

Research Activity Report
Supported by “Leading Graduate Program in Primatology and Wildlife Science”
 (Please be sure to submit this report after the trip that supported by PWS.)

	2019. 01, 16
Affiliation/Position	Asian and African Area studies, African area studies /D5(L5)
Name	Aya Yokotsuka

1. Country/location of visit	DR Congo, Thuapa province, Djolu
2. Research project	How Local perceptions of Bonobos Become diversified among Bongando ethnic group
3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)	2018. 09. 26 – 2018. 12. 19 (85 days)
4. Main host researcher and affiliation	CREF, WCBR(Wamba Community for Bonobo Research)
5. Progress and results of your research/activity (You can attach extra pages if needed)	
Please insert one or more pictures (to be publicly released). Below each picture, please provide a brief description.	
<p>Purpose of this survey:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Were The plantations that settled in Bongand's territory made Bongando's taboo to bonobo meat changed? Investigate the size and history of the plantations 2. Investigate the relevance of inflow of guns and bonobo hunting in Bongand residential areas <p>To set up a plantation, they have to open the forests widely and they don't have fallow seasons like the fields that normally opened by the villagers. It is assumed that it made habitat loss of bonobos. However, is it possible that Bongando's taboo to bonobo meat have been broken by the influx of other ethnic groups? Many of the plantations are being forced into discontinuance as Congo independence. Considering the hunting method before independence, net hunting and poisonous arrows by the family. Net hunting is used when catching monkeys such as guenon and wild boars, it is not suitable for hunting large animals like Bonobos. Also, it is not easy to hunt Bonobos with poison allows, and even if they could hunt bonobo, it is doubtful whether there was circulation so that regional contraindications could change significantly.</p> <p>However, there are cases in which the involvement of other ethnic groups brought collapse of contraindications. Yokamba is a village where had a plantation until 1996. It is residential area of Bongando, but it will become a distribution area of another ethnic Mongo if it goes south to the main road. Mongo is an ethnic group without taboo to Bonobo, but many Mongos continued to live in Yokamba even after the plantation was over. The reason is that Yokamba is not far from the village of their own origin, made the foundation of life does not return to their village and continues to live in Yokamba. I heard some stories from villagers that influence of Mongo culture to start hunting Bonobos.</p> <p>It is appeared to begin bonobo hunting actively after the guns are in circulation in the village.</p>	

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It is unlikely that influx of another ethnic groups by the settlement of plantations had a big influence on Bongando’s taboo to bonobo meat. Contraindications to Bonobo were collapsed other than exchanges with other ethnic groups such as gun distribution, food shortage, lack of cash income sources among villages.



Head office of plantation in Befori

6. Others

I conducted six field surveys in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

I will write a doctoral thesis based on the data I obtained from local residents