

**Maiko Tayna Kahuzi-Biega Landscape
Means of Verification Number 8
Itwombe CBRNM
For Annual Report 2008**

*The Consortium to Lead Natural Resource Management
in the Maiko Tayna Kahuzi-Biega Landscape
for the Congo Basin Forest Partnership*



Submitted January 15, 2009

by

Bisidi Yalalo, WWF



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**APPENDIX A
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT**

**Itwombe CBRNM
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Land-use planning strategy document

Itombwe

Landscape 10, CBNRM Zone 10010010

Last updated January 2009

I. Introduction

As a part of the Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega Landscape (MTKB LS) conservation program, WWF, through its field project entitled “*WWF/PCKB Programme pour la Conservation de Kahuzi Biega*” is actively working on land use planning in the Itombwe massif forest community based natural resource management zone. A major output expected from this program in Kahuzi Biega, the Itombwe massif forest and the Bushema community forest is the development of macrozone land use management plans that correspond to the overall landscape land use plan for the MTKB LS. These plans should promote the sustainable use of natural resources and reflect any national guidelines for LUP and the development of management plans for specific types of macrozones. This includes adhering to ICCN guidelines in the development of a PA management plan for the Itombwe zone when/if it is officially recognized and delimited as a protected area.

The Itombwe forest Massif is situated in Eastern DRC, northwest of Lake Tanganyika. It is made up of a unique patchwork of intermediate and montane forest (with limited afroalpine vegetation at its higher reaches) interspersed with montane grasslands. The area has always attracted much attention from the conservation community. The biological surveys that were carried out in the 1990s confirmed the exceptional biological value of the massif, which contains 583 species of birds of which 30 are endemic to the Albertine Rift, 72 species of mammals (4 endemic), 35 species of reptiles (5 endemic), 23 species of amphibians (16 endemic). Besides the vast array of species endemic to the Albertine Rift (that are target species for this Ecoregion) Itombwe also holds important populations of eastern lowland gorillas *Gorilla beringei graueri*, eastern robust chimpanzees *Pan troglodytes schweinfurthi* and forest elephant *Loxodonta africana cyclotis*.

As a result, Itombwe forest was identified among seven top priority sites of the 88 sites within the Albertine Rift assessed for their biological importance. These seven top priority sites are the Virunga massif and NP, Semliki, Kibale, Bwindi, Kahuzi-Biega and Nyungwe National Parks and the Itombwe Massif.

From a development standpoint, preliminary results of a socio-economic survey carried out by WWF in 2005 and 2006 indicate that well over 90% of rural communities directly derive socio-economic benefit from the forest. The survey indicated that, at the same time, the forest suffers numerous threats and is already showing signs of recession and degradation, therefore directly threatening the very base for rural development of Itombwe.

Without sustainable management of these forests, rural poor and indigenous people will suffer from depletion of forest goods and services on which they rely.

Itombwe forest and KBNP are situated in one of the most populated regions of DRC, which can attain a density of 300 persons per km²; this concentration of people has led to a rapid loss of forest cover, overexploitation of soils consistent with a form of agriculture which is poorly adapted to the region and partial land erosion.

The population pressure on the natural resources of the forest (including Kahuzi-Biega and Itombwe forest) is therefore very high, which leads to cultivation, creation of pastures for cattle, collection of fuel wood and game animals, etc.

The Itombwe massif has been gazetted through a ministerial decree that lacks much critical information on the size and whereabouts of the Reserve and its management. WWF aims at obtaining a proper conservation status made up of both formal, integral conservation areas and community conservation areas. A land use plan is one important tool to achieve this important goal of WWF. This strategic plan describes the way the Congolese Park authorities (ICCN), and partners, aim to develop a land use plan allowing for the sustainable conservation of a future protected area in the Itombwe massif forest.

II. Identify and Define Roles of Planning Team

2.1. La composition de l'équipe de planification.

- Un représentant de l'ICCN Itombwe.
- Un représentant de la Direction technique de l'ICCN Kinshasa.
- Un représentant de la Direction scientifique de l'ICCN Kinshasa.
- Un représentant du Ministère de l'Environnement conservation de la nature et tourisme.
- Un représentant du Ministère provincial de l'environnement conservation de la nature et tourisme.
- Un représentant par groupement ethnique : Babembe, Barega, Banyindu, Bafuliro, Bashi et Bavira.
- Deux représentants de WWF.
- Deux représentants de WCS.
- Un représentant par partenaires ayant des activités dans la Réserve naturelle d'Itombwe.

2.2. Le rôle de l'équipe de planification.

- Planifier les activités en rapport avec le classement du massif forestier d'Itombwe.
- Légitimer les activités à réaliser sur terrain.
- Fournir à l'autorité compétente des données techniques dans le contexte du processus de la conservation de la RNI.

