

BRD-NEWSLETTER

Information of **Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe**

December 1992

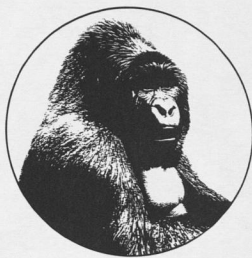


Dear members, friends and donors,

The year 1992 is now ending. This was an exceptionally successful year for BRD (*Mountain Gorilla & Rain Forest Direct Aid*): We received more donations than ever before. We would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has supported us.

This year, moreover, for the first time a project was started, which was partly initiated by us. Two representatives of our organization recently visited the directors of this project (and of all the other gorilla projects we support), and wrote reports about their travels for this newsletter. Besides these reports we have provided background information on the problems which are threatening the gorillas and the forests in eastern Africa.

We hope that the positive development of our organization which we experienced in 1992 will continue. If we can count on your further support, we will be able to achieve much in the coming year.



BRD-NEWSLETTER

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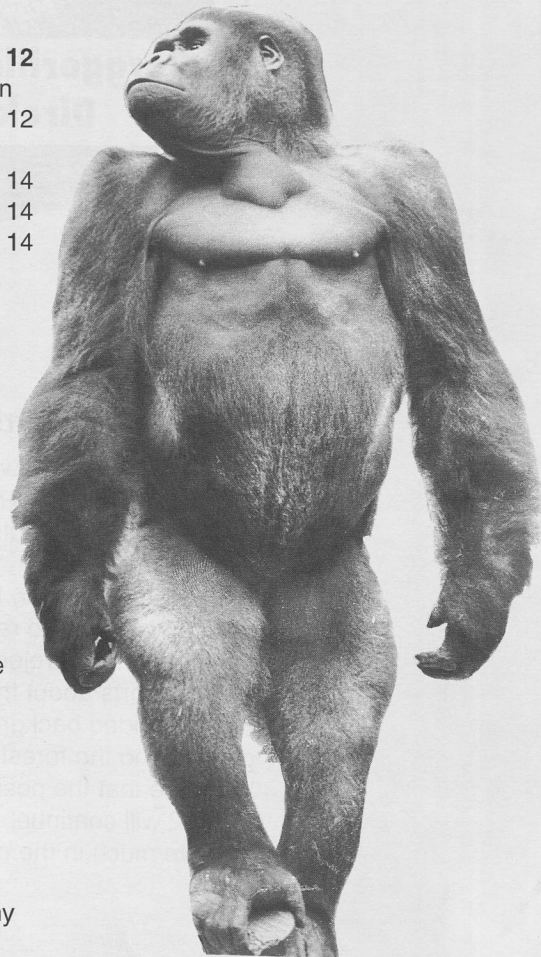
Editor: Angela Meder
 Contributors: Rüdiger Braun, Karl-Heinz Kohnen, Angela Meder, Johannes Refisch
 Translation: Nina Bahr, Bettina Grieser, Ann Karlowski
 Advertising: Karl-Heinz Kohnen
 Reise Center Pegasos
 Hochstr. 75
 5600 Wuppertal
 Germany
 Tel. 0049-202-306911
 Fax 0049-202-312868
 Design: Angela Meder
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Organization Address:

Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe
 c/o Rainer Kleinoeder
 Himmelgeisterstr. 59
 4000 Duesseldorf 1
 Germany

Bank Account:

Account number: 353 344 315
 Stadtparkasse Muelheim, Germany
 Bank code number: 362 500 00





DEVELOPMENTAL POLITICS

The "Strabag Road", a Highly Disputed Project

Germany has been financing the construction of a road stretching from Kisangani to Bukavu since a few years. Shortly after commencement of this disputed project, ecological concern was voiced, as it was intended to lead the road straight through the eastern part of the Kahuzi-Biega National Park, thereby separating it into two segments.

At present, approximately 20 cars and trucks frequent the existing road without noticeable ecological consequences. After completion of the new road, this number is expected to increase to 100 and will surely have a negative impact on the surrounding gorilla population. Carl-Dieter Spranger, Germany's Minister of Developmental Aid, has therefore stopped the construction in this area until a reassessment of the ecological implications of the proposed road section can be evaluated. Due to the suspension of developmental aid to Zaire, this reassessment has not been processed.

Myth of Progress versus Economic Interests

Right from the start, this developmental aid project was considered highly questionable. However, the planning board stressed the importance of a land route between Kisangani and Bukavu for the infrastructure, on the basis that it would provide a much needed connection between central Zaire and the poorly accessible eastern province Kivu. True to the goals of large-scale development enterprises in Third World countries, this project was envisioned to enhance the trade relations and thereby the market economy in Zaire.

These goals were criticized by environmentalists, who also emphasized the strategic significance of the road for military purposes: Mobutu's govern-

ment in Kinshasa could more easily control activities in Kivu, a province which traditionally opposes the political tendencies in Kinshasa. Thereby, the construction of the "Strabag road" would finally support Mobutu's political policies, which the German government views with disfavour.

However, political consequences were first observed in Germany: Secretary of State Siegfried Lengl was relieved of his duties in spring of 1992, after having helped Strabag, a German based construction company, to obtain the contract for an 80 km segment of the road, although the price was more than double that offered by the competition. In addition, this segment should have been financed by the European Community, yet Lengl totally handed the tab over to the German taxpayers.

Road versus World Heritage Site

To further complicate the matter, the Kisangani-Bukavu road also jeopardizes the work of another German developmental aid project, the Kahuzi-Biega Project. This project's aim is the conservation of the Kahuzi-Biega National Park. It is a joint project by GTZ, the German governmental organization for developmental aid, and IZCN, the

Zairean Institution for the Conservation of Nature.

This state of affairs caused much confusion in the German Ministry for Developmental Aid. Thanks to the suspension of all financial aid to both projects, Carl-Dieter Spranger could adjourn the debate and set those responsible at ease for the time-being.

In view of our gorilla conservation efforts, the planned road construction is especially problematic, since both the Grauer's gorillas in the eastern part of Kahuzi-Biega National Park and those in the southern part of Maiko National Park are equally affected. During our trip in September 1992, we hoped to gain a better understanding of the current situation in both Parks.

In the previous issue of our BRD-Newsletter we had stated that the monthly budget for the GTZ project at Kahuzi-Biega was limited to DM 4,000; it should read DM 40,000. The major portion of this money is spent on conservation measures in the surroundings of the Park. However, since the experts had no permission to enter Zaire, this money could not be spent efficiently. We got the impression that this will have non-rectifiable consequences for the Kahuzi-Biega Park.



Settlement along the Strabag Road

Photo: Karl-Heinz Kohnen



DEVELOPMENTAL POLITICS

Many Open Questions

During a flight over the Strabag road construction line, we observed that large stretches were under construction, and the main camp in Amizi was clearly occupied. Fortunately, the controversial segment through the Kahuzi-Biega National Park showed no signs of construction activity.

