conservation Targets

From USFWS Strategic Planning

- Forest
- Forest elephants
- W. Lowland gorillas
- C. Chimpanzees
- Bongos
- Leopards
- Red river hogs
- Duikers
- Dwarf crocodiles



TNS - Threats

Direct threats

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

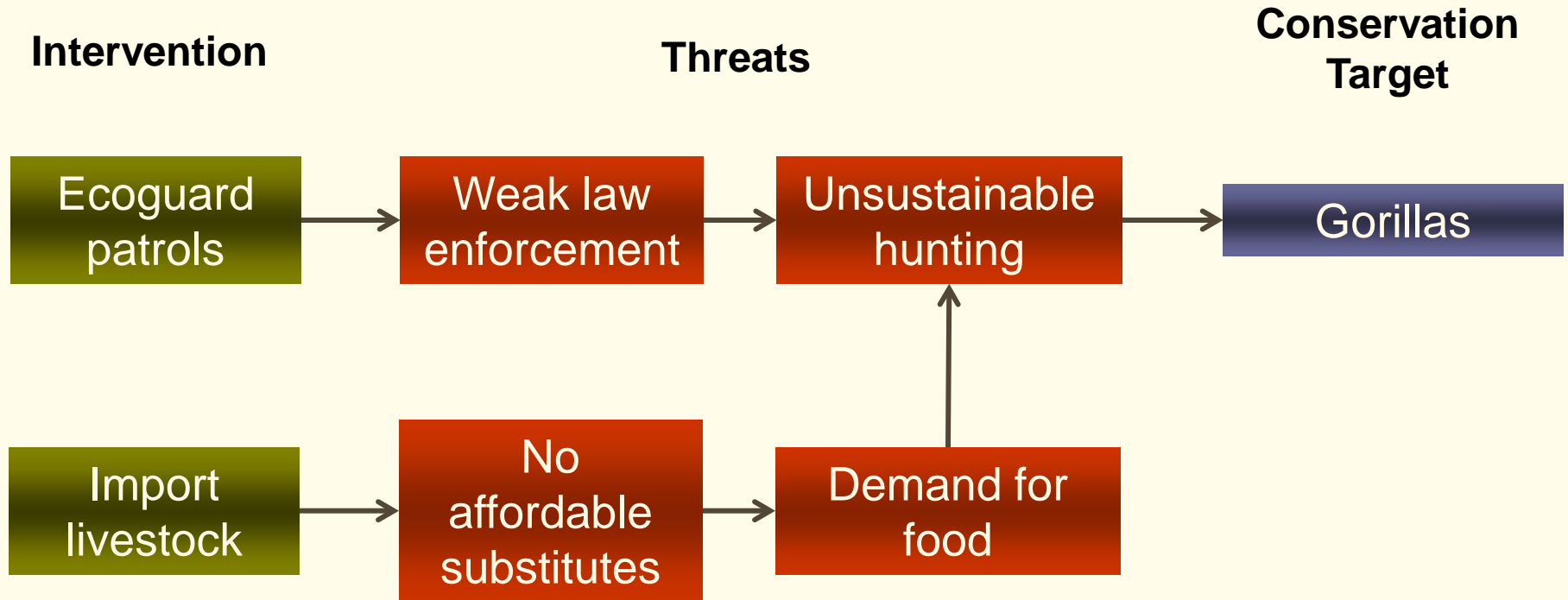
Indirect threats

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





Development of LS Strategies



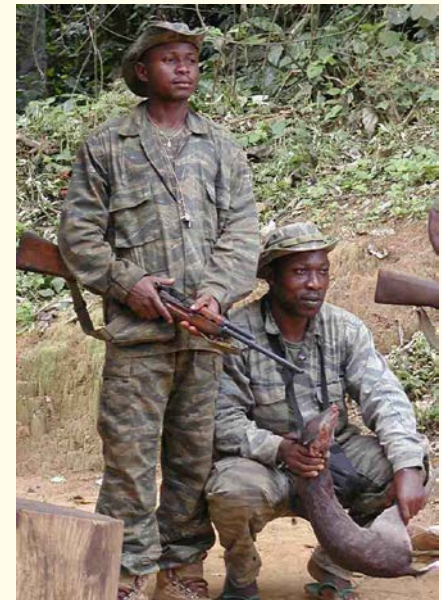


TNS – CARPE III Interventions

- 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 protection and control 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)



