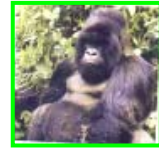


RESERVE DES GORILLES D'USALA

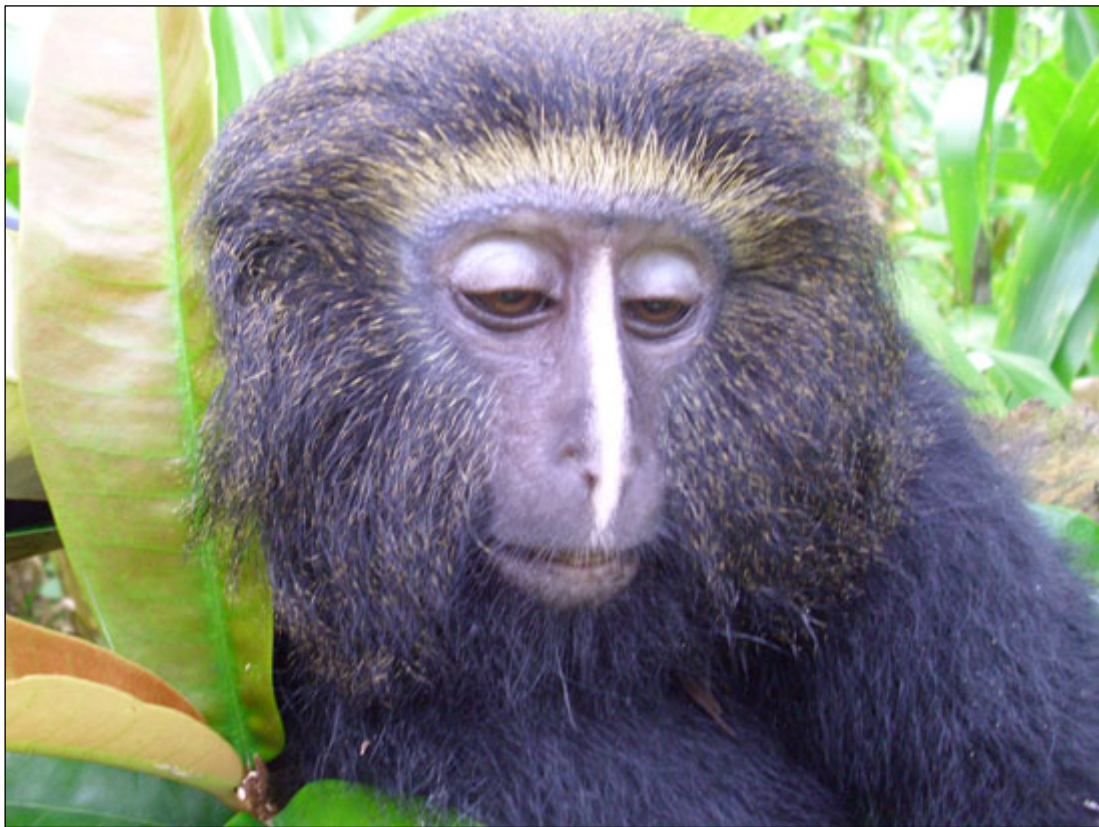


« R.G.U. » asbl



Inventory research on **Hamlyn's owl faced monkey**
(*Cercopithecus hamlyni*) in the Usala Gorillas Reserve, at Walikale
Territory, North Kivu, **In the Democratic Republic of Congo.**

November -December 2011



Project granted by the Conservation International's Primate Action Fund 2011

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GLOSSARAY

Biodiversity: is perceived as having intrinsic value, independent from consideration of other human and social interests concerns (Michael L. 2003);

Biodiversity: Diversity of living vegetable and animals.

Community conservation: It is the conservation action doing by local community out of government service in the region localized (Conservation Conserved Areas is mostly found on common or collectively held property, or government lands that the community consider as part of its common said Michael Lockwood, *managing protected areas 2003*;)

Ecology: Science of interaction for the living creature with their environment

Landscape: is a mosaic where the mix of local ecosystems or land use is repeated in similar from over kilometers-wide area, thus a repeated cluster of special elements characterizes a landscape.