III. Information/Data Collection

First phase: identification of available resources.

- To set up a project dealing with the collection of a compiled important literature, and bibliography available on the project archive up to now

- To review and complete the bibliography data base with scientific research data. Compilation of all NGOs data working in the same domain.

Second Phase: getting available resources and setting up of contribution mechanism.

- Development of an agenda of the data base as well as the resources persons to involve on the process of data collection on the fields.
 - Setting up of a data base of material as well as human and Financial resources
 - Development of mechanism of data and information gathering.
 - Procession of satellite imagies,
 - Training and data collection on the fields,
 - biological census and surveys
- Socio economic census: understand and integrate the socio economic issue (meeting , polling , observation), studies on land use level (habitation, farm and other uses)

Gathering of existent literature (published and non published)

a) Approach :

- Identify resources persons
- Initiate physical contact with identified persons

b) Where: first in Bukavu for reading reports and publications, then on the field (itombwe) to check out.

c) When: in 1996 and 2004 by WCS and October 2004 by WWF

d) Whom: Provincial head quoter of ICCN, Division provinciale des affaires intérieures, reports, E-mail/Web site, Dr Yuma, Directeur Wathaut, Père Didier, fields descent

In spite of some contradictions occurred between the contents of reports and publications and the fields reality but these contact helped too much to collect data on the field.

Following action:

- Reading of different publications and reports
- After reading, physical contact, analysis is made on fields with local chiefs and owners of the land, the youth and different association.

Problems Identification and analysis, as well stakeholders analyses

Approach: Organize participatory meetings, the problems identification and analyses

Determine Key-problems (described in terms of decline in state, either quantity or quality).

a) Approach :

- Design of a theme to be developed
- Identification of participants
- Launchment of Invitation
- Meeting held .

b) Where : Itombwe and Kamituga

c) When: in November 2003, in Itombwe and September 2005 at Kamituga

d) Whom: WWF; WCS, ICCN, HJ, AFECOD, local NGOs, Local and Administrative authorities, Church representatives.

SO 1.2. : Organize central base of communication and available data through communication canals such as (radio, news paper and pamphlets, church, television, physical contact, internet, web site) able to produce and spread information.

Phase 1: Consolidation and organization of current contact

Phase 2: To put on a net work of different other members and / or program of regular communication

IV. Creation of a Public Participation Strategy

In order to get the involvement of local communities in the approach of sustainable use of Natural Resources of Itombwe massif, an awareness and sensitization campaign is required.

Approach:

- To set up a sensitization structure.
- Develop an Agenda,
- Selection project staff to train
- Organize awareness campaign: included physical contact.
- Identification of different network of sensitization acting in the region ex: radio station

- Setting up of local structure in charge sensitization and data collection on the field (ANIECO and other local NGOs and acting on the field)

Sensitization and awareness campaign around the major theme : « importance of natural resources management and the conservation/conservation of Itombwe forest».

- Identification of targeted group et determination of specific linked to the targeted group (ex : stakeholders meetings)
- Identify and promote social action at large-scale level in order to stimulate the involvement of local communities in the gazettment process
- Settlement of Environmental Education centre

V. Creation of a Strategy for Formal Recognition of Plan

In order to promote the legalization of the conservation status of the Itombwe forest zone Lobbying and advocacy: legalization of the conservation site status.

- Gathering of information about politics and for politics (assessment of risk, building strategic relationship, put on credibility as our defender, link the lobbying to our office priorities, maintain interest center).
- Analysis of problem linked the lobbying& advocacy campaign (involvement of communities , administrative authorities local chiefs on the decision making)
- Meeting to get different opinion (elaboration of position and decision paper).
- Partnership settlement
- Involvement of the involvement of the “consultative provincial consul ” (CCP)
- Creation of a new committee of lobbying and advocacy ex: CBFP in south KIVU
- Identify and develop lobbying / advocacy activities (included the conception of key message)
- Consultation meetings with target groups as well as decision makers : Agreement Signatures with local communities (taking decision)
- Ministerial decree / elaboration by a reduced team, discussion and agreement with local communities, request of environment ministry via the GTI
- Promulgation of the low or the decree by the government
- Popularization of the decree

VI. Creation of Vision and Objectives for the Zone

VII. Identify Management Micro-Zones and Associated Objectives and Guidelines

Develop different scenarios of conservation and determine different types / nature of conservation area

