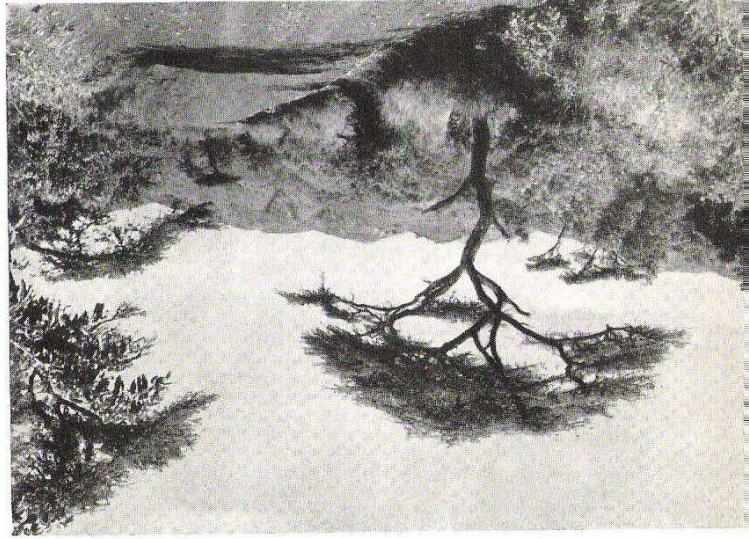


hunting game are adhered to, the animals regard cars, which smell only of petrol, with complete indifference.

In the Rwindi-Rutshuru section a 25 kilometre (appr. 15 miles) track parallels the escarpment from the main road to Kamande Bay (*photo 48*). Farther to the east a special circular road branches off from the Beni-Rutshuru road, near Katanda, running through Bitshumbi and Nyamushengero and close to the Rutshuru River. This road covers some 70 kilometres (appr. 45 miles) and passes through a region abounding in wild life.

On the banks of the Rwindi there is a tourist camp for the special benefit of visitors, so that several days and nights may be spent in the



46. Kabasha escarpment.
The road and Mount Lubwe.
(Photo G.F. de Witte.)

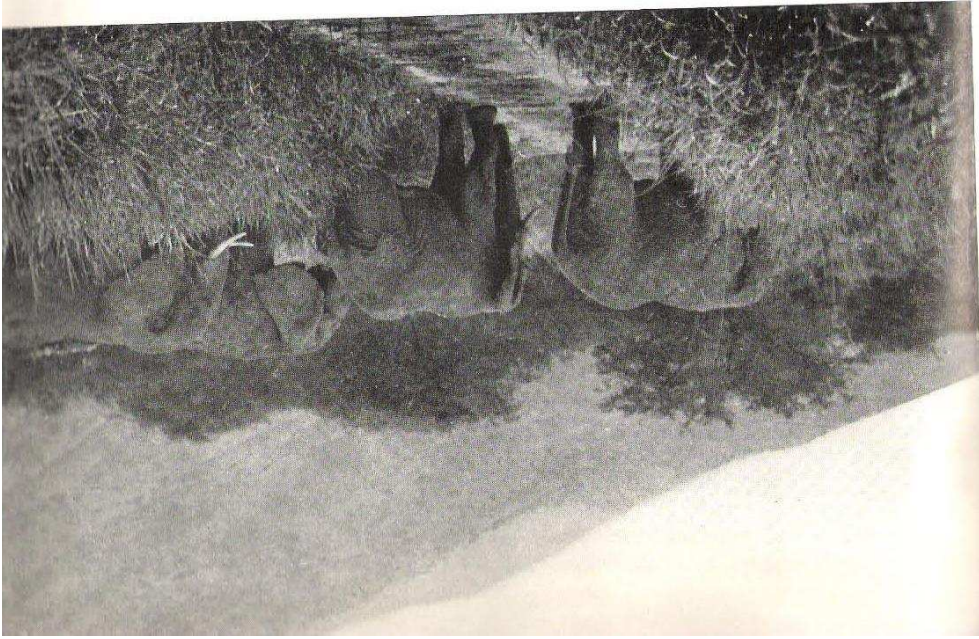


47. Lake Mugungu
(on Green Lake) to the
north of Lake Kivu
outside the boundaries
of Parc National Albert.
(Photo G.F. de Witte.)

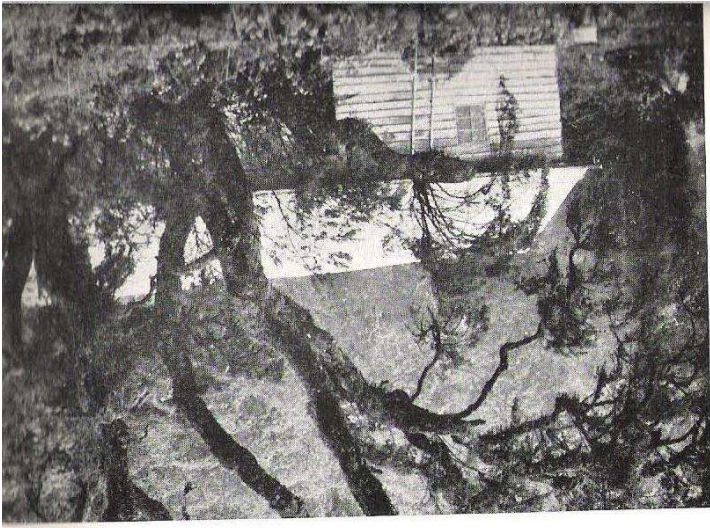
National Park. A delegate of the Institute organises excursions and is always ready to advise and help tourists.