It is uncertain whether the Strabag construction is currently being financed with immediate funding or from previously allocated funding which is provided by the German government. However, the money may also come from other sources: The rare element Niob had been discovered near Walikale, and it has been speculated that this might open alternative sources for financial aid. Such outside financing could lead to catastrophic consequences, because ecological considerations would be disregarded.

The Race Has just Begun

We have to accept the fact that the road will be completed within the next couple of years. We must be aware of the dangers that will threaten the area. People from the highly populated Kivu will use the road to relocate to the center of Zaire. We have already observed first signs of such a tendency: Although the road has not yet been opened, many new settlements have popped up along the road. Forest trees are cut for agricultural land and timber for building new homes. On a short term basis, the road will help to decrease the high population density around the Kahuzi-Biega National Park, but in the long run, it will transform the Park into a forested island. All forested areas in the surroundings would be turned into cultivations.

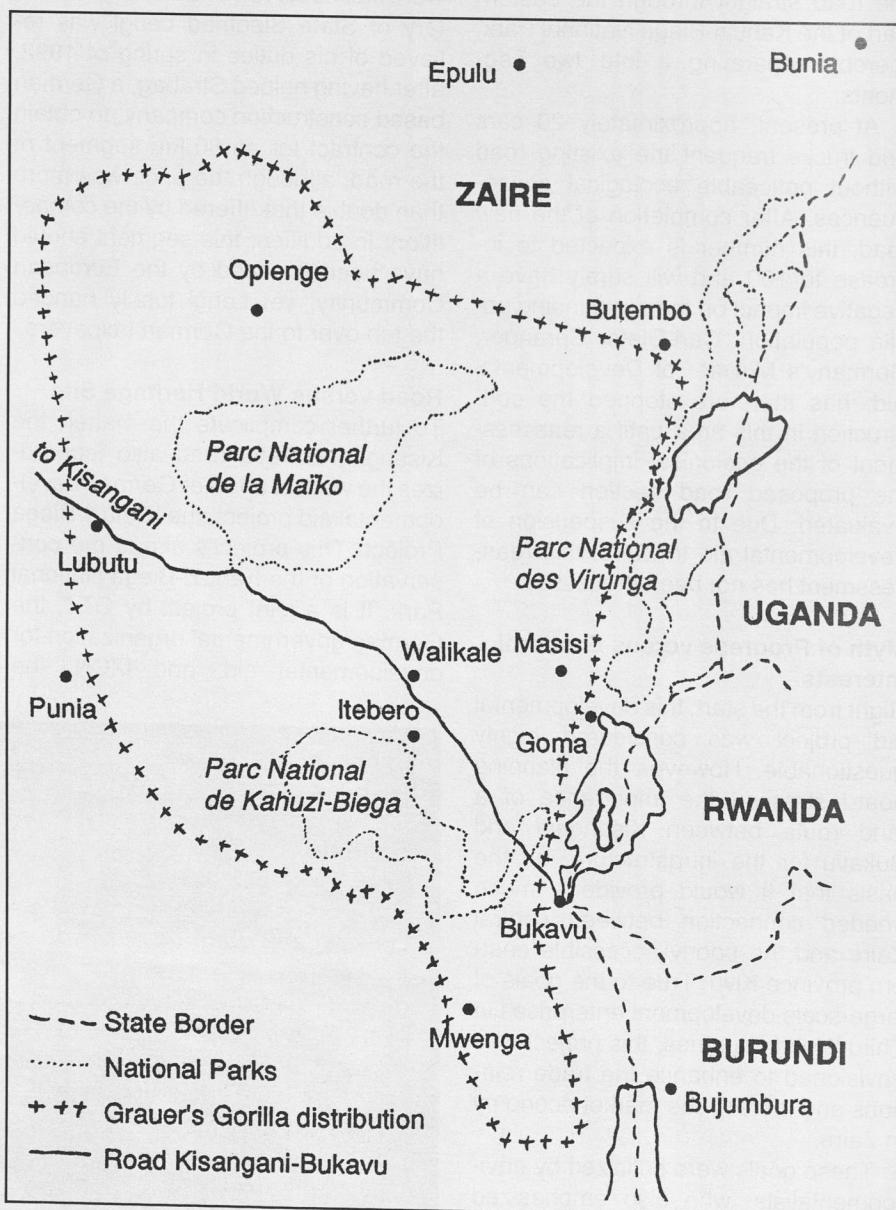
Moreover, the road could be used to cover the increasing demand for timber and firewood by the already deforested neighbouring countries of Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda. Although Zaire still has vast areas of dense for-

ests, the road would surely exhilarate the deforestation of the remaining rain forests in Zaire.

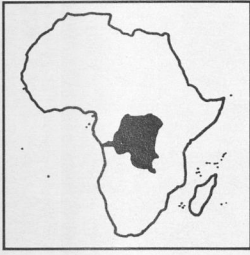
Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe plans to pay more and closer attention to the development in this region. There are small populations of Grauer's gorillas on both sides of the Strabag road, which are not protected.

Their habitat has already been drastically reduced and upon completion of the road will surely continue to decline. Once again a large-scale development project will cash its tribute, despite allegations made at the Earth Summit in Rio by the German government to convince the public of the contrary.

Karl-Heinz Kohnen



National Parks in eastern Zaire



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Political Situation

Since autumn 1991 there have been several revolts of soldiers, who had not received their pay, in Zaire. In the summer of 1992 it seemed the country was facing a civil war: The opposition politician Tshisekedi was elected head of government, although President Mobutu would have preferred another candidate. However, Mobutu and Tshisekedi were able to reach an agreement, and the President finally accepted the cabinet.

Fortunately most of the new ministers were persons who had a very good reputation of being honest. This was welcomed by the public and gave hope to the people of Zaire. The aim of the new government was to reform the political system, to grant more regional independence and to gradually consolidate financial policies. But in the meantime some regions, especially Shaba, which has large copper deposits, have expressed the wish to secede from the multiracial state Zaire. Political stability is still a long way off. In December 1992 new riots claimed several victims, and the future of the country remains uncertain.

Grauer's Gorillas - Close to Extinction?

(Summary of a report by Jefferson S. Hall and Wathaut Wabubindja Miya)

In summer 1991, a team of American and African researchers conducted a survey to determine in which areas Grauer's gorillas (also called eastern lowland gorillas) still occur. The results gave cause for concern. In many forests there are apparently no gorillas left. Furthermore, the areas where they still occur are usually completely isolated from each other.

The researchers found in their study that this gorilla subspecies is critically

threatened. Even if there are certainly more Grauer's gorillas than mountain gorillas, the Grauer's gorillas are not nearly as well protected as the mountain gorillas. Grauer's gorillas are being heavily hunted by the local population.

