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February 2016

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions, below.

Organization Legal Name	<i>Wildlife Conservation Society</i>
Project Title	Establishment and management of the Itombwe Massif and Misotshi-Kabogo as new protected areas in the DRC
CEPF GEM No.	62610
Date of Report	28 February 2016
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CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontane Hotspot

Strategic Direction:

2. Improving the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot.

2.1. Increase the protection status (via creation or expansion of protected areas) and/or develop, update and implement management plans for terrestrial priority KBAs

Grant Amount: \$US 187,300

Project Dates: 2013/7/1 – 2015/12/31

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

The implementation of the project was made possible thanks to the partnership with the following parties:

- ICCN (Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature) is the DRC protected areas authority. They were involved in the implementation of the project through training of rangers in SMART, the use of the SMART software for patrol data management and reporting. In the participatory mapping of the Mwana Valley, ICCN staff were part of the teams that went on the ground throughout the process. As part of the *cadre conjoint* (joint committee¹), ICCN was involved in most meetings that were held to either resolve conflicts or validate field reports.
- RACCOMI (Réseau des Associations Communautaires pour la Conservation de Mwana) is a local network of community based organizations (CBOs) that are active in Itombwe Massif. RACCOMI was involved in the implementation of specific activities through a subgrant agreement, including a socioeconomic study and participatory mapping of the Mwana valley.

¹ The joint committee was established by Itombwe stakeholders as a result of a conflict resolution meeting between conservation and civil society actors to resume with the participatory process (see (Mubalama et al. 2013). The task of the *cadre conjoint* was to pilot the participatory process of gazetting Itombwe Nature Reserve and ensure the involvement of civil society structures.

- WWF is part of the *cadre conjoint* for Itombwe and was involved in activities implemented jointly and in meetings for validating fieldwork reports.
- AfriCapacity, a local NGO in Itombwe, as a partner and representative of Rainforest Foundation, is also a member of the *cadre conjoint* and has been involved through feedback meetings and in the validation of field reports.
- IGH (Itombwe Generation Humanitaire) and AJIPD (Action des Jeunes d'Itombwe pour la Paix et le Développement) are two local NGOs that operate in South Kivu with a focus on Itombwe and human rights. After receiving a report from these groups presenting some issues related to the participatory process and indicating that they were having conflict with RACCOMI, WCS involved them in the participatory mapping process where they were in charge of community sensitization.
- RACOD (Research Action for Conservation and Development) supported RACCOMI for the training of enumerators for the socioeconomic surveys and participatory mapping.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

This project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile through the support to the participatory demarcation of the boundary limits of both Itombwe and Misotshi-Kabogo landscapes (now called Kabobo-Luama Landscape) through field visits to each village at both sites. The project targeted Strategic Direction 2 from the CEPF Profile: Improving the protection and management of the KBA network through the hotspot; particularly focusing on 2.1: Increase the protection status (via creation or expansion of protected areas). Both Itombwe and Kabobo-Luama were KBAs that were unprotected and this project has contributed to strengthening their protection status.

Itombwe Reserve was gazetted in 2006 by the national Ministry in charge of environment but the legal gazette act didn't have boundaries. After completing the participatory boundary documentation, there was a need of working with provincial Ministry and the CCPF to incorporate boundary details into the original act. Therefore, for this project and as far as Itombwe is concerned, the project supported activities that led to the proposal of the amendment of the existing legal gazette document and the recognition of outer boundaries by local communities and the participatory zoning of the Mwana Valley.

For the Kabobo-Luama landscape, the project contributed to the continuation of the gazette process, including by supporting boundary marking and wildlife monitoring in the landscape. Moreover, the project has helped the establishment of community committees to manage natural resource issues in villages.

In both landscapes, the project's support to the implementation of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) in these landscapes has allowed baselines to be established for future monitoring and enabled targeted actions to be carried out based on results from patrols and monitoring missions. SMART data collected by this project were also used to make an assessment of the status of Grauer's gorilla and eastern chimpanzees in Eastern DRC.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Key results of this project include successful collaboration with local communities to finalize the delimitation of Itombwe Nature Reserve at local and provincial levels and agreements at local level together, as well as boundary marking for Kabobo-Luama Landscape.

A gazettment document has been produced for Itombwe Natural Reserve and has been approved by the provincial committee responsible for the creation of new protected areas (CCPF - Conseil Consultatif Provincial des Forêts) at Province level. It now awaits the final signature of the Governor of South Kivu Province. The project also developed a methodology for zoning the reserve to incorporate the needs of communities that live within the reserve boundaries, and piloted the approach in the Mwana Valley in collaboration with local NGOs (RACCOMI, IGH and AJIPD).

