African Wildlife Foundation

Maringa-Lopori-Wamba REDD Pilot Project, DRC



Kathleen Fitzgerald
VP Conservation Strategy

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Mission

AWF works together with the people of Africa to ensure that wildlife and wild lands of Africa endure forever.



AWF Programmes



Three REDD + Pilot Projects

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AWF Climate Change Project Examples

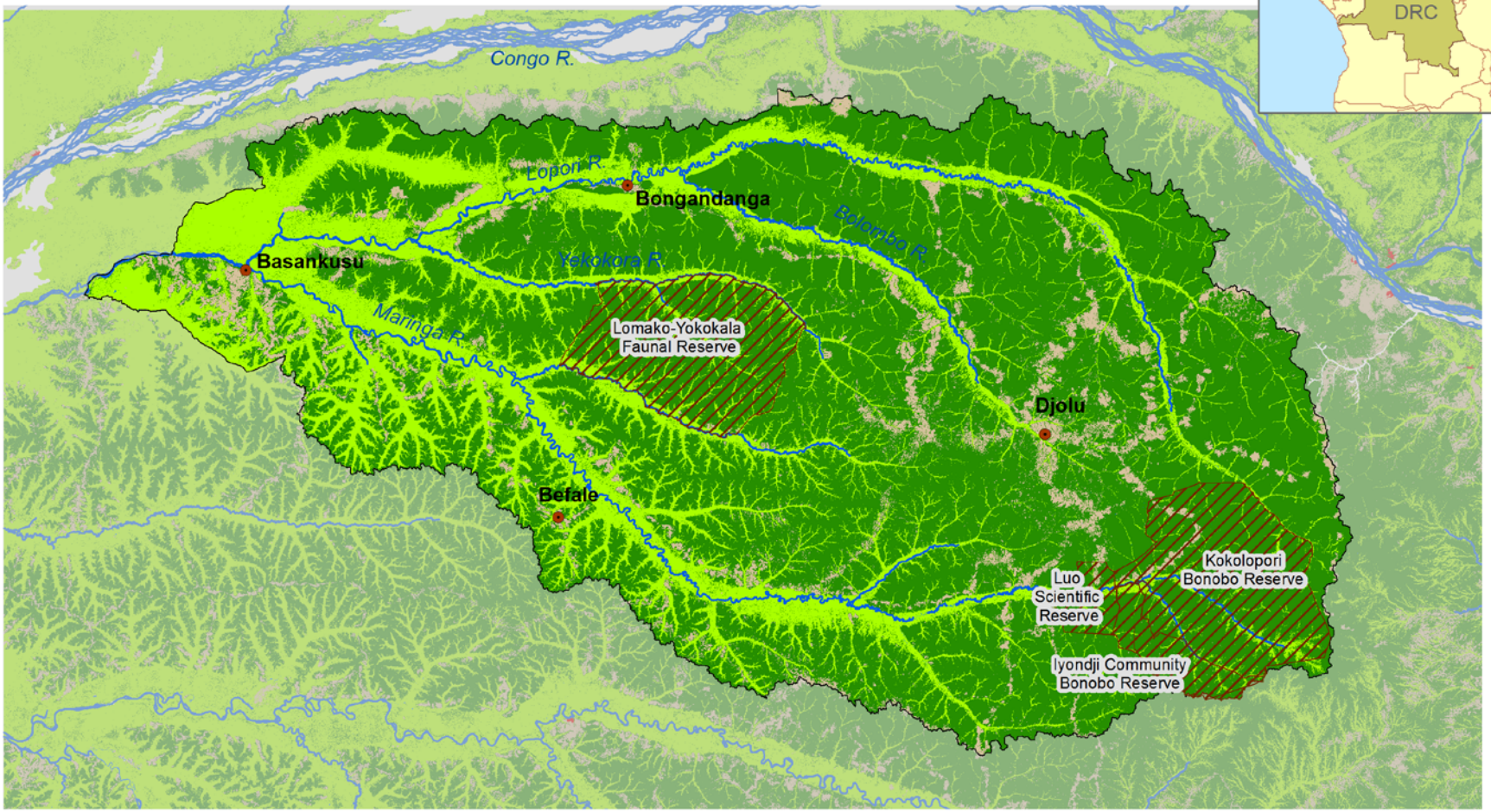


- REDD+ Project: Kolo Hills, TZ; Chyulu Hills, Kenya; Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape, DRC
- Climate Mitigation/Adaptation in DRC
- Large Landscape Conservation as a Adaptive Measure
- Climate Vulnerability Framework development for both species and habitats
- Modelling Climate Vulnerability of Mountain Gorillas, Virunga
- Climate Change Policy Engagement at Local, National and Regional Level

