

USFS Technical Assistance Mission to Develop the USAID/CARPE Extractive Resource Zone Planning Guide

Tri-national Sangha (TNS) Landscape, Republic of Congo;
Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-national (TRIDOM) Landscape, Cameroon; and
Ituri-Epulu-Aru Landscape, Democratic Republic of Congo
(18 May -12 June, 2009)



US Forest Service

Jim Beck
Marc Bosch
Bill Connelly

June 2009



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This technical assistance mission was completed with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), under the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE). We would like to thank USAID/CARPE for the support of USFS technical assistance in the Republic of Congo, Cameroun, and the Democratic Republic of Congo and throughout the Congo Basin in the development of land use planning guides for larger landscapes in the region, as well as other land use zones in those landscapes, notably the extractive resource zones in the case of this mission.

We would also like to recognize the efforts put forth by the *Ministère de l'Economie Forestière* (MEF - Republic of Congo), *Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune* (MINFOF-Cameroun), *Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme* (MECNT-Democratic Republic of Congo), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in hosting this mission and for all those individuals who participated so enthusiastically in the many meetings, site visits, and other work sessions, without whom the work would not have been possible and productive.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. ACRONYMS	1
B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
C. INTRODUCTION.....	3
D. ISSUES, FINDINGS, & RECOMMENDATIONS	5
D.1 ISSUE 1 - Controlling Poaching, and other Illegal Hunting and Trade	5
D.2 ISSUE 2 - Community Engagement, Empowerment, and Immigration Pressure	7
D.3 ISSUE 3 – Resource Information Status, Gathering, and Distribution	9
D.4 ISSUE 4 – Status of Landscape Planning - A Clear Vision of the Role of ERZs in the Landscape	11
D.5 ISSUE 5 - Governance Challenges, Capacity, and Effectiveness of Government Systems	12
D.6 ISSUE 6 – Technical Aspects of Resource Extraction Practices	15
D.6.1 ISSUE 6.1 - Technical Aspects of Forest Management and Road Access Practices	15
D.6.2 ISSUE 6.2 - Technical Aspects of Safari Hunting Practices	17
D.6.3 ISSUE 6.3 - Technical Aspects of Mining Practices	18
D.7 ISSUE 7 – Role and Impacts of Global Markets.....	19
D.8 ISSUE 8 - Partnerships for Natural Resource Management to Meet Shared Objectives and Implementation Challenges	21
E. NEXT STEPS.....	23
E.1 ERZ Planning Guide.....	23
E.2 Possible Future USFS Engagement on ERZ Issues.....	23
F. APPENDICES.....	24
F.1 SCOPE OF WORK.....	24
F.2 ITINERARY	29
F.3 LIST OF CONTACTS MADE.....	33
F.4 INTRODUCTORY ONE PAGER ON THE ERZ MISSION.....	38

A. ACRONYMS

AAC	Assiette Annuel de Coupe
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
CBNRM	Community based natural resource management
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COC	Chain of custody
COMIFAC	Central Africa Forest Commission
COVAREF	Comité de Valorisation des Ressources Fauniques
CPF	Comité de Paysans Forestier
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ERZ	Extractive Resource Zone
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
MECNT	Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
MEF	Ministère de l'Economie Forestière
MINFOF	Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PA	Protected areas
PES	Payment for ecosystem services
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RIL	Reduced Impact Logging
RoC	Republic of Congo
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
TNS	Tri-national Sangha
TRIDOM	Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-national
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	United States Forest Service
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A US Forest Service team was mobilized in May 2009 to support the US Agency for International Development (USAID)/Central Africa Regional Program of the Environment (CARPE) in developing guidance for CARPE partner engagement in support of planning efforts in Extractive Resource Zones (ERZ) in the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) Landscapes. The lessons learned and information gathered from this mission will inform the ERZ planning guide. This guide will provide information to CARPE partners to plan their own activities related to the management of natural resources in ERZs in the CBFP Landscapes. The ERZ guide will be the fourth in a series of land-use planning guides developed by the USFS for the CARPE program and its partners.

The team traveled to visit field sites and carry out interviews with Non Governmental Organization (NGO), private sector, government ministry, and community representatives in the Tri-national Sangha (TNS), Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-national (TRIDOM) Ituri-Epulu-Aru Landscapes in the Republic of Congo (RoC), Cameroun, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Over the course of the mission the team identified the following key issues:

- Controlling Poaching, and other Illegal Hunting and Trade
- Community Engagement, Empowerment, and Immigration Pressure
- Resource Information Status, Gathering, and Distribution
- Status of Landscape Planning - A Clear Vision of the Role of ERZs in the Landscape
- Governance Challenges, Capacity, and Effectiveness of Government Systems
- Technical Aspects of Resource Extraction Practices
- Role and Impacts of Global Markets
- Partnerships for Natural Resource Management to Meet Shared Objectives and Implementation Challenges

For each of the above issues the team outlined the related findings and proposed recommendations for action by CARPE partner NGO's, government agencies, private sector extractive industries, and community groups.

By way of next steps, the USFS will:

- Disseminate this trip report for comment and action;
- Draft and distribute the first draft of the ERZ planning guide for comment from CARPE partners and other interested parties; and finally
- Disseminate the first version of the ERZ guide for CARPE partner use.

C. INTRODUCTION

Background

The USDA Forest Service (USFS), through the Office of International Programs, is an implementing partner in the US Agency for International Development's (USAID) Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), providing targeted technical and capacity building assistance aimed at improving forest management in the Congo Basin. In an effort to focus this assistance in a manner which capitalizes on the relative strengths of the agency, the USFS is concentrating their efforts towards the land management planning processes of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)/CARPE landscapes. These landscapes were chosen for their biodiversity and conservation importance and established as foundations of regional conservation and sustainable natural resource use. These areas contain a mix of national parks and other protected areas, current or future timber and mining concessions, villages and settlements, and the neighboring lands on which communities depend for their day-to-day resources and livelihoods.

The multiple-use mandate of the USFS in managing National Forests and Grasslands in the United States requires planning that integrates conservation strategies to achieve ecological sustainability and identify resource use opportunities in order to contribute to economic and social sustainability. Capitalizing on this experience, the USFS has been asked by USAID/CARPE to develop planning processes and guides for comprehensive landscape level planning and for the three different use zones identified within those landscapes: protected areas (PA), community based natural resource management zones (CBNRM), and extractive resource zones (ERZ). The USFS is in the process of creating these planning guides and is continually enhancing further processes and models in collaboration with CBFP Landscape partners and host country governments.

This report describes the process as well as the issues, findings, and recommendations associated with the second mission focused on ERZ planning.

ERZ planning

ERZs include forest logging concessions, large-scale private timber or agricultural plantations, mining/oil/gas, and safari hunting zones. USFS input and the focus of the guide will be aimed at helping stakeholders appropriately participate in the planning and management of an ERZ area so that extraction operations, related activities, and any type of concession management plan appropriately promote long term sustainability of the zone. Moreover, the guide will support the CARPE partners by providing lessons learned across the Congo Basin and will foster an approach of engagement based on CARPE partner's comparative advantage.

Broadly speaking each country in the Congo Basin has articulated its own process for planning extractive zones although the implementing regulations may be at varying levels of completeness. USFS will help CBFP Landscape teams and other stakeholders, to participate in planning and management of ERZ zone activities so that they adhere to and promote Landscape plan objectives. Toward this end, the USFS engaged a technical assistance team to work in collaboration with several CBFP Landscapes partners towards the development of a planning guide for ERZs.

Mission Objectives:

- To develop a first draft of the ERZ Planning Guide that will provide Landscape partners processes and tools to appropriately plan and manage an ERZ area so that extraction operations in the ERZ area contributes to long term economic, ecological and social sustainability.
- To share key issues, findings, and recommendations identified by the USFS team with Landscape partners.

Methods :

The USFS team assessed existing conditions, the state of information, threats and challenges, and possible opportunities in Congo Basin ERZ areas to provide input on planning processes. The detailed scope of work for this mission is in Appendix F.1.

Key information was gathered through a variety of approaches, including:

- Information gathering and exchange meetings at the central, regional and local levels with host country forest and environment ministry personnel, logging company representatives, personnel of various NGO's, and a safari guide.
- Site visits in CBFP Landscapes in order to better understand the activities taking place in ERZ areas and CARPE partner approaches to planning in these areas.

Appendix F.2 outlines the meetings held and sites visited while Appendix F.3 lists the contacts made over the course of this mission. The core messages transmitted to partners in the information exchange meetings are summarized in the ERZ mission one-pager in Appendix F.4.

Sections D and E of the report present the core issues, findings, and recommendations identified by the USFS ERZ team and the proposed next steps of USFS involvement in this domain.

D. ISSUES, FINDINGS, & RECOMMENDATIONS

D.1 ISSUE 1 - Controlling Poaching, and other Illegal Hunting and Trade

FINDINGS

What's working:

- Recognition and agreement by virtually all parties that poaching is the most significant ground-level conservation management challenge in these landscapes.
- There appears to be significant realization by local communities and national governments of the benefits of anti-poaching efforts and of forest and wildlife conservation efforts.
- Basic conservation education (including during anti-poaching missions) efforts with local communities (meetings, workshops, posters, documents, radio) are being carried out to raise the awareness of adults and children of the wildlife hunting and conservation laws and of the reasons they are important.
- Basic structures are in place in the RoC and Cameroon to limit poaching in and around national parks with anti-poaching patrols carried out by ecoguards. To a significant degree ecoguards are being coordinated and supported by all parties – governments, NGOs and enterprises, consistent with their capacity. There are also anti-poaching guards employed in the DRC in certain national parks.
- Studies of the importance of legal/illegal bushmeat in society and economy are underway. This, combined with faunal inventories in key hunting areas, are beginning to yield information as to the sustainability or lack thereof of current hunting pressure on the wildlife/bushmeat resource.
- Comparatively, the Cameroon justice system appears to have some success in the actual processing of poaching conviction and carrying out sentences.