People in eastern Zaire know that these animals are legally protected, but as groups of gorillas occasionally raid crops they are "chased off", which means that the whole groups are killed. Local representatives of governmental institutions sometimes give "official" authorizations for the killing of gorillas, although they are not entitled to do so. Moreover, the apes are frequently hunted for meat. Almost always gorillas are killed with the approval, or at least the knowledge, of local authorities. This intense hunting pressure severely threatens the gorillas in eastern Zaire, even more so than forest destruction.

Because gorillas are regarded mainly as pests and as game, conservationists are mostly met with incomprehension when they try to convince local people of the need for protection of the gorillas. Sadly, Hall and Wathaut encountered this attitude when they arrived in the Itombwe Mountains, the southernmost point of the Grauer's gorillas' distribution area. After they had obtained the necessary permits from the officials, they wanted to look for traces of gorillas. However, the local population feared that a protected area would soon be established and, as a result, a *Chef de localit * almost refused the entry of the researchers into the forest. The people were afraid of losing their long-standing rights.

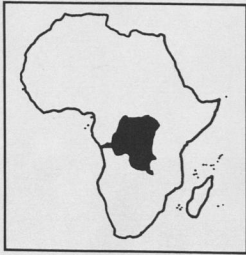
The study made clear that something has to be done immediately for the protection of the Grauer's gorillas.

Social Problems in the Vicinity of the Park National de Kahuzi-Biega

The eastern part of this National Park, covering 600 square km of montane rain forest, was extended to 6,000 square km in 1975 by the addition of a large area of lowland forest. These two parts are connected by a corridor, on which I conducted a study. The corridor is situated in the settlement area of the Bashi, who farm and hunt to satisfy their basic needs and prospect for gold to attain some prosperity. Their ruler who is called "Mwami" (king) reigns over them with absolute power and taxes farmers, merchants and gold prospectors.

Some villages inside the Park boundaries were affected by the extension of the Park. Their inhabitants are entitled to use the existing fields, but slash-and-burn tree felling, hunting and prospecting for gold are forbidden, as well as the extension of the cultivated plots. Often the local population voices the opinion that their interests are neglected by the Park authority. The Bashi consider the use of the rain forest as their traditional right and do not comprehend reasons for the intervention of Park authorities that deprive them of additional sources of income. In particular, the villagers must go without hunting, which is an essential part of their culture. In addition, many men are lured into the Park by the hope of a great gold strike. The Mwami considers the Park Project as an intrusion into his sphere of influence. The Kahuzi-Biega Project is trying to convince the people living in the vicinity of the Park of the rain forest's great ecological significance, and to decrease the pressure on the Park by improving the local living conditions.

Johannes Refisch



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Because it is mainly the local population that is responsible for their decline, the ecological education of the people must be a priority. By supporting an educational project in the vicinity of the Kahuzi-Biega National Park, the BRD is trying to help reach this goal.

Angela Meder

News from Kahuzi-Biega National Park

The German co-workers of the National Park had to leave Zaire due to the political troubles in autumn 1991. As a result the project's work was halted (see also BRD-newsletter July 1992). When Karl-Heinz Kohnen and I visited the Park in September 1992, the Director of the GTZ project, Bernd Steinhauer-Burkart, and the social worker Uwe Klug had just been given the permission to continue their work in Zaire.

Most of the funds for this project, however, are still blocked. Officially all technical aid for Zaire from BMZ, the German Ministry for Developmental Aid, was stopped in December 1991. Recently leading staff members of BMZ told us that there are no plans to change this policy.

However, GTZ continues to support local people. Financial support is given for example to farmers who want to use springwater, tree nurseries are being established to prevent further deforestation, education programmes, hospitals and schools are being maintained.

As the funds for all purposes, and especially for conservation work, are very limited, the Kahuzi-Biega Project depends increasingly on the support of other organizations. BRD also wants to be more active in the surroundings of this National Park. Our first step was to take over the financing of the work of Chantal Shalukoma in July 1992. Moreover, the *Club des amis de la nature* (C.A.N.) could possibly be sup-



Chantal Shalukoma

Photo: Karl-Heinz Kohnen

ported by us as well. Karl-Heinz Kohnen and I talked to a representative of this organization during our stay in Bukavu. C.A.N. is trying to promote the idea of nature conservation in the Kivu region. However, during this discussion we did not understand exactly what they are aiming at. Before we decide to work together with C.A.N., we will have to consider this thoroughly.

Rüdiger Braun

Report by Chantal Shalukoma about her Activities

Conservation politics should not merely be concerned with the fight against poaching, but equally with educating the local population living in the vicinity of the Park. Through our efforts, we hope to convince the population of the importance to conserve the Kahuzi-Biega National Park and get them actively involved in this conservation work. Eventually, we would

like to use some of the income from tourism for smaller developmental projects around the Park.

In the course of activities for our education programme we are visiting nearby villages and Park employees in the surroundings of the Park. Up to now, our attention has focused on three main ethnic groups: the Shi, the Rega (Batembo) and the Pygmies.

The objectives of our visits to the settlements include the registration of inhabitants and interviews to find out which Park resources are being utilized. Existing problems, both with regard to everyday life, as well as interactions with the Park, are carefully documented.

Discussions with the Pygmies have been especially difficult since their way of thinking is different; they can not appreciate the relevance of our conservation efforts. Progress has now been made with two pygmy tribes, and in October, we shall resume our efforts with a third tribe. Our interactions with the Pygmies will hopefully facilitate their social integration. The main reason why the Pygmies choose to exploit the resources within the Park illegally is a lack of alternative income. The IZCN-GTZ project managers are thus concerned with providing jobs for the Pygmies which will give them the opportunity to earn some money.

After receiving several complaints that elephants were ransacking fields, I was asked by the Park Conservator to gather more detailed information from the afflicted population. The damage caused by these wild animals put a strain on the relations between the population and the Park officials. Together we tried to find a solution to the problem.

Our job description furthermore includes among other things:

- conducting guided tours through the Park for school children, students, military persons, clergymen, local authorities and politicians



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- participating in the radio programme "Nature and Ourselves", which is transmitted once a month from the radio station in Bukavu
- providing continuing education for women, thereby informing them of conservation objectives as well as various sources of income

Public relations is a difficult task. It requires a good deal of diplomacy and patience, especially when interacting with a population who does not view the National Park positively. Illiteracy and the overall low level of education further complicate our efforts. It will take a long time before the results of our involvement are evident, and much persistence is needed for us to reach our desired goals.