A landscape conservation action plan was developed for the Kabobo-Luama Landscape and the protected area in the Misotshi-Kabogo massif (formerly Ngamikka Park and now split into Kabobo Park and M'mbondo Reserve –figure 1) has been accepted at local level. The creation of a new Province, Tanganyika Province, from Katanga Province has slowed the process of legal gazettment of Kabobo Park in that Province but M'mbondo Reserve has been approved by the CCPF in South Kivu, protecting the northern part of the Misotshi-Kabogo massif.

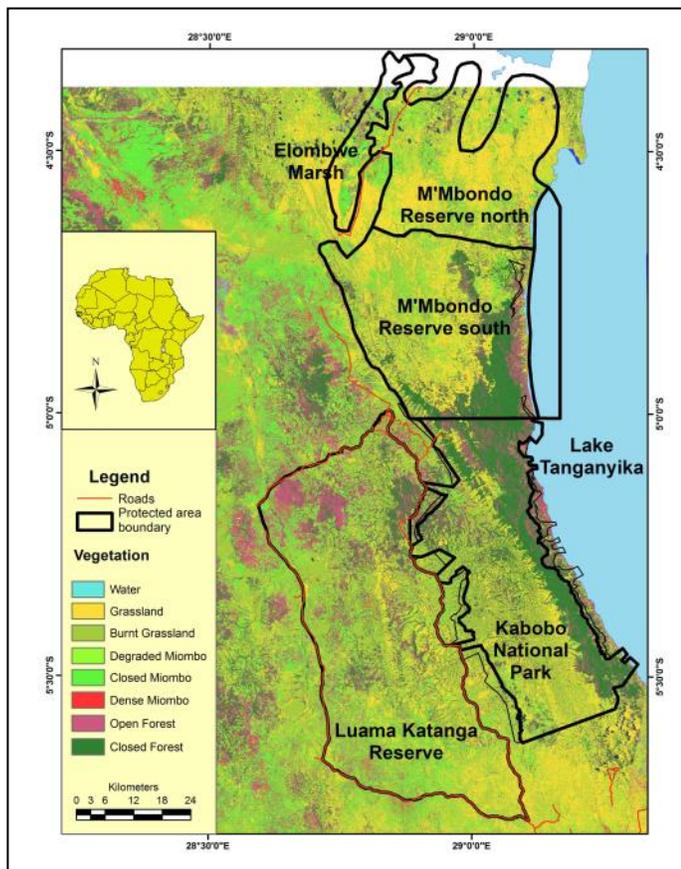


Figure 1. Map showing latest configuration of the Kabobo-Luama Landscape with the proposed Kabobo Park and existing Luama Katanga Reserve in Tanganyika Province and the M'Mbondo Reserve in South Kivu Province.

Community monitors have been trained and are actively monitoring the Kabobo-Luama landscape, entering data in SMART to enable future managers to have maps of the threats and locations of key species. ICCN is also collecting ranger data in Itombwe Reserve and entering it in SMART.

REDD+ feasibility analyses were carried out for both sites which identified possible sources of financing for both protected areas if a system of payment for carbon is established in DR Congo.

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

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal:

The conservation of the Itombwe Massif and proposed Ngamikka Park with their respective rich and endemic fauna and flora ensured through collaboration with, and the active support of local communities living in and around these two sites. Itombwe contains a known species list of 1035 plants and 772 terrestrial vertebrates, while Ngamikka contains 1047 plants and 389 mammals and birds, with six known vertebrates in Ngamikka and five in Itombwe endemic to these sites. However it is likely that further surveys will add species, particularly amphibians to these sites.

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

The project achieved progress toward the planned long-term impacts particularly through the successful establishment of trust and motivation of local stakeholders to support the gazettement of protected areas both in Itombwe and Kabobo-Luama Landscapes. Thanks in part to activities undertaken under this project, local community leaders recognize these protected areas and are actively defending them from settlement by immigrants moving into the region. The project also enabled progress in the processes of legal gazettement of both sites, moving these forward significantly; Itombwe Reserve is now likely to be established soon at Provincial level, following which ICCN and the Minister of Environment are keen to push its establishment at National level. The unforeseen creation of the new Tanganyika Province has led to administrative / bureaucratic delays in the legal gazettement of Kabobo Park but we are confident that with the local support fostered under this project, we will eventually establish this area also.

The monitoring of wildlife and the use of the SMART monitoring system are now established and being used as assessment tools for the conservation status of the area, particularly mapping threats and locations of key species, enabling planning for community enforcement of protection of the sites. Survey specimens are being identified and two new plants have been described for the World from Kabobo and two others are in preparation.

