

## Landscape Highlights

Surface Area: 141,000 km<sup>2</sup>

Partners: MINEF-Cameroon, MEF-Gabon, MEF-ROC, CNPN-Gabon, WWF, WCS, CIFOR, JGI, GEF/UNPD, EU, ECOFAC, UNF/UNESCO, FIGET, IRET

National Parks: 4, covering 25,300 km<sup>2</sup> or 18% of the landscape

### Biodiversity

Plants: HIGH (TBD)

Mammals: 191

Birds: 520

## Threatened Species

### Animals

- Forest elephant
- Western gorilla
- Chimpanzee
- Hippopotamus
- Congo clawless otter
- Slender-snouted crocodile
- African softshell turtle
- Nile crocodile
- Lion

### Plants

*Baillonella Toxisperma*  
(outside protected areas)

## Major Threats to Landscape

### Direct

- Logging
- Commercial hunting
- Elephant hunting for ivory and meat
- Unsustainable fishing
- Unsustainable village-based hunting
- Ebola-related ape die-off
- Iron ore mining

### Indirect

- Weak government capacity
- No adopted forest zoning plan
- Weak wildlife policy
- Weak support for antipoaching

## Key Interventions

- Antipoaching in logging concessions, in parks, and on access rivers
- Wildlife management planning in logging concessions
- Participatory development of new and refined wildlife regulations
- Eco-tourism development
- Development of sustainable funding mechanisms

# Dja-Minkébé-Odzala Tri-National (TRIDOM) Landscape

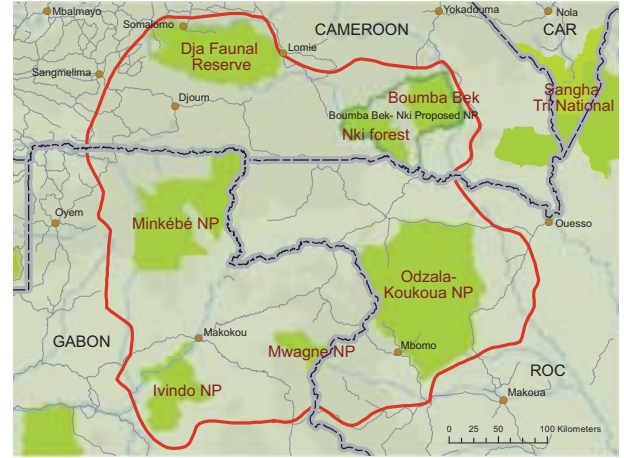
TRIDOM is a large lowland forest wilderness spanning Cameroon, ROC, and Gabon. It is integral to the conservation of intact large vertebrate assemblages, in particular forest elephants and great apes. TRIDOM has low human population density, and large tracts of wilderness remain. Major threats include commercial hunting, logging, mining, and Ebola, which has dramatically reduced ape populations and is of major concern to human health. Protected areas comprise 25 percent of the landscape, most of which has never been logged. The major management challenges are curbing elephant poaching, managing wildlife in logging concessions, ensuring sustainability of village-based hunting, protecting aquatic systems, and developing sustainable funding mechanisms for the landscape's emerging conservation capacity.

## Sustainable Resource Management

Government and landscape partners work closely to address key threats such as elephant poaching and illegal commercial hunting of wildlife in logging concessions. More than half of the landscape is under logging concessions, and it is crucial that these areas remain viable diverse ecosystems. Some companies—such as Rougier in Gabon, Pallisco in Cameroon, and IFO-Danzer in ROC—are actively preparing management plans that include “set-aside” conservation areas and company support for wildlife management. The landscape conservation strategy focuses on strengthening surveillance capacity—for the protected areas and the logging concessions, preparing forest zoning—and refining community-based natural resource management (e.g., village hunting in Cameroon; small-scale gold panning MOU in Minkébé; adopting and implementing wildlife management regulation logging concessions in Cameroon, Gabon, and ROC; and human-elephant conflict mitigation). Eco-tourism is under development in Ivindo National Park. Conservation management infrastructure includes bases in Somalomo, Lomié, Djoum, and Yokadouma (Cameroon); Ouessou and Mbomo (ROC); and Oyem, Makokou, and Ivindo (Gabon). This infrastructure facilitates management and logistical support throughout the landscape.

## Natural Resource Governance

At the latest extraordinary COMIFAC meeting, a TRIDOM agreement for transboundary cooperation was finalized between ROC, Gabon, and Cameroon. TRIDOM natural resource governance is emerging based on innovative examples that are being replicated in the landscape: WCS' work with the CIB concession is being replicated in IFO-Danzer; WWF's experience in the Bordamur concession is under replication in most of the other medium-sized concessions in northeastern Gabon; and the Minkébé gold-panning agreement can inspire similar contractual arrangements in ROC or elsewhere in Gabon.



Governments, WWF, WCS, and ECOFAC actively participated in and contributed to the development of the TRIDOM UNDP/GEF proposal that will focus resources on sustainable management and conservation of the “inter-zone” of the TRIDOM area. The Government of ROC announced its commitment to form a “parastatal” Wildlife Service with technical support from WCS. However, more policy work is needed to manage hunting—and come up with innovative ways to pay for the cost of necessary surveillance—in logging concessions.

## Natural Resource Monitoring Institutionalized

Monitoring in TRIDOM focuses on large mammal distribution and abundance, and socioeconomics, including wildlife use and human-wildlife conflict. Large mammal surveys were completed in Minkébé, Ivindo, Mwagne, Boumba Bek, and Dja, and are expanding into Odzala-Koukoua. Forest elephants have been satellite-tagged in Odzala, Ivindo, and Nki. Wildlife health monitoring focusing on Ebola has been initiated in ROC and Gabon. Socio-economic surveys have been designed and launched to assess traditional territories, conflict with park borders, and natural resource use practices. GIS capacity is high and field data collection systems such as “CyberTracker” are being employed to streamline data collection, management, and analysis.

