

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society - EAM
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protecting the Ngamikka-Luama Landscape by Establishing Infrastructure and Capacity
<b>Grant Number:</b>	64756
<b>CEPF Region:</b>	Eastern Afromontane
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	2 Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot.
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$199,582.00
<b>Project Dates:</b>	June 01, 2014 - December 31, 2016
<b>Date of Report:</b>	May 23, 2017

### Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

**The implementation of this project was made possible through partnerships with various partners:**

- 1. The DRC Protected Area Authority (ICCN).** As the mandatory body for managing protected areas, the General Directorate was involved in the setting of the political meetings, contacts and workshops. As such, they were appointed to facilitate meetings and consultations with political bodies at national level.
- 2. The Provincial Government of Tanganyika (Katanga).** The DRC Forestry Law recommends that gazettement of forests be approved by the Provincial Governments through the established Provincial Forestry Consultative Council (CCPF). As such, the Provincial Ministry in Charge of Environment and the Provincial Ministry in charge of environment were involved in the process of establishing the CCPF and conducted community consultations to ensure the approval by local communities of the gazettement of the Kabobo Reserve
- 3. Traditional chiefs and civil society.** Traditional chiefs were involved in community consultations and awareness while Civil Society was involved in facilitating some workshops and the development of strategies and tools

### Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

**Key results of the project include;**

- 1. The development of the Kabobo-Luama Conservation Action Plan was completed with stakeholders from Kabobo and Ngandja Reserves based on the approach developed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and related strategies (i.e community conservation)**
- 2. The construction of infrastructure and basic equipment for the Kabobo Reserve: the headquarters (comprising two buildings: office and dormitory) and two monitoring stations (one for Ngandja and one for Kabobo Reserve)**
- 3. Training of local monitors in data collection and use of field equipment**
- 4. Development of a monitoring system based on SMART in the Kabobo-Luama landscape**
- 5. Establishment of community structures to support the management of Kabobo Wildlife Reserve**
- 6. Legal gazettement of Kabobo Wildlife Reserve and Ngandja Nature Reserve**

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
Ngamikka Park under good management to secure 220,500 hectares of forest and Miombo woodland	The NGAMIKKA Park has been splitted into two reserves based on provincial boundaries. Ngandja Nature Reserve and Kabobo Wildlife Reserve. Both Reserves have been legally recognized at provincial level and the management of both Reserves have been transferred to the DRC Protected Area Authority (ICCN). Meanwhile, the Wildlife Conservation Society is working with ICCN to develop a Co-management model for both reserves based on participatory process that lead the gazettement processes. To date, 20 local monitors were trained for wildlife monitoring and ecological data collection.
Luama Katanga Reserve under good management to secure 229,107 hectares of Miombo woodland and gallery forest	Luama Katanga Reserve was gazetted in 1954 and was abandoned by ICCN due to security constraints and low institutional capacity of managing organization (ICCN). With support from CEPF and field interventions by WCS, wildlife monitoring is implemented though, ICCN has not yet deployed rangers on ground. The boundaries of Luama Katanga were wrongly modified by the government and created a conflictual situation as its boundaries were moved outside of its original setting. WCS and ICCN are currently working with the government to reconstitute original boundaries and make it one protected area with Kabobo Wildlife Reserve. To ensure that communities and community leaders are aware of the changes, they are involved in the local governance structure established by the Provincial authorities.
Community members involved in managing protected areas	The gazettement of Kabobo Wildlife Reserve has been participatory and appropriate adaptive management