- Setting up of a technical working group. GTI
 - ✓ Organization of a workshop development of an agreement of collaboration and elaboration of an intern rules.
 - ✓ Validation of the Working Group : Approbation of the agreement by engaged parties (signing the document), validation by the central government via the environment ministry.
- Initiate common planning session (PO and funding mechanism)
- Identify possible scenario for the conservation and location of the future protected areas as well as the following to be considered :
 - ✓ Documentation of areas & habitats of animal's High concentration.
 - ✓ Documentation and analysis of land occupation degree (villages, champs, and others human being activities): all these activities are supported by images processes and the data collection on the fields.
 - ✓ Description of site features (current condition, knowledge of site and his surroundings.)
 - ✓ Development of a base maps by a team of technicians and incorporating therefore all the priorities of the conservation and data / socio economic information collected from the fields. (Experts from the country and other resources persons) elaboration of different scenario.
- Choice type of the protected areas by stake holders: juridical nature (polling opinion): workshop and meeting of explanation of concepts and official texts/ types of protected areas.
- Descript of limits according to the type / chosen scenario (data collection linked to the limits to be considered : natural limits, tips of mountains , high animals concentration Zones, human presence (villages, cultural sites, important ecosystem and habitats)
- Define and determine limits, based on the type of the protected area chosen. Activity guided and supported by the participatory cartography.
 - ✓ Organization of evaluation session and adoption of maps describing, different conservations area (activity supported by base map and produced by a technician and an experts in MARP methods, existence of base maps and limits definitions.
 - ✓ Joint maps production involving local communities needs and points of view and conservation priorities (biologic values)
 - ✓ Validation
 - ✓ Spreading and popularization of validated maps.
- Participatory limits boundary (boundless putting beacon)

VIII. Tasks to develop LUP and LUP Implementation Plan

Planning for implementation of LUP in the Itombwe zone was carried out for the years 2004 through 2010. The planning process identifies tasks to meet specific objectives concerned with different components of the LUP process including:

- Data collection
- Developing a communications strategy
- Raising public awareness and identify stakeholders
- Conservation planning, including identifying different potential macro and microzones as well as regulations on natural resource use for identified zones
- Developing a strategy for formal recognition
- Drafting the LUP

Additional tasks will be added on the LUP implementation and the LUP monitoring and evaluation work to develop as the monitoring plan for the zone is developed.

Phase 1: Land use planning process 100% convened			
Strategy 1.1. Data collection			
Tasks	MoV	Timing	Responsibility / where to find
To set up a project dealing with the collection of a compiled important literature ,available up to now	Report and publication	From 1996 to 2004 by WCS Since October 2004 by WWF	WWF/AR Coordinator
To review and complete the bibliography data base project	List the available literature (document written)	from 2005 to June 2006	WWF/ Project Coordinator
Development of an agenda of the data base unity, and the resource person	Agenda is available Resource person	2004	WWF/ Project Coordinator

Elaboration of strategic document	Strategic document	February 2004	ICCN Provincial director,
Settlement of a data base (material resources , as well as human and financial resources)	Bill of equipment, recruitment report	Jun 2004	WWF/ Project Coordinator
Train GIS officer	Training report	August 2004	WWF/ Project Coordinator
Acquire and process satellite Images	Satellite images acquired and processed	From 2004 to September 2008	GIS and data base officer
Training staff in data collection practice by using GPS	Report of training	-1996 to 2004 / -October 2004 to September 2008	GIS and data base officer
Biological census and surveys	Report of biological census and survey.	-1996 to 2004 by WCS	WCS project
Socio economic census	Report from socio economic census	October 2004 to March 2005	GIS and data base officer
Problems and stakeholder identification and analyses	Report of workshop	June – July 2005	WWF/ Project Coordinator
Strategy 1.2. Communication strategy			
Consolidation and organization of contact	Contracts signed between e WWF and different RADIO station in the field	July 2005	EE and Communication officer at the field level
To put on a net work of different other members and / or program of regular communication	Report, history and various information on site ICCN and WWF website	July 2005 - 2011	EARPO communication officer
Strategy 1.3. Awareness campaign and process to identify stakeholders.			
To set up a sensitization structure (included develop an agenda, staff training)	Staff training report	October 2004	WWF/ Project Coordinator
Awareness and sensitization campaign	Report from awareness and sensitization campaign	From October 2004	WWF- EE and Communication officer at the field level
Identify and collaborate with different existing network and communication way	Contracts of execution signed between WWF,	January 2005	WWF- EE and Communication officer at