TNS – CARPE III Interventions

Ensure access to sustainable and 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

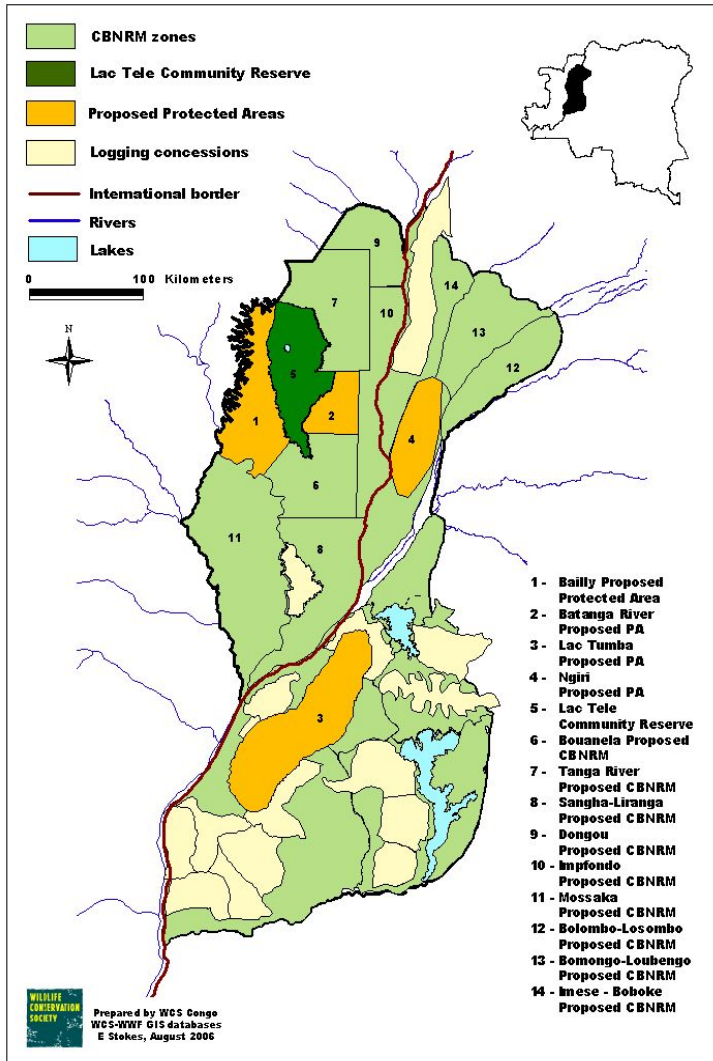




Lac Télé-Lac Tumba - Congo



Lac Télé-Lac Tumba



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

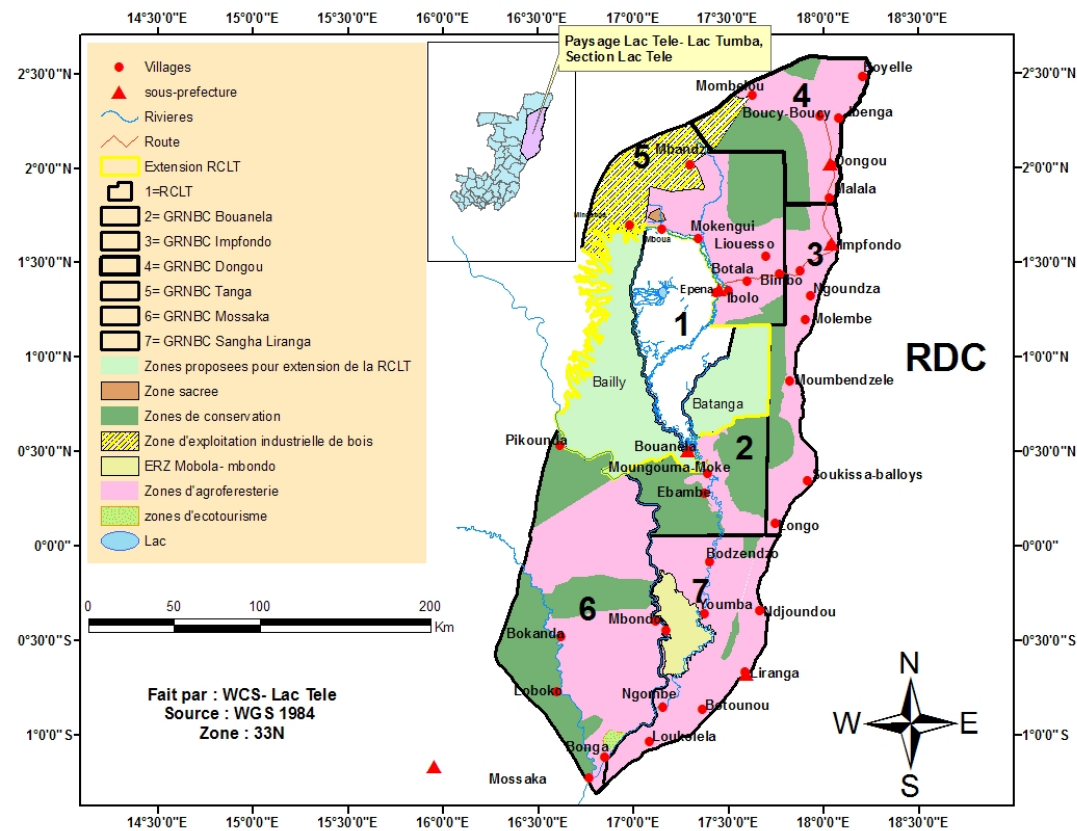


LTLT- CARPE II Key Achievements