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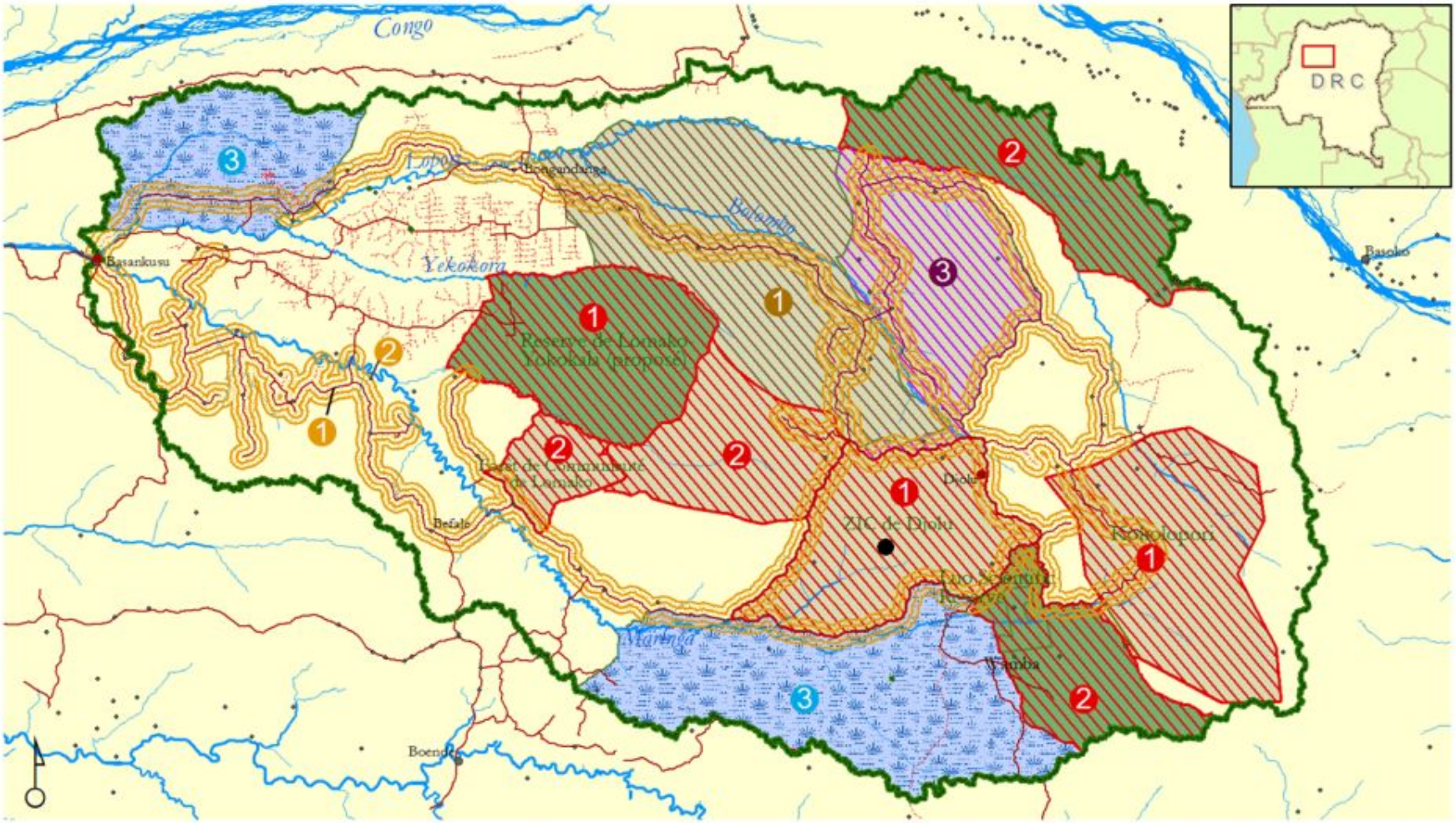
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The Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape



Size: 74,000 km^2 (a little smaller than Cuba)

Total Population: 700,000 people



Maringa/Lopori-Wamba: Conceptual Zones

0 10 20 Km
0 10 20 Mi

- AWF Office
- Cité
- Village
- Rivière
- Route
- MLW Landscape (Estimé)
- Concession Forest
- Aire Protégée
- Wetland
- Community Cons. Area

Zones
- Agro-Forestry
- Core Area
- Community Managed Area
- Concession Forestiére
- Wetland

projection: UTM34N, WGS84

Sources:
AWF, ESRI/USGS, FAO-Africover, NASA-SRTM

AWF Laboratoire spatial d'Analyse
Mar-06

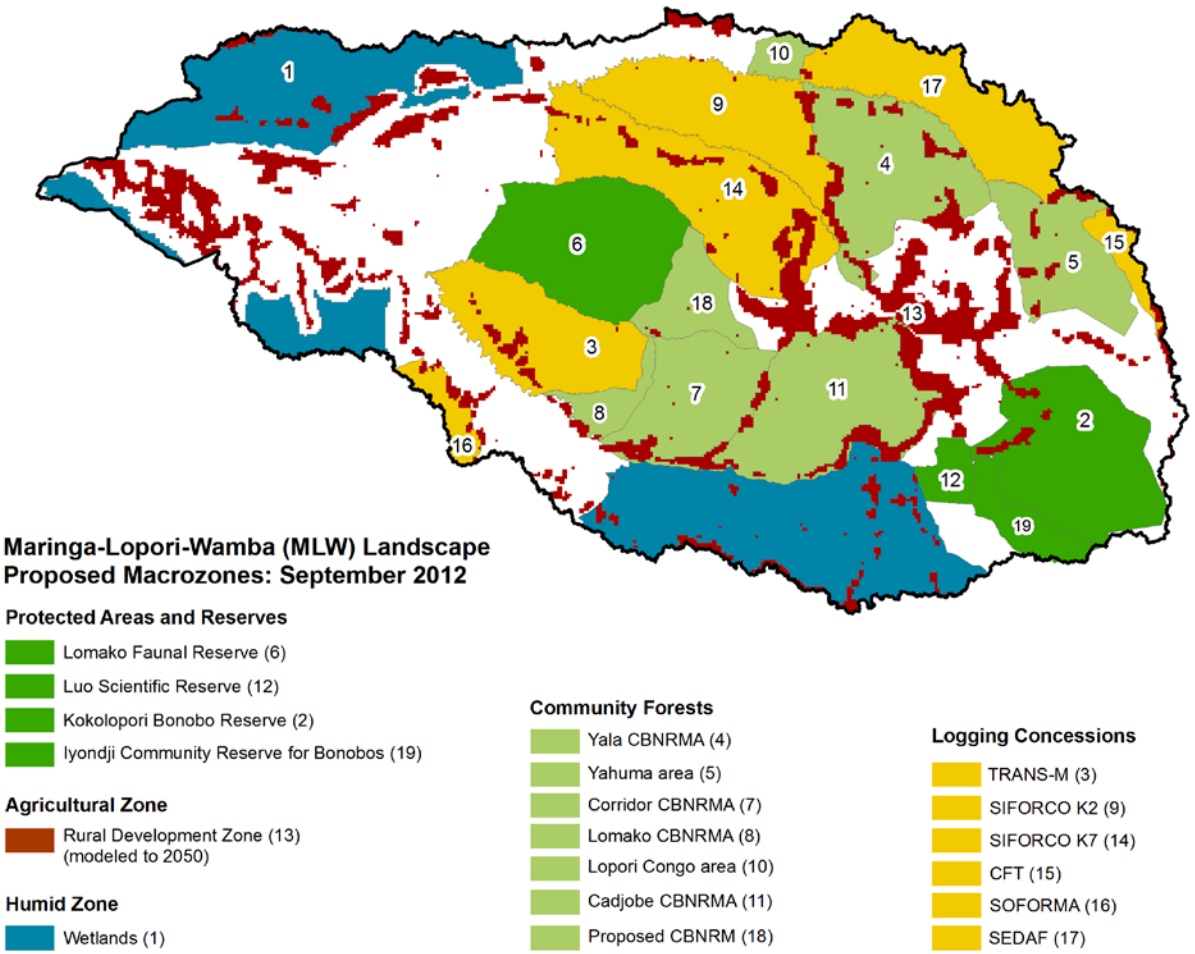
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Five Types of Macro-Zones in MLW Landscape