	Radio and local ONGs.		the field level
Set up local EE structure to deal with sensation and data collection campaign	Training report, list of local extension workers	January 2005	WWF- EE and Communication officer at the field level (GIS officer)
Identify and determine stakeholders	report	Ongoing process	WWF- EE and Communication officer at the field level
Identify and promote social action at large-scale level in order to stimulate the involvement of local communities in the gazettment process	Report	From 2005 to 2011	Technical assistant of Itombwe project officer
Set up EE center	Report ,and bills of equipment purchase	From 2005 to 2011	WWF- EE and Communication officer
Strategy 1.4. Develop different scenarios of conservation and determine different types / nature of conservation area			
To set up a technical working group (GTI)	The protocol agreement, ministerial decree of the creation of the technical working group.	April to August 2005	ICCN (Provincial director)
Common planning session	Common Operation plan	Twice by year	ICCN (Provincial director)
Identification of possible scenario for the conservation	Workshop and meeting Report	From mars 2006 to September 2008	WWF GIS and data base officer
Choice of a type of a Protected Area by stakeholders	Report	From September 2007 to September 2008	Technical assistant of Itombwe project officer
Limits description	Report of data collection linked to limits description from the fields.	September 2007 – September 2009	WWF GIS and data base officer
Definition and limits determination together with local.	Report from the participatory cartography	From February to – September 2009	ICCN,

Participatory limits boundary	Materialization Report	2008 - 2009	ICCN (expert consultant)
Strategy 1.5. Lobbying and advocacy : legalization of the conservation site status			
Gathering of information about politics and for politics (lobbying data and information)	Report (data and information)	From 2004 to 2006	Itombwe project officer
Analysis of problem linked the lobbying& advocacy campaign	Minute of workshop and meeting	Dec 2005 and July 2006	Itombwe project officer (expert consultant)
Meeting to get different opinion (elaboration of position and decision paper).	Position and decision paper	September 2006	Itombwe project officer
Develop partnership to advocacy	MoU, Minutes of Consultancy meeting	From September 2006	Project coordonator
Creation of a new committee of lobbying and advocacy issue	MoU signed,	From September 2006	Project coordonator
Identify and develop lobbying / advocacy activities (included the conception of key message)	Report	October 2006	Itombwe project officer
Consultation meeting	Minute of meetings	From September 2007 to December 2008	EE & Communication officer
Elaboration and submission of ministerial degree (proposal)	Project of ministerial degree (document)	May 2009	Itombwe project officer
Popularize and apply the ministerial degree	Ministerial degree	Dec 2009	Itombwe project officer
Strategy objective 2: Land use plan elaboration process			
20% of Land Use Plan design completed	Data collection report. Minutes of stakeholder meetings	FY08	Data base and GIS meeting
60% of Land Use Plan design completed	Draft of le LUP (with 60% of the achievement)	FY09	Itombwe project officer
100% of Land Use Plan design completed and	LUP document	FY10	Project coordinator
Strategy 2.1. A capacity building of the local communities, for the management of the natural resources.			

Identify target group / stake holders	Minute of meeting	FY08	Itombwe project officer
Identify and strength local operational structure such as local (NGOs acting on the fields , women groups , and youth)	Report	From January 2008	Itombwe project officer
Training on negotiation techniques and data collection, participatory cartography, sustainable use of Natural Resources) and experience exchange.	Training report	From March 2008	Project coordinator
Support and equipment if possible funding	Report	December 2007	Finance officer
Settlement of pilots site for the popularization of sustainable use of Natural Resources	Report	May 2009	Itombwe project officer
Popularization of CBNRM initiatives (signature of collaboration contract)	Report (activities report)	From November 2008	EE and communication officer (Itombwe Technical assistant)
Identification and settlement of other project in order to improve the conservation image.	Report of activities	From September 2005	Itombwe Technical assistant)
Strategy objective 2.2: Elaboration of a land use plan as well as the management plan.			
Identify team planning	List of team planning	January 2009	ICCN/ chief of Itombwe site
Analyses process of the existing legislation	Report (analyses report)	January 2009	ICCN/ chief of Itombwe site
Gathering of data	Report of data gathering	From FY06 to February 2009	Data base and GIS officer
Setting up public participation strategy	Report	June 2009	Itombwe Project officer
Define objective and desired condition	Report of Workshop meeting	January 2010	Expert consultant
Define guidelines concern resources use	Report of Workshop meeting	July 2010	Expert consultant
Micro zones identification	Report of Workshop meeting	August 2010	Expert consultant
LUP validation (adoption process of the plan):	Report of activities	September 2010	ICCN/ chief of Itombwe site
Strategy objective 3 : LUP IMPLEMENTATION			

Strategy objective 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF LUP

IX. Creation of Monitoring Plan for the Zone

X. References

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**APPENDIX B
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Itwombe CBRNM
For Annual Report 2008**

Submitted January 15, 2009

by

Bisidi Yalalo, WWF

Plan de Gestion (Draft)
Reserve Naturelle d'Itombwe ou RNI.