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

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal:

The establishment of the Itombwe Reserve covering 508,000 ha of montane forest and grasslands and the establishment of Ngamikka Park, covering 201,000 ha of montane forest, miombo woodland and gallery forest, with recognition at provincial and national level as a park by June 2015.

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

Progress has been made in the gazettement processes for both protected areas, both in terms of their legal recognition and community support. DRC has legal requirements for a participatory and multilevel process for gazettement and de-gazettement protected areas. Under the forestry act, creation of protected areas has to be approved by a Provincial Forestry Council (CCPF) that has to be established by the provincial Governor. We have supported the process of the establishment of the CCPF in South Kivu and their meetings to discuss the Itombwe Reserve. We also worked to establish a CCPF in Katanga Province until the Province was split and the new Tanganyika Province created. We are awaiting the appointment of staff in the Ministry of Environment in the new Tanganyika Province before we can work on establishing the CCPF there.

The Itombwe Natural Reserve boundary delineation process has been completed, with all communities agreeing to the boundary limits with written documents and GPS locations obtained through site visits with the communities. These documents were submitted to the provincial authority in South Kivu and approved by the CCPF and only await the final signature of the Governor of the Province who is checking the agreements with the communities now. Once that is completed, the Provincial Ministry of Environment will submit the whole package to the national government for the amendment of the arrêté for the Itombwe Natural Reserve that created Itombwe in 2006.

The process of setting up the CCPF for Katanga progressed up to the development of the provisional arrêté that was submitted to the Governor's cabinet through the Provincial Ministry in charge of environment. After the splitting of Katanga into five provinces, including Tanganyika Province, contacts have been made with the acting provincial authorities to establish the CCPF in this new Province. While we wait for this, local community leaders and acting provincial authorities have agreed to form a Governance Board for the management of the Kabobo-Luama Landscape (including Kabobo Park, Luama Katanga Reserve and south M'Mbondo Reserve) and this is currently being established.

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

Successes:

- We have been able to implement a very participatory process for gazettement protected areas in DRC with communities surrounding the Kabobo-Luama landscape as well as the communities within the Itombwe Reserve through collaborative work with traditional chiefs and the Forestry department and Civil Society.
- Regular monitoring of wildlife and threats with community members nominated by local committees is proving successful in Kabobo-Luama and allowing us to map the distribution of the threats and key species across the landscape.
- Training of community monitors and community members in conflict resolution helped build bridges with the communities
- The development of a comprehensive zoning plan for Itombwe and piloting this with a community NGO in the Mwana Valley in Itombwe was successful and we are promoting its replication across Itombwe under the CAFEC/USAID program.
- Participatory boundary marking in Kabobo has secured most of the landscape from settlement by immigrants moving into the area.

- Participatory carbon data collection enabled the calculation of the REDD+ potential for Kabobo-Luama Landscape and Itombwe Massif.

Challenges:

- Insecurity in some parts of both landscapes and militia activity led to delays in implementation at times
- The implementation of the decentralization law in DRC whereby the Katanga Province was divided into five provinces had a major impact on the gazettment process in Kabobo. While having political decision makers around the area may be easier in the long term for the gazettment of the protected area, the political process of appointing elected governors may take long and that will still cause the process to be stalled at the moment.
- The changes of the Conservation law that put in more stringent requirements for the establishment of protected areas in DRC after our project had started was good for the rights of local communities but also mean that the process became lengthier.

7. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

We worked with RACCOMI, a local NGO from Itombwe Region, to undertake the participatory mapping of Mwana valley. RACCOMI completed the first step of the zoning process but there were two other local NGOs that claimed they needed to be involved also to increase transparency in the process. Using the conservation sensitive conflict approach, we held three meetings to solve this issue before the process proceeded and was completed. The outcome was that we established a joint team composed of WCS, ICCN, and four local groups: RACCOMI, RACOD, AJIPD and IGH. This delayed the process and it took about six months to get a harmonized operational plan for Mwana Valley. It shows that even if you engage a local community in such a process, members of each village are likely to want to be involved directly and also be supported financially to be part of the process.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Legal gazettment documents for creation of Ngamikka Park and Itombwe Reserve finalized

8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

- 8.1. We supported the establishment of the CCPF in South-Kivu and supported five meetings held to revise the Itombwe Nature Reserve's boundaries and produce the amended arrêté that was submitted to the provincial Governor.



Figure 2. Meeting of CCPF-South Kivu on the establishment of CCPF and Itombwe process

In Katanga Province, we supported a series of meetings and conducted political consultations to establish the CCPF. Although we managed to draft the arrêté that was submitted to the Governor’s cabinet in Katanga, the establishment of the CCPF could not happen because of the decentralization law that split the Katanga Province into five different provinces. In December 2014, we hosted a “regional” meeting between Provincial governments from Katanga and South Kivu to discuss the gazettelement process of NGAMIKKA and key roles for different stakeholders. The aim was to identify key barriers and obstacles for the process and way forward.