	<p>approach should be implemented to prevent conflicts between protected area managers and communities. Therefore, to ensure that the management and governance approach suits the gazettelement process, the comanagement approach has been recommended for the landscape despite some specific changes. Communities will be involved in the management of reserves through local structures established at village level (local conservation committee - CLC), sub-county level (Community conservation committee - CCC) and at provincial level (local governance committee - CLG). These structures are and will be involved at different stages of management of reserves. For example, while the CLC will be involved in information management on the ground, the CCC will be involved in monitoring community projects supported by conservation stakeholders and the CLG will be involved in the decision making processes and forums. The CLG will be key for conflict management and involved in planning and management decisions</p>
Large mammal populations recovering toward functional densities	Through regular monitoring, key sectors that contain large chimpanzee populations have been targeted by regular wildlife monitoring. New species have been discovered in the region and include two plant species and two amphibians.
Ngamikka Park and Luama Katanga Reserve implementing 10 year landscape plan	The Kabobo-Luama Landscape Conservation Action Plan has been developed and key activities implemented in the landscape. The plan has been used to guide development of key conservation strategies and interventions. As such, the legal gazettelement of Kabobo and Ngandja are one of the major achievements and the continuation of wildlife monitoring by local monitors. Most activities implemented on the ground are drawn from the plan.
Ngamikka Park and Luama Katanga Reserve have secured long term financing	The establishment of infrastructure and the gazettelement of the reserve is seen as an opportunity to secure sustainable funding for Kabobo. Hence, through the development of the Conservation Action Plan for Kabobo-Luama Landscape and its inclusion in the Eastern DRC Chimpanzee Conservation Action Plan has enable the availability of funds from ARCUS Foundation. There is not yet any long term funding as such.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Headquarters constructed for Ngamikka Park and Luama Katanga Reserve	The Kabobo Wildlife Reserve headquarters have been built and contains two buildings: one for the office and

	the other for accommodation. The headquarter is equipped with desks, beds and solar system for light and computer work. The headquarter buildings are used not only for management purposes but also a training site for local monitors and community leaders.
Two monitoring stations constructed for Ngamikka Park and Luama Katanga Reserve	To ease the deployment of rangers once they are appointed in the region, two monitoring stations were constructed in the landscape including one in Kabobo and one in Ngandja. Both monitoring stations are also used as training sites for local monitors in respective reserves. The established monitoring stations will be used as patrol posts once rangers are deployed by ICCN
Two senior staff and 20 monitoring officers trained in key protected area management skills	Monitoring of wildlife species and human activities by rangers and local communities has been valued by conservation practitioners in the Albertine Rift. Although the area was not yet gazetted, traditional chiefs were requested to identify fit people among community members to be trained as local community scouts in 2012. In total, 20 local scouts were selected and dispatched into seven patrolling sectors. Before their deployment, they were trained in data collection and field equipment manipulation. To ensure their supervision, two WCS staff were also trained not only for data collection but also data management and conflict management as a tool for protected area management in conflict and post conflict zones.
10 year landscape plan developed and used to attract further funding for the protected areas	Conservation planning is recognized as a tool for good governance and for fundraising. To ensure that field interventions are synchronized and supplementary, a Conservation action plan for the landscape was developed with involvement of local and provincial leaders and users. Its development was processed using the methodology developed by The Nature Conservancy. It has been used to mobilize funding for Kabobo. As such, the landscape is funded by ARCUS foundation under the eastern DRC Great Apes Conservation Action Plan and other donors being approached for more support.

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives

**The implementation of this project reached some successes:**

- 1. the establishment of infrastructure for the reserve before its gazettement**
- 2. The establishment of two CCPFs in South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces. The establishment of CCPFs involved a series of meetings and consultations with political leaders at provincial level**

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- 3. Establishment of wildlife monitoring on landscape level and training of local people as local scouts. Despite the forests not being gazetted, the support from Provincial Forestry Department officers has supported law enforcement activities and community awareness**
  - 4. The gazettement of two reserves in the landscape at provincial level. The process of gazettement NGAMIKA took long (10 years) but finally it was gazetted as two different reserves at provincial levels**
  - 5. The establishment of a political supporting committee to tackle mining issues in Kabobo reserve. Whilst it was recommended by the Government but had not been previously implemented, this project contributed significantly to discussions and work meetings between ICCN and the Mining Authority**
  - 6. The establishment of community structures to support conservation activities and monitor community microproject activities**
  - 7. Identified boundaries and sign posts marking boundaries have been maintained at their initial place. To date, only two sign boards were taken out of the places they were fixed**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- 1. The construction of headquarters and monitoring stations for the Reserves reinforced trust and confidence for the gazettement of both reserves. The buildings are seen as symbols of trust and commitment to protect local heritage through the creation of the reserves.**
- 2. The regular field visits in the forest by local scouts have reduced hunting of chimpanzee and other monkeys, and large mammals. Therefore, hunting activities have shifted from conservation zone to the buffer zone.**
- 3. The establishment of community structures involving traditional chiefs has established frank relationships where the chiefs are supportive of enforcement mechanisms to protect the reserve**

## Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
5	Engagement with mining exploration concessions	5.1	Report showing existing overlap between concessions and protected area boundaries and ideal boundaries	The map has been produced for Luama-Katanga. The mining company that owned concessions in Kabobo, have withdrawn the ownership for conservation and constraints related to the geographic configuration of the terrain.
5	Engagement with mining exploration concessions	5.2	Report showing actions to be undertaken with Mining agency and mining companies to negotiate boundaries of protected areas and concessions.	During the gazettelement process, three meetings were held with the Cadastre minier, ICCN and WCS to evaluate the critical situation in Luama and Kabobo. Among actions included: the establishment of regular forum between ICCN and CAMI, the access to correct shapefiles of Luama-Katanga and field visit for CAMI and ICCN representatives. The committee met twice to discuss ways forward and the shapefiles were sent to CAMI for analysis. In October 2015, representatives of both institutions visited Kalemie and were part of participants during the development of the Landscape planning meetings.
6	Application of CEPF safeguards	6.1	Prepare, implement, and monitor safeguard on involuntary resettlement (in relation to Component 1 on conservation action plan and Component 5 on boundary demarcation)	No involuntary resettlement was planned in the project and the implementation of the project

6	Application of CEPF safeguards	6.2	Prepare, implement, and monitor safeguard on indigenous peoples (in relation to Component 1 on conservation action plan and Component 4 on boundary demarcation)	Safeguards on indigenous people was developed and a specific study conducted to assess their livelihoods
6	Application of CEPF safeguards	6.3	Prepare, implement, and monitor safeguard on environmental impact (in relation to Component 2 on infrastructure development)	
6	Application of CEPF safeguards	6.4	Prepare, implement, and monitor occupational health and safety plan (in relation to Component 2 on infrastructure development)	
1	Conservation action plan developed for the Ngamikka-Luama Landscape.	1.1	Final Action Plan	Conservation Action Plan for the Landscape has been developed and finalized
2	Infrastructure design,	2.1	Design of headquarters	Completed

	construction, and equipping for use		and two monitoring stations, including equipment plans	
2	Infrastructure design, construction, and equipping for use	2.2	Subcontracts with builders	The construction of monitoring stations were done through bids and related contracts signed with a builder (COTEDE)
2	Infrastructure design, construction, and equipping for use	2.3	Report on completed and equipped infrastructure	Completed
3	Staff training	3.1	Staff training plan covering law enforcement monitoring, community engagement, conflict resolution, project management, financial management.	Training of staff included law enforcement and community engagement. For community conservation committees, conflict management and mitigation was included in the training curricula
3	Staff training	3.2	Report on training of 20 monitoring staff and report at end of project on continued engagement and implementation of information learned	20 local monitors are still active in the landscape. As such, data collected are managed with SMART software and results used for planning and community awareness.
4	Protected area demarcation	4.1	Report on placement of sign boards	Reported



			and boundary markers	
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Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

**1. The Conservation Action Plan for Kabobo-Luama Landscape has been developed and used as a fundraising tool for Kabobo 2. The Community Conservation strategy for Kabobo - Luama Landscape that describes activities to be implemented with and for communities**

## Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

- 1. Participatory processes create confident and trust among stakeholders although they are time and resource consuming. The gazettement process for NGAMIKKA Park (Kabobo and Ngandja Reserves) has been participatory and built better relationships among key stakeholders and decision makers.**
- 2. Gazettement processes can take long with negative returns for biodiversity. The time it takes, degradation of biodiversity and key habitats may happen. therefore, it is better to ensure that flexible mechanisms are used to leverage degradation. In this case, the implementation of conservation interventions with existing structures and involvement of legal decision making structures can help to maintain landscapes**
- 3. Political changes and uncertainties can hamper gazettement processes as political objectives may not include biodiversity conservation**

## Sustainability / Replication

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

**The NGAMIKKA gazettement process is seen as the most participatory process in DRC. therefore, other organization and projects are interested to replicate the approach. It has been chosen by Deo Kujirakwinja as a case study for his PhD research.**

## Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

## Additional Comments/Recommendations

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

## Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

**Total additional funding (US\$)**

### **Type of funding**

*Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:*

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

## Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below