Compilé par *Mr.BISIDI Yalolo.*
Janvier 2009.

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I. Introduction.

a) Description du statut juridique actuel de l'AP.

Le Massif forestier d'Itombwe est situé à l'Est de la République du Congo, au Nord-Ouest du lac Tanganyika. Il est situé entre 28°02'-29°04'^E, et 2°41'-3°52'S. S'étend sur une vaste région touchant les territoires administratifs de Mwenga, Fizi, Uvira, Shabunda et Walungu.

Le massif d'Itombwe couvre environ 500.000 hectares contenant extraordinairement une richesse en biodiversité qui attire l'attention des conservationnistes et particulièrement le WWF qui est déjà actif sur terrain. Les enquêtes (inventaires) biologiques de 1990 ont confirmé la valeur biologique de ce site qui contient 583 espèces d'oiseaux, parmi lesquelles, 30 endémiques dans l'écorégion d'Albertine Rift, 72 espèces de mammifères (y compris 4 endémiques), 35 espèces de reptiles (5 endémiques), 23 espèces d'amphibiens (16 endémiques). L'inventaire mené en 1996 par OMARI à Itombwe a établi un nombre considérable des chimpanzés, 900 gorilles de plaine de l'Est (*Gorilla Gorilla beringei graueri*), beaucoup d'éléphant (*Loxodonta africana cyclotis*) et les Chimpanzés *Pan troglodytes schweinfurthi*.

Malheureusement les populations humaines qui y vivent sont grandement pauvres. L'enquête socio-économique menée par le WWF entre 2004 – 2005, montre qu'environ 90% de la population humaine dépend pour leur survie, des ressources naturelles existant dans la forêt.

Le massif d'Itombwe a été créé par l'arrêté ministériel N° 038/CAB/ MIN/ENEF/2006 mais cet arrêté comprend quelques lacunes ne précisant ni la superficie, ni les limites de la réserve. Le WWF et l'ICCN travaillent dans le sens d'obtenir le statut légal de la conservation de cette réserve qui définit les zones de conservation intégrales, les zones à usage multiple et les zones tampons. Le plan d'utilisation de terre est un outil important pour atteindre cet objectif.

b) Enumérer les membres de l'équipe de gestion et le rôle de participation publique

- Un représentant de l'ICCN Itombwe.
- Un représentant de la Direction technique de l'ICCN Kinshasa.
- Un représentant de la Direction scientifique de l'ICCN Kinshasa.
- Un représentant du Ministère de l'Environnement, de la conservation de la nature et du tourisme.
- Un représentant du Ministère provincial de l'environnement, de la conservation de la nature et du tourisme.
- Un représentant par groupement ethnique : Babembe, Barega, Banyindu, Bafuliro, Bashi et Bavira.
- Deux représentants de WWF.
- Deux représentants de WCS.
- Un représentant par partenaires ayant des activités dans la Réserve naturelle d'Itombwe.

Le rôle de l'équipe de planification est de planifier les activités en rapport avec le classement du massif forestier d'Itombwe, légitimer les activités à réaliser sur terrain et de fournir à l'autorité compétente des données techniques dans le contexte du processus de la conservation de la RNI.

II. La valeur unique de l'aire protégée.

La Réserve Naturelle d'Itombwe contient des espèces fauniques et floristiques très endémiques. C'est donc la diversité biologique qui lui donne une importance particulière sur le plan écologique. Parmi la population des mammifères dénotés à Itombwe, il y a 56 espèces recensées avec un plus grand nombre des primates. Les recherches ont confirmé l'existence de 16 espèces de ces dernières dont 2 espèces menacées d'extinction à savoir le *Procolobus badius* et le *Galago matschici*. Pour les grands singes, il y a de gorilles de plaine de l'Est uniques au monde dont *Gorilla beringei graueri*, mais aussi une population importante des chimpanzés. En rapport avec les oiseaux, 589 espèces ont été recensées à Itombwe, parmi celles-ci on cite 3 très endémiques : *Phodillus prigoginei*, *Schoutedenapus schoutedeni* et *Caprimulgus*. Celles-ci font d'Itombwe un milieu plus important pour la conservation des oiseaux. On trouve à Itombwe aussi des espèces endémiques des reptiles en tout 35 espèces parmi elles 5 sont endémiques dans l'ecoregion des montagnes du Rift Albertin. S'agissant des amphibiens 6 espèces sont endémiques et uniques sur les 21 connues dans le massif forestier d'Itombwe.

Quant à la Flore, il y a très peu de données mais Bashonga(1998) cite les familles des Balsaminaceae, des Bergoniaceae et des Acanthaceae.