Figure 3. Meeting of CCPF members in Lubumbashi

8.2. Participatory identification of boundaries for Itombwe was completed with communities to finalize the overall boundary of the reserve. Communities were trained in the use of GPS and maps to be sure that they understand boundary documentation exercises and agree on key marks for boundaries. After community validation of the maps and documentation of boundaries, we supported two provincial stakeholders meetings before submitting results from the field to the CCPF in south Kivu.



Figure 4. Field team collecting GPS points for Itombwe boundaries in Wamuzimu region

In Kabobo, participatory boundary demarcation was completed for the “Katanga” portion of the protected areas and continued for South Kivu. We established 115 boundary markers and community monitors and local chiefs have been reporting at any

point if there is removal of a marker which we then replace. For the last two years, only three markers were removed.



Figure 5. Boundary marking in Kabobo landscape

8.3. Provincial gazettement of both areas at provincial and national levels has been partial since the Itombwe revisions were approved by the CCPF and discussed by the provincial government for approval. Supplementary documentation was requested by the Governor before he will sign and this is being provided. The NGAMIKKA case has been discussed partially in South Kivu as communities wanted to increase the size of the reserve in the northern NGAMIKKA and have their own protected area. Therefore, with support from their leaders, they have suggested Reserve M'Mbondo that goes beyond the planned boundaries which were agreed with communities. This case has been discussed and approved in the CCPF although there are still consultations with different community groups. Therefore, community leaders from Tanganyika Province (former Northern Katanga) have decided to call their protected area Kabobo National Park and move ahead with its creation (figure 1).



Figure 6. CCPF meeting chaired by the Provincial Governor on the M'Mbondo Reserve

Component 2 & 8 (as stated in the approved proposal)

2: Accepted zoning methodology developed for Itombwe and being implemented

8: Subgrant with RACCOMI

9. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable

9.1. A zoning method and plan was developed by WCS in collaboration with other conservation stakeholders in a participatory meeting with conservation partners and community representatives to get their input and thoughts for zoning. Results from discussions were shared with local communities more widely for their inputs and guidance. The process was agreed and tested in the field in Mwana Valley that included eight villages.

9.2. Participatory zoning of Mwana Valley was completed and communities from 8 villages have agreed to different zones and land uses in the area including the conservation, human settlement, agricultural and hunting zones. Field activities were implemented by RACCOMI with support from three other local NGOs (RACOD, AJIPD and IGH). The process was based on the zoning methodology developed (see above) and the participatory mapping guide from IFAD (Mwanundu 2009). The main steps included:

- Meeting with key community leaders to agree on the process of mapping resources and land in the area
- Meeting communities to map (on paper) key zones and resources,
- Collect information on the ground with GPS point for mapping different zones
- Mapping using data collected on the ground in a GIS system

- Validation of the map at local and provincial levels



Figure 7. Community meetings for the Mwana Valley participatory mapping

The map of Mwana valley with multiple use zones was validated by communities and a local governing structure put in place.