Local community: Traditionally peoples organized in the same traditional custom and united by ethnic solidarity in the territory well known and delimited.

Native people: People who occupied a territory well known and delimited before the colonialism period.

Protected Area: Geographically area designed, delimited, regulated and managed in order to achieve the specific aims of conservation;

Sustainable development: is a development system of which can improve human well-being without compromising the value and integrity of resources based.

Sustainable management: using rationally the natural resources and biodiversity without causing the consequence in the well being humanity and environment in the present and incoming generation.

ANCRONYM AND ABBREVIATION

CI	: International Conservation
COPRISHA	: Shabunda Conservation Primates
DFGF-I	: The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International
GPS	: Global Positioning System
ICCN	: Congo department charged for the conservation nature in the Republic Democratic of Congo
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation Nature
JGI	: The Jane Goodall Institute
KBNP	: Kahuzi-Biega National Park
Kumu Foundation	: A not-for-profit platform named the Kumu Foundation for the wildlife conservation and sustainable development around Maiko National Park
MNP	: Maïko National Park
REGOLU	: Lubutu Gorilla Reserve association
REGOUWA	: Utunda-Wassa Gorilla Reserve
RGPU	: Punia Gorilla Reserve
RGU	: Usala Gorilla Reserve
UGADEC	: Union of Gorillas Associations for Community Development in the East of Congo

BACKGROUND

Since 2002, in the Usala Gorillas Reserve creation, there was any Hamlyn's owl faced monkey census in view of knowing the exactly number of that monkey species living in the Usala forest region. Normally, if their numbers decrease or they are standard, so that we could undertake a good plan for their protection and their conservation actions.

In other party, we want also to know for this project, what kind of densities threaten are observed to the Usala Gorillas Reserve about protecting Cercopithecus hamlyni specie, according to data that we would analyze during this preliminary survey on the field work. In that case, we envisage opening a scientific dialogue between RGU-UGADEC, JGI and local communities' ownership land to discuss the protection and prediction on the Hamlyn monkeys to the Usala forest through this survey pursue.

This work proposed on Hamlyn's owl faced monkey survey, was conducted by the Usala Gorilla Reserve manager and will be evaluated by the Primate Action Fund and Conservation international foundation and supported technically by the UGADEC or JGI advice.

SUMMARY

The overall primate research inventory conducted by the Usala Gorilla Reserve managers granted by the Primate Action Fund Organization with an emphasis on Hamlyn owl faced monkey to Usala forest from November to December 2011 indicates the *Cercopithecus hamlyni* presence in the Usala Gorilla Reserve areas as it was the objective to know if that specie exists to Usala forest.

So 123 Hamlyn owl faced monkeys were inventoried as number of Hamlyn identified on **18 Groups** observed during the monitoring and patrol services. The survey inventory has also revealed that Hamlyn owl faced monkey has two types of living on land and on tree. Nonetheless the monkey doesn't climb more than **9 meters** overage on trees according to our research survey. That means Hamlyn owl faced monkey doesn't go up highly on trees like others primates living.

6 plants were identified as *Cercopithecus hamlyni* consuming. Fruits were the most part for consuming thus Hamlyn owl faced monkey is fruit diet.

The results of this preliminary survey showed also that the poverty of the indigenous peoples and absence of a good formal and specifically protection on *Cercopithecus hamlyni* are the key of Hamlyn owl faced monkey threats to Usala gorilla Reserve. It observes when **59** peoples contacted said the same that to hunt Hamlyn to Usala correspond only to high community poverty by seeking livelihood and Educational fees through bush meat activities.