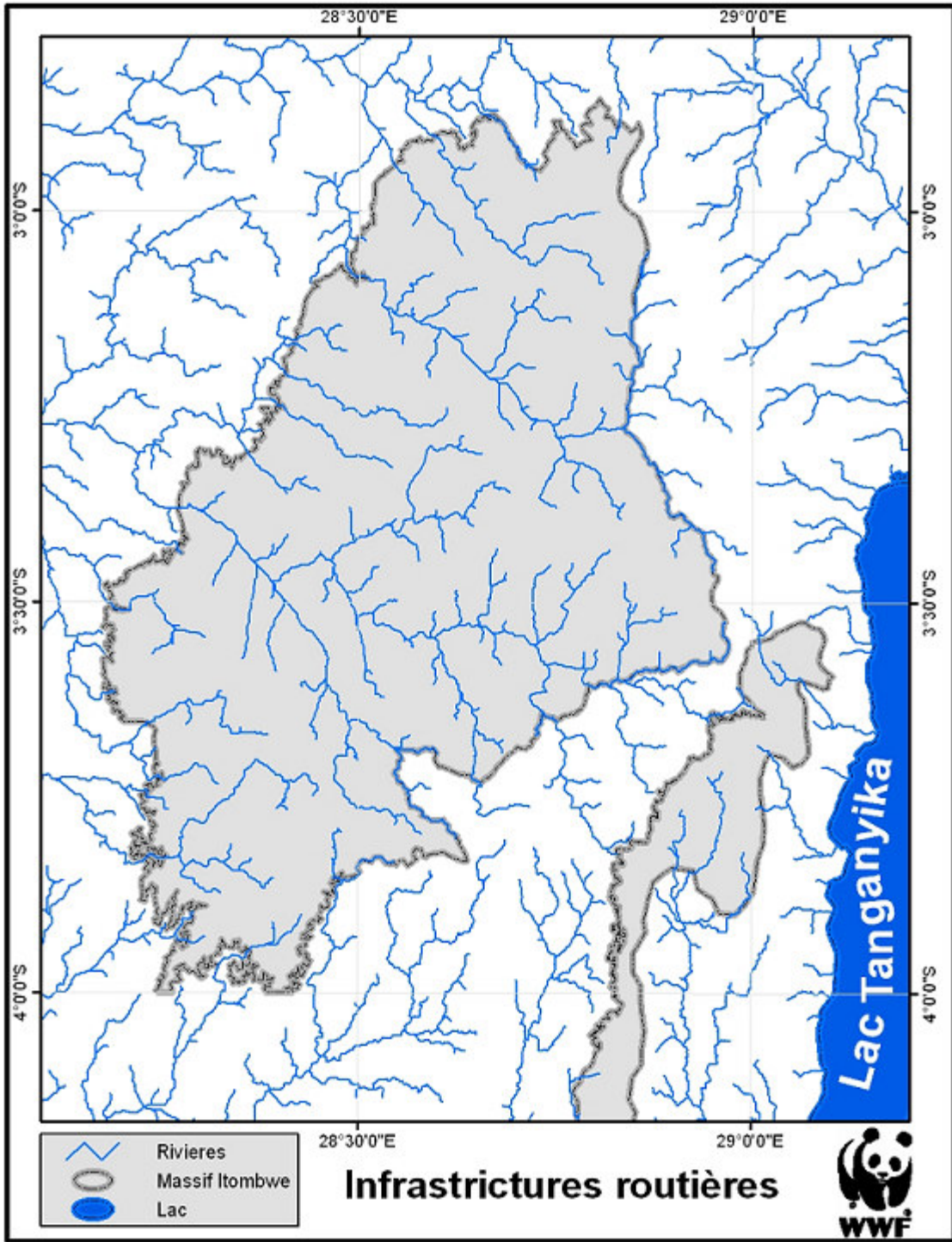
III. Les caractéristiques de l'aire protégée.

A. Aspects physiques (cartes) :

- *Démarcation et description des limites de l'aire, en utilisant les caractéristiques naturelles dans la mesure du possible:*

Cfr [Carte sur les limites du massif](#) N/A

- *Identification de la topographie, des cours d'eau, des caractéristiques physiques exceptionnelles :*



- *Compilation de cartes/images-satellite :*

[Cfr carte N/A](#)