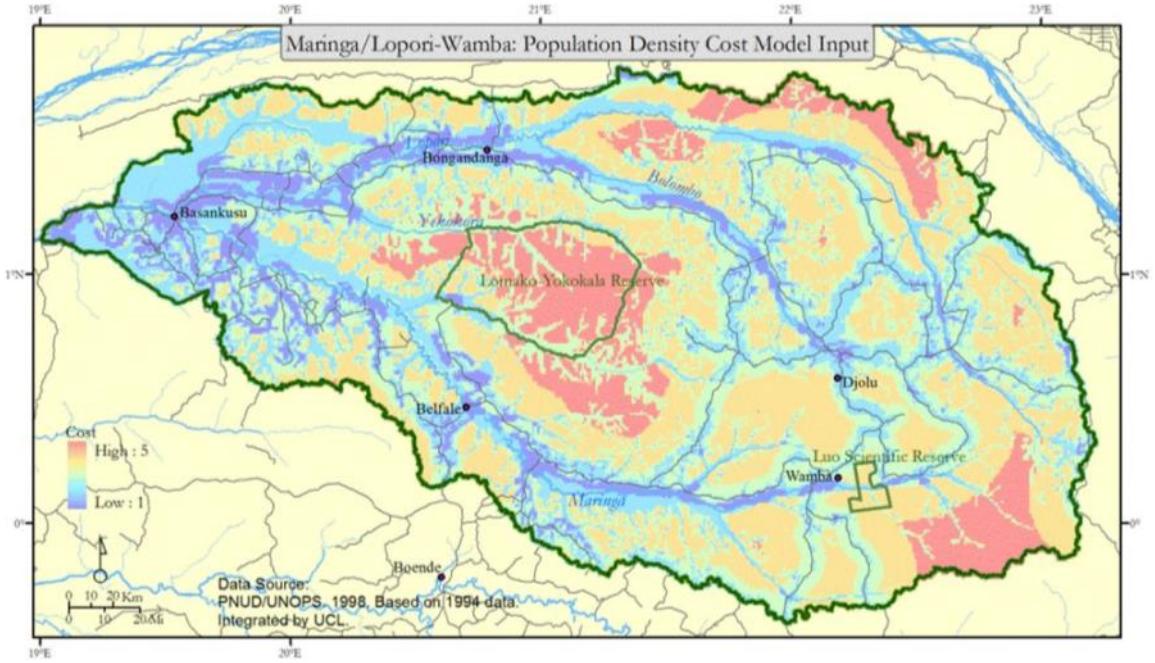
Proposed macro-zones cover 75-80 % of the landscape

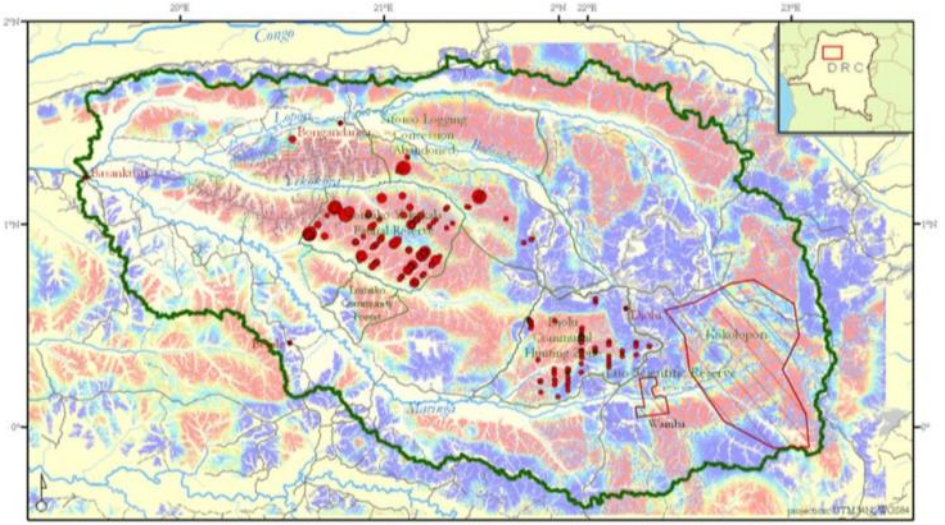
The agricultural zone is intended to guide the expansion of agricultural activity



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Maringa/Lopori-Wamba: Bonobo Observations, Known Areas, and Modelled Habitat

AWF Office
Town/Settlement
Rural Complex

Bonobo Evidence* (# individuals)
1
2 - 4
5 - 8
9 - 11
12 - 15
*Nests, dung, tracks, sound, fruit remains