What's not working:

- Anti-poaching capacity at field level is grossly inadequate (number of personnel, and support) to meet the challenge in certain (or even most) areas.
- Poachers have been described as working through well organized and equipped networks, operating an “industrial” and international scale, and to be as ruthless as a “mafia”.
- New or expanding forest product/logging, safari hunting, agro-industrial plantation, and mining settlements in the forest may be contributing to poaching by allowing use of road networks to poachers. There is a glaring lack of sufficient control of access on these roads to limit the reach of poaching that uses these roads.
- For a multitude of reasons, many key wildlife laws are not thoroughly enforced and when enforcement efforts result in catching presumed offenders, sentences for these offenses may not be adequately applied.
- Despite universal recognition of the need for alternative protein sources to hunting and poaching, the development of enterprises at the scale needed is still not occurring,. Government and private sector partners are still seemingly unsuccessful to fully provide institutions that can provide alternate meat sources for their employees and their dependents despite certain efforts in that direction.

- The sustainability of current fishing pressure on fish stocks in the Sangha and other rivers is not sufficiently assessed to determine whether overfishing is occurring.
- Multiple government institutions seemingly have not fully embraced prevention of poaching as a governmental responsibility as evidenced by anecdotal complicity of government officials or military in poaching activity, as well as continued delays in NGO supported ecogardes being fully converted and recognized as civil servants.
- Funding of ecogardes' salary and operations remains unstable in certain regions. Where stability exists it is largely provided by NGOs. This instability in ecogarde funding and status weakens morale, long-term credibility, and thus effectiveness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Clarify ecogarde status and funding support - Technical ministries charged with wildlife management should clarify their policies and timelines pertaining to management, recruitment and/or conversion of existing ecogardes into funded (salary and operations) civil servant positions.
- Technical and logistical capacity support for wildlife authorities - NGO partners should maintain targeted capacity building and where necessary logistical support to wildlife ministries for effective anti-poaching efforts. Moreover, this support should expand as possible to encompass the judicial branch to support the actual punishment of wildlife related offenses.
- Partnerships to expand alternative economic and protein sources - Technical ministries, local and international NGOs, and the donor community should promote complementary and scaled up programs to provide real alternative economic and protein sources for targeted communities affected.
- Promote partnerships to apply core principles of wildlife management in extractive concessions - Partnerships with extractive industries - NGO and ministry partners should continue to create new partnership opportunities with private sector extractive industries to: 1) support anti-poaching brigade actions in their zone of influence; 2) truly control access (24/7) to private concession road networks; 3) provide logistical and subsidized support to assure stable non-game protein sources for workers and where possible their families; and 4) support company internal regulations prohibiting hunting during work hours and transport of guns and game in company vehicles.
- Build innovative partnerships to control highly organized poaching networks - Creative partnerships and solutions are needed to counter the effectiveness of the poaching “mafia” while concomitant efforts are more effective in gradually making poaching a less and less desirable trade.
- Expand conservation education campaigns - Conservation education efforts with local communities to raise the awareness of adults and children of the importance of wildlife conservation laws, and the need for sustainable natural resource management and conservation should be continued and expanded.

D.2 ISSUE 2 - Community Engagement, Empowerment, and Immigration Pressure

FINDINGS

What's working:

- The rights of communities (including semi-nomad/pygmy groups) to use natural resources (Non Timber Forest Products - NTFPs and legal subsistence wildlife hunting) are increasingly recognized, formally agreed to, and supported by many stakeholders active in many ERZs (governments, enterprises, NGOs).
- Conservation education, messages, and awareness activities are widely publicized and understood by larger segments of the community.
- Several examples of established governmental frameworks for regional, departmental and local level organization for Natural Resource Management (NRM) governance both exist and are accepted. They seem to provide a platform for an exchange of information and perspectives that may ultimately lead to informed and balanced resource extraction decisions. For example, the planning processes developed and carried out by certain forest authorities with support of NGOs and forest concessionaires has established substantial institutions (*Comité de concertation*, *Comité de gestion des resource naturelles*, *Comité de Paysans Forestier (CPF)*, *Comité de Valorisation des Ressources Fauniques (COVAREF)*, etc.) to facilitate broad engagement in forest, related community NRM issues, and even micro-project development, selection, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation (M&E).
- The jobs, improved health care, housing, education, electricity, etc. due to the presence of extractive industries (even over the short-term) is well recognized and very much supported at multiple levels. Moreover, contributions by forest concessionaires and safari operators (directly or through cahier de charges projects) are making changes in the region.
- The importance of forest resources (wildlife, wood, minerals, other) for economic activity including livelihoods over both the short AND long-term is increasingly recognized in many local communities consulted.
- Community forest concessions of various forms (*forets communautaire*, *forets communale*) under differing regimes have been established and have made some contribution to the affected communities most notably in Cameroon.

What's not working

- Despite some previously cited examples, overall community organization has not yet achieved a level of effective participation in the NRM decision making. More effective engagement at various levels and points of community participation (e.g., in attributing concessions, developing management plans, zoning and management of community hunting areas, annual harvest plans *Assiette Annuel de Coupe (AAC)*, etc.) is still needed.
- Limited community capacity and awareness of the stakes, rights, and options for constructive engagement reduces the discourse between concessionaire representatives and community interests to a list of demands for short term enrichment that are neither realistic nor beneficial for long term community betterment. This lack of capacity and awareness marginalizes many local communities from being positioned to address long-

term problems and often perpetuates a dependence on “outsiders” (concessionaires, government ministries, NGOs, etc) to solve the problems for them.

- Land tenure inconsistencies (customary versus administrative) and confusion further complicates matters and is a disincentive for long-term community engagement.
- Concessions and NGOs have access to financing and sophistication well beyond the abilities of local governments and local communities, which despite best efforts of engagement and capacity building, may further perpetuate this dependence and deferral of responsibility to outside organizations.
- Although, they are often the “only show in town”, long lasting socio-economic benefits of extractive industry activities are limited, and cannot replace the scaled-up and more diverse entrepreneurial and development initiatives that are sorely needed. Moreover, the lack of other substantial and effective service sectors (e.g. lack of banking services inhibits economic multiplier effects) are limiting the economic benefits of extractive industrial activities within the local areas where they are taking place.
- Population pressures, especially refugees are overwhelming the ability to carry out and implement land use planning in certain regions visited most notably eastern DRC. The following dynamic continues to play out: refugees and other agriculturists seeking land move into forest concessions to clear and plant temporary crops; build houses; plant permanent crops; build churches and schools; and ultimately completely convert a forest concession to agricultural mosaic land. This process of deforestation often occurs with the approval of local chiefs, but may reduce the long term economic and ecological sustainability of both the forest concession and the local community’s access to forest resources..

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Multistakeholder partnerships to foster formally recognized community associations - NGOs and civil society should continue to work through the many and varied steps to support the formation of long-lasting, recognized community associations for land use planning and resource management decisions. This work should be carried out with full participation of traditional and local authorities, and supported by regional and national government authorities, in order to help support the formal recognition and longevity of such structures.
- Continued role of NGOs in “accompanying” community associations is critical – Raising basic awareness on the stakes, rights, and options for constructive engagement as well as targeted technical capacity building of community association members is needed to assure that newly formed (and to be formed) associations continue to mature into formal NRM governance institutions. This is especially needed to help build the institutions and land tenure clarity necessary to regulate forest management practices and for any future funding distributed to communities through Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) schemes.
- National and regional sharing of model community associations/projects/governance regimes for NRM is needed – Good work is being carried out in different countries and localities to more formally engage communities in NRM and assure access to resources and/or benefits from resources are secured. Lessons on what is working and not are needed to inform those countries, localities that are at a more nascent stage.

D.3 ISSUE 3 – Resource Information Status, Gathering, and Distribution

FINDINGS

What's working:

- There is widespread recognition of the importance of: obtaining and using quality data; coordination amongst partners to benefit from their respective comparative advantages in collecting and managing data and knowledge sharing at various levels and stakeholder groups.
- Multi-resource baseline inventory and monitoring data are collected by logging companies, NGOs, safari operators, all in principle under the supervision of the technical ministries
- These data are gathered for the most part based on their ultimate use.
 - Resource information is obtained to support different levels of decision-making and thus focused on: 1) multiple objectives: legal/regulatory, business, and other planning and management; and 2) various thematic areas: forest composition (structure and species), wildlife and habitat conditions, NTFPs, and the socio-economic situation.
 - Surveys and monitoring of natural resources are carried out on a recurring (monthly/annual/5 year cycle) as well as targeted basis.
 - Monitoring data is often used for adaptive management.
 - Major concession holders are building substantial and sophisticated information sets associated with their planning and management. NGOs are also building substantial information sets associated with their activities and planning for CBFP landscapes.
- Some level of data and knowledge sharing is occurring through national and regional institutions as well as meetings/workshops.
- New, sophisticated tools such as cybertracker for multi-resource inventories; satellite image interpretation for forest cover, forest type as well as change in forest conditions; and geographic information systems (GIS) are providing information for forest management decisions. Other technologies are creating efficiencies in conservation efforts (internet, cell phones, data loggers, GPS, others).

What's not working:

- The comprehensiveness, completeness, and quality of much data are not at a level needed for some resources, given importance of decisions being made (e.g., wildlife population sizes/indices, adequate data coverage across landscape, wildlife harvest/consumption, extent of small-scale illegal logging, etc.)
- The level of effort on long-term monitoring of wildlife habitat, tree growth, and forest ecosystem functioning, is inadequate to assess the extent of change in forest tree species composition and structure as a result of industrial forest extraction activities.
- For the most part, very little knowledge is generated on NTFP use.
- Governments seem to have limited and often poor or incorrect cadastral information: much less comprehensive land information for application in forest management.