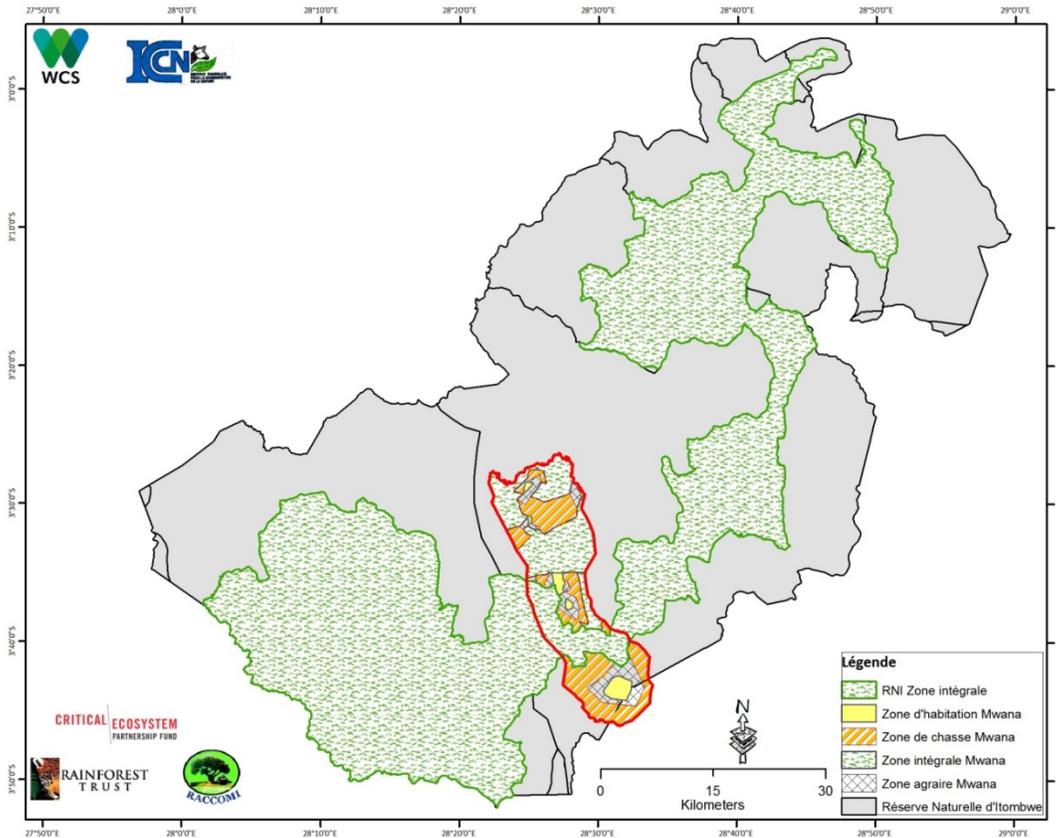


Figure 8. Map of zones in the Mwana valley with conservation zones that overlaps with the conservation of the Itombwe Nature Reserve, hunting and agricultural zone

The members of the community committee structure were trained in community awareness techniques and natural resource management.

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Monitoring programs using MIST established in Ngamikka and Itombwe using local community or ICCN rangers to collect data.

10. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable

- 10.1. We have been using SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) for data management. SMART replaced MIST (Management Information System) since 2012, as SMART allows more options for data recording and analysis. Data managed in SMART are generated from ecoguards or ICCN patrols and results are shared with key stakeholders and decision makers.



Figure 9. Training of rangers in Itombwe on SMART and the use of cybertracker using smartphones

Rangers in Itombwe Reserve conduct monthly patrols in key areas identified for biodiversity and human activities. They spend 6-10 days on patrols since they have to walk for 2 days to reach the edge of the reserve from their current base.

In the Kabobo-Luama Landscape, community monitors are based in their villages or monitoring posts where they are allocated a sector to cover. They spend at least 12 days in the forest each month for monitoring wildlife and human activities in their sectors. They have been trained in data collection and use of key equipment (GPS, smartphones, compass, etc) so that during their patrols they collect data related to wildlife and anthropogenic activities.



Figure 10. Training of local community monitors in data collection using cybertracker with smartphones

Data collected are then entered into computers using SMART software.

- 10.2. Data collected from patrols have been analyzed and quarterly and annual reports produced and information used for further actions. For example, results from SMART for Kabobo Landscape were used to inform participants during the planning for the

Conservation Action Plan about the distribution and abundance of anthropogenic activities and these were then used to develop strategies and actions.

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

REDD+ feasibility assessment made for Ngamikka and Itombwe

11. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable

- 11.1. Tree data for carbon calculations was collected for the Kabobo-Luama landscape. A detailed sampling map was produced to collect tree data on transects (50x10m) arranged along the major environmental gradients across the landscape, such as elevation and rainfall. 6 WCS staff and 20 community monitors were trained (figure 9) in taking tree measurements for carbon calculations. Tree data in more than 200 plots was recorded over a period of 12 months. For Itombwe NR, existing data from botanic surveys was used to calculate carbon stocks in the landscape. The calculated carbon stocks were presented in the feasibility study for each of the two landscapes.
- 11.2. WCS carried out a socio-economic study for the Mwana Valley and surroundings in the Itombwe Massif in collaboration with Réseau des Associations pour la Conservation Communautaire du Massif d'Itombwe (RACCOMI) and Recherche Action pour la Conservation et le Développement (RACOD). The study showed that the communities living the Mwana Valley are among the poorest in the Eastern DRC and that they are heavily dependent on the local natural resources. These communities are aware of the ongoing zoning of the Itombwe NR core zone financed by CAFEC/USAID and carried out by WWF, and they support the process.
- 11.3. A REDD+ feasibility study was drafted for each landscape which includes the carbon stocks calculated with the tree data collected reported under 11.1. The feasibility studies followed the format of an Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) issued by the Forest Carbon Partner Facility (FCPF), a facility managed by the World Bank. DRC is member partner of the facility and the ER-PIN format for the feasibility studies were chosen to align these two landscapes with national priorities and potential funding sources for REDD+. The ER-PINs for both landscapes follow all the UNFCCC safeguards and requirements, including among others and besides carbon stock, emission and forest reference levels, an incentive package with project activities to stop deforestation, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), a stakeholders information, consultation and participation plan and benefit sharing package.