Other Known Bonobo Area

Habitat Value
High
Low

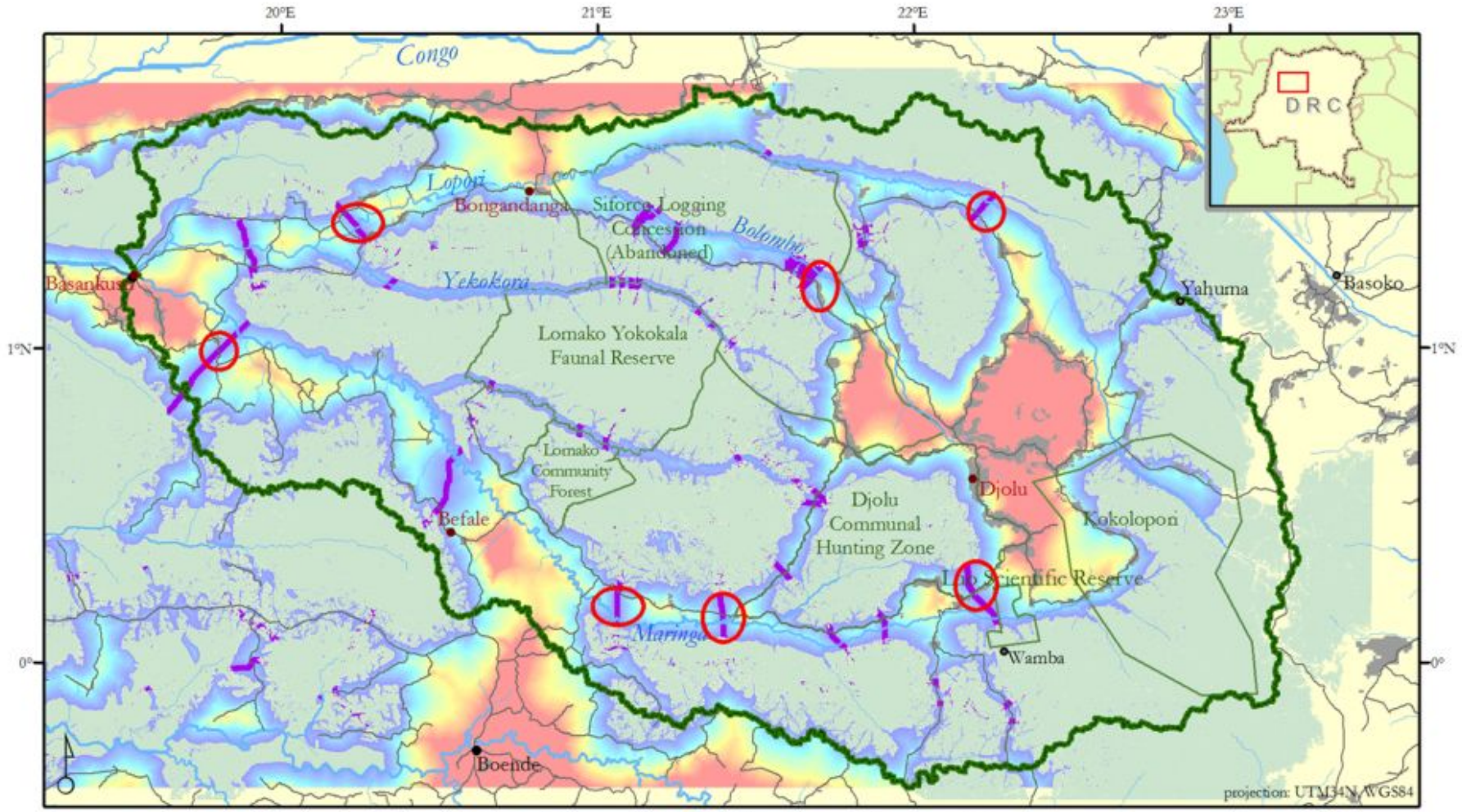
Sources:
AWF, UMD, ESRI/USGS, FAO-Africover, NASA-SRTM

Habitat Model: Mahalanobis typicality using 123 bonobo obs.

AWF Spatial Analysis Laboratory
Feb-08

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Maringa/Lopori-Wamba: Landscape Connectivity

0 10 20 Km
0 10 20 Mi

- AWF Office
- Town/Settlement
- Major Forest Block[1]
- Rural Complex
- Threatened Wildlife Linkage

[1] >=50,000 Ha

Cost Distance[2]

High

Low

[2] Least accumulative cost distance from wildlife route

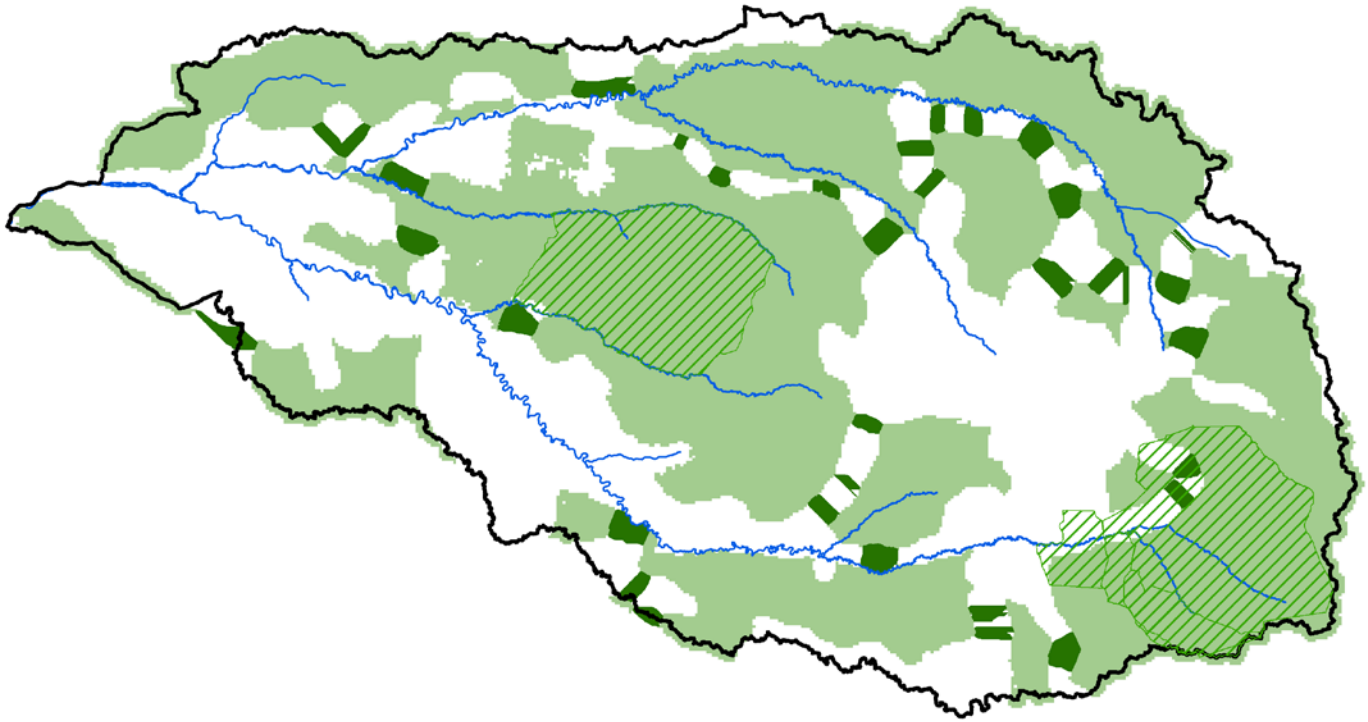
Sources:
AWF, UMD, ESRI/USGS, FAO-Africover, NASA-SRTM