Although the treats by bush meat activities, the Usala forest is an important *Cercopithecus hamlyni* reservoir and quite huge forest because this survey included only $\frac{1}{4}$ of Usala Reserve areas in which gives directly 123 Hamlyn owls faced monkeys description during seven days inventory which can be seen clearly in the appendix map.



©Photo RGU, 2011: Usala Forest's *Cercopithecus hamlyni* observed at Rama village killed by Hunters

OBJECTIVE

1. To collect data about Hamlyn monkey rate in the Usala gorilla reserve in order to know if *Cercopithecus hamlyni* exists normally to Usala forest;
2. To identify the principal Hamlyn's owl faced monkey treats and dangers observed to Usala Gorilla Reserve so that to see what could be the possible way for a longtime and successful primate conservation protection to Usala forest;
3. To understand and to prepare the plan of Hamlyn's owl faced monkey protection as a way to avoid threats to Usala for sustainable conservation nonetheless that could have a positive impact in primate conservation ecotourism. The book could be evaluate to IPS technical council and used maybe for other primate actors around Maïko landscape as **Kumu foundation** organization in East of Democratic Republic of the Congo;
4. To establish the final report of the *Cercopithecus hamlyni* inventory and submit it to Primate Action Fund and Conservation International to whom the project survey is concerned so that IPS can publish the report as news letter 2011 of Usala gorilla reserve if possible and according to the Primate Action Fund and Conservation International Foundation proposal.



©Photo RGU, 2011: Village around the Usala Gorilla reserve

I. STUDY REGION

I.1 Period

This preliminary Hamlyn's owl faced monkey survey was overall conducted during two months from November to December 2011.

I.2 Location and Legal Status.

The Usala Gorilla Reserve is situated at Walikale Territory, North-Kivu province in Democratic Republic of Congo between the Maiko national park and Tayna natural Reserve and covers approximately 3500Km² which forms the northern sector of the USAID funded Central African Regional Program for Environment's (CARPE) called landscape 10. It bordered by Lindi, Bilake and Mandaye rivers.

In accordance with the law 004/2001 of July 20th 2001 in five (5) article applicable to the association in DR Congo country, the Usala Gorilla Reserve association is just recognized to the Congolese government by the following legal documents: **Certificat d'enregistrement** number N°101/JUST.RC-DH/DP-NK/2003 given by justice division province listed, **Certificat d'identification** number N°0166/DPD/NK/2003 given by the Plan and development division; **Attestation d'enregistrement** number N°08/DIVAS/N-K/AS/045/2010 given by the Social business division; **Provincial Bylaw** number N°01/016/CAB/GP-NK/2010 DU 22 APR 2010 given by Governor Officer North Kivu Province; **Avis favorable** number N°1939/CAB/MIN/ECN-T/CRCE/15/FEB/010 given by the Environment, wildlife Conservation and Tourism ministry.

The Usala Gorilla Reserve organization is accepted as a partner of Congolese government in the environmental sector because the association aims more at the social economic, ecologic of the Congolese profit. Nonetheless we continue to search other legal documents recommended by the Congolese state and international programs for REDD.



©Photo RGU, 2011: Usala ecology image

1.3 Flora and Fauna

The Usala Gorilla Reserve region has never been commercially logged and forest cover is almost 100% intact forest and across its expanse making it one of the largest unbroken tracts of forest remaining in Central Africa. The Usala forest topography region contains a diverse set of vegetation types. Dominant vegetation is typified by mixed mature afro-montane, transitional and lowland tropical forest formations, although other habitats found within the region include riverine and swamp forests, mono-specific stands of *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* and *Uapaca* sp., broken canopy *Marantacea* forest, *Raphia* swamps and *Cyperaceae* rich forest clearings (edo's). Regenerating secondary formations are found throughout the region at sites of ancient or abandoned human settlements (villages, fields, colonial-era mines, etc.)

Out of Hamlyn's owl faced monkey study, there are several animals as primates and endangered species in the Usala forest. For example: *Okapi johnstoni*, *Afropavon congensis*, *Psytacus erytacus*, *Syncerus caffer nanus*, *Panthera pardus*, *Hyemoschus aquaticus*...