A Visit to the Ituri Forest

It was only a three hour flight with the small airplane of the *Missionary Aviation Fellowship* (MAF) from Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, to Bunia, a small town in eastern Zaire. Our plane landed around noon, and we were all eager to get a first impression of the situation in Zaire after the political upheaval. We also hoped that a representative from the Ituri Project would meet us at the airport, as we carried supplies for the Maiko Project and were concerned that customs officers might give us a hard time. Our fears turned out to be unfounded. Not only were the customs officers very friendly, we felt that the country had taken a turn for the better.

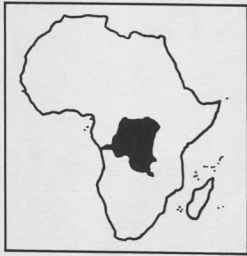
We were greeted by two assistants working for the research team of Terese and John Hart. After loading the vehicle with all our luggage, we began our exhausting ride to Epulu near the Ituri Forest, some 250 km away, where the Harts were expecting us.

Epulu is one of the few locations along the 800 km road stretch between Kisangani and Bunia. Three projects have established camps here: the historic Okapi station, a WWF "education project" concerned with teaching the local people less invasive ways of utilizing the forest, and the project led by the Harts. For over 20 years the Harts have been studying the flora and fauna of the Ituri Forest. The Pygmies of this forest played an important part in their



Claude Sikubwabo during an expedition into the Maiko National Park

Photo: Claude Sikubwabo Kiyengo



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Claude Sikubwabo (right) with "rebels" in Maiko National Park

Photo: Claude Sikubwabo Kiyengo

studies by assisting them with their work and sharing the untold secrets of the forest.

The Beginning of the Maiko Project

We came across the Harts' project when collecting information about gorillas in the Maiko National Park. Although the Ituri Forest does not belong to the Maiko region and the Harts were not studying gorillas, they could provide valuable information about the current situation in the Maiko Park. In search of okapis, John Hart and the Ranger Claude Sikubwabo Kiyengo conducted several expeditions into the Park. Seeing that it was insufficiently protected, John Hart wanted to build the foundation for a conservation project to be funded by the government of Zaire and international organizations.

Claude Sikubwabo now is the Field Director of the project and responsible for investigating the distribution of the Maiko gorillas. He is an exception among the Rangers in Zaire. Although

he has no scientific background, he has a broad knowledge of the topic, and he enjoys working in the forest. With a small group of carefully selected staff, he combs through specific areas of the Park. Lacking infrastructure, progress is very slow and expeditions usually last six weeks or more. So far Claude Sikubwabo has not sighted any gorillas, but found many gorilla tracks.

Assignment of Tasks

The Maiko Project is financed by WCI (*Wildlife Conservation International*), an American organization, and the German BRD (*Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe*). The project is directed by Terese and John Hart, and Claude Sikubwabo is in charge of the field work. Part of the equipment is provided by the Harts' project, which is funded by WCI. The purchase of new equipment, most of the salaries and the planned gorilla census (see below) are funded by BRD. For the time period between July 1992 and June 1993, we

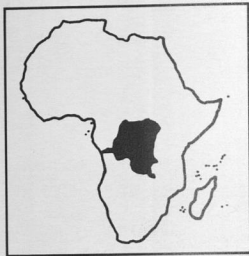
have already allocated DM 20,000 for the Maiko Project.

During our stay in Epulu, we agreed with the Harts and Claude Sikubwabo upon the most immediate objectives of the project. With consideration to the precarious situation in the southern part of the Maiko Park, we decided to set up the project for the next five years. This change from our initial concept was necessary, because only a long term involvement would stand in proportion to the expenditure taken by all parties involved. In addition, the extension offers the project increased international attention.

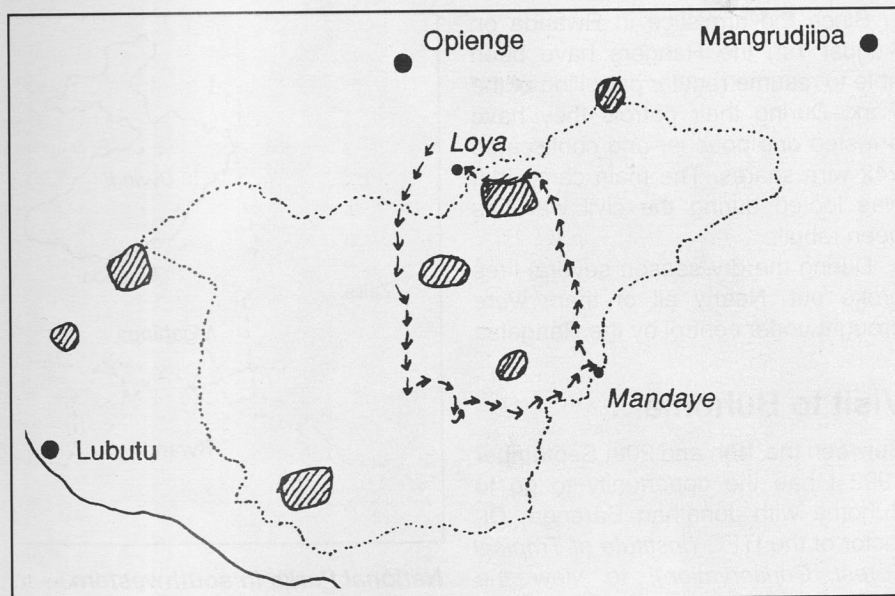
Plans for the Future

By January 1993 we hope to know in which parts of the Maiko Park gorillas are living. John Hart suggested conducting a first census of the Maiko gorillas in 1993 in cooperation with experienced specialists. He and Claude Sikubwabo will then look for a suitable location for a new camp site, from where the census can be carried out. The camp site should preferably be located in the southern part of the Park, close to the Strabag road. Assisted by the "Lumumba rebels", who live in the Park, Claude will set up the camp. These rebels, or rather former rebels, fled to the Maiko region in the 1960s, during Zaire's bloody war of independence. They still live in remote areas of the Park under very difficult conditions; it takes at them least five days to reach the nearest settlement where they can stock up on provisions. They have no money and pay for the provisions with the gold they dig for.

Second generation "rebels" are thus inclined to leave the forest and return to civilization. They have offered their help to Claude and would be prepared to leave the forest, if we were to provide them with the necessary support. Considering their excellent knowledge of the forest, we would like to offer them this opportunity. As part of our



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Maiko National Park with the areas where Claude Sikubwabo has found gorillas during his visits (hatching) and the route for his expedition in October/November 1992 (arrows)

research team, their assimilation would be facilitated.

Besides the census camp, another camp should be erected in Amizi, the nearest site to the Strabag road. Since Amizi is approximately 800 km away from Epulu, Claude will require a car for his work. We hope that a company working in Zaire will donate a car to our project, as the purchase and transport of a car from Germany would be too costly and very difficult.