Connectivity Model:
Based on bonobos;
cost distance approach

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Corridor Suitability Modeling



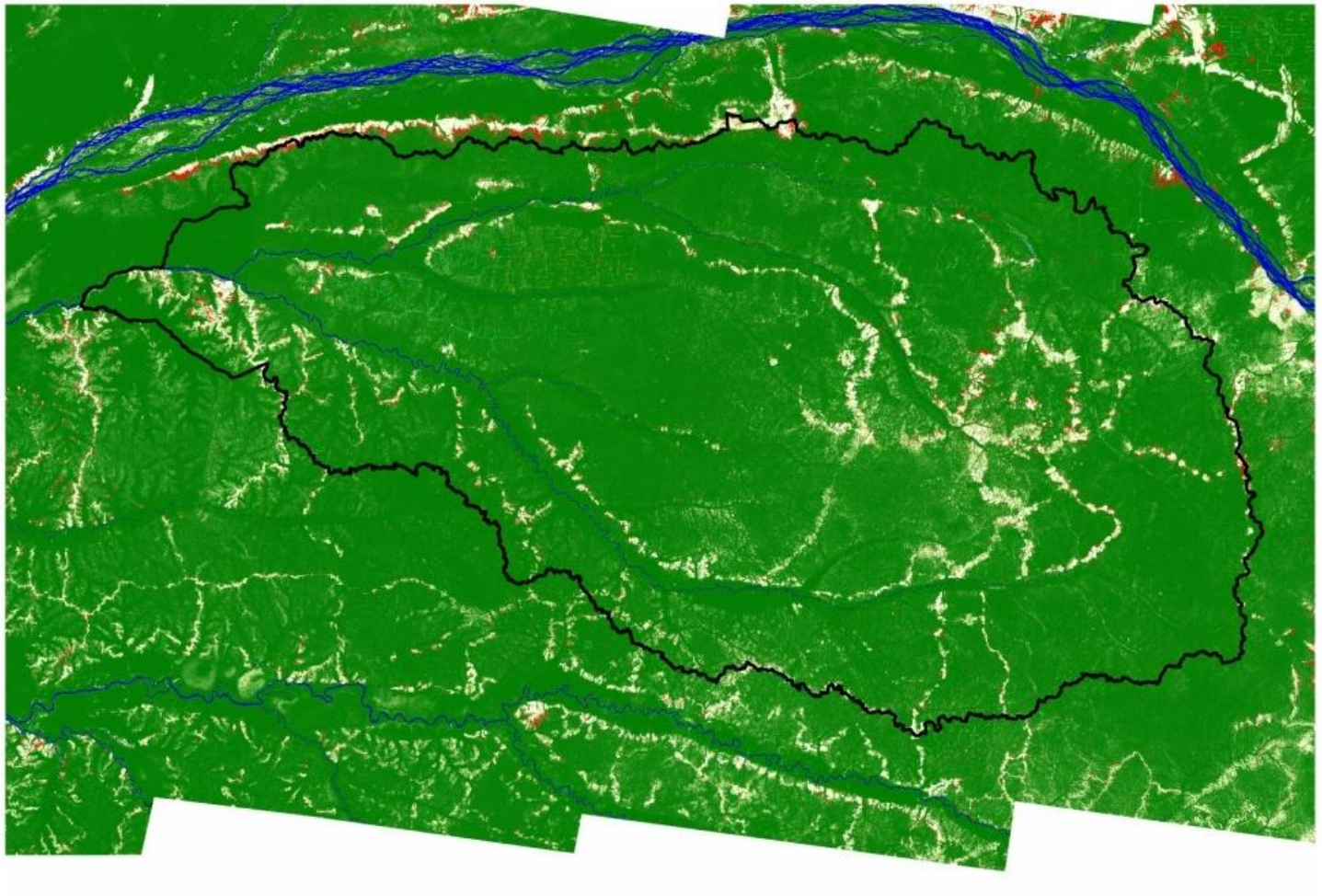
Potential bonobo corridors (constrained by major rivers shown)

Wildland forest blocks for potential bonobo habitat (minimum 20 km^2 area and sub-divided by major rivers shown)

Protected areas

Nackoney J, Williams D (2012) Conservation prioritization and planning with limited wildlife data in a Congo Basin forest landscape: assessing human threats and vulnerability to land use change. *Journal of Conservation Planning* 8: 25-44.

Monitoring Forest Loss



Forest loss 2000 – 2010 was mapped for DRC by OSFAC and University of Maryland (FACET)

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Community Driven Conservation