- Cross-boarder agreement signed August 2010: creation of the Binazionale LTLT
- Creation of the 2 Ramsar sites
- 2007 survey in Batanga found highest known density of gorillas in the world (12.6/km²).



LT- CARPE II Key Achievements



Macrozones with LUPs in Congo

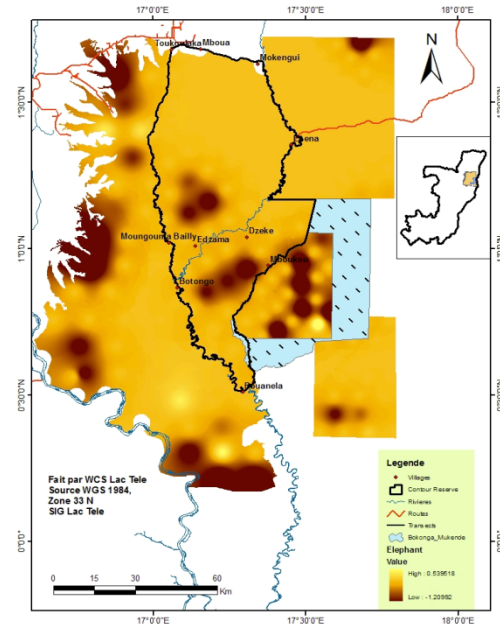
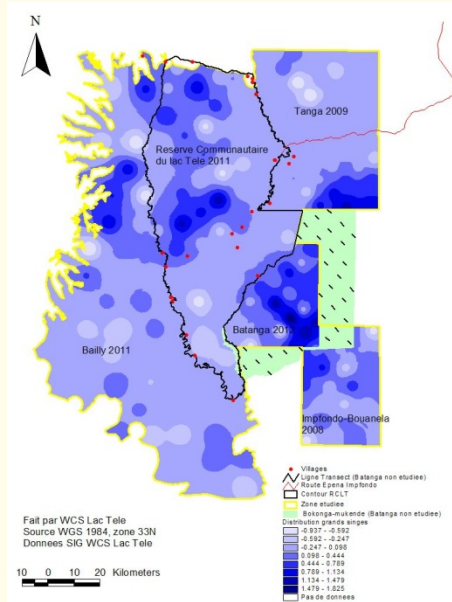
- 1 PA - LTCR, with 2 proposed extensions: Bailly and Batanga
- 6 CBNRMs