Report by Claude Sikubwabo Kiyengo from Maiko National Park

The region I visited on my expedition from July 28th to August 23rd, 1992, is free from human influence at present. Because it is very far from any civilization, I had to bring in all the food, medicine, torches and batteries that were necessary to do field work.

My starting point was the Loya post at the northern boundary of the Park.

The trail led through a region with high hills. I found gorilla tracks in several places. An estimate of their number is very difficult at this time.

In general, gorillas occur in the Maiko National Park mainly where certain undergrowth plants from the family Marantaceae grow. The apes often visit formerly cultivated plots and deserted settlements as well. The settlements date back to the seventies and were founded by members of the persecuted Christian sect of Idomists. When Zaire lifted the ban on the sect in 1983, they left the Park.

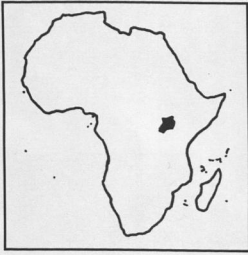
However, certain human activities can be observed in a large area of the Park at present. People enter it mainly for gold prospecting and do a little fishing and trapping. To these ends, the people usually spend four to eight days within the Park. For instance, during the last trip the team came across three gold prospectors who subsisted on manioc and salt, as well as hunted mammals, birds and fish. They said that poverty forced them to pan for gold in old mines which were deserted during the colonial period. With the income thus provided, they paid for the living costs of their families and their medical expenses.

Our Support is Needed!

A few months ago the project for gorilla conservation in the Maiko National Park was started. As many organizations still hesitate to support conservation projects in Zaire because of the political problems, WCI and BRD are still the only supporters. Claude Sikubwabo Kiyengo therefore depends on our funds. But he can work effectively only with better equipment and a larger, well-trained staff. We therefore should provide additional funds for the Maiko Project. In addition, Claude will be able to cooperate with an experienced colleague for the first months of the Maiko gorilla census, if we can provide the necessary funds to pay this expert's expenses.

The study on the situation of Grauer's gorillas in eastern Zaire (page 5) shows how urgently efforts should be made to save them. But we need your support for this purpose. If you want to help us to conserve the Maiko gorillas, please send a cheque to the following address:

**BRD, c/o Rainer Kleinoeder
Himmelgeisterstr. 59
4000 Duesseldorf 1
Germany**



UGANDA

Report by Klaus-Jürgen Sucker from Mgahinga National Park.

Report 12 (July to September 1992)

The addition of zone 2 to the National Park was continued and the demarcation of its boundaries was started, both according to plan. In zone 2, which was cultivated until recently, the regeneration of the natural vegetation is advancing visibly. An increasing number of animals (golden monkeys, buffalos, antelopes etc.) are resuming usage of the area.

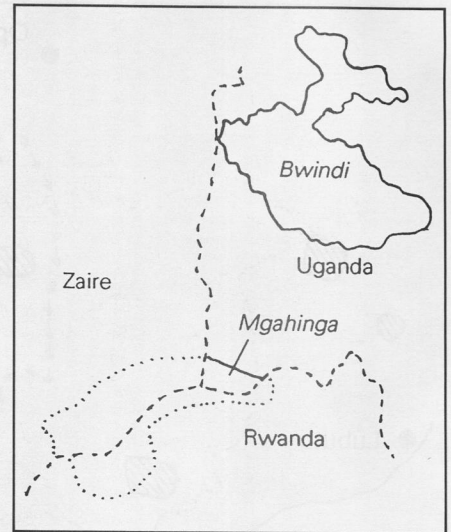
About 25 people have been employed so far in the demarcation of the boundary, which will take approximately two years. Apart from putting up metallic boards and rock piles to demarcate the National Park boundaries, they also plant thorn bushes to prevent domestic stock from entering the Park.

Since the armistice in Rwanda on August 1st, the Rangers have been able to resume regular patrolling of the Park. During their patrols they have arrested one poacher and confiscated 242 wire snares. The main camp that was looted during the civil war has been rebuilt.

During the dry season several fires broke out. Nearly all of them were brought under control by the Rangers.

Visit to Buhoma

Between the 18th and 20th September 1992 I had the opportunity to go to Buhoma with Jonathan Baranga, Director of the ITFC (*Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation*), to view the progress of the purchase of land. Buhoma is a small, dispersed village and is situated in a narrow valley that is framed like a horseshoe by the moun-

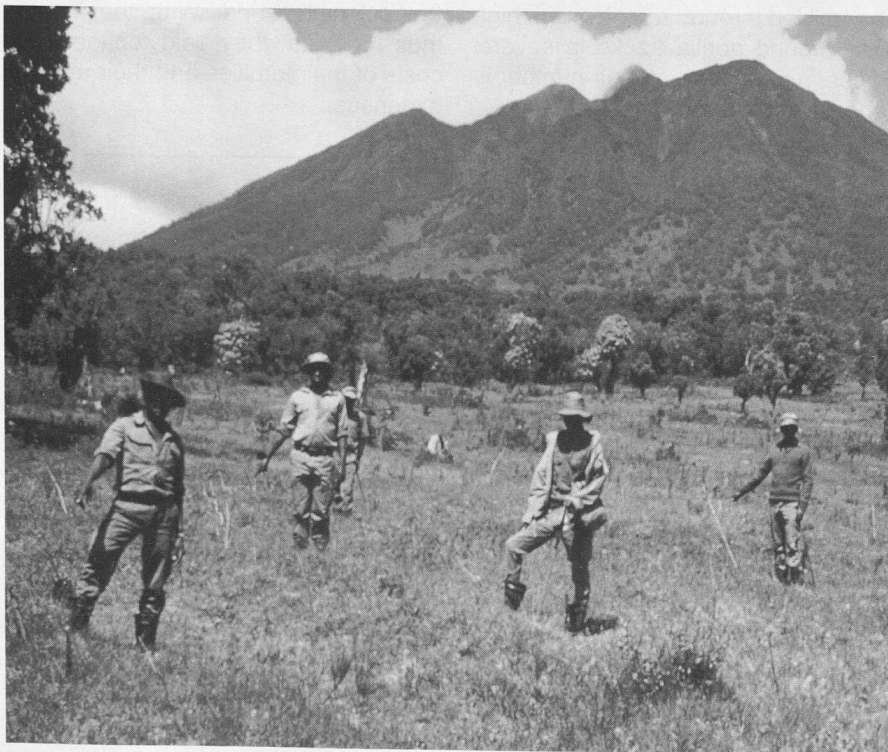


National Parks in southwestern Uganda

tains of the Impenetrable Forest. The mud huts of the approximately 25 families are widely scattered.