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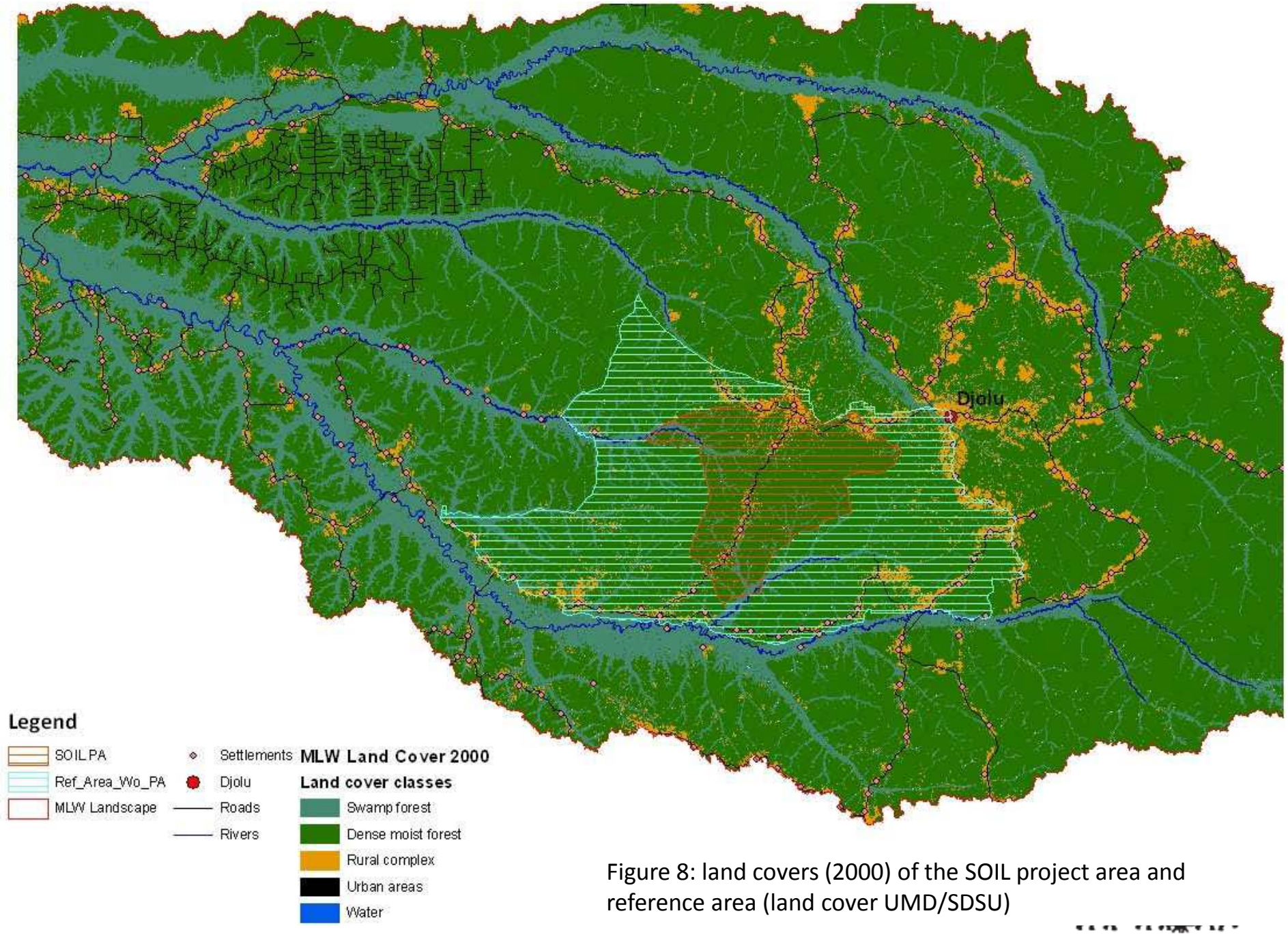
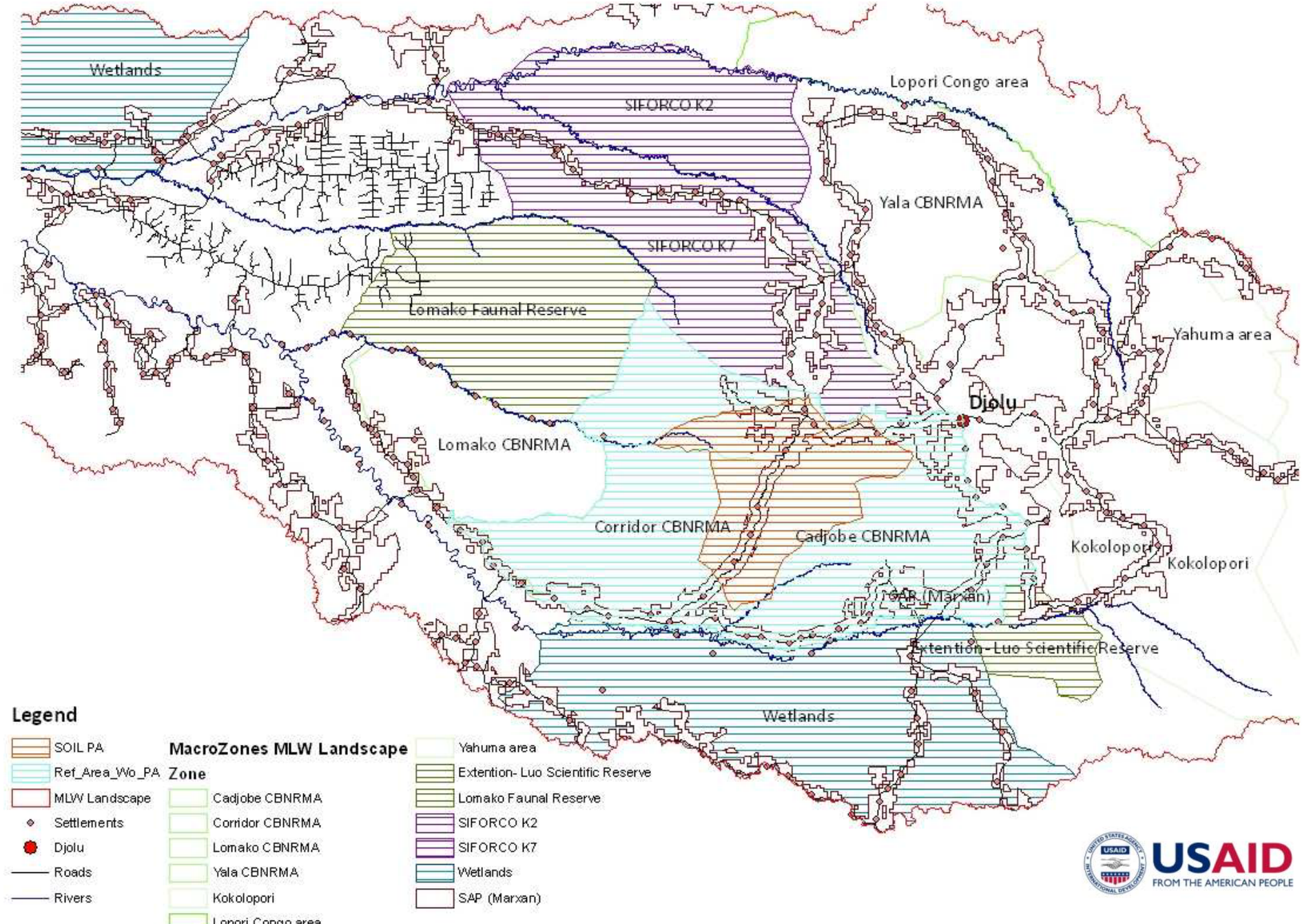