- While much information is being collected, there does not appear to be any systematic structure in place for long term management, storage, and public distribution of data applicable to a single CBFP landscape, much less the region or nation as a whole.
- There does not appear to be adequate knowledge of environmental impacts associated with activities in ERZs, or monitoring in place to detect changes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Comprehensive forest knowledge generation and management systems are needed for the Congo Basin - As a part perhaps of the next iteration of the State of the Forest Report, CARPE, supporting the Central Africa Forest Commission (COMIFAC), should consider conducting (or expanding) a survey to assess what information is currently being collected by forest concessions, governments, and NGOs in areas both managed and unmanaged for timber production. Based on the survey CARPE and COMIFAC should seek to involve partners in creating a set of the basic survey methods, protocols, and partnerships that can be used throughout the Congo Basin to generate standardized and comprehensive information about natural resources (timber, wildlife, NTFPs, minerals, etc). This includes baseline information, current status, and trends of resources as well as socio-economic information on immigration, land use conversion, and other impacts on the forest. USFS could be a substantial partner to this effort, future State of the Forest reports, and related processes.
- Ongoing technical assistance and capacity building of government partners critical to success - COMIFAC, technical ministries, and local authorities would benefit from assistance in developing programs and institutions for generation and management of comprehensive forest knowledge. Specialized assistance would also serve these governments in their role in monitoring and enforcing plan implementation by concessionaires.
- Above ground (flora, fauna, carbon, etc) as well as below ground (minerals, oil, gas) resource information is needed to inform large scale (landscape) planning processes. - When possible, surveys of mineral deposits need to be part of all initial landscape planning to recognize likely mineral development early in the planning process.
- Build capacity and carry out rigorous applied research to fill key knowledge gaps that result in suboptimal decision making. The following examples of applied research could fill these gaps:
 - Long-term monitoring of forest plots (*placette permante*) to track forest dynamics such as tree growth/mortality rates, seed dispersal and germination success, carbon storage and flux under differing management regimes, etc.;
 - Great ape movement related to logging operations;
 - Human/animal disease transmission (e.g, ebola);
 - Effectiveness of management approaches and actions (e.g., are wildlife protection efforts succeeding at limiting poaching and maintaining the resource?, etc)
 - Relationship between different extractive activities
 - NTFPs in logged areas (e.g., ecological impact on caterpillars and Sapelli at various levels of harvesting pressure);
 - Logging in safari hunting areas-does added browse benefit certain game species?)

- Assuring sustainable take of game species in safari hunting areas.

D.4 ISSUE 4 – Status of Landscape Planning - A Clear Vision of the Role of ERZs in the Landscape

FINDINGS

What's working:

- A basic land use planning process has been carried out in Cameroon and has established permanent forest zones along with other permitted uses (forest concessions, hunting, community management) intended to conserve forests as a long term objective.
- Understanding of the need for landscape level planning is beginning to permeate into the thinking of government officials.
- The Tri-National Sangha (TNS) Landscape is formally recognized by the three governments, benefits from some dedicated funding for activities, and is managed by well structured political and technical committees.
- There is a good level of awareness that data and knowledge of resource conditions is absolutely necessary to support decision-making and prepare management plans at all levels.
- Recognition exists of the importance of careful management immediately surrounding protected areas.
- Some examples observed of multiple sector (environment, health, jobs, and education) planning at department and local levels carried out as part of conservation efforts.
- A multiple use approach of the forest resources (safari/sport hunting, logging and forest/wildlife conservation) is viewed by most parties as being compatible.
- Laws for forest management in Cameroon RoC and DRC embrace principles of forest conservation and establish requirements for forest management plans.

What's not working:

- RoC and DRC have not yet carried out a basic land use planning process to inform basic forest classification or zoning decisions.¹ Therefore, land uses (permits, concessions, parks, etc.) are attributed opportunistically and not benefiting from a multi-stakeholder agreed upon vision of desired future land use.
- It is unclear how well ERZ planning is addressing its role in conserving biodiversity or its role in providing connectivity between protected areas.
- It does not appear that ERZ planning is adequately focused on describing either a residual vision of a forest after an initial 30 year cutting rotation, or a long term framework of the forest concession in association with protected areas and human communities.
- Governmental institutions seemingly lack the capacity to articulate long term plans for the region, much less effectively review forest plans or manage forest concessions to achieve long term plan objectives. (See Issue 5)
- Field level awareness of regional and landscape-level work is not strong (maybe does not need to be), e.g., awareness of CARPE guides is poor at the present time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

¹ DRC is initiating the important land use planning process and is benefiting from USFS support among other partners.

What to do about it

- Increase investment in the multistakeholder landscape level planning process
 - Additional Landscape level forums could be designed and implemented to bring NGOs, concessions, governments and other stakeholders to share information and address problems regarding the landscapes.
 - These forums could provide the opportunity for a common articulation of the long-term vision of a given Landscape. Frequently Landscape partners are consumed with the crises in the trenches and not the broader vision. Therefore, different players need to work at the different and crucial scales (site based project level, sub-national, national, and regional).
 - Comprehensive landscape planning needs to recognize not only the areas dedicated to resource extraction and protection but also identify areas for human habitation, development, and expected residual post extraction development.
- Need to craft a vision of the ERZ within the Landscape
 - Landscape partners should stress at the outset and update of any ERZ plan, the role of that ERZ as it relates to the broader landscape. They should also identify key conservation objectives within a ERZ
 - Landscape partners need to fully participate in the planning process of concessionaires. In this process, they need to bring to the discussion information and rationales for protecting key ecosystem components in forest zones. This includes endemics, hotspots of diversity and connecting corridors (secure areas) through concessions that link to protected areas.
 - A valued added of an ERZ plan should be to provide a clear, long-term vision of the concession and how it will sustain biodiversity and facilitate local community development. American Planning Association and USFS could be partners to such an effort
- Build capacity and increase communications regarding the CARPE actions in the CBFP landscapes - Facilitate knowledge sharing to all stakeholders of the large and small, conservation and development efforts. There is a need for more and continuous conservation education to be done at all levels to reinforce the fact that all parties have vital stakes in forest and wildlife conservation efforts (use and protection).

D.5 ISSUE 5 - Governance Challenges, Capacity, and Effectiveness of Government Systems

FINDINGS

What's working:

- At most administrative scales, an institutional framework and acknowledgment for principles of good governance exist in the countries visited.
- Laws and basic governmental processes that can support and promote forest conservation also exist.
- Certain examples of cross sector, inter-ministerial collaborative work on NRM challenges are starting to emerge.

What's not working:

- Insufficient capacity available or deployed to meet the challenges of managing large multiuse forest landscape.

- Human resource – lack of sufficient training as well as too few field-based technical ministry agents or other local authorities (customary and/or administrative)
 - Material/technical resource – buildings, electricity, computers, vehicles, and other field management tools are insufficient for the task at hand
 - Financial resource – insufficient funding to build up the necessary human and materials resources.
- Non-existence or ineffectiveness of government forest sector related systems, frameworks, and/or institutions
 - The legal/regulatory framework in several countries visited was incomplete as many of the detailed implementing regulations (*décrets*, *arrêtés*, etc.) and/or handbooks/manuals were non-existent or in draft form only.
 - Judicial system was often described as unable to enforce the forest/mining/wildlife laws (e.g., certain judges suggested to be uninformed about forest/wildlife laws; insufficient prison facilities and resources; etc.)
 - Lack of sufficient inter-ministerial collaboration and information sharing leading to certain actions being uncoordinated or not communicated appropriately among government levels (e.g., exploration mining permits being attributed in UFAs without notice to any local actors – government, NGO, community, logging company).
 - In many cases, multi-level, multi-department governmental reviews (e.g. Cameroon community forest plans) are delaying community abilities to participate in NRM activities.
- Lack of political will:
 - Corruption and/or complicity sustained by governmental officials and the judiciary limit effectiveness of country governments to occupy their critical role in forest management.
 - Political decisions are leading to inadequately funded, understaffed, and resourced technical agencies.
- These challenges lead to a number of less than ideal current situations:
 - NGOs are effectively performing what essentially are government and concessionaire functions in a number of projects visited.
 - Local governmental agencies lack the resources to effectively play their vital role in forest management. This leads to dependence on forest concessions, NGOs and other interests that further diminishes the morale and capacity of these agencies.
 - Local governmental agencies may be left out of the loop on key decisions or may lack any competent information to do anything other than rubber stamp concessionaire data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Continue promoting and implementing operational multistakeholder partnerships - Highlight and build upon the fact that government-NGO-concessionaire partnerships are the most realistic, efficient, and effective way to meet joint conservation goals.

Partnerships in which commitments are respected and achieved best leverage strengths and help remedy existing weaknesses of the parties involved.

- Congo Basin governments increase funding for forest and wildlife ministries to better meet land management challenges - Governments need to make the hard decisions to dedicate the necessary resources to manage their lands through the allocation of sufficient funding to staff up and equip additional technical ministry and local authorities.
- Clarify forest tax regime where necessary - Where necessary, clarification of the rules for the collection and distribution of revenues from concessionaires should be established between national and local levels where each is guaranteed a specific share of concession revenues for clearly identified projects.
- Make transparent the movement and use of forest sector generated tax revenues - Where the rules are already clear then greater efforts should be made to publish public financial data associated with concessions. This would be limited to taxes and other payments from concessions to federal and local governments and how those governments use these funds in their work. This is basic transparency of government finance and should not require revelation of proprietary corporate information by the concessionaire.
- Improve inter-ministerial collaboration and information sharing – Inter-ministerial collaboration at central and provincial/field levels is needed for coherent and consistent planning and management interventions across sectors.
- Finalize and promulgate the implementing regulations - Government authorities (executive and parliamentary) should complete the set of remaining, detailed implementing regulations (*décrets*, *arrêtés*, etc.) and/or handbooks/manuals related to forest sector. NGOs and the international community may be able to support or assist in this work.
- Bilateral and public-private partnerships to help fill capacity gaps - The international community could begin and/or continue engagement with African governments to assist in increasing governmental capacity and support for forest management. These could include:
 - Training - Providing on-site training for various specific forest management topics. Moreover, facilitating university partnerships to strengthen the African university systems as well as promoting degree seeking opportunities abroad (US, Europe, etc.). Training programs to build capacity of the judicial and parliamentary branches in NRM are likewise crucial.
 - Material/technical resource – Where appropriate the international community can continue to build material and technical capacity through support for: buildings, electricity, computers, software, satellite imagery, vehicles, other field management tools, etc.
 - Targeted programs with governments could also include support to:
 - Develop common data management systems related to the forest sector
 - Evaluate forest concession plans and mining environmental impact statements
 - Enhance systems for law enforcement and plan compliance.