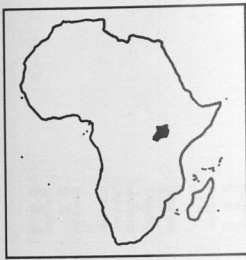
During numerous visits over the past few years, Jonathan Baranga has gained the trust of the farmers here. The farmers to whom I could talk are convinced that they will profit from the Bwindi National Park. Many of them hope for lucrative supplemental incomes as soon as tourism starts.

Up to now, Dr. Baranga has been able to buy 14 parcels of land on behalf of the ITFC for the customary price in the area bordering the Park. The purchase of three other plots is being negotiated at present. Most of the plots that have been bought are no bigger than a football field. Some of them comprise several hectares, however; one of those contains a plot of forest outside the Park boundaries, which is frequented by gorillas and chimpanzees. A field station of the ITFC consisting of two mud huts has been built on one purchased plot. In addition, a tree nursery has been established to grow the trees designated for reforestation of the denuded parts of the purchased land.



Trees are planted in a deforested area of the Mgahinga National Park.

Photo: Klaus-Jürgen Sucker



UGANDA



Often purchasing negotiations continue for several months until an agreement is reached that is satisfying to both sides. Most land in Uganda has no official title and plots change their proprietors according to habitual right, which is usually accepted by the gov-

ernment. The transfer of usage rights is enacted and confirmed in the presence of the village chairman.

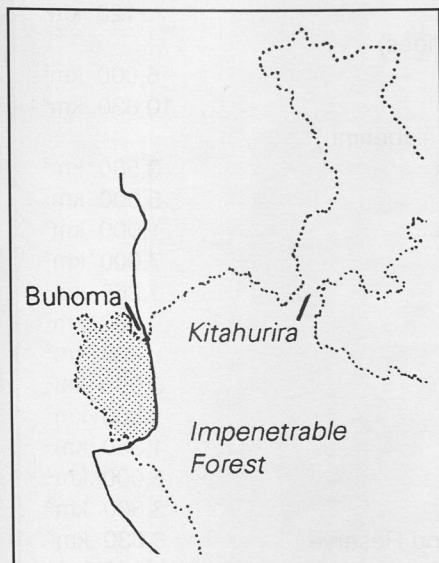
The farmers use the money which they receive for their land to purchase fields that are better situated or to buy machines, or to pay for the children's school fees. One farmer wondered whether he should sell everything and join relatives in the area of Mbarara, who are breeding cattle. The popula-

tion density around Buhoma is 139 people per square km and thus only half that of most other districts around the National Park, such that scarcity of land is not yet a problem.

Currently, two groups of gorillas are being habituated at Buhoma, so that they can eventually be visited by tourists. The responsible Minister originally announced the official opening of Buhoma to tourism in December 1992. However, the gorillas are still very shy and each visit with inexperienced tourists constitutes a dangerous risk. I visited one of the gorilla groups together with Jonathan Baranga. Both of us concluded that the trackers were not sufficiently trained and that the gorillas were still too suspicious of humans. I estimated that the habituation process would take another three to six months. Recently the start of tourism has been postponed until April 1993.

Peace Corps volunteer John Dubois has been training tourist guides for some time and clearing hiking paths in the forest. As soon as the paths are finished, two beautiful waterfalls can be visited. However, so far there is next to no infrastructure for tourists, neither in terms of accomodation nor any form of information center.

Rüdiger Braun



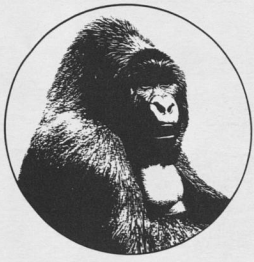
Location of Buhoma and the gorilla tourism area (stippled)

End of Civil War in Rwanda

An armistice has been in effect in Rwanda since August 1992. After several failed attempts the negotiations that were held by representatives of African and European governments and organizations were finally successfully concluded. So far we haven't heard of any more fighting and we hope that peace will actually hold.

However, Rwanda will suffer for a long time from the consequences of this long war. Approximately 300,000 people had to flee from the north of the country and the economic situation of Rwanda and its inhabitants is catastrophic. The warring parties destroyed a wide strip of forest in the Virunga Volcanoes for strategic reasons. In many critical regions, especially in the border area to Zaire and Uganda, numerous landmines were laid and several persons have had bad accidents.

Angela Meder



BERGGORILLA & REGENWALD DIREKTHILFE



Kulao Okongo, Klaus-Jürgen Sucker, Rüdiger Braun, Karl-Heinz Kohnen and Ursula Karlowski in front of the temporary gorilla headquarters of Mgahinga National Park

Photo: Karl-Heinz Kohnen

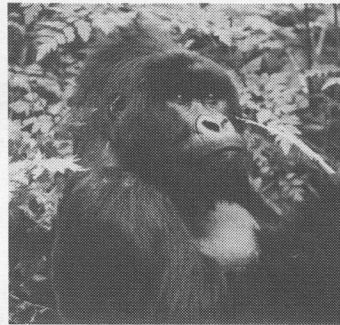
National Parks and Reserves within the Gorillas' Distribution Area

Mountain gorillas	Uganda:	Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	44 km ²
		Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	310 km ²
	Rwanda:	Volcano National Park	120 km ²
Grauer's gorillas	Zaire:	Virunga National Park (Volcanoes)	
	Zaire:	Kahuzi-Biega National Park	6,000 km ²
		Maiko National Park	10,830 km ²
Lowland gorillas	Gabon:	Virunga National Park (Mt. Tshiaberimu)	
		Wonga-Wongué National Park	3,580 km ²
		Lopé-Okanda Reserve	5,000 km ²
	Congo:	Moukalaba-Dougoula Reserve	1,000 km ²
		Sétté-Cama Reserve	7,000 km ²
		Odzala National Park	1,266 km ²
		Lekoli-Pandaka Reserve	682 km ²
		Tsoulou Reserve	300 km ²
		Conkouati Reserve	3,000 km ²
	Cameroon:	M'Boko Reserve	900 km ²
		Biosphere Reserve Dimonika	1,360 km ²
		Dja Reserve	5,000 km ²
	Central African Republic:	Campo Reserve	3,300 km ²
		Dzanga-Ndoki National Park and Reserve	8,330 km ²
	Nigeria:	Cross-River National Park	920 km ²

Angela Meder

Naturreisen in kleinen Gruppen

.....führen seit 1980 zum Beispiel zu den freilebenden Berggorillas in Ruanda, Zaire und Uganda. Zusätzlich können Sie Großwild beobachten und Schimpansen in Zaire und Tansania besuchen.



Detailprogramme und weitere Angebote über Spezialreisen finden Sie in unserem ausführlichen Jahreskatalog 1993/94.

Berggorillas und Schimpansen in Zentralafrika, Grizzlybären beim Lachsfang in Alaska, Reitelefanten-Tiger und Panzernashörner in Indien, Walbeobachtung an der Baja, Fußpirsch in Sambia, Auyan Tepui und Salto Angel in Venezuela, Outback und Great Barrier Reef in Australien...