Figure 11. Dr Miguel Leal training community monitors in Kabobo-Luama in carbon plot measurements

Component 5 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Support Local NGO capacity development and implementation of zoning process and socioeconomic surveys

12. Describe the results from Component 5 and each product/deliverable

- 12.1. Training was given to RACCOMI by WCS staff before heading to the Mwana Valley to undertake the participatory zoning. Training included how to present the zoning project to community leaders, engaging the community using participatory approaches, mapping with GPS units and data management and analysis.
- 12.2. Support to other local NGOs in participatory mapping techniques was provided to key stakeholders before the launching of Mwana participatory mapping by RACCOMI. During the process, regular assessments of performance (technical and financial) were made and feedback meetings were held for each step completed on the ground. A total of \$55,000 was made available to RACCOMI to conduct both the socioeconomic study and participatory mapping in the Itombwe Massif.
- 12.3. To conduct the socioeconomic survey, field teams from villages were trained in survey methods and data collection. The training was conducted by RACCOMI, RACOD and WCS.

Component 6 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Preliminary management plans developed for both sites that give direction to the management of both sites while zoning/gazettment is taking place

13. Describe the results from Component 6 and each product/deliverable

- 13.1. A Conservation action Plan (CAP) for Kabobo-Luama was developed with the involvement of traditional chiefs, provincial representative and representatives from the ICCN, the Technical Mining Agency and the Geographic Institute in Kinshasa. The

CAP was developed using The Nature Conservancy method and has conservation actions related to key threats in the landscape. The action plan developed for the CAP was considered as a key leading document for the landscape with activities related to annual evaluation and a proposed revision after five years.



Figure 12. Workshop with stakeholders to develop the landscape Conservation Action plan for Kabobo-Luama

13.2. Developing a management plan for Itombwe Massif was not achieved. As Itombwe is managed by ICCN, being one of the DRC protected areas within their network, planning activities are subject to the nomination of a planning team by the ICCN General Director. This process took a long time and frustratingly we could not push it to happen more quickly. The planning team has now finally been nominated and an orientation meeting held and facilitated by Deo Kujirakwinja. The planning committee is composed of ICCN, WCS, WWF and Africapacity. Future steps have been planned for 2016.

Annual planning took place during the project with ICCN and other conservation partners working in Itombwe, during the annual COCOSI² meetings and this ensures that activities were coordinated during this time. The COCOSI meetings are held every 6 months for each protected area managed by ICCN and are used to coordinate partner activities with ICCN and plan jointly so that everyone operates with the same plan.

Component 7 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Implementation and monitoring of safeguard policies for involuntary restrictions and indigenous people

14. Describe the results from Component 7 and each product/deliverable

14.1. Implementation of our conservation activities in the landscapes was guided by CEPF guidelines on safeguard policies and the conflict sensitive conservation approach that

² Cocosi (Comité de Coordination de Site) is a forum that was set up by ICCN where ICCN at protected area level meets with conservation partners supporting conservation work in the area. The forum serves as a way of harmonizing interventions and approaches.

aims at involving various stakeholders and interested parties in activities on the ground. In the Kabobo landscape, we involved pygmies and women in most meetings, including those looking at alternative activities. Participatory mapping involved women and pygmies in areas where they are present and their needs were incorporated into the planning. Most community committees that were established are composed of at least one woman and one in four committees is co-chaired by a pygmy (which is a higher percentage than their numbers in the local community).

- 14.2. Grievance mechanisms were addressed through two systems that were established:
- a. Local conservation committees were established at Groupement level to “coordinate” community projects that are implemented in their area. They are formed by elected members within the community and local chiefs can be members. Elected members come from social groups (farmers, business men, etc.). Therefore they monitor the implementation of activities and report what negative activities that might be taking place and who are authors. They meet quarterly
 - b. Village/local committees are linked to the local chiefs and their advisory committees and they act as advisory body for the chief. They meet whenever there is a need to resolve a grievance or make decisions about an issue. This is a type of traditional and administrative committee that is nominated by the traditional chief based on the leadership and ethnical characteristics of his villages.

15. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

The general management plan action was not completed for Itombwe but the process has been launched based on ICCN recommendations. This did not affect much the implementation of activities since the GMP is an orientation tool that is used for guiding actions in the area. To compensate for this weakness, through the cadre conjoint and the ICCN partners meetings (Cocosi), annual operation plans were developed and assessed regularly.

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

The following reports were produced and are attached as annexes:

- Zoning planning method for Itombwe
- Technical report of RACCOMI on activities implemented
- Sensitisation leaflet for communities in the Mwana Valley
- Status of Grauers Gorillas and Eastern Chimpanzee in the DRC
- Conservation of the Itombwe Massif
- Migration and Ecosystem in The Kabobo Landscape
- Important conservation regions in the Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega and Itombwe Landscape
- REDD+ feasibility analysis for Itombwe and Kabobo-Luama
- Conservation Action Plan of Kabobo-Luama Landscape

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

17. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? (Please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.)