B. Aspects écologiques

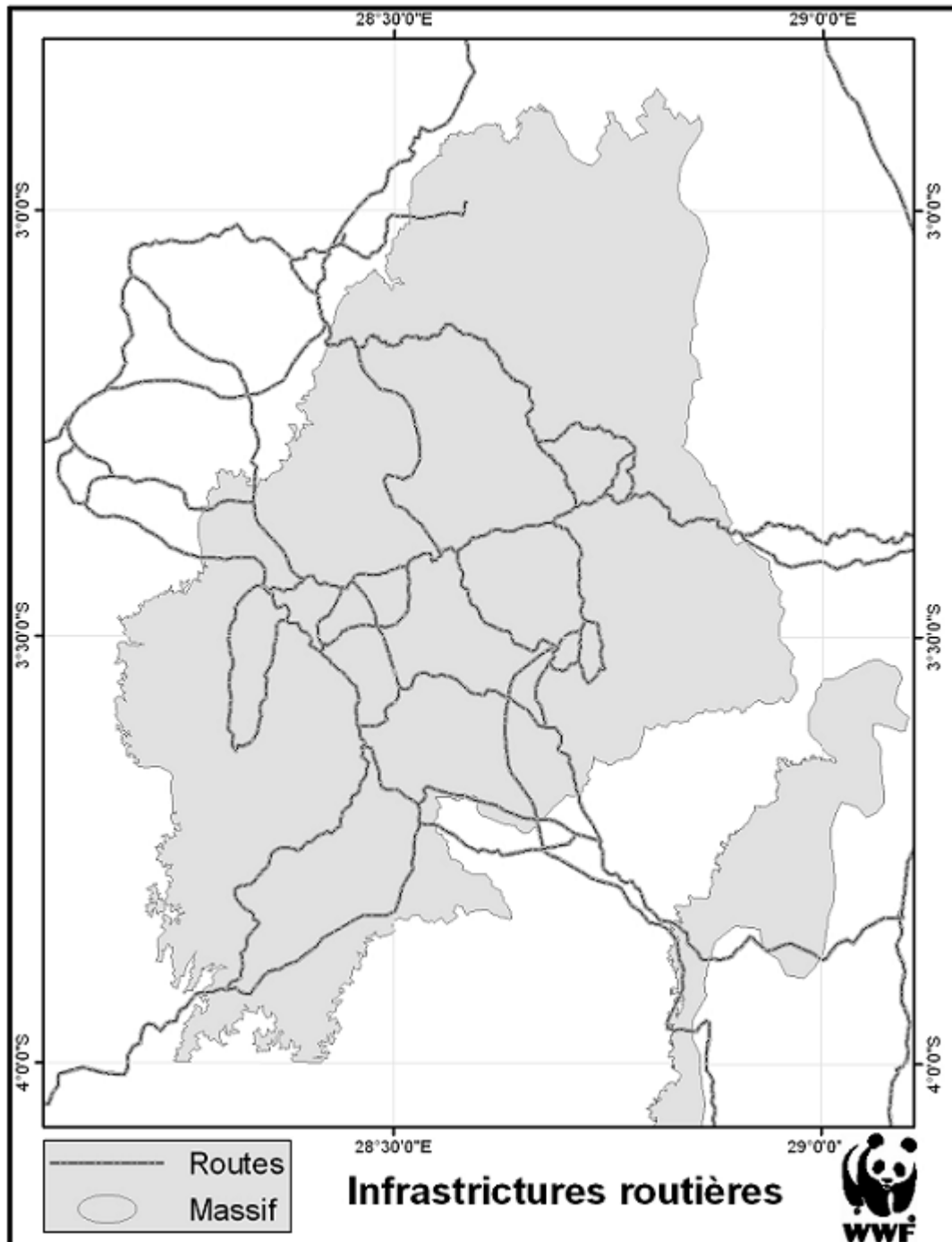
- *Identification des caractéristiques de l'AP concernant :*
 - *Les principales ressources fauniques :* constituées des mammifères (Gorilles, Chimpanzés), des oiseaux, des amphibiens et des reptiles. L'identification des Sites des gorilles sont réalisées à Itombwe dans certaines parties voir le suivi de ces derniers cas d'Itombwe Central.
 - *Les couloirs de migration et de mouvement de la faune*
 - *Les populations végétales rares et sous-représentées*
 - *Les autres ressources de flore et de faune qui sont d'une importance primordiale pour l'AP :* on note aussi des Eléphants, des buffles et Antilopes.
- *Description des phénomènes des principaux écosystèmes à l'intérieur de l'AP et leurs interactions en dehors du périmètre de l'AP.*