In the Upper Semliki section there is a track for automobiles about 20 kilometres (appr. 12 miles) long from Kasindi to Ishango, at the outlet of the Semliki River from Lake Edward.

48. On the automobile track to Kamande. - (Photo L. Lippens.)



49. One of the
rest-houses built by
the Institute.
(Photo J.P. Harroy.)



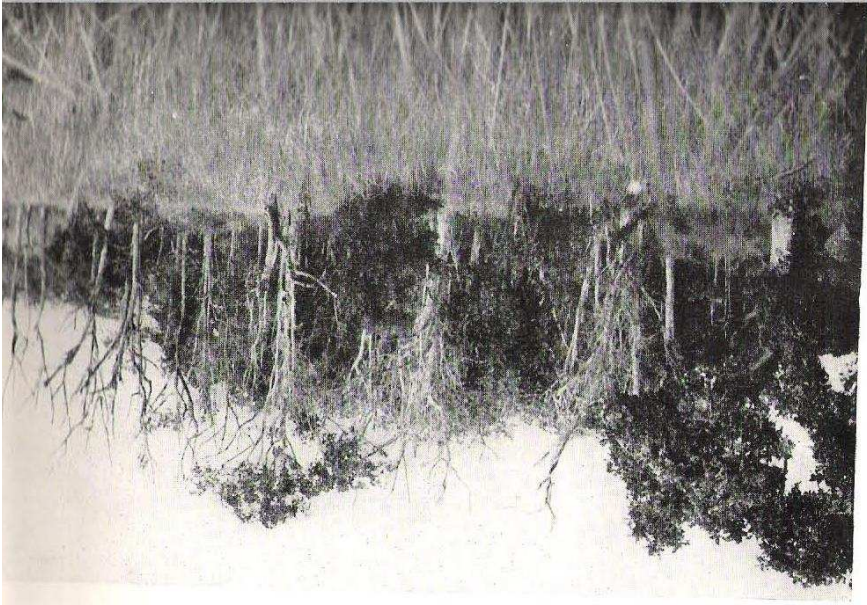
just north of Gabiro, and runs into the heart of the reserve, reaching Urwita plain, at no distance from the Kagera. At some future date this road will curve to the south and lead across the Nyamashwi and Nyaruburu plains to Kibungu, where the Park Administration is located.

VI. THE "PARC NATIONAL DE LA GARAMBWA"

Of recent creation, this National Park has taken the place of the one-time hunting reserve of Aka-Dungu, on the borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

It is hoped that this Park will be the means of protecting and preserving some groups of white rhinoceros, eland and giraffe. This strict reserve, which covers 500,000 hectares (1,250,000 acres), has the appearance of a grassy savanna (*photo 51*), with only gentle undulations. The grass, often over 2 metres (7 feet) high, cuts off the view and this region is of minor interest to the tourist. Therefore the institute does not yet propose making arrangements for visitors to this Park. This new Park is under the supervision of the Director of the Elephant-training Station at Gangala-na-Bodio, situated on the southern border of the Park.

51. « Parc National de la Garamba » - Typical vegetation. (Photo H. Hackars).



V. THE "PARC NATIONAL DE LA KAGERA"

50. « Parc National de la Kagera »
Typical aspect of vegetation.
(Photo J.-P. Harroy).



THIS Park, created on November 26th 1954, is the only one where the articles of the constitutional decree of the Institute have been applied, which anticipate the sub-division of the National Parks into strict reserves and « territoires-annexes ». In the strict reserves, any human penetration, even circulation, is forbidden. In the « territoires-annexes », only hunting, fishing, and the felling of trees are prohibited, but exception is made in favour of natives living there, in so far as their daily needs are concerned.

The « Parc National de la Kagera », in north-eastern Ruanda, on the borders of Tanganyika Territory, consists of a strict reserve in the southeast, covering some 200,000 hectares (500,000 acres), and to the northwest of a « territoire-annexe » covering about half this area. The greater portion of this Park is similar in appearance to the adjoining region of Ruanda, barren and arid, reminiscent of some parts of Sudan. Close to the Kagera River there are marshy swamps with a remarkable abundance of aquatic flora and fauna, the protection of which is unfortunately hindered by the presence in the Park itself of a large number of Bayambo fishermen. These it has so far been impossible to evacuate.

This National Park is of very great interest from the zoological point of view, as it contains a variety of species even more numerous than that of the « Parc National Albert ». Antelope, such as impala and oribi, and great herds of zebra largely compensate for the lack of the largest of land mammals, the elephant. From the botanical and entomological points of view, this region to the east of the Congo-Nile watershed is of remarkable interest, as it does not belong with any of the natural areas of the Belgian Congo, which lies wholly to the west of the watershed. Tourists may now visit the strict reserve, a special motor road having been built which branches off from the Kakumba-Kigali main road.

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INSTITUT DES PARCS NATIONAUX DU CONGO BELGE

PARC NATIONAL ALBERT
(KIVU - RUANDA)

&

PARC NATIONAL DE LA KAGERA
(RUANDA)

REFERENCE

- ⊙ "District"
- ⊙ "Territoire"
- ⊙ "Province (District)"
- ⊙ "District (territorial)"
- ⊙ "Mission station" { Roman Catholic
- ⊙ "Protestant"
- ⊙ "Rest House"
- ⊙ "Village"
- ⊙ "Geodetic trigonometrical station"
- ⊙ "Point accurately fixed or marked"
- ⊙ "Volcanoe Range"
- ⊙ "Escarpment"