	Date	Composite Score
Baseline CSTT	January 2014	83
Final CSTT	31 December 2015	92

18. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

The following list is a list of vertebrates that are threatened in Itombwe and Misotshi-Kabogo Massifs that are better protected now as a result of the local agreements to create protected areas at both sites:

1. Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) EN
2. Grauer's gorilla (*Gorilla beringei graueri*) EN*
3. Rahm's Brush Furred Rat (*Lophuromys rahmi*) EN
4. L'hoest's monkey (*Cercopithecus lhoesti*) VU
5. African Spot-necked Otter (*Lutra maculicollis*) VU
6. African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) VU
7. Congo Bay Owl (*Phodilus prigoginei*) EN *
8. Itombwe Nightjar (*Caprimulgus prigoginei*) EN *
9. Yellow-crested Helmet Shrike (*Prionops alberti*) VU *
10. Albertine Owlet (*Glaucidium albertinum*) VU *
11. African Green Broadbill (*Pseudocalyptomena graueri*) VU*
12. Rockefeller's Sunbird (*Nectarinia rockefelleri*) VU*
13. Shelley's Crimson-wing (*Cryptospiza shelleyi*) VU*
14. Itombwe massif clawed frog (*Xenopus itombwensis*) CR*
15. Luvubu Reed Frog (*Hyperolius leleupi*) EN*
16. White-striped Reed Frog (*Hyperolius leucotaenius*) EN*
17. Painted African Frog (*Callixalus pictus*) VU*
18. Ahl's Reed Frog (*Hyperolius castaneus*) VU*
19. Goldbelly Reed Frog (*Hyperolius chrysogaster*) VU*
20. Rugegewald River Frog (*Phrynobatrachus acutirostris*) VU*
21. Visoke River Frog (*Phrynobatrachus bequaerti*) VU*
22. Rwanda River Frog (*Phrynobatrachus versicolor*) VU*
23. Itombwe Screeching Frog (*Arthroleptis hematogaster*) Data deficient*
24. Mwana Screeching Frog (*Arthroleptis vercammeni*) Data deficient*
25. Mukuzira Long-fingered Frog (*Cardioglossa cyaneospila*) Data deficient*
26. Itombwe Golden Frog (*Chrysobatrachus cupreonitens*) Data deficient*
27. No common name (*Hyperolius diaphanous*) Data deficient*
28. Parker's Tree Toad (*Laurentophryne parkeri*) Data deficient*
29. Mokanga Forest Treefrog (*Leptopelis fiziensis*) Data deficient
30. Itombwe Puddle Frog (*Phrynobatrachus asper*) Data deficient*

* = Endemic species to Albertine Rift

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
19. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	Itombwe: 508,000 ha Kabobo-Luama: 410,000 ha	<i>Itombwe Nature Reserve Kabobo-Luama Landscape</i>
20. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?	Itombwe: 508,000 ha Kabobo-Luama: 410,000 ha	<i>Itombwe Nature Reserve (Provincial legal gazettelement process) NGAMIKKA national park (Stewardship agreement)</i>
21. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)	Itombwe: 508,000 ha Kabobo-Luama: 410,000 ha	<i>Itombwe Nature Reserve Kabobo-Luama Landscape</i>
22. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation	Itombwe: 508,000 ha Kabobo-Luama: 410,000 ha	<i>Establishment of SMART in both landscapes, training of rangers and community monitors, production of the zoning plan for Itombwe and the Conservation Action Plan for Kabobo-Luama landscape.</i>

** Include total hectares from project inception to completion*

23. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.) N/A

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score

24. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable. N/A

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
25. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions	2,186	1,407	3,593	Community committee formation; boundary demarcation; zoning planning; conservation laws; Natural resource governance
26. Adults for livelihoods or increased income	720	550	1,270	Meetings about micro credit were held with matching funding as a way to increase income were held with communities and with matching funds we are starting these.
27. School-aged children	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
28. Indigenous ethnic groups (pygmy)	116	59	175	Indigenous (pygmy) ethnic groups were involved in the meetings above and consulted separately so that they were able to voice their opinions and concerns.

29. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.

