

Field Trip Itinerary

This dialogue is hosted by [Forest Peoples Programme](#)'s core partners in DRC Congo, CEDEN and ADEV, and funded by the [Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency \(SIDA\)](#).

Hotel

Maranatha Hotel
Kokolo 8, I.T.P. Commune De Nzadi, Boma
Tel: 0819063983

Day 1- May 21st, Monday

8:00 Depart from Kinshasa
11:00 Arrive at Mbanza Ngungu for lunch
12:00 Depart from Mbanza Ngungu
14:45 Arrive in Matadi for refreshment
15:15 Depart from Matadi
17: 45 Arrive at Boma
18: 45 Field Trip Briefing: Introduction of ADEV and field trip itinerary
19: 15 Dinner

Day 2- May 22nd, Tuesday

Morning

Group 1: Village Kiobo

7:30 Depart from Boma
8:45 Arrive at Luiki National Park
Participants walk to the community Kiobo
9:30 Arrive at community Kiobo
11:30 Depart from community Kiobo
12:15 Arrive at INERA Center for Lunch

Group 2: Village Kifulu

8:00 Depart from Boma
8:45 Arrive at Village Kifulu
Participants start discussion with community
10: 30 Participants walk around the village with community
11: 00 depart from community Kifulu
12: 15 Arrive at INERA Center for Lunch

Afternoon

14:00 Start conversation with the INERA Steering Committee
16:45 Depart from Luiki National Park
18:00 Arrive back in Boma

Day 3- May 23rd, Wednesday

7:00 Depart from Boma
9:45 Arrive in Matadi for breakfast
10:30 Depart from Matadi
13: 15 Arrive in Mbanza Ngungu for Lunch
14: 15 Depart from Mbanza Ngungu
17: 15 Arrive in Kinshasa

Field Trip Information



The trip will follow the Congo River and pass the following towns:

Mbanza-Ngungu, formerly known as Thysville or Thysstad, is a city in Bas-Congo Province in the western part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, lying on a short branch off the Matadi-Kinshasa Railway. It has a population of nearly 100,000 people.

Matadi is the chief sea port of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the capital of the Bas-Congo province. It has a population of 245,862 (2004). Matadi is situated on the left bank of the Congo River 148 km (92 mi) from the mouth and 8 km (5.0 mi) below the last navigable point before rapids make the river impassable for a long stretch upriver.

The mouth of the Congo forms one of Africa's largest harbors. In addition to Matadi which is the furthest upriver, three ports are located within it, the others being Boma and Banana in DR Congo and Soyo in Angola. Matadi serves as a major import and export point for the whole nation. Chief exports are coffee and timber. The state fishing company "Pemarza" uses the port to supply fish to Kinshasa. Tshimpi Airport is nearby but is reportedly inactive.

Matadi Bridge, a suspension bridge 722 m long with a main span of 520 m, built in 1983, crosses the river just south of Matadi, carrying the main road linking Kinshasa to the coast. After passing through Matadi and over the bridge, it continues to Boma, Muanda and Banana. Although built as a mixed rail and road bridge, there is no current rail line operating over the bridge. Matadi is though the port railhead for the 366 km long Matadi-Kinshasa Railway constructed to by-pass the rapids on the river upstream. A monument to the builders of railway stands on a nearby hill.

A power station on the Mpozo River supplies power to Matadi.

Boma, The port town of Boma in Bas-Congo province was the capital city of the Congo Free State and Belgian Congo (the modern Democratic Republic of the Congo) from 1 May 1886 to 1926, when it was moved to Léopoldville (since renamed Kinshasa). It exports tropical timber, bananas, cacao, and palm products. As of 2009 it had an estimated population of 527,725.

Boma lies on the north bank of the Congo River, some 100 km upstream from Muanda, where the river meets the Atlantic Ocean. The great width and depth of the river allows sea-going ships to reach Boma, which thus serves as DR Congo's major port. Between 1889 and 1984, the port was served by a 610mm gauge railway line from Tshela.

Field Trip Sites Information

Local Partner Organization:

Action Pour les Droits, l'Environnement et la Vie "ADEV"

225, Avenue Kasa-Vubu, Commune de Kalamu, Ville de Boma, Bas-Congo

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LUKI National Reserve and INERA

Luki National Reserve was established in 1937 with the help from Belgian scientists with the aim to protect biodiversity in the region. The park covers 32,968 hectares of land and is delimited into three zones:

- 6,816 hectares of Conservation Zone where no activities are allowed
- 5,216 hectares of Buffer Zone which separate the Conservation zone and production zone with limited activities
- 20,936 hectares of Production zone where community activities are allowed and where most of the communities reside within

There are 4 autonomous enclaves in the buffer zone area of the park with land that they can utilize. In their production zone, there are more than 50 communities. According to INERA, there are 12 migrant communities now conducting illegal activities within the buffer zone.

INERA is the main manager of the national park with a Steering Committee including representatives from the following organizations:

- MAB:
- Local governor:
- WWF
- Chiefs from villages within the park

Kiobo

Kiobo is one of the four Enclaves within the buffer zone of Luiki National Park. There are a total of 4 families and 50 community members. At present, they control 355 hectares of the land in the buffer zone of the park. Their main activity is farming.

Kifulu

Kifulu is one of the many communities in the production zone of the Luiki National Park. There are 366 people living in the village and the main activities they conduct around the park include farming, collection of fuelwood/charcoal and hunting. The village has been in collaboration with WWF for 4 years in various reforestation project including REDD+.