Microzoning of LTCR and transfer of management responsibility to communities

LT – Conservation Targets

- Forest
- Aquatic Ecosystems

- Gorillas and Chimpanzee
- Forest elephants
- Migratory water birds
- Crocodiles
- Duikers



LT - Threats

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





LT – CARPE III Interventions

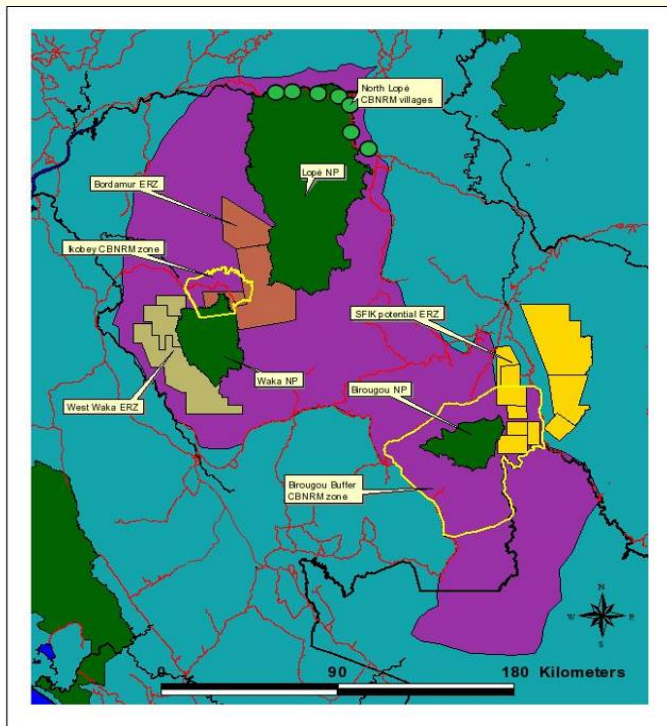
- Continue implementation of Trans-boundary cooperation agreement
- Implement effective wildlife protection and control trade routes
- Facilitate governance structures/local communities to implement LUPs that manage NRs (farming, timber, fisheries)
- Ensure that local people have access to sustainable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



Lope - Gabon



Lope - Gabon



- Lopé CBNRM villages
- Major rivers
- ▭ CBNRM zone limits
- ▬ Roads
- National Parks
- Actual and potential ERZs
- Bordamur (Ikoy)
- SFIK
- West Waka
- ▭ International boundary
- Landscape boundaries

- 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



Lope- 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.





Lope- CARPE II Key Achievements

- Approval and implementation of MP for Lopé National Park
- The classification of Lopé as a World Heritage Site
- Objective baseline to evaluate progress in wildlife protection across landscape and in implementing wildlife management in logging concessions
- No significant incursions into national parks since 2003-2005