D.6 ISSUE 6 – Technical Aspects of Resource Extraction Practices

D.6.1 ISSUE 6.1 - Technical Aspects of Forest Management and Road Access Practices

FINDINGS

What's working:

- The legal framework (*cadre legal/juridique*) including processes to establish and plan the development of logging concessions is firmly established in most countries.
- The basics of forest management are being put into action (albeit at varying degrees of sophistication): These include: 1) multi-resource management inventories and studies, 2) management plan development with government, local authority, community, NGO participation; 3) management plan implementation; 4) detailed annual exploitable inventories to determine species and volumes exploitable in the harvest of a given AAC; and 5) M&E and feedback to improve link between planning and harvest.
- Several concessions visited have recently been awarded Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification for their forest management practices as well as for their chain of custody system (COC).
- Examples exist of how forest management planning is integrated into the extraction/production side of a concessionaire's operations both in the organizational chart and on the ground (e.g., forest management unit agents are embedded in the harvest teams for quality control).
- Many forest concessionaires appear willing to work with NGOs on wildlife management aspects, outreach to workers and local communities, and liaison with government officials.
- Several companies appear to be using some level of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL), including directional falling of trees, cable skidding, and accurate identification of trees to be harvested. Landings areas (*parc à bois*) appear to be relatively small due to the low number of trees harvested per hectare. Moreover, some logging concessions are conducting operations to minimize the opening of the canopy forests and therefore maintain biodiversity values.
- For the most part logging concession road networks visited are being designed and built to appropriate standards for intended use.
- In principle, concession road networks are designed for limited use during extraction period, followed by closure that would limit access, poaching and other wildlife disturbances. Many concession roads are constructed with control points/gates that can be used to limit access.
- Local communities living within the concession greatly benefit from the transport and market access made possible by certain roads opened and maintained by the logging company.
- Several concessionaires are investing in tree nurseries and replanting as well as long-term forest plots to track tree species growth and other dynamics.

What's not working:

- Some concessions are lagging in completing required planning.

- Limited technical and material capacity of NGOs and government agencies to truly review the quality of a management plan or monitor its implementation. With a few exceptions, the NGOs seemingly do not have the technical or professional forest management expertise to truly engage in this aspect of NRM.
- Real extent of impacts to future forest conditions from forest logging is not clear. Monitoring to determine this is often limited to concessionaire monitoring and needs objective verification.
- The less sophisticated logging concessions represent more the norm across the subregion and probably merit more attention due to their presumed impact on the sustainability of the timber resource, biodiversity values, and other ecosystem services.
- Although forest concessions provide much needed economic activity in often isolated rural areas, the majority of the communities visited that are most affected by logging operations still do not have access to clean/safe water, electricity, sewage/waste disposal, etc. Presumably, the government does not have the resources available to provide these public services.
- DRC for numerous reasons is lagging behind the other countries visited in establishing the processes to establish and plan the development of logging concessions
- Major roads that are not specifically concession roads are subject to regular washouts and are not up to standards appropriate for the traffic being hauled.
- Even with some access control, closed forest roads still provide easier access to poachers.
- It is not clear that control points are being used effectively to control poaching.
- Despite investments in tree nurseries and long-term forest plots, it is unclear that the scale and effort is being applied to truly improve understanding of the forest for better management and assure regeneration of the “natural” forest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Augment resources for forest management planning and implementation - Governments deploy human and financial resources for effective review of inventory methods/data quality, management plans, and their ultimate implementation. Moreover, NGOs/donors should continue to invest in additional technical capacity to support governments in these functions.
- Replicate models to maximize impact – Landscape partners should undergo a strategic review to determine whether further conservation investments should be shifted or expanded to other concessions. Partners need to evaluate the tradeoffs of replicating a successful partnership model developed to another concession as compared to continued engagement in the successful partnership concession to maintain advances made. This may lead to a shift or expanded focus from the concessionaires with which successful conservation and development relationships have been achieved to those where they have not, seeking to use effective models to expand to a broader involvement of other concessionaires.
- Data driven actions from economic analyses for local communities - Landscape partners should be more vocal advocates for elevating basic living standards in communities most affected by forest concessions. Such actions could be informed by an analysis of financial capability of forest concessions to provide higher living standards in the communities most affected.

- Consolidate forest management data and continue harmonizing data collection methodologies to maximize its use for emerging requirements (REDD, etc) - Concessionaires, consulting companies, and NGOs have gathered a significant amount of data and may be using common methods that could provide opportunities for collaboration on large scale analyses on forest conditions (biodiversity, reconstitution/regeneration rates, carbon stocks and flux, effects of habitat changes on wildlife use). These data will be of increasing interest under payment for ecosystem service (PES) initiatives and REDD.
- Applied research and expanded M&E - See ISSUE 3 recommendations regarding research and M&E.

D.6.2 ISSUE 6.2 - Technical Aspects of Safari Hunting Practices

Safari (Sport) hunting concessions are granted by central governments in some countries to guides who provide guide service to the controlled hunting of legal and sustainable wildlife species. Several guide concessions exist in SE Cameroon, typically on lands that also are part of logging concessions. The most sought-after species by hunters are bongo, sitatunga, elephant and forest buffalo. In Cameroon, each guide is issued a certain number of permits to take animals (e.g., 8 bongo per year, 11 forest elephant per year). The guides pay certain fees and taxes to the government for the right to guide hunters, and employ Cameroonians to support these ventures. They are required to conduct annual surveys of hunted wildlife populations, and also contribute to detecting and deterring wildlife poaching in areas where they operate. Nearby communities generally benefit from some of the economic activities associated with safari hunting.

FINDINGS

What's working:

- Safari concessions are being established in some countries (Cameroon) and are apparently producing some economic benefits.
- Some examples of functional cooperation between safari concessions and co-located logging concession generate valuable lessons learned.
- Safari operators partnering with organized local communities (e.g., COVAREF) to gain access to certain hunting grounds and in return providing a form of rent and small project support directly to the community as well as tax revenue to the government is an interesting model of community based wildlife management.
- The competitive dynamic between a legal activity (safari hunting) and illegal activity (poaching) seeking the same resource results in additional anti-poaching support. More specifically, certain safari hunting operators provide support to broader wildlife management program through anti-poaching efforts and support in partnership with governments, communities, and NGOs.
- Nearby communities appear to support safari hunting due to jobs provided and other economic factors associated with this ERZ activity.

What's not working:

- Evidence on the effects of safari hunting and long term viability of hunted species is not clearly established by objective analysis. Although, safari operators are required to carry out systematic faunal inventories, it remains unclear whether these are completed in a standardized manner benefiting from scientifically recognized methodologies.

- Unclear that the legal framework clearly stipulates the methodology for the inventories.
- There is some skepticism expressed as to how the annual hunting quotas are established.
- No or limited sharing of data (inventory, offtake of trophy species, success rates, etc.) between partners limits ability for constructive and critical engagement.
- Broader tourist infrastructure (lodging, transportation) to support and benefit from hunting is very limited.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Establish scientifically credible and transparent methodologies to generate annual quotas NGOs in support of the governments and in concert with concessionaires and other stakeholders should stimulate the creation and implementation of some scientifically credible standard protocols to determine the effect of safari concessions on target and non-target species of concern. NGOs could be essential partners in fostering the credibility and benefits of these ventures.
- Increase transparency of animals harvested (offtake) and inventory data to promote constructive engagement – Governments can make decision support data publicly available where available and appropriate.
- Examine additional options for nature based tourism partnerships - NGO partners should evaluate if or how they can support tourist infrastructure for safari and other nature tourism-based economic activities.

D.6.3 ISSUE 6.3 - Technical Aspects of Mining Practices

FINDINGS

What's working:

- Basic legal requirements and processes appear to be established in Cameroon and RoC for planning of mining concessions and evaluation of environmental impacts.
- NGOs are engaged in some respect in tracking the development of exploratory and exploitation mining permits.

What's not working:

- Decisions about mines may not fully involve all important and affected parties (including other responsible government agencies) before making and implementing a decision.
- The environmental impact study (EIS) process, contents, and requirements, as they exist in the law and regulations, prior to mining operations are not well known to field level stakeholders.
- Local expertise to sufficiently evaluate mining proposals to limit environmental impacts may not be present other than in some mining companies.
- Lack of clear framework and procedures for conflict resolution for how government will manage mining concession overlap in forest concessions or protected areas.
- It is unclear what norms will be enforced regarding limits placed on road access, and how workers and their families will be housed and fed to support mining operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Convene team of mining experts to support governments in the evaluation of environmental impacts of mining proposals - NGOs and the international community should work with governments to establish a team of technical mining experts who would be available as advisers to national governments and/or Landscape partners to assist in the evaluation of the environmental impacts of specific mining proposals. USFS and other US federal agencies, universities and industries could be requested for such assistance.
- Executive and parliamentary branches should clarify procedures to avoid or mitigate land use conflicts in mining concessions - High level and inter-ministerial (namely forest, mining, and fauna ministries) procedures are needed to avoid or mitigate conflicting land uses. When possible, surveys of mineral deposits should be part of all initial landscape planning to recognize likely mineral development early in the process. As mining permits and concession are allocated over other land uses, clarity from the highest level of government is needed as to what is allowable (mining permits in national parks?). Where a permit is determined valid, clarity is needed regarding the mitigation measures, conflict resolution, and compensation procedures to be taken when differing land uses for the same area are proposed.
- Minimum mining company contributions to the planning process - Mining interests should be expected to fund processes to evaluate development proposals, develop management plans that adequately consider environmental effects, amend the plans of other management zones (as needed), and fund necessary mitigation (including adding replacement areas if needed) to meet key conservation goals.
- Strategic engagement with the mining sector needed to help achieve landscape objectives - NGOs in support of the government authorities should continue to evaluate engagement opportunities to influence the mining sector to help achieve landscape objectives at various stages in a mining operation: prospectus development, exploration, production, and post production. Such an evaluation will likely yield differing engagement strategies at different stages.