Note Some Primates known to Usala forest:

- Gorilla: *Gorilla beringei graueri*;
- Chimpanzee: *Pan troglodytes schweinfurthi*
- Hamlyn's owl faced monkey: *Cercopithecus hamlyni*;
- Hoesthi's monkey: *Cercopithecus l'hoesthi*;
- Mitis monkey: *Cercopithecus mitis*;
- Blue monkey: *Cercopithecus sp*;
- Ascagne monkey: *Cercopithecus ascanius*;
- Guereza monkey: *Colobus guereza* or *Colobus abyssinicus*;
- Black mangabey: *Lophocebus aterrimus*;
- Baboon: *Papio anubis* and several galagos and other primate species...

II. METHODE USED FOR THIS INVENTORY/DATA COLLECTION

During this inventory survey we used the GPS technical method to implement the project as we usually do on gorilla's monitoring but this with an emphasis on Hamlyn's owl faced monkey. That means we collected directly all presence data on Hamlyn's species in the Usala forest by including and recording data in the GPS. The team used notebook for writing all news about *Cercopithecus hamlyni* in the bush and all information found on our transect survey.

Out of this GPS technic, we work constantly with local community's ownership land as forestry guide to give director of patrol and additional information's on Hamlyn location and behaviors.

One guide book Africa Mammal (Jonathan kingdon) helped us to identify the animal image design to study that we showed local owners lands and guides to confirm the specie. For analysis the results issue to the inventory survey we established 2 forms about fauna and vegetal collected.



©Photo RGU, 2011: Collecting data with GPS on *Cercopithecus hamlyni* inventory by Usala gorilla Reserve's Guide

III. RESULTS

III.1 Community conservation

Before to undertake all processes of research survey in the bush we firstly contact local peoples and owners land by explaining them the goal of the project about Hamlyn's owl faced monkey inventory in the forest. That's why as the Usala gorilla reserve is a new approach in community conservation we organized one workshop and several meetings at Kongomani-Rama village where usala's gorilla reserve is the key station for monitoring and owner land reserve living.

The goals of the workshop with local community were first to sensitize indigenous peoples owner land how the project would be correctly undertaken without problem. Second objective was to acquire *Cercopithecus hamlyni* data through local communities and the RGU forestry guides ideas about behavior, localization and general threat of hunting on the Hamlyn's owl faced monkey in the Reserve that helped us to enrich the project conducted.

According the results issue to the workshop meeting, *Cercopithecus hamlyni* is very easy to hunt than other monkeys and walks sometimes itself or with other groups of monkeys in the forest. But when it is alone it usually walks on the ground while in the group it walks on the trees. After explaining them that Hamlyn monkey is among the endangered primate in the world, community owners land together with Usala reserve managers proposed a local law strategy not to kill *Cercopithecus hamlyni* like it is doing not to kill Gorilla, Chimpanzee and other protected animals in the reserve. If they were killed Hamlyn with other primates, said indigenous peoples, mainly hunters found, only for livelihood because they did know exactly that *Cercopithecus hamlyni* is endangered monkey in the red list of the IUCN publication.



©Photo RGU, 2011: After workshop at Rama village



©Photo RGU, 2011: Bahati Eliba explain local owner land and traditional chiefs the goal of the project

III.2 Community development

Over 1 billion people, 18 per cent of the world's populations live on less than US\$1 a day, and nearly the half the world's population live less than US\$2 a day (UNDP, 2001). A high proportion of that people living in extreme poverty are from *local rural* (IFAD, 2001). **That means forestry peoples.** Thus environmental degradation can increase poverty by reducing resource access; in turn, poverty can cause ecological damage if the affected communities have to turn to desperate survival and livelihood measures.