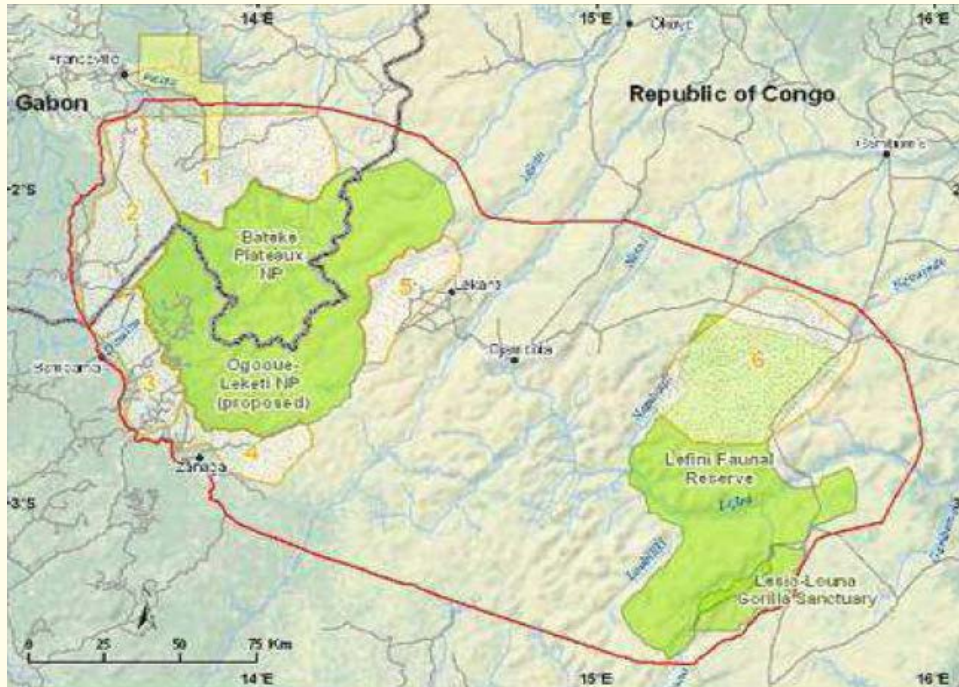


Batéké – Congo and Gabon



Richard Malonga/WCS

Batéké – Congo and Gabon



- 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

Batéké – CARPE II Key Achievements

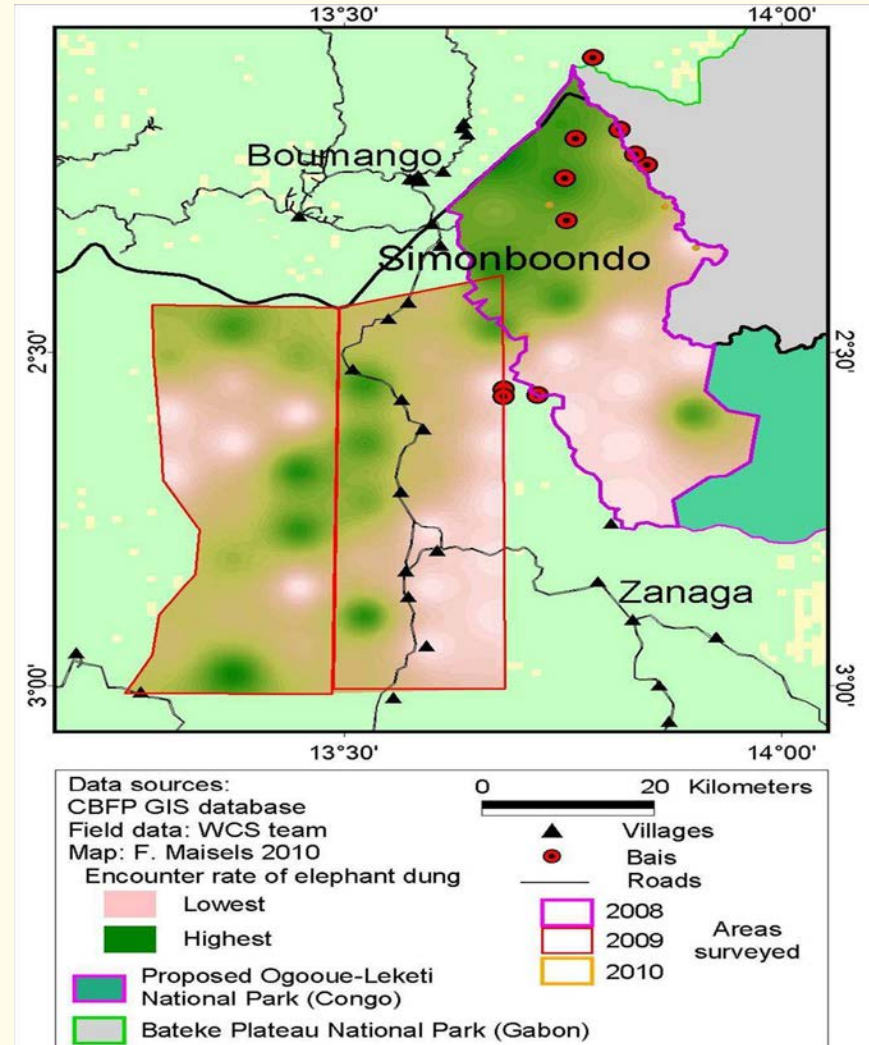
- MPs for all 10 marcozones
- Congo Government commitment to gazette Ogooue Leketi NP
- Improved limits for the Lefini Reserve and Lessio Louna sanctuary
- Partnerships with private sector for best practices in concessions (Rouger-Gabon, MPD-Congo)