D.7 ISSUE 7 – Role and Impacts of Global Markets

FINDINGS

What's working:

- Global tropical timber markets are a vital source of export based revenue to support economic development in the exporting nation. International demand for wood, minerals, and special forest products are stimulating certain forms of rural development in the African forests.
- International concern for sustainable forestry practices have led to increased efforts on the part of forest concessionaires to better manage their ventures and obtain internationally recognized credible certification (FSC, etc.). International demand for certified forest products is actually driving and facilitating many extremely important conservation actions.
- Certification audits appear to be effective.
- Anecdotally at least in SE Cameroon it appears that certified concessions are more able keep their operations open while many uncertified concessions have temporarily ceased operations.

- International interest in African wildlife has increased the number of hunting concessions in Cameroon.

What's not working:

- Export driven natural resource based economies and sectors are especially susceptible to global market commodity price fluctuation as witnessed by recent global recession having severe impacts on timber sector (layoffs all the way to certain companies going bankrupt).
- International demand for high-value wood products is fed by sophisticated and open illegal small-scale logging that is not being managed or controlled.
- International demand for bushmeat as well as ivory and certain other illegal animal parts is fed by sophisticated criminal networks that are not being effectively suppressed.
- Concerns raised about the lack of a central Africa adapted FSC *référentiel* has perhaps created space for differing auditors to develop differing approaches leading to differing “levels” of forest management practiced by certain FSC certified concessions.
- In certain areas visited (e.g., eastern DRC), uncontrolled/managed charcoal production for local use and export to neighboring countries is leading to forest degradation and deforestation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Promote efforts to enforce national timber and wildlife trade laws and related international efforts – Promote transboundary law enforcement initiatives with full engagement and leadership of governments to combat illegal trade in animal products and timber. These could include bounties for providing evidence leading to successful prosecution of various actors in such illegal trade. Moreover, the application of the European Union’s Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT) initiative, the US Lacey Act and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) have significant roles to play.
- Promote SFM planning and certification - Promote international strategies that leverage long term SFM planning and certification taking into account the prevailing trends of the global tropical timber market.
- Promote diversification of marketable forest products for company stability and therefore possibility for constructive engagement - Connections to other NTFP markets are needed for companies to diversify their product base. Additionally, other local or regional partnerships that could foster timber and NTFP added value processing for export regionally or globally should be pursued.
- Support wildlife, nature tourism expansion - NGOs in cooperation with governments could facilitate a strategic process to identify opportunities and barriers to scaling up tourist based services for safari hunting and other non-consumptive ecotourism options in specific areas.
- Foster studies to identify sustainable levels of charcoal production and establish export limits and other mechanisms consistent with these sustainable levels.

D.8 ISSUE 8 - Partnerships for Natural Resource Management to Meet Shared Objectives and Implementation Challenges

FINDINGS

What's working:

- Effective and model partnerships (governments, NGOs, enterprises) are being created, implemented, and perfected in the ERZs.
- NGOs are filling huge conservation and rural development gaps where governments are not sufficiently present for a number of reasons.
- Various approaches and techniques of government employee training in NRM and conservation skills are being achieved through these partnerships.
- Forest planning processes are bringing together communities, NGOs and forest concession companies as part of the planning and implementation processes.
- NGOs are supporting local ministries/authorities to work effectively with forest concessionaires as partners rather than antagonists.
- Laws are in place to support collaborative planning.
- NGOs are increasingly staffed and led by well trained and equipped nationals.
- Many agreements are being established to foster and document shared work responsibilities. Various partners generally do what they have committed to do – do their job at their scale. NGO focus is on implementing a limited number of projects well, rather than trying to do too many projects.
- Many examples were noted where partners are sharing NRM related information and coordinating activities to meet common goals. NGOs have in some cases effectively partnered with forest concessions to effectively share information related to conservation of biodiversity in forest planning and management. Communication generally is both regular and “good” among ERZ parties.
- USAID/CARPE program has made a significant contribution through the long-term and stable core funding support for many ERZ projects visited and throughout the Congo Basin.
- The TNS Landscape is functioning as a transboundary multi-use land management unit involving a diversity of partners.

What's not working:

- Government contributions to partnerships are generally low, with ostensibly little chance of improvement.
- Partnerships do not appear to be effectively engaged in supporting local agricultural and other economic development to the extent needed.
- Governments may not be providing effective leadership to ensure the use of revenues from ERZs to address long term sustainability objectives.
- Other Landscapes visited, namely TRIDOM are confronting multiple and significant constraints/barriers (e.g., sheer size, logistical challenges to convening the necessary meetings/platforms, others) as they work through the formal processes for their establishment and planning.
- Funding levels and/or stability is very much lacking from the governments themselves as well as some other key donor initiatives (e.g., ECOFAC).

- Challenges remain in carrying out functional and transparent work planning at the national and even project level. A process is needed for all stakeholders to bring their budgets and assigned roles to the table for discussion and formal agreement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What to do about it

- Engage a wider suite of development institutions for needed complementary technical and resource capacity – The NRM challenges in the Congo Basin are fundamentally development, poverty alleviation challenges and therefore where possible partnerships should be forged at various levels with the big agriculture/economic development NGOs and institutions.
- Improve financial and technical coordination among the major donors for Congo Basin NRM programs - The major donors (EU, US, France, Norway, UK, World Bank, etc) have committed to improving coordination under the CBFP and COMIFAC although more effort and time is necessary. Coordination and funding around the CBFP Landscapes would further solidify their value as both a strategic approach and a management unit where necessary.
- Across the board capacity building remains critical - Training at multiple levels (international, national, local level) and directed at multiple sectors (professional and technical; public sector and civil society) is key to supporting sound and sustainable NRM.

E. NEXT STEPS

E.1 ERZ Planning Guide

The following bullets outline the proposed next steps and associated timeline for completion:

- Drafting and distribution of this trip report (June/July 2009)
- Drafting and distribution of first draft of the USFS ERZ planning guide for comment (July/August 2009)
- Incorporation of improvements to the guide and wider distribution of the first version of the guide (September 2009)

E.2 Possible Future USFS Engagement on ERZ Issues

- Initiate dialogue with COMIFAC concerning their possible interest in the suite of USFS/CARPE planning guides for sub-regional forest planning (To be determined).
- Explore possible strategic “technical advisor” role in several forest departments in the subregion (To be determined).
- Short-term, targeted technical support missions to support Landscape a partner on developing ERZ plans (To be determined).

F. APPENDICES

F.1 SCOPE OF WORK



Draft - USFS Team Scope of Work

US Forest Service International Programs

Extractive Resource Zone Planning in the Congo Basin *May-June 2009*



1. Introduction and Background

The USDA Forest Service (USFS), through the Office of International Programs, is an implementing partner in the US Agency for International Development's (USAID) Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), providing targeted technical and capacity building assistance aimed at improving forest management in the Congo Basin. In an effort to focus this assistance in a manner which capitalizes on the relative strengths of the agency, the USFS is concentrating their efforts towards the land management planning processes of the CARPE landscapes. These landscapes were chosen for their biodiversity and conservation importance and established as foundations of regional conservation and sustainable natural resource use. These areas contain a mix of national parks and other protected areas, current or future timber and mining concessions, villages and settlements, and the neighboring areas on which communities depend for their day-to-day resources.

The multiple-use mandate of the USFS in managing National Forests and Grasslands in the United States requires planning which integrates conservation strategies to achieve ecological sustainability as well as resource use opportunities to contribute to economic and social sustainability. Capitalizing on this experience, the USFS has been asked by USAID/CARPE to develop planning processes and guides for comprehensive landscape level planning and for the three different use zones identified within those landscapes: protected areas (PA), community based natural resource management zones (CBNRM), and extractive resource zones (ERZ). The USFS is in the process of creating these planning guides and is continually enhancing further processes and models in collaboration with CARPE landscape partners (African Wildlife Foundation, World Wide Fund for Nature, Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International) and host country governments.

2. Overview of USFS Support for ERZ Planning

Toward this end, the USFS will engage a technical assistance team to work in collaboration with several CARPE landscape partners towards the development of a planning guide for ERZs. Drafts have been developed for the Landscape, Protected Area and the Community Based Natural Resource Management zones, but nothing has been outlined for ERZs. ERZs include forest concessions, large-scale private plantations, mining, oil and gas, and safari hunting zones. This USFS team will analyze ERZs on the Landscapes with CARPE partners. USFS input and the focus of the guide will be aimed at helping stakeholders appropriately plan and manage an ERZ area so that extraction operations, other activities, and any type of concession management plan appropriately promote long term sustainability of the zone - economically, ecologically and socially. USFS will not be developing the management plan process for concessionaires operating in the zone, but rather, helping CARPE landscape teams and other stakeholders, develop a planning process that ensures ERZ zone activities adhere to and promote Landscape plan objectives.

Objectives:

The ultimate aim for this mission is to develop a first draft of the ERZ Planning Guide that will provide landscape partners processes and tools to appropriately plan and manage an ERZ area so that extraction operations in the ERZ area contributes to long term economic, ecological and social sustainability. To do so the team will assess existing conditions, the state of information, threats and challenges, and possible opportunities in Congo Basin ERZ areas to provide input on planning processes. The USFS team will visit several ERZ sites in CARPE landscapes in order to better understand the activities taking place in ERZ areas and CARPE partner approaches to planning in these areas.