©Photo RGU, 2011: Coordinator Eliba visits impoverished health clinic, at Rama

That's why in June 2008 the British and Norwegian governments have started with a strategic program aimed to protect the Congo Basin Forest in order to reduce the poverty near the local community forest and to manage rationally the forestry ecosystems of Congo Basin Forest for the general humanity profit especially communities directly dependent upon to natural resources for survival and livelihoods. Although all these reports confirmation about to help local community depend of forest any sustainable development are observed at Usala gorilla reserve since its creation 2002. (The most promising solution for the Usala forest is the development and support of the community based RGU, proposed by local landowners and traditional chiefs. Stuart C.Nixon Usala prospection, October 2007).

So it is important to identify and initiate alternative and sustainable Conservation activities together with community development that can serve to diminish forest exploitation, reduce hunting and protect important populations of rare and endangered wildlife.



©Photo RGU, 2011: Impoverished Primary school, at Rama



**Inventory survey on *Cercopithecus hamlyni* during the research
in the Usala gorilla reserve**



Station : Nkomo/Kongomani-Rama

Sector : Bassa

Table I

N°	Date	Place	Habitat	GPS DATA			Epecies	Seen	Cry	Level	Number
				Latitude	Longitude	Alt(m)					
1	9/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	00°30'53.5''	028°27'36.7''	1006m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		6m	4
2	9/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	00°31'49.0''	028°27'43.2''	984m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		0m	26
3	10/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	00°30'54.8''	028°27'25.4''	1016m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		12m	12
4	10/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	00°31'28.3''	028°27'37.3''	994m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		0m	5
5	10/12/2011	Ikombi	Primary forest	00°29'58.2''	028°27'49.3''	940m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		19	2
6	11/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	00°30'31.4''	028°27'49.3''	985m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>		+	15m	4
7	11/12/2011	Makakarua	Primary forest	00°28'37.7''	028°26'19.4''	1030m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		23m	2
8	11/12/2011	Makakarua	Primary forest	00°28'44.8''	028°26'32.0''	1008m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		0m	5
9	11/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	00°30'53.8''	028°27'29.8''	1021m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		22m	4
10	11/12/2011	Bakoru	Primary forest	00°31'00.6''	028°28'02.7''	987m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		0m	9
11	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Primary forest	00°31'45.7''	028°27'32.3''	990m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		0m	2
12	12/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	00°30'56.0''	028°27'48.2''	968m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		0m	1
13	12/12/2011	Ikombi	Primary forest	00°29'50.5''	028°27'30.4m	967m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		8m	17
14	13/12/2011	Makakarua	Primary forest	00°27'57.9''	028°25'38.8''	1048m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		4m	2
15	13/12/2011	Tamariya	Primary forest	00°27'04.9''	028°28'29.6''	998m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		13m	19
16	13/12/2011	Tamariya	Primary forest	00°27'04.6''	028°28'29.3''	998	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>		+	28m	-
17	13/12/2011	Tamariya	Primary forest	00°26'41.8''	028°25'57.6''	922m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		23m	2
18	13/12/2011	Shenjekende	Primary forest	00°27'19.7''	028°24'09.9''	937m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>		+	0m	-
19	14/12/2011	Bubanga	Primary forest	00°27'07.8''	028°24'32.6''	955m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		0m	3
20	14/12/2011	Bubanga	Primary forest	00°32'12.5''	028°25'53.1''	995m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>		+	0m	-

21	14/12/2011	Bubanga	Primary forest	00°32'10.7''	028°25'52.9''	1022m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		14m	2
22	14/12/2011	Bubanga	Primary forest	00°32'27.1''	028°25'27.8''	1058	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		0m	1
23	15/12/2011	Lindi	Primary forest	00°26'46.2''	028°29'35.8''	965m	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	+		13m	1
Observation								18	4	9m	123
								Groups	voices		individus