DUMA

Natur- und Erlebnisreisen

Alter Celler Weg 8,

3101 Höfer, Tel.: 05145/6780

Karawane 
Individuelles Reisen

„Best of Uganda“: Gorillas und Vulkane

Frankfurt - Kampala - Murchison Falls - Queen Elizabeth Nationalpark - Bwindi Impenetrable Forest - Lake Mburo Nationalpark - Lake Victoria

Ihr Reiseprogramm:

Best of Uganda. Landschaft ohnegleichen: tropischer Urwald und Grassavannen; Wasserfälle und liebliche Seen; Vulkanmassive bis 5000 Meter hoch, "Mondberge" moosbewachsen und Schluchten abgrundtief. Bunte Märkte, Kunsthandwerk und Landesfrüchte anpreisend.

Löwen, die auf Bäume klettern; Berggorillas und Schimpansen, Wald-Büffel und Wald-Elefanten. Mit etwas Glück einmalige Pirsch-Erlebnisse zu Fuß: Safaris in des Wortes ureigentlicher Bedeutung. FASZINATION AFRIKA rechts und links des Äquators: das ist "Best of Uganda".

Reiseprogramme für das gesamte südliche Afrika mit Uganda und Tanzania für Gruppen- und Individualreisen ganz nach Ihren Wünschen erhalten Sie vom Experten:

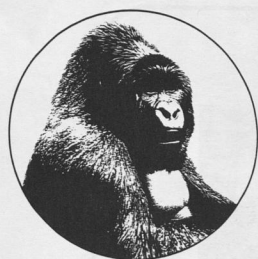
Karawane *Individuelles Reisen*, Postf. 909, 7140 Ludwigsburg
Telefon (07141) 874 325 * FAX (07141) 874 338

Von führenden Gipfelstürmern
empfohlen.



WATZMANN-LADEN

BEEKSTRASSE 36 · 4100 DUISBURG · 02 03-2 41 31



BERGGORILLA & REGENWALD DIREKTHILFE

Finances

Income 1992

Subscriptions	DM 9,100
Donations land purchase	DM 35,100
Other donations	DM 8,400
Proceeds T-shirts etc.	DM 1,900
Total	DM 54,500

Expenses 1992

Production T-shirts	DM 4,720
Sticker postcards	DM 2,000
Newsletters, folders	DM 3,360
Exp. managing committee	DM 650
Administration	DM 840
Banking fees	DM 210
Aid to Mgahinga	DM 5,560
Maiko project	DM 9,300
Travels C. Sikubwabo	DM 780

Land purchase Buhoma	DM 12,400
Misc. equipment	DM 4,310
Freight costs	DM 810
Salary C. Shalukoma	DM 1,200
Total	DM 46,140

We would like to thank everyone who has contributed financially to our organization and we apologize for not being able to mention each donor here individually. Larger contributions were made by: Pastor Schindelin, *Karawane Individuelles Reisen*, *Deutsches Tierhilfswerk*, *Gesellschaft für Primatologie*, Peter Bensberg, the Brakels family, Georg Breny, Hildegard Bretschneider, Norman Tassilo Elvenich, Mathias Friedrich, Rudolf Karlowski, Gudrun Kleinlogel and Dr. Hermann

Semmelroch. The following items were additionally donated: binoculars by the *Gesellschaft für Primatologie* and camera equipment by Karl-Heinz Kohnen. The printing costs of the current newsletter were covered by Erwin Fidelis Reisch (*Ivory Reisch Tours*) and Angela Meder financed its distribution.

The major part of the donations that we received was destined for purchasing land near the Impenetrable Forest. As soon as we know how and where we can transfer the money, it will be sent to its destination.

Results from our Questionnaire

In our last newsletter we included a questionnaire. Our intention was to get a better picture of our members, donors and other readers. Publications, T-shirts and postcards could also be ordered. We received 40 completed questionnaires, 17 from members and 23 from non-members. 13 respondents wanted to become members and 13 donated money; it amounted to a total of 1170 DM and 230 sFr. In addition to these contributions, we received a part of the proceeds from selling various items (40 T-shirts and 53 postcards) that were ordered through the questionnaire. 13 respondents were moreover interested in the publications we offered.

Applications for Internships

In our previous issue we also announced an opportunity for an internship in the Kahuzi-Biega National Park. Some persons sent us more or less detailed applications with the necessary references. Two of these applicants referred to prior experience in field research in the tropics and suggested subjects for studies in the Park.

Rounding up the Old Year and Looking into 1993

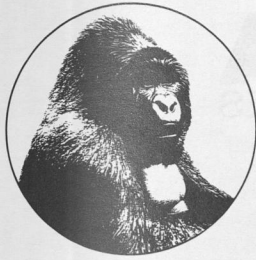
Projects Supported by BRD in 1992

- Mgahinga Gorilla National Park: equipment, T-shirts and postcards
- Bwindi Impenetrable National Park: purchase of land adjacent to the Park at Buhoma to secure the gorilla population there. Equipment, T-shirts and postcards
- Maiko National Park: expeditions in preparation of a gorilla census; equipment for fieldwork, camera equipment and film, maps, salaries and travel expenses
- Kahuzi-Biega National Park: salary for a Zairean co-worker, who is in charge of education activities around the Park

Plans for 1993

Apart from the Maiko project, we would like to establish another focus in our work - the cooperation with local organizations in Africa. During our trip to Uganda and Zaire we investigated opportunities for this and will shortly decide which organization(s) we would like to support. The following projects have caught our attention:

- Further support of the education work near the borders of the Kahuzi-Biega National Park
- Support of a conservation group in Bukavu, which tries to inform the local population around the Kahuzi-Biega National Park about the importance of conservation (e. g. by financing information material)
- Production of T-shirts in Kisoro (Uganda) through a local women's group
- Construction of a station for *Wildlife Club of Uganda* in Kisoro: equipment for an office which would serve as a base for conservation efforts and education of the local population (information material, slide series etc.)



BERGGORILLA & REGENWALD DIREKTHILFE

Co-workers

Another appeal in our July Newsletter asked members and friends to give us practical support in various aspects. Four of our members offered to assist us with the organization of an archive. However, the exact details still require more thought on our part. As soon as we have a clear idea of what the archive should contain and how it should be organized, we will contact these helpers.

Five members declared an interest in collecting newspaper and magazine articles. But all other members and other persons are naturally also welcome to do this. Every publication, be it in German, English or French, is of interest to us. The important topics include:

- Great apes
- Rain forest
- Information about countries in tropical Africa (politics, economy, conservation, developmental aid, etc.)