C. Aspects socioéconomiques

- *Identification des villages, des ressources culturelles et spirituelles, des sentiers, des axes de transport, des principaux centres économiques à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de l'AP, des activités agricoles, des zones de chasse/pêche, des zones d'extraction de bois à des fins de subsistance :* Une enquête socioéconomique a été lancée en 2004 sur les Us , droit et Coutumes et est en cours de publication ; les sites culturelles et spirituels ont été identifiés. A travers les travaux de collecte des données , les villages, les sentiers, les axes de transports, les principaux sentier centres économiques à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de l'AP, des activités agricoles, des zones de chasse/pêche, des zones d'extraction de bois à des fins de subsistance ont été identifiés et documentés.
- *Identification des intéressés de l'AP (y compris les populations vivant en dehors de l'AP ou qui en ont été déplacées) :* A travers les réunions organisées avec les parties prenantes, 80% des intéressés sont déjà identifiés.
- *Identification des ressources et régions de l'AP utilisées à des fins de subsistance par opposition au commerce (espèces chassées ou cueillies et niveau d'intensité)*
- *Relevé de carte indiquant les espèces de bois désirables du point de vue économique ou les dépôts minéraux qui pourraient être ciblés à des fins d'exploitation future*
- *Identification des utilisations courantes licites et illicites des ressources de l'AP*
- *Description de toute autre activité économique reposant sur l'AP, comme le tourisme.*

D. Installations

- Identification de l'infrastructure existante : route, bâtiments administratifs, pistes d'atterrissage, gîtes pour touristes, etc.



E. Description de l'impact des utilisations des terres environnantes

F. Description des menaces connues qui peuvent affecter les ressources mentionnées ci-dessus et

des tendances connues qui exercent un impact sur ces ressources : Les populations elles mêmes qui dépendent de RN pour leur survie à plus de 95% selon l'enquête socioéconomique réalisée par WWF en 2005, aussi les multinationales comme BANRO, TRANSAFRICA, ect. qui exploiteraient des minerais sont des menaces visibles pour la RNI. La présence des bandes armées incontrôlées étrangères et nationales.

G. Envisager les défis futurs et les influences nouvelles ou changeantes qui pourraient s'exercer

sur l'AP : On doit définir le zonage, une première proposition a été faite en 2008, l'équipe de planification doit intensifier des réunions pour arriver à bien déterminer les limites ainsi que la superficie de la RNI en impliquant toutes les parties prenantes. Les zones de conservation seront bien connues mais en respectant les droits, us, coutumes et les interdits des communautés locales du massif. Le Plan de gestion est aussi un autre grand défi à relever.

H. Evaluer la présence de l'autorité de gestion gouvernementale dans l'AP et la capacité de cette

Autorité à mettre en œuvre le plan et à faire appliquer les lois : L'ICCN est déjà à Itombwe, mais moins effectif, il y a un processus de son installation progressive en cours, Le Chef de Site avec une équipe réduite sont à Mwenga Centre, et assure un suivi minimum des activités sur terrain et s'implique dans l'approche participative de conservation prônée à Itombwe, par exemple les animateurs écologiques émanations de communautés locales y collaborent avec l'ICCN.

IV. Les conditions désirées :

Ce processus est en cours. Néanmoins les objectifs spécifiques et globales sont entrain d'être développer. De toute s les facons toutes les parties concernées émettent le souhait d'avoir une réserve naturelle avec une ou des zones de conservation intégrale, une zone tampon et zones ç activités humaines permanantes

V. Les objectifs

VI. Les directives

VII. Les micro-zones

VIII. Le calendrier de mise en œuvre

Le classement des actions de gestion par ordre de priorité (en forme du tableau)

Tableau XX: Mise en œuvre du Plan de Gestion					
Thème	Niveau de priorité*	2008	2009	2010	2011
PLAN DE CONSERVATION DES ECOSYSTEMES					
1. <i>Activités spécifiques</i>					
2.					
PARTICIPATION DES COMMUNAUTES					
1.					
DEVELOPPEMENT DES INFRASTRUCTURES					
GESTION DU SECTEUR PRIVE					
PLAN DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU TOURISME					
DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA RECHERCHE					
PLAN DE PROTECTION DES RESSOURCES					
ADMINISTRATION ET FINANCE					
BESOINS EN INFORMATION					
MARKETING					

IX. Le suivi

X. Processus de planification et implémentation

Tâches					
Processus de planification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Formation de l'Equipe de planification					
Identification des besoins en informations et collection des données					

Elaboration des Stratégie d'implication des parties prenantes					
Stratégie de reconnaissance du plan					
Eléments du plan de Gestion	% de réalisation				
Valeur exceptionnelle					
Caractéristiques du PNS					
Conditions désirées					
Objectifs					
Zonage ou micro zones					
Directives					
Plan de mise en oeuvre et calendrier					
Suivi et evaluation					
Adoption du plan					
Pourcentage total réalisé					

Mise à jour sur la planification et autres détails sur l'implémentation (i.e. réunions de planification, activités d'implémentation comme le collecte des données, etc.)

XI. Acronymes

XII. Bibliographie