Plant consuming by *Cercopithecus hamlyni* during the research



Station : Nkomo/Kongomani-Rama

Sector : Bassa

Table2

N°	Date	Place	Habitat	Scientific Name	Local Name	GPS Data			leaf	stem	marraw	fruit	bark
						Latitude	Longitude	Alt(m)					
1	10/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	<i>Palisota ambingua</i>	Makangi	00°30'45.5''	028°27'42.1''	998m		+			
2	10/12/2011	Shenjekende	Primary forest	<i>Uapaka guineensis</i>	Karunda	00°27'32.4''	028°24'49.2''	988m				+	
3	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Primary forest	<i>Myriatus preussis</i>	Chaamba	00°31'43.2''	028°27'26.5''	1012m				+	
4	12/12/2011	Murara	Primary forest	<i>Canarium scheinfurthii</i>	Musuku	00°30'56.0''	028°27'48.2''	968m				+	
5	13/12/2011	Tamariya	Primary forest		Mangungu	00°26'41.3''	028°25'57.5''	958m		+			
6	15/12/2011	Lindi	Primary forest	<i>Musa sapietum</i>	M'poko	00°26'46.2''	028°29'35.8''	965m		+		+	
Observation :										3		4	



Inventory survey on *Gorilla beringei graueri* during the
research in the Usala gorilla reserve



Gorilla beringei graueri inventory

Station : Nkomo/Kongomani-Rama

Sector : Bassa

Table 3

N°	Date	Place	Habitat	GPS Data			Age	Nest level	Family composition					
				Latitude	Longitude	Alt(m)			Min	Max	SB	BB	Juv	Enf
1	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Primary forest	00°31'45.9''	028°27'35.1''	986m	14Jours	Om	1	1	1	-	-	-
2	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Primary forest	00°31'40.5''	028°27'18.8''	1037m	2Jours	7m	4	4	1	3	-	-
3	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Primary forest	00°31'41.0''	028°27'18.3''	993m	6Jours	4m	3	3	1	2	-	-
4	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Primary forest	00°31'43.5''	028°27'13.6''	1030m	1jours	7m	4	7	1	5	1	-
5	12/12/2011	Kiruchi	Primary forest	00°29'16.2''	028°26'52.5''	952m	3Jours	8m	1	3	1	2	-	-
										18	5	12	1	



Plant consuming by *Gorilla beringei graueri* during the research
in the Usala gorilla reserve



Station : Nkomo/Kongomani-Rama

Sector : Bassa

Table 4

N°	Date	Place	Habitat	Scientific Name	Local Name	GPS Data			leaf	stem	marraw	fruit	bark
						Latitude	Longitude	Alt(m)					
1	10/12/2011	Murara	Riverside Forest	<i>Palisota ambigua</i>	Makangi	00°30'52.8''	028°27'31.7''	1006m		+			
2	10/12/2011	Murara	Riverside Forest	-	Bitete	00°30'52.8''	028°27'31.7''	1006m					
3	10/12/2011	Murara	Riverside Forest	-	Nkonye	00°30'52.8''	028°27'31.7''	1006m					
4	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Riverside Forest	-	Mubiye	00°31'43.2''	028°27'26.5''	1012m		+			
5	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Riverside Forest	-	Kikunse	00°31'43.2''	028°27'26.5''	1012m		+			
6	11/12/2011	Kasumba	Secondary forest	<i>Uapaka guineensis</i>	Karunda	00°31'44.1''	028°27'15.0''	1040m				+	
Observation :										3		1	

IV. DISCUSSION

IV.1 Cercopithecus hamlyni

During this survey conducted by the Usala technical coordinator we received that Hamlyn's owl faced monkey lives in two areas on ground and on the trees, this monkey is very easier to be kill for the hunters than other monkeys because it doesn't know to run very quick on trees but very quick and very difficult to catch when it is on the land. The results observed suggest that the *Cercopithecus hamlyni* doesn't build nest as Gorillas or Chimpanzees, it sleeps on the trees and look food on the ground during the day. We received their number inventory by seen them across the path, river, on trees and their groups found.