- Ecology and conservation within developmental politics, worldwide
 - Tourism in "Third World" countries
- If you would like to help us, please keep these topics in your mind when you read a newspaper. Relevant articles can be cut out or copied. The reference (name and issue of the newspaper or magazine, date of publication) should be noted on it. Please send all correspondence to our organization address (below).

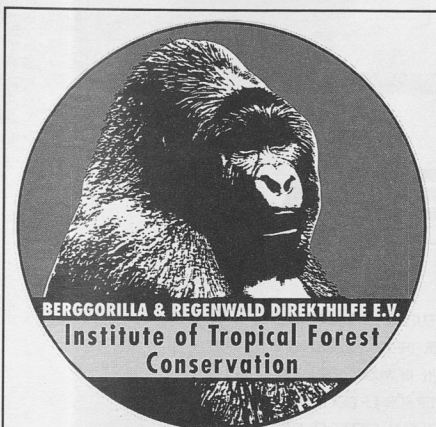
How to Join BRD

You can support the work of BRD with donations and by becoming a member. Our yearly subscription fees are

- \$ 60 for general members
- \$ 25 for students
- \$ 100 for families
- \$ 150 for sponsors

If you want to join us, please send a letter with your cheque to

BRD
 c/o Rainer Kleinoeder
 Himmelgeisterstr. 59
 4000 Duesseldorf 1
 Germany



Direct Aid
For the Mountain Gorillas
and their Forests

Sticker postcard (colours: black, green and yellow). The same design is printed on the T-shirts.

Order Form

T-shirts with print *Mgahinga Gorilla National Park* (each \$ 40)
Quantity: Size (M, L, XL, XXL):

Sticker postcards (each \$ 5)
Quantity with print *Mgahinga*: Quantity with print *ITFC*:

Sticker postcard set (special offer \$ 12)
Quantity: (each set contains 2 *Mgahinga*, 2 *ITFC* and 10 with incorrect colour)

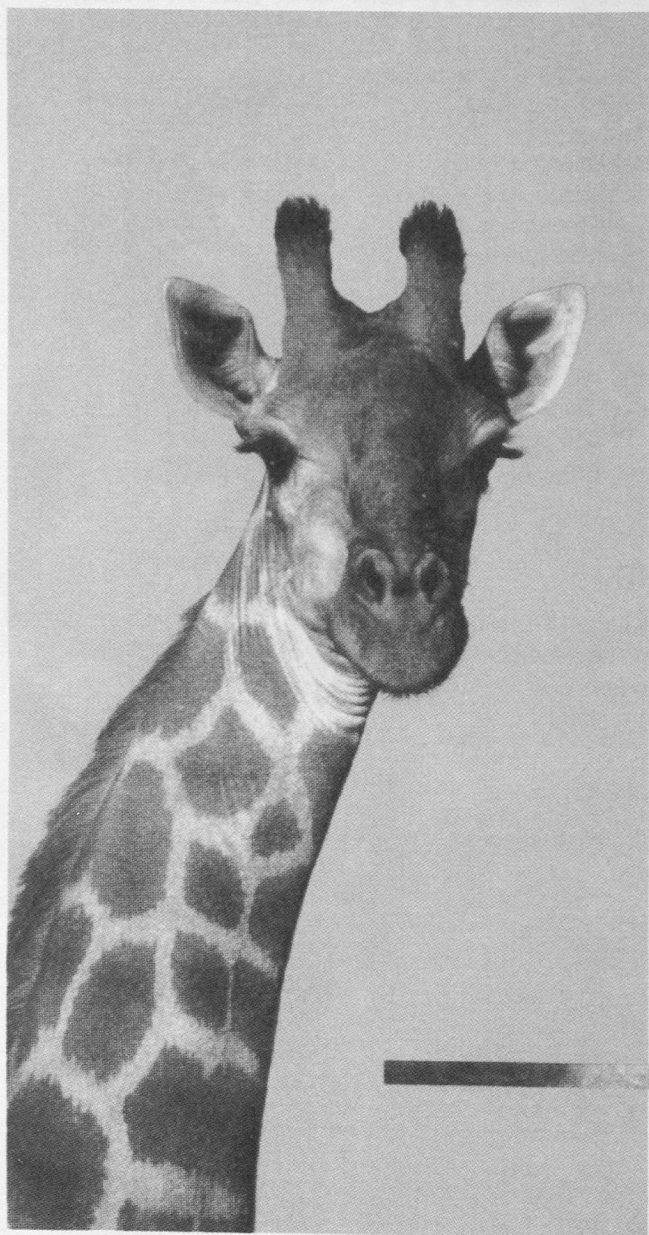
All prices include postage. Please complete and send along with a cheque to:

BRD
 c/o Rainer Kleinoeder
 Himmelgeisterstr. 59
 4000 Duesseldorf 1
 Germany

Your name and address:

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EUROPA HAT SICH FÜR **SABENA** ENTSCHEIDEN:
**DIE SPITZENFLUGLINIE FÜR
IHREN FLUG NACH AFRIKA**
UND GEWINNER DES GOLDENEN TTG-PREISES 1992

DIE AFRIKANISCHE GIRAFFE RAGT DEUTLICH MIT KOPF UND SCHULTERN AUS DER MENGE ALLER IHRER VIERBEINIGEN ARTGENOSSEN HERAUS. SEI ES NUN BEWUSST ODER UNBEWUSST. VIELLEICHT ENTSRINGT DER KÖRPER DER GIRAFFE EINER LAUNE DER NATUR. AUF JEDEN FALL STELLT ER EINE EINZIGARTIGE ERSCHEINUNG INMITTEN DER AFRIKANISCHEN TIERVIELFALT DAR. GENAUSO IST ES MIT **SABENA, SABENA** HEBT SICH AUF DEUTLICHE WEISE VON IHREN MITBEWERBERN

AB. DIESE TATSACHE BERUHT NICHT AUF ZUFALL. DIE GROSSEN EUROPÄISCHEN REISEBÜROS UND REISEVERANSTALTER HABEN **SABENA** NACH EINEM EINSTIMMIGEN BESCHLUSS DEN GOLDENEN TTG-EUROPAPREIS 1992 UND DEN TITEL "SPITZENFLUGLINIE NACH AFRIKA"* ZUERKANNT. WIR VON **SABENA** SIND STOLZ DARAUFG. UNSERE ERFAHRUNG UND UNSER UNERMÜDLICHES STREBEN NACH QUALITÄT HABEN SICH BEZAHLT GEMACHT. UND WIR HABEN DAS ERREICHT, WAS SCHON IMMER UNSER ZIEL GEWESEN IST: IHNEN EINEN EINZIGARTIGEN SERVICE ANZUBIETEN, UND DAS JEDEN TAG UND JEDE STUNDE.

* ANMERKUNG: TTG: TRAVEL TRADE GAZETTE