The USFS team will focus on assessing impacts and potential impacts in ERZ areas; highlight tools and processes that may help promote improved planning and monitoring in these areas as well as offer possible strategies to address ERZ challenges. The team will also assess how activities in the ERZs may impact planning processes on the rest of the landscape and will attempt to identify potential avenues for collaboration on planning, and plan implementation, with extractive industries operating in these ERZs. Moreover, the USFS team will support the CARPE partners by providing lessons learned across the Congo Basin and will foster an approach of engagement based on CARPE partner's comparative advantage; which largely falls into wildlife management and community engagement.

Location and Timing: The USFS team will work with the following CARPE partners in the following landscapes to highlight the following extractive resource zone issues. As much as possible, these landscapes were selected as: a) representative of the full slate of extractive resource issues in the Congo Basin region; b) reasonably accessible within the time period of the mission; and c) contained in at least two different countries.

Draft itinerary follows:

Estimated Dates	CARPE partner	Landscape	Country	ERZ focus
5/18-20/09	Arrival, meetings with BZV based partners, finalize itinerary, roles, and expectations			
5/20-24/09	WCS	Dja-Odzala-Minkebe (Tridom)	Republic of Congo	Large logging concession
5/25-29/09	WWF	Dja-Odzala-Minkebe (Tridom) Tri National Sangha (TNS)	Cameroun	Small logging concessions, large and small scale mining, communale Forest, and Safari Hunting
5/29-6/5/09	WCS	Ituri-Epulu-Aru	Democratic Republic of Congo	Small logging concessions, and large and small scale mining
6/06-10/09	Debrief and departure			

USFS Team Composition:

This USFS team will consist of three to four individuals (including an IP Staff member) with a collective set of experience in silviculture; logging and/or mining on national forests; USFS contracting, regulations, and boundary identification in extraction zones; analyzing and addressing logging and resource use impacts on wildlife and watersheds; social and community engagement in extraction zone management; and planning for and within extraction resource zones. The IP staff member will work with the team to adapt USFS expertise to the central African context, provide background and direct input towards the development of the ERZ Planning guide, and promote CARPE and USFS objectives in ERZ planning.

The USFS experts will be familiar with USFS operations in the following areas:

- Planning, delineating, and monitoring in forest production zones;
- Production zones and their integration in forest and landscape plan development;
- USFS standards and guidelines for timber/mining production zones;
- USFS contracting mechanisms for forest and mining concessions, including stewardship contract familiarity;
- USFS processes and tools in the development of extraction zones and the life of the zone as a production area; and
- Assessing, monitoring and addressing logging and/or mining impacts on wildlife, watersheds, and local populations.

It will be important for USFS experts to understand that central African institutions have far less resources and capacity than the US Forest Service, so USFS experts must be capable of adapting USFS methodologies and processes to a different environment, one that has less structure, less bureaucracy and less oversight and resources to manage forest areas. Moreover, understanding the central African context will be paramount in successfully analyzing and suggesting appropriate mechanisms for planning.

Jim Beck – Coordinateur USFS-IP Programme Afrique Centrale

Marc Bosch – USFS Biologiste de faune

Bill Connelly – USFS Planner Forestier

USFS Team Tasks:

- 1) Perform an initial assessment of the ERZ zones analyzing the issues impacting the zone. The assessment should address and include the following among other key factors:
 - State of information available on the zone
 - Legislation existing for the zone;
 - Boundaries: are they delineated and with supporting documentation;
 - Players:
 - Operations and uses occurring in the zone and by whom - currently and in near future;
 - Roles and activities of communities and any other stakeholders operating in, using, or somehow linked to the zone;
 - Condition/status of the zone
 - Threats to sustainability, ecosystem health, social needs etc.;
 - Health of the zone: flora, fauna, ecosystem;
 - Interactions and spill over impacts with neighboring PA and CBNRM zones;
 - Planning and current capacity:
 - Management plans being used to guide activities in the zone.
 - Sustainability measures in place to plan and/or monitor the zone.
 - Level of capacity and key capacity gaps in areas relevant to ERZ planning and management among the management authorities and partner organizations working in the landscape.
 - Others
- 2) Provide input as needed to CARPE partners in their activities related to the ERZ areas and their buffers. This could include the identification of key issues, the involvement of appropriate stakeholders, and developing the necessary planning processes and strategies to confront the challenges and threats in managing ERZ areas.
- 3) The USFS team will help identify any needed strengthening of approaches, and tools that may be utilized in the management of ERZ areas. This task will rely on a technical exchange of ideas, aiming to strengthen CARPE partner approaches as needed. Provide insight and share experiences gained in planning in the US and elsewhere.

- 4) Develop the first draft of the ERZ Planning Guide, drawing upon the issues, approaches, strengths and weaknesses seen while in the field. The experiences gained on this mission and insights provided by CARPE partners and other stakeholders will provide the basis for the planning Guide that can be applied to other ERZ areas throughout the Congo Basin.
- 5) Develop a trip report on the mission (see description under ‘Deliverables’).

Tasks for CARPE partners:

- 1) Identify representative areas to show the USFS team which demonstrate the variety of activities occurring in and around an ERZ area, highlighting potential threats, challenges, and issues confronting landscape/ERZ managers and stakeholders.
- 2) Inform Local stakeholders and other entities operating in the landscape (local and international NGOs, logging/mining companies, etc) of the teams arrival and purpose of the mission, and be given an opportunity to interact with them so that the USFS team can obtain a better sense of the range of perspectives, opinions, needs, and social and economic forces acting on the landscape.
- 3) In-country logistical support:
 - a. Inform local officials of team’s arrival and purpose of their engagement in region.
 - b. Arrange for meetings with appropriate key officials.
 - c. Arrange for in-country transportation and necessary lodging reservations.
 - d. Arrange for a translator to accompany the USFS team during the mission.
- 4) Prior to the arrival of the USFS team, the CARPE partner will gather all available and relevant information on the ERZ area and the landscape for the team to review to allow them to adequately prepare for the work to be done while in-country. As much as possible, this information should be sent to the USFS team electronically prior to their arrival. Any documents not available in an electronic format should be made available to the team upon arrival.
- 5) Provide input and insight towards the development of the ERZ Planning Guide, dialoguing with USFS experts on in-country ERZ challenges, legislation, and government resource capacities.

Deliverables:

- 1) *Trip Report:* the USFS team will produce a report detailing activities during the mission and all results and findings of the work toward the accomplishment of the objectives and tasks listed above. This report will include, but not be limited to:
 - a. An assessment of the state of available information on ERZ’s resources.
 - b. An outline of the key issues, challenges, threats and opportunities experienced in the ERZ areas, highlighting those that are being addressed and those that are not.
 - c. A discussion of the demonstrated planning approaches being used in ERZ areas, and any insights and/or recommendations on these approaches.
 - d. A prioritized list of future tasks that should be addressed in advancing the ERZ planning process, including any future role for USFS technical assistance. This section will include a discussion of any possible USFS role in providing more detailed assistance for planning in the extraction zones or on the landscapes visited.
- 2) *ERZ Planning Guide Draft:* the USFS team will produce a first draft of the ERZ Planning Guide based on their trip findings, dialogue with stakeholders, and the USFS experience. Other USFS Land use planning guides (Landscape, PA, and CBNRM) are available to review (see below); a similar format should be followed. The Guide aims to provide CARPE partners and stakeholders processes and tools to appropriately plan and manage an ERZ area so that extraction operations and any other existing activities in the ERZ area promote long term economic, ecological and social sustainability. The USFS team should incorporate into the guide lessons learned from USFS planning and management activities in ERZ areas.

Read ahead / background documents:

- USFS/CARPE Land use planning guides: <http://carpe.umd.edu/Plone/resources/carpemgmttools>
- USAID Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment - <http://carpe.umd.edu/>
- The Forests of the Congo Basin: State of the Forest 2006 - [http://carpe.umd.edu/resources/Documents/THE FORESTS OF THE CONGO BASIN State of the Forest 2006.pdf](http://carpe.umd.edu/resources/Documents/THE_FORESTS_OF_THE_CONGO_BASIN_State_of_the_Forest_2006.pdf)
- USFS Trip Reports: <http://rmportal.net/library/usda-forest-service-document-collection>
- Partnering with Extractive Industries for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Africa: A Guide for USAID Engagement. 2008. Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support for USAID/Africa (BATS). November 2008. [http://www.frameweb.org/adl/en-US/2910/file/359/BATS EI Guidebook FINAL.pdf](http://www.frameweb.org/adl/en-US/2910/file/359/BATS_EI_Guidebook_FINAL.pdf)
- Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux - <http://www.atibt.com/index.php?lang=en>
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative <http://eitransparency.org/eiti/summary>
- IUCN/ITTO Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests. 2008 http://www.itto.or.jp/live/Live_Server/4243/E-C44-9-biodiversity.doc
- Overview of Industrial Forest Concessions and Concession-based Industry in Central and West Africa and Considerations of Alternatives http://www.cirad.fr/ur/ressources_forestieres/content/download/939/5468/version/1/file/Karsenty+-+Forest+Concessions+and+Concession+Based+Industry+Central+and+West+Africa.pdf
- Hunting for Livelihood in Northeast Gabon: Patterns, Evolution, and Sustainability <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol13/iss2/art33/>
- Sustainable Forest Management in Cameroon Needs More than Approved Forest Management Plans <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol13/iss2/art36/>
- Forest Management in Africa: Is Wildlife taken into account? FAO NATURE & FAUNE Volume 23, Issue 1 <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/aj987e/aj987e00.pdf>
- Forest, environment, mining laws in the Congo Basin: http://www.riddac.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=19&Itemid=26

F.2 ITINERARY

Itinéraire pour la mission d'assistance technique USFS pour la formulation du guide ERZ dans les Paysages Tri-national Sangha (TNS), Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-national (TRIDOM), Ituri-Epulu-Aru faites en République du Congo, Cameroun, et République Démocratique du Congo de 18 mai au 12 juin, 2009.