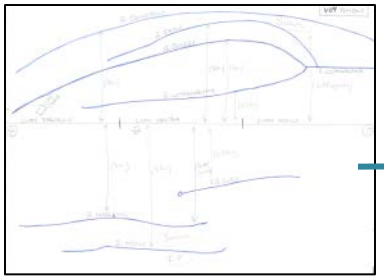
Figure 8: land covers (2000) of the SOIL project area and reference area (land cover UMD/SDSU)



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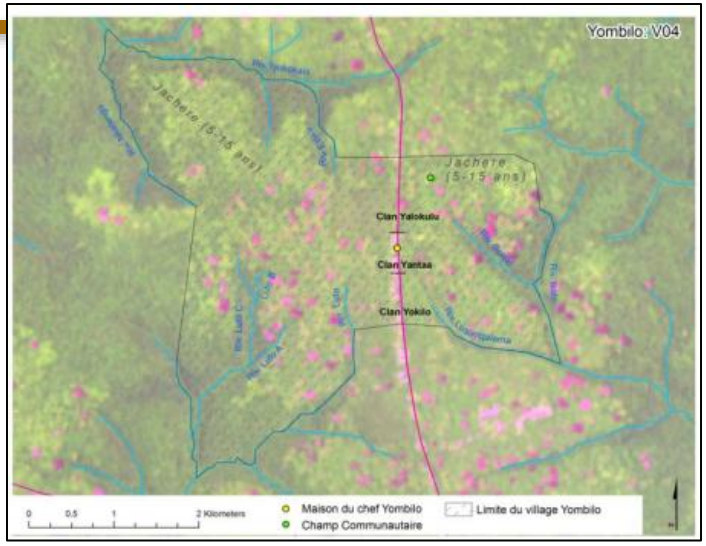
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Local Mapping

