

Landscape Highlights

Surface Area: 71,745 km²

Partners: ICCN, UGADEC,
DFGF-I, CI, WCS, WWF, JGI,
GTZ, UMD

National Parks: 2, covering 16,830
km² (23% of the landscape)

Biodiversity (N species)

Plants: TBD

Mammals: TBD

Birds: TBD

Threatened Species

Animals (17) include:

- Forest elephant
- Grauer's gorilla
- Chimpanzee
- Okapi

Birds (16) include:

- Congo peacock
- African green broadbill
- Grauer's rush warbler
- Chapin's flycatcher
- Shelley's crimson-wing
- Dwarf honeyguide
- Kivu ground thrush
- Sassi's olive greenbul
- Oberlander's/Forest ground thrush

Major Threats to Landscape

Direct

- Unsustainable hunting
- Migration
- Land clearing for agriculture
- Artisanal mining
- Timber extraction

Indirect

- Civil conflict
- Extreme poverty
- Low institutional capacity
- Population growth
- Low resource management capacity

Key Interventions

- Capacity building of local associations and park management staff
- Biodiversity and needs assessments
- Developing PA and community area management plans
- Developing alternative sustainable income opportunities
- Developing sustainable funding mechanisms
- Establishing effective monitoring

Maiko-Lutunguru Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega Forest Landscape

The Maiko-Lutunguru Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega Landscape is located in the far east of DRC. The landscape is mountainous and largely covered in dense, mostly intact, rain forest. One of the most remote intact forest blocks in the northeastern Congo Basin, it supports a unique combination of high-profile species, including okapi, Congo peacock, chimpanzee, and the entire range of the Grauer's gorilla.

A long-running civil war has taken its toll on this ethnically diverse and biodiversity-rich landscape. Civil unrest and in-migration from the densely populated east (~300 people/km²) directly threaten biodiversity through agricultural expansion, artisanal mining, and the bushmeat trade. With stabilization and unification of this region, new threats are emerging in the form of commercial logging, infrastructure development, and increased trade in natural resource products. These threats are compounded by limited livelihood opportunities, general poverty, and low natural resource management capacity within the region.

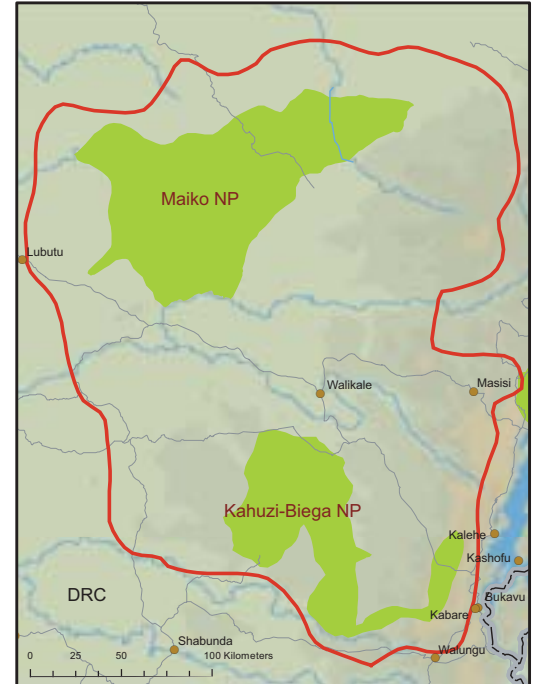
Sustainable Resource Management

A key objective of the management strategy is to increase management capacity within the national parks and create community conservation areas to form a corridor between the parks. Large areas of the landscape are under no formal land use designation and present an opportunity to develop a land use plan that incorporates both sustainable development and conservation goals.

Efforts in the first year of the landscape program have focused on building the capacity of ICCN and local community organizations to manage areas for conservation. CARPE partners have equipped and trained guards, built guard posts, and trained local staff on basic conservation and monitoring techniques. Together with local stakeholders, the partners have developed interim management plans for the national parks and proposed community conservation areas. Next steps include further monitoring and enforcement training, identification and demarcation of community conservation areas, and refining of management plans throughout the landscape.

Natural Resource Governance

The long-term sustainability of conservation efforts requires a local population that understands and benefits from conservation efforts, policies that support development and conservation objectives, and institutions and staff that have the capacity to implement these policies. First-year activities have focused on a review of existing policies and laws governing natural resource use, along with the development of a local conservation training center (TCCB) to build a constituency of conservationists within the region. In the coming year CARPE partners will work with local and national government authorities to clarify and implement laws shaping community reserve creation and natural resource management. The partners will build capacity of community organizations



to engage in conservation advocacy and broaden planning efforts to involve development organizations more effectively.

Natural Resource Monitoring Institutionalized

In the first year CARPE partners began training ICCN and local community organizations in biodiversity and threat monitoring and have been building monitoring into management plans for areas throughout the landscape. First-year activities have also focused on the collection of baseline information on the ground through satellite imagery and overflights. Second-year efforts will focus on standardizing collection of data and building a landscape database that can serve as a basis of adaptive management throughout the landscape. Efforts will continue to publish and disseminate all information relevant to the sustainable management of natural resources throughout the landscape.