Date	Objectif du séance/réunion/visite du terrain (à rencontrer)	Logistique leader (noms)	Lieu	Résultats attendus
18 mai 2009	Arrive et installation	UICN – ROC (Marcellin Agnagna)	USA-Brazzaville	
19 mai 2009	Réunions d'introduction et préparatifs technique et logistique (CARPE Focal Point, MEF, WCS Congo Directeur, Ambassade USA)	UICN – ROC (Marcellin Agnagna)	Brazzaville	-Review itinerary/workplan -Meet with CARPE focal point, US Embassy, WCS Directeur, and MEF staff for 1) Introductions; 2) Partner perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail; and 3) recs and concerns on ERZ planning
20 mai 2009	Voyage et séance de travail avec WCS-OUESSO (Directeur PROGEPP-IFO)	UICN – ROC (Marcellin Agnagna) WCS –ROC (Richard Malonga)	Brazzaville-Ouessou	-Introductions -WCS perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail -WCS recs and concerns on ERZ planning
21 mai 2009	Séance de travail avec tout le staff WCS-OUESSO (PROGEPP-IFO)	WCS –ROC (Richard Malonga)	Ouessou	-Introductions -WCS perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail -WCS recs and concerns on ERZ planning in TRIDOM landscape and PROGEPP-Ngombe in particular
22 mai 2009	Séance de travail avec la Direction Départemental de l'Economie Forestière Séance de travail avec partenaires a Ngombe (Directeur D'exploitation (Matthieu) ; Cellule d'aménagement ; Coordonateur PROGEPP-Ngombe (Ngouembe))	WCS –ROC (Richard Malonga)	Ouessou-Ngombe-Ouessou	-Introductions -Provincial/district government perspectives on context/background - Provincial/district government recs and concerns on ERZ planning -Introductions -IFO perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail -IFO recs and concerns on ERZ planning
23 mai 2009	Visite de la Concession IFO pour l'exploitation en cours et il y a deux ans (partenaires à Ngombe) Continuation de séance de travail avec partenaires a Ngombe (Cellule d'aménagement)	WCS –ROC (Richard Malonga)	Ouessou-Ngombe-Ouessou	-Field visit to see IFO ERZ logging zones planning and implementation in the field and continued technical discussion

USFS/CARPE Extractive Resource Zone Mission 2 – Trip Report

Date	Objectif du séance/réunion/visite du terrain (à rencontrer)	Logistique leader (noms)	Lieu	Résultats attendus
24 mai 2009	Voyage et installation Séance de travail avec les responsables WWF/MINFOF-Mambele (Albert Mouna, Cyrille Pelissier, Matthew Kuhn, autres)	WWF – Cameroon (Zacharie Nzooh)	Mambele	-Introductions -WWF perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail -WWF recs and concerns on ERZ planning in TNS landscape and the Lobeke Park Periphery in particular
25 mai 2009	Working session with SEFAC (cellule d'aménagement, chef de chantier, bureau informatique/tracabilite, responsable scierie) – Libongo and site visit to concession (FSC certification),	WWF – Cameroon (Zacharie Nzooh)	Mambele-Libongo	-Introductions -SEFAC perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail -SEFAC recs and concerns on ERZ planning -Field visit to see SEFAC ERZ logging zones planning and implementation in the field and continued technical discussion
26 mai 2009	Continued working session with SEFAC (cellule d'aménagement) Working session with WWF Jengi a Yokadouma (Zacharie Nzooh, Alphonse Ngniado, Louis Defo, etc)	WWF – Cameroon (Zacharie Nzooh)	Libongo-Yokadouma	-Introductions -WWF perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail -WWF recs and concerns on ERZ planning in TRIDOM landscape and also overview of the UTO Southeast Cameroun and Jengi Project
27 mai 2009	Reunion avec toutes les responsables de l'UTO-Sud Est (Delegue de Foret/MINFOF, GTZ, Membre de Parlement, Prefet) Visit et discussion avec Safari operator (Ngonga Chasse) a Lokomo	WWF – Cameroon (Zacharie Nzooh)	Yokadouma -Mambele	Meet with local/regional “responsables” for 1) Introductions; 2) Partner perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail; and 3) recs and concerns on ERZ planning
28 mai 2009	Visite de Foret Communale de Mouloundou	WWF – Cameroon (Zacharie Nzooh) WCS –ROC (Richard Malonga)	Mambele-Ouessou	Meet with Mayor and “technical” staff working on a “foret communale” for 1) Introductions; 2) perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail; and 3) recs and concerns on ERZ planning
29 mai 2009	Voyage et installation Report / guide writing	WCS –ROC (Richard Malonga) UICN – ROC (Marcellin Agnagnai)	Ouessou - Brazzaville	-Transport and regroup for 2 nd leg of mission
30 mai 2009	Reunion interne et Report / guide writing	UICN – ROC (Marcellin Agnagna)	Brazzaville	Reunion interne et Report / guide writing
31 mai 2009	Voyage et installation Report / guide writing	UICN – ROC (Marcellin Agnagna) UICN - DRC (Serge Osodu)	Brazzaville - Kinshasa	Reunion interne et Report / guide writing

USFS/CARPE Extractive Resource Zone Mission 2 – Trip Report

Date	Objectif du séance/réunion/visite du terrain (à rencontrer)	Logistique leader (noms)	Lieu	Résultats attendus
1 juin 2009	Reunion USAID/CARPE et USFS (David Yanggen, Nico Tchamou, Serge Osodu) Séance de travail USFS Consultant close out (Robert Leprohon)	UICN - DRC (Serge Osodu)	Kinshasa	-Introductions -Update on mission so far and prep for remaining leg of mission -Discussion of other USFS/CARPE business - Reunion interne et Report / guide writing
2 juin 2009	Report / guide writing	UICN - DRC (Serge Osodu)	Kinshasa	-Reunion interne et Report / guide writing
3 juin 2009	Report / guide writing Reunion USAID/CARPE et USFS continue (John Flynn)	UICN - DRC (Serge Osodu)	Kinshasa	-Reunion interne et Report / guide writing -Discussion of other USFS/CARPE business
4 juin 2009	Voyage et installation Discussions préliminaires sur l'agenda	WCS – DRC (Robert Mwinyihali)	Kinshasa-Beni	
5 juin 2009	Contacts et discussions avec WCS : (Jean Remy Makana) Contacts et discussions avec WCS et ENRA (Robert Ducarme, Gustave Lubala, Jean Remy Makana et J. Madidi) Visite de l'usine ENRA (Robert Ducarme).	WCS – DRC (Jacob Madidi K)	Beni	-Introductions, WCS perspectives on context/background pertinent to detail, WCS recs and concerns on ERZ planning in Ituri landscape -ENRA perspectives on context/background pertinent to mission and ENRA recs and concerns on ERZ planning -Visit to see ENRA industrial site and continued technical discussion.
6 juin 2009	Visite de la concession ENRA Report / guide writing	WCS – DRC (Jacob Madidi)	Beni	-Field visit to see ENRA ERZ logging zones planning and implementation in the field and continued technical discussion. - Visit to see "Industrial Plantation", introductions, and technical discussion.
7 juin 2009	Séance de travail avec les communautés à Katanga Séance de travail avec CENEM Visite des plot pilote de cacaoyère sous ombrage (WCS, ENRA, ESCO) Visite de pépinière ENRA	WCS – DRC (Jacob Madidi)	Ituri-Epulu	-Visit to see pilot community forest site, introductions, and technical discussion -Discussions with local community members and local NGO -Visite de divers activités WCS et ENRA sur le terrain
8 juin 2009	Visite de RFO and rencontre avec WCS Directrice et ICCN conservateur Assistance a la réunion avec le CBNRM comite de gestion des ressources naturelle a Banana. Rencontre avec responsable de PACT a Mambasa et visite de bureau WCS programme foresterie	WCS – DRC (Jacob Madidi)	Beni	-Visit Ituri Reserve and discuss park dynamics in the landscape --Discussions with local community members, introductions, and discussion

USFS/CARPE Extractive Resource Zone Mission 2 – Trip Report

Date	Objectif du séance/réunion/visite du terrain (à rencontrer)	Logistique leader (noms)	Lieu	Résultats attendus
9 juin 2009	Voyage et installation Report / guide writing	WCS – DRC (Jacob Madidi)	Beni-Goma	-Travel
10 juin 2009	Voyage et installation Report / guide writing	USA – Embassy	Goma-Kinshasa	-Travel
11 juin 2009	Meeting with USAID/CARPE management – Out-briefing Meeting with US Embassy staff - Out-briefing	UICN - DRC (Serge Osodu) UICN – ROC (Marcellin Agnagna)	Kinshasa-Brazzaville	-Travel -ERZ related discussions and debriefing
12 juin 2009	Restitution with interested partners (CARPE Focal Point) Report / guide writing Depart le soir	UICN – ROC (Marcellin Agnagna)	Brazzaville	-ERZ related discussions and debriefing -Wrap up

F.3 LIST OF CONTACTS MADE

N°	Nom et prénom (s)	Fonction
1	Marcellin AGNAGNA	CARPE Representative, ROC
2	Marcel IBARA	Nat. Coordinator, WRI Coordinator
3	Lambert IMBALO	Cabinet Director, Ministry of Economy and Forestry (MEF)
4	Jacques KANWE	General Inspector, Forestry Economics, MEF
5	Antoinette NKABI	Wildlife and Protected Area Advisor, MEF
6	Etienne MASSIMBA	Wildlife and Protected Area Director, MEF
7	Adolphe GASSEMBO	Forestry Advisor, MEF
8	Germain NKOMBO	Environment Advisor, MEF
9	Adélaïde ITOUA	Protected Area, Environment and Sustainable Development Attachée, MEF
10	Paul TELFER	Program Director, WCS, ROC
11	Cindy GREGG	Deputy Chief of Mission Residence (DCR), U.S. Embassy, ROC
12	Richard MALONGA	Principal Technical Advisor, Odzala Buffer Zone Project, WCS
13	Gervais LAMBERT IKEBA	Conservation Educator, WCS
14	Albert-Gilbert ELENDE	Socio-Economic Researcher, WCS
15	Bernard N'GALOUO	Assistant Socio-Economic Researcher, WCS
16	Gabin MOUKAKO	Ecology Researcher, WCS
17	Franck KIMINOU	Ecology Researcher, WCS
18	Alain ONDZIE	Ecology Researcher, WCS
19	Mbalampouom Anthelme ALLAM	Assistant Ecology Researcher, WCS
20	Théché EKOOUNGONLOU	Student Trainee, WCS