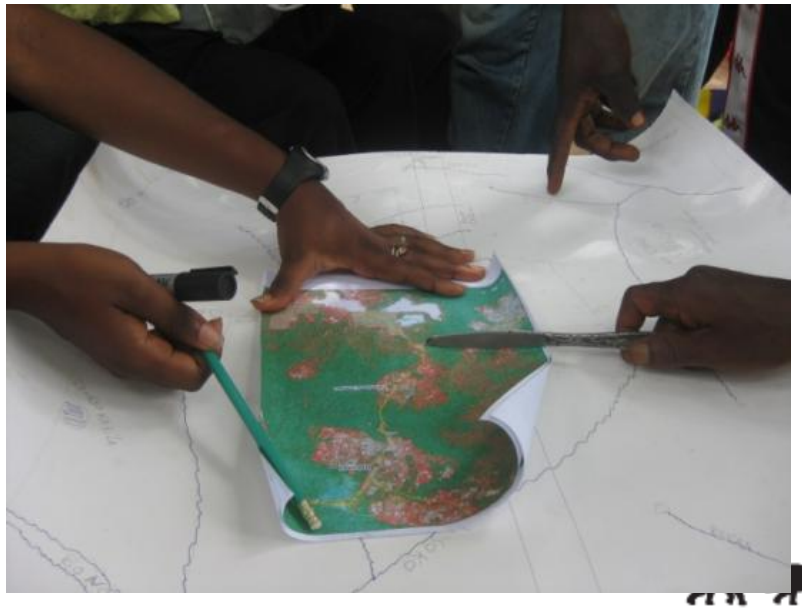




GPS data collection

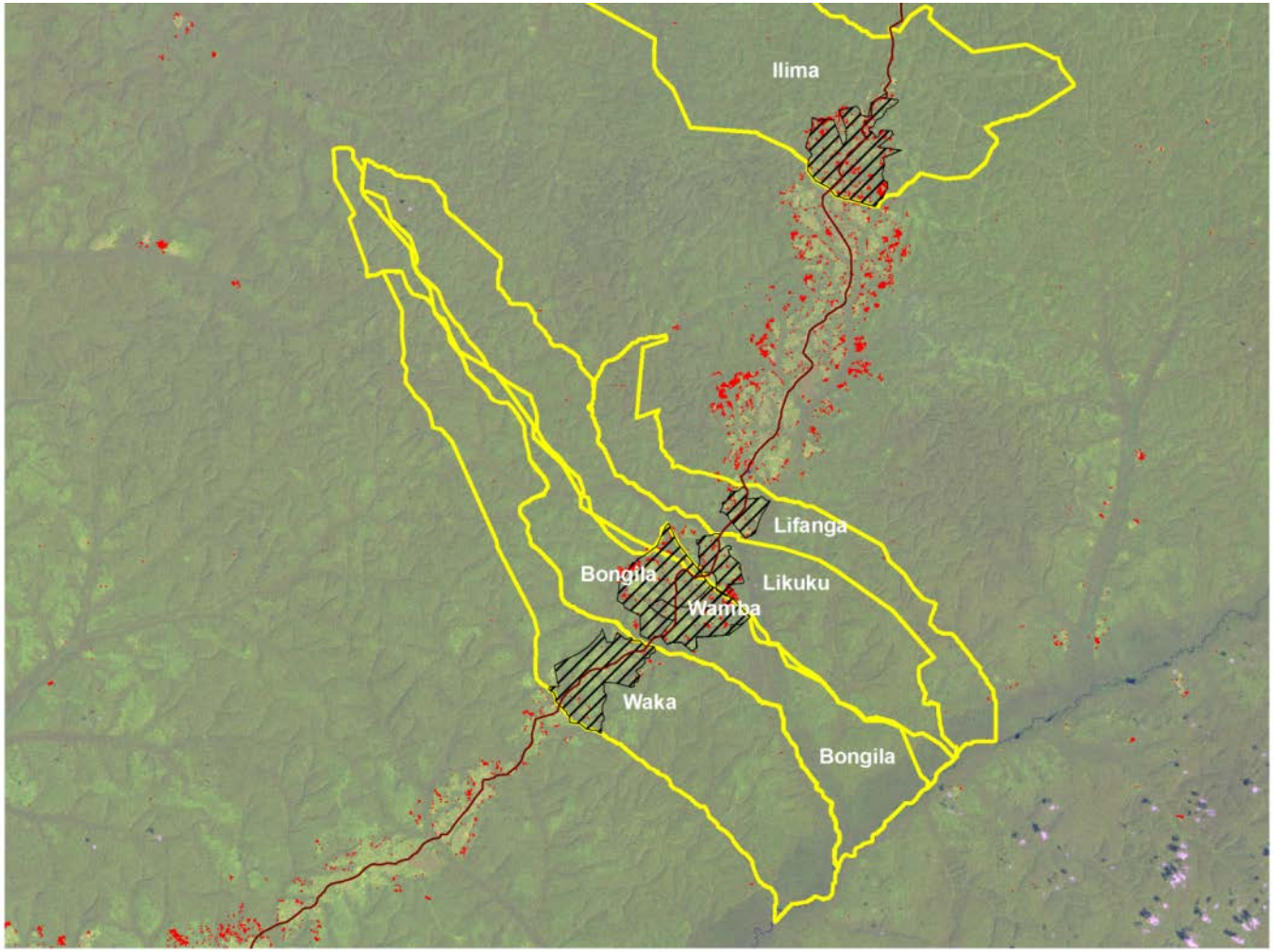






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Micro Zoning LUP



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DRC Carbon Offset Programme

Project Area: 220,000 Ha of rainforest.

Target: Offset deforestation through the sale of certified carbon credits and other alternative programs.

Threat: Shifting agriculture; bush meat trade

Goal: Sell certified carbon credits to support conservation, forest protection, biodiversity and the community livlihoods.



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DRC Progress

- ✓ Land Use Planning: Macro and Micro
- ✓ Agricultural Intensification
- ✓ Linkage to Market: Barge
- ✓ Viability assessment
- ✓ Community endorsement
- ✓ Drivers of deforestation study
- ✓ Programme Idea Note (PIN)
- ❑ Programme Design Document (PDD) draft
- ❑ Legal agreement protect forest resource
- ❑ Benefit Sharing Agreements
- ❑ Verification and Certification
- ❑ Monitoring



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REDD+ Challenges

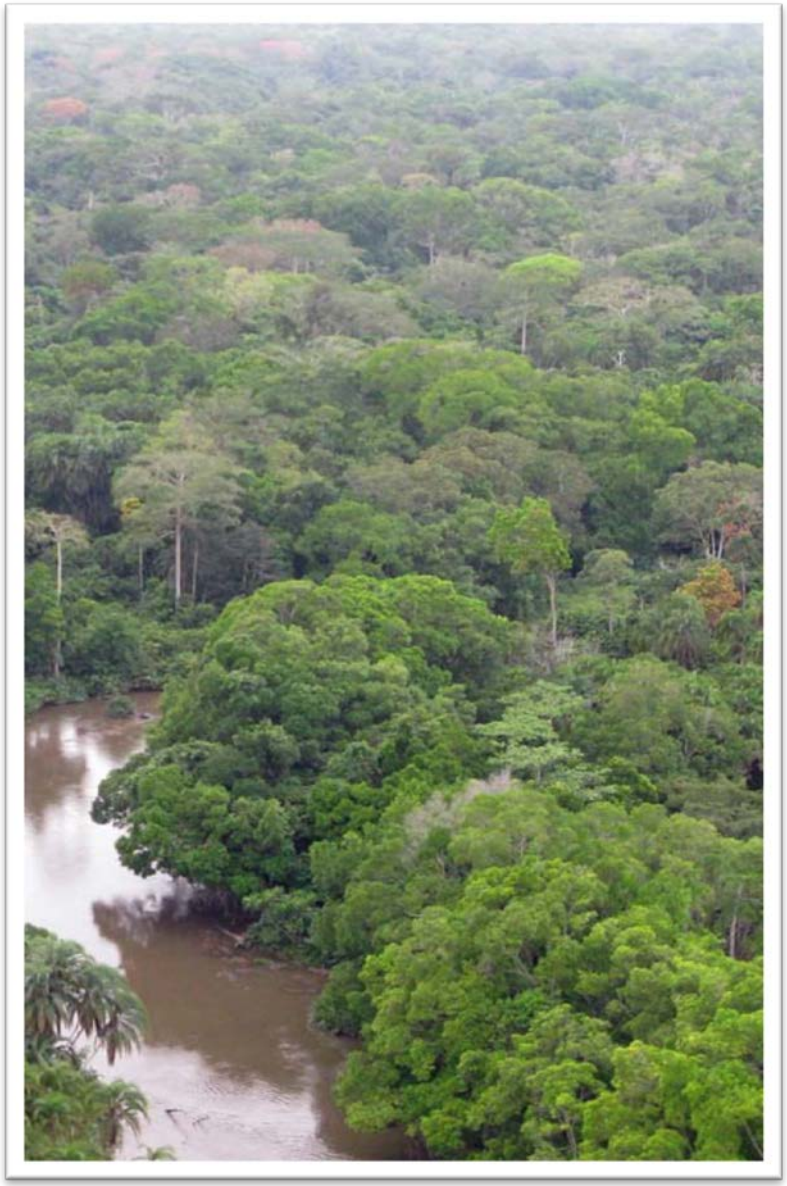
1. Access to up-to date data/cost
2. Degradation
3. Historical data
4. Overall costs of Verification
5. Time Lag
6. Its NOT All About Money
7. Capacity
8. Benefit Sharing
9. Monitoring Challenges
10. Funding Reaching the Ground
11. Scale
12. Global REDD policy challenges
13. Carbon rights



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Thank you



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