Batéké – CARPE II Key Achievements

- 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



Elephant distribution

Batéké – 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



Batéké - 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

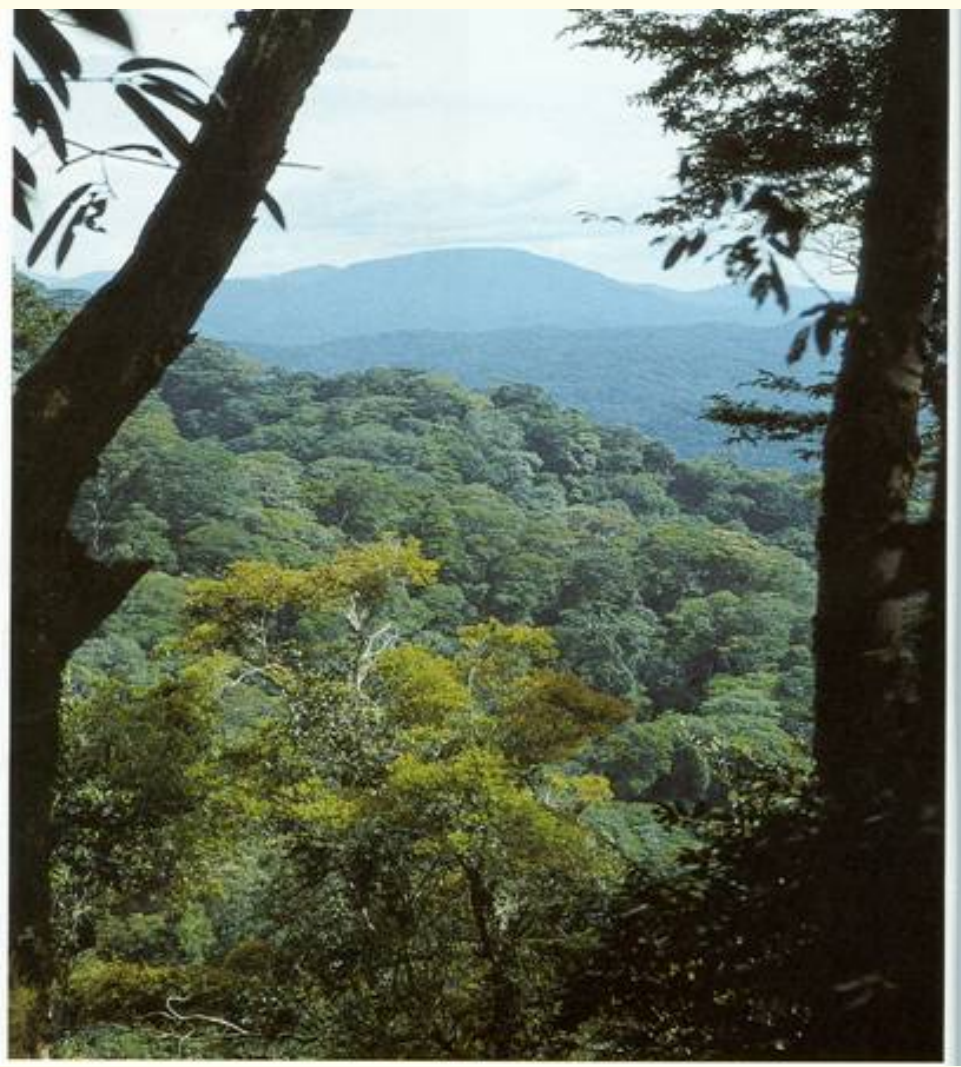




Batéké–CARPE III Interventions

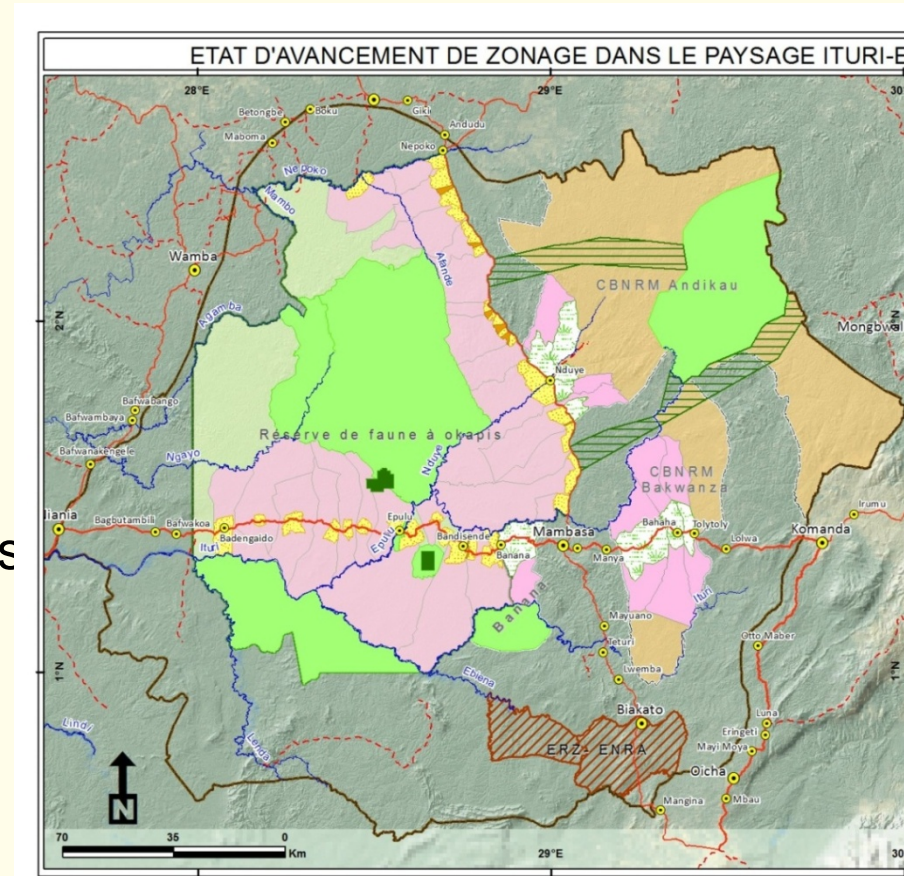
- Formal gazettement of Ogooue Leketi NP
- Implement effective wildlife protection and control trade routes
- Partner with logging companies, communities and government to ensure implementation of management plan (best practices)
- Ensure that local people have access to sustainable and alternative food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

Ituri –DRC



Ituri - 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





Ituri – 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)

Ituri – 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.



Ituri - Threats

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





Ituri – CARPE III Interventions

- Implement 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

Thank you