<i>Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country</i>				<i>Population size</i>
Community name	Surrounding district	Surrounding province	Country	Population size
Itombwe Natural Reserve				
Babembe	<i>Itombwe</i>	South-kivu	DRC	32,918 (both ethnic groups)
Banyamulenge	<i>Itombwe</i>	South-Kivu	DRC	
Balega	<i>Wamuzimu et basile</i>	South-kivu	DRC	400,063
Barinyirinyi	<i>Burhinyi</i>	South-kivu		55,071
Banyindu	<i>Luindi</i>	South-kivu	DRC	21,494
Bafuliiru	<i>Bufuliiru(Lemera)</i>	South-kivu	DRC	126,592
Bavira	<i>Uvira</i>	South-Kivu	DRC	3,957
Kabobo-Luama Landscape				
Bahohoholo	<i>Tumbwe</i>	Tanganyika	DRC	5,000
Bakalanga	<i>Tumbwe, Kalemie</i>	Tanganyika	DRC	1,500
Babembe	<i>Secteur Ngandja, Fizi</i>	South Kivu	DRC	7,500
Bafuliro	<i>Uvira</i>	South Kivu	DRC	4,000
Batwa (Bambote)	<i>Collectivite Tumbwe, Kalemie</i>	Tanganyika	DRC	3,500
Bahemba	<i>Kongolo</i>	Tanganyika	DRC	700
Banyamulenge	<i>Secteur Ngandja, Fizi</i>	South Kivu	DRC	1,000

30. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit														
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education,	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance	Other	
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services										
Itombwe																						
Babembe		X					X													X	X	
Banyamulenge		X		X			X												X	X		
Bafuiiru		X					X												X	X		
Banyindu		X					X												X	X		
Barinyirinyi		X					X												X	X		
Balega		X					X												X	X		
Bavira							X												X	X		
Bambutu	X	X	X	X			X												X	X		
Kabobo-Luama																						
Baholoholo	x		x				x		x		x											
Bakalanga			x				x				x											
Babembe	x		x							x	x		x	x				x	x	x		
Bafuliro		x		xx																		
Bambote			xx				xx		x													
Bahemba					x			x														
Banyamulenge		x		xx																		

If you marked “Other”, please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

Lessons Learned

31. 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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community

- Gazettement of protected areas requires commitment and trust. Especially in countries that are reviewing different laws and where natural resources are at the center of multiple stakeholders' interest.
- Gaining trust from communities and their leaders in the gazettement process can leverage action in the face of delays in political decision making for natural resource management of areas. Whilst the gazettement process in Kabobo has taken a long time, communities are still supportive of the process because they have been involved in most steps and have been actively protecting the areas.
- Collaboration with local NGOs for field activity implementation has advantages of reaching out to areas that might not be accessible for International NGOs and requires deep knowledge of local systems and actors
- Working with local NGOs can hinder the implementation of field activities since different local NGOs want to access funding and they do not have capacities to raise funds and end up competing with each other over any potentially available funds. This situation raises conflicts among different NGOs and that situation can hinder the implementation of field activities.
- Information sharing with local stakeholders and politicians can build trust and support to gazettement processes.

32. Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

The project design process was embodied into the participatory process that has guided the gazettement process and the involvement of local leaders and stakeholders. The design of the project included consultations with local chiefs about processes to be undertaken, and regular inputs from conservation committees established in villages. Establishing trust and local support was critical in being able to move forward with the identification of protected area boundaries and obtaining the signed agreements of the communities to these boundaries.

33. Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

- Regular consultation with local chiefs and their committees has been a key aspect that contributed to the success of the project
- The use and training of local community monitors to collect information on wildlife and human activities increased trust and confidence in the project
- Better knowledge of the area and involvement of governmental departments into the monitoring activities and community consultations
- Monitoring of changes of local social and economic systems can help to prevent conflicts and consider views from incoming people and changes happening.

34. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Setting up of local conservation committees was beneficial for the process as a way of minimizing conflict over natural resources on the ground and enabling quick decisions to be made over conservation issues.

Sustainability / Replication

35. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

WCS is committed to the long term conservation of both sites and have raised additional matching funds to ensure continued support to the establishment and management of both Kabobo National Park and Itombwe Natural Reserve. The landscape plan for the Kabobo-Luama Landscape is being use to leverage further funds for the site and we are hopeful for further funds to support community management of this area. Like any protected areas in DRC there is a need to continually raise funding for the sites but the community support is helping reduce the threats to the areas which in turn means that the costs for management activities such as law enforcement will be lower.

36. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

The Kabobo process has been very participatory at different levels and has been successful in preserving the landscape despite the delay in the legal gazettelement of the area. Key aspects to consider for both Kabobo and Itombwe are the potential community impacts of activities implemented and there is a need to regularly monitor and proactively assess possible conflicts that may arise.

Safeguards

37. 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

See component 7

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Additional Funding

39. 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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Rainforest Trust	B	\$140,000	
USFWS	B	\$138,286	

** Categorize the type of funding as:*

- 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, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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