IV.2 Gorilla beringei graueri

Although the confirmation density of 300 Gorillas presence was recently reported by Stuart Nixon prospection survey to Usala forest, October 2007, Gorilla couldn't have high rate than *Cercopithecus Hamlyni* in the Usala Gorilla Reserve. This inventory of 123 Hamlyn's owl faced monkey rate was only observed in a few areas contrary to what was conducted on Gorilla, March to April 2007.

IV.3 Threats

The main threat on Hamlyn's owl faced monkey to Usala Gorilla Reserve is the poverty of indigenous community whom look livelihood, educational fees, and health care and so on for their survival through bushmeat activities. But note that, no direct specific of the hunting of larger *Cercopithecus hamlyni* was observed during the survey. We were observed rarely and were completely absent for traps designed to Hamlyn's owl faced monkeys all threats were gun hunting made locally which use match cartridge we suggesting that bushmeat is the principal protein source for local peoples but not includes Hamlyn's owl faced monkey as other animal hunting.



V. FINANCIAL REPORT

This inventory research was made possible with financial support from Primate Action Fund, The Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation Grant 2011 through Conservation International administrative. The total grant given was \$4, 000, 00 and **overall cost of the project was \$4,100.00** in which the Usala Gorilla Reserve association provided only \$100. Map of *Cercopithecus hamlyni* presence was drawn with DFGF-I technical GIS manager collaboration.

<i>N°</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Concerned</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Transport from Goma to Usala.	Travel	120	\$480
2	Supplies of project	Supplies	10	\$300
3	Workshop with local communities to Harmonize the project	Ration	50	\$700
4	Equipments	Materials	10	\$800
5	Food patrol in the bush during the survey	Ration	50	\$300
6	Porters and Guides	Salary	100	\$1,520.00
Conservation International's Primate Action Fund				\$4,000.00
Usala Gorilla Reserve association support				\$100,00
Total cost of inventory research project.				\$4,100.00

Observation: the final and detail of fund report is in the attached how money was used for this inventory research on Hamlyn's owl faced monkey to Usala forest

VI. RECOMMANDATION ET SUGGESTION

In order to contribute and to ameliorate the Primate Protection and Community conservation in Maiko landscapes through Usala Gorilla sector we recommend and suggest this:

To Local and native communities living around the RGU

1. Develop an ecological behavior by protecting traditionally Hamlyn's owl faced monkey as we consider Gorilla, Chimpanzee conservation through our RGU association;
2. Elaborate with the RGU association agents a good plan and strategy for protecting Hamlyn's owl faced monkey;
3. Respect the environmental protection and conservation laws as indicated in the Congo constitution and the IUCN red list to endangered primate protection and nature conservation.

To Usala Gorilla Reserve Association

1. Solicit dialogue between the JGI, the DFGFI and CI organizations to discuss the placement, of development to forestry peoples living around the reserve and to reinforce community conservation capacities, in order to establish scientifically an appropriate plan to protect primate species to Usala forest with an emphasis on Hamlyn forgotten in great Ape conservation to Maiko landscape;
2. Seek financial, technical and logistic supports for continuing *Cercopithecus hamlyni* research as well as the threatened monkeys incorporate in REDD, carbon credit strategies.

To the Congo government

1. Establish the state authority and security on the rural areas that constitute several harms to conservation action in the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

To the Conservation International and IPS

1. Provide financial and technical supports to the RGU organization to increase its institutional capacity and Community conservation by training, conferences, scholarship and development actions;