USFS/CARPE Extractive Resource Zone Mission 2 – Trip Report

N°	Nom et prénom (s)	Fonction
21	Itoua Camille	MEF - Chef de Service de la faune et des aires Protégées (DDEF-Sangha)
22	Omani Joel	MEF - Chef de service valorisation des ressources forestieres (DDEF-Sangha)
23	Malonga Daniel:	MEF - Chef de service Etude et planification (DDEF-Sangha)
24	Pascal MATHIEU	Forest, Management and Social Director, Industrie Forestiere de Ouesso (IFO)
25	Pierre NGOUMBE	Coordonnateur PROGEPP-Ngombe
26	Yolente DELAUNOY	Socio-economic Coordinator, IFO
27	Maximin MBOULAFINI	Coordonateur adjoint de la cellule d'aménagement IFO
28		Chef d'équipe en foret, IFO
29	Albert MOUNGA	Conservator, Lobéké N.P.
30	Cyrille PELISSIER	TNS Landscape Lead, Lobeke Technical Advisor
31	Matthew KUHN	Peace Corps Volunteer, WWF Lobeke
32	Alphonse NGNIADO WOUALA	Senior Forest Officer, WWF Jengi Project
33	Falcucci FRANCESCO	Site Manager, SEFAC
34	Oumar ABAJAR	Forest Manager, SEFAC
35	Séraphin NGOUMBE	Sociologue, SEFAC
36	Norga BATOULE	Assistant Forest Officer, SEFAC
37	Angelo PIAZZALOUNGA	GIS Coordinator, SEFAC
38	John OMBALA	Office Manager, SEFAC
39	Aboubaka NSANGO	Trainee, SEFAC
40		Reforestation Officer, ANAFOR, SEFAC
41	Zacharie NZOOH	Director, WWF Jengi Project
42	Richard TAMUNGANG	GIS Officer, WWF Jengi Project

USFS/CARPE Extractive Resource Zone Mission 2 – Trip Report



N°	Nom et prénom (s)	Fonction
43	Ebenezu Poincarre PONKA	Conservation and Livelihood Assistant, WWF Jengi Project
44	Menge Fidelis PEGUE	Communications Officer, WWF Jengi Project
45	Louis DEFO	Collaborative Management Advisor, WWF Jengi Project
46	Claude CHEUDJON	Assistant Forest Officer, WWF Jengi Project
47	Kirsten HGENER	Coordinator ProPSFE, GTZ
48	Antonio CARILLO	Coordinator ProPSFE-East, GTZ
49	Honorable BANGAOUI	Central Africa Parliment Delegate
50	Eitel PANDONG	Delegue de Foret a Yokadouma, Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF)
51	Børge LADEFIGED	Professional Hunter, Owner, Ngong Safaris
52	Kim Beck HANSEN	Professional Hunter, Ngong Safaris
53	Jean-Jacques IPANDO	Mayor, Moloundou
54	Leon MBITA	Chef de la cellule foresterie communale, Moloudou
55	David YANGGEN	Deputy Director USAID/CARPE, Landscape Program CTO
56	Nicodeme TCHAMOU	Regional Program Manager USAID/CARPE
57	Sophie BROCK	Program Assistant USAID/CARPE
58	Thomas SIGLER	Intern USAID/CARPE
59	Serge OSUDU	DRC CARPE Focal Point, IUCN
60	Robert LEPROHON	Consultant, USFS/SPIAF
61	Sebastien MALELE	MECNT/SPIAF Directeur
62	Christophe MUSAMPA	MECNT/SPIAF
63	Franck KAPA	Conseiller Technique National, FAO
64	Pierre METHOT	Central Africa Director, WRI

N°	Nom et prénom (s)	Fonction
65	Antoine de La ROCHEFORDIERE	Head Programme Manager, Forestry Monitoring Programme, SGS
66	Lorne SEGERSTROM	Assistant Regional Security Officer, US Embassy DRC
67	Sadia DEMARQUEZ OUAR	Coordinatrice de Programme UICN, RDC
68	Andre SIMON	Forestier expert principal gestion ressources naturelles, FAO
69	Robert MWINYIHALI	Assistant Country Director, WCS-RDC
70	Jean Remy MAKANA	Directeur Projet Foresterie, WCS-RDC
71	Bisele KASEREKA	Charge des aspects socio-economique, WCS-RDC
72	Jacob MADIDI	Charge de inventaires biologique, WCS-RDC
73	Robert DUCARME	Directeur General, ENRA
74	Jacques BARHAFUMWA	Directeur Administratif, ENRA
75	Gustave KISHWEKA	Consultant Forestier, ENRA
76	Gilbert Mwalibantu	Chef de l'exploitation forestiere
77	Kasereka KIROKI	Chef d'equipe - Capitas bloc B, ENRA
78	Rashidi	Chef d'equipe - Capitas bloc A, ENRA
79	Kabonge KIZUBGU	Encadreur de pygmees, ONG PEDDP
80	Zacari ABIBU	Chef de sous Localite Makumo
81	Muhisa KIHIANA	Capitas gardes forestier, ENRA
82	Edmond	Chef pygmee
83	Kau MAKENE	Chef pygmee
84	Emmanuel DONDO	Coordonateur, Comite d'Exploitants et Negociants de bois de Mambasa - CENEM
85	Ellen BROWN	Directrice de projet RFO-Ituri, WCS

USFS/CARPE Extractive Resource Zone Mission 2 – Trip Report

N°	Nom et prénom (s)	Fonction
86	Ghislain SOMBA	Conservateur RFO-Ituri, ICCN
87	Michel MOYAKESSO	Charge de centre d'accueil, ICCN
88	Andre BATOMINE	Chef de Groupement
89	Asiole	President comite CBNRM Banana
90	Zakona	Vice- president comite CBNRM Banana
91	Wells NJO	Mabassa Coordinator, PACT
92	Alan EASTHAM	US Ambassador to the Republic of Congo

F.4 INTRODUCTORY ONE PAGER ON THE ERZ MISSION

	<p><i>Mission d'assistance technique USFS pour la formulation du guide ERZ dans les paysages Tri-national Sangha (TNS), Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-national (TRIDOM) Ituri-Epulu-Aru en Republique du Congo, Cameroun, et Republique Democratique du Congo le 18 mai au 12 juin, 2009)</i></p>	
<p><i>Etude/enquête de partenaires CARPE</i></p>		

Description du ERZ - Les zones d'extraction définies dans le contexte du Paysage PFBC/CARPE

Les zones d'extraction sont:

- les concessions ou autre titres d'exploitation forestières,
- les plantations privées de grande échelle,
- les zones d'exploitation minière,
- Les installations pétrolières/gaz, et
- Les zones chasse-safari.

Objectif - le Guide vise à fournir aux partenaires CARPE et aux parties prenantes des processus et outils pour engager, planifier, et gérer convenablement une zone d'extraction; afin que les opérations d'extraction et autres activités existantes encouragent comme il le faut la durabilité économique, écologique et sociale à long terme – objectifs de Plan du Paysage. Le Guide vise à soutenir les partenaires CARPE dans leurs efforts pour planifier leurs propres activités concernant la gestion des ressources naturelles des zones d'extraction situées dans les Paysages PFBC/CARPE.

Clarifications et caractéristiques principales de l'approche CARPE dans les zones d'extraction et refléter dans le guide ERZ - Le guide de planification du zone d'extraction diffère des guides de planification au niveau GRNBC, AP et du Paysage :

- Il ne décrira pas de processus pour la création d'un plan de gestion d'une exploitation forestière ou minière
- Il recommandera les points sur lesquels les partenaires CARPE devront se concentrer dans une zone d'extraction pour assurer des opérations qui soient durables et qui ne portent atteinte ni à la société ni à l'écologie

Approches actuelles et/ou potentielles CARPE à la planification et la mise en œuvre des plans des zones d'extraction

- Les possibles interventions des partenaires dans les zones d'extraction peuvent s'appuyer sur les avantages comparatifs des partenaires CARPE :

- Plan de gestion de faune et sa mise en œuvre ;
- Identification des zones sensibles/importantes ;
- Jouer un rôle d'intermédiaire entre les communautés et les opérateurs économiques
- Promouvoir pour l'aménagement forestier durable (certification, autres);
- Suivre et influencer les études d'impacts environnementaux dans les zones minières ;
- Formation des agents qui feront les inventaires écologiques et les enquêtes socio-économiques ;
- Formaliser les conventions (ex. Cameroun) et/ou protocoles (ex. Gabon) entre les acteurs;
- Appliquer la même approche / appui à la gestion de faune pour plusieurs petits exploitants forestiers dans un même Paysage ;
- Suivi des activités des concessionnaires au-delà de l'unique processus de planification.

Termes de Référence : Mission USFS-IP

- Evaluation des informations sur les ressources des zones d'extractions.
- Ebauche des questions clés, défis, menaces et possibilités qui se présentent dans les zones d'extractions (en indiquant ce qui est abordé et ce qui ne l'est pas).
- Aperçu des approches de planification utilisées dans les zone d'extractions et recommandations d'amélioration.
- Une première ébauche du Guide de planification pour des zones d'extractions.