2. Publish the RGU inventory report 2011 on the *Cercopithecus hamlyni* research granted by Primate Action Fund as IPS newsletter, like to IPS congress 2012 discussions, in view of arousing the world scientific consciousness to help Usala agents to protect their important primate fauna and intact biodiversity which seems to be forgotten because of absence of scientific publications.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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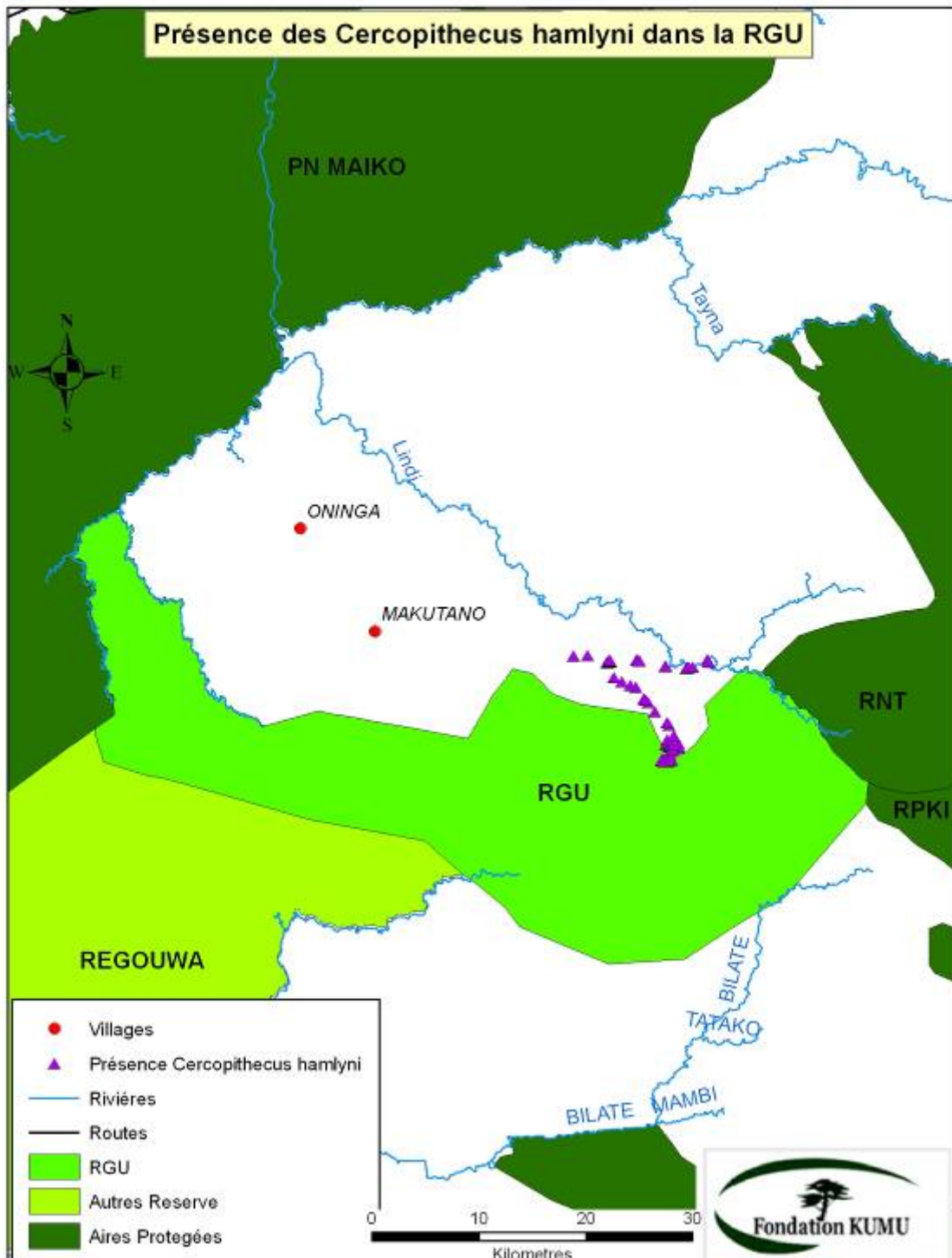
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The Map of the *Cercopithecus hamlyni* inventory presence in the Usala reserve





©Photo RGU, 2011: Identification of plant consumed by *Cercopithecus hamlyni*: (*Palisota ambingua*)