

# Central Africa Regional

## The Challenge

The Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) aims to reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity. Central Africa contains the second largest area of contiguous moist tropical forest in the world, with dense forests that extend over 1.9 million square kilometers. Despite the richness of the biodiversity of the Congo Basin, its people are among the poorest in Africa. The challenge is to strike a balance between the use of natural resources to satisfy current human needs and the protection of the resource base for future generations. Obstacles include political fragility, weak governance institutions, low human and institutional capacity and a rapidly growing international demand for tropical timber products. Key activities address protected area management, improved natural resource management policies and capacity, and rational forest resource use.

## Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: Robert Hellyer

MCA Status: Not a Candidate

PEPFAR Focus Country: No

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: N/A

Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)		FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07	2005 SO Performance Score	Direct SO Admin. Cost Ratio	
605-001 Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)		17,025	15,570	15,000	15,000	-11.9%	1.36	Exceeded	0.04
<b>Country Total</b>		<b>17,025</b>	<b>15,570</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-11.9%</b>			

Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)		FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Development Assistance		16,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-6.3%
Economic Support Fund		1,025	570	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,025</b>	<b>15,570</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-11.9%</b>

Program Budget by Sector and Account		FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Agriculture and Environment	DA	16,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-6.3%
	ESF	1,025	570	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,025</b>	<b>15,570</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-11.9%</b>

Workforce		FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires		0	0	1	1	N/A
US Non Direct Hires		0	1	1	1	N/A
Foreign Nationals		0	3	2	2	N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Mission Summary		FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)		N/A	N/A	15,000	15,000
Program per All US (\$000)		N/A	15,570	7,500	7,500
Program per Position (\$000)		N/A	3,893	3,750	3,750

### Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: The United States, France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Japan.

Multilateral: The European Union, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Program.

## Central Africa Regional PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Current	FY 2007 Request
Development Assistance	16,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	1,025	570	0	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>17,025</b>	<b>15,570</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
605-001 Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)				
DA	16,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
ESF	1,025	570	0	0

Mission Director,  
Robert Hellyer

## Central Africa Regional

### **The Development Challenge**

The Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) aims to reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity. Central Africa contains the second largest area of contiguous moist tropical forest in the world, with dense forests that extend over 1.9 million square kilometers. Despite the richness of the biodiversity of the Congo Basin, its people are among the poorest in Africa. The challenge is to strike a balance between the use of natural resources to satisfy current human needs and the protection of the resource base for future generations. Obstacles include political fragility, weak governance institutions, low human and institutional capacity and a rapidly growing international demand for tropical timber products. Key activities address protected area management, improved natural resource management policies and capacity, and rational forest resource use.

### **Other Major Donors**

**Bi-Lateral Donors:** The United States, France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Japan.

**Multi-Lateral Donors:** The European Union, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Program.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Central Africa Regional
<b>Program Title:</b>	Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	605-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$15,000,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$570,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$15,000,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2003
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2010

**Summary:** USAID's program increases African management capacity to reduce the rate of forest degradation and biodiversity loss by: training resource managers, local community leaders and youth in sustainable forest and biodiversity management and livelihood practices; analyzing policy and legal conditions and diffusing knowledge on improved natural resource and forest governance; and creating a regional system to monitor the forest resources throughout the countries of the Congo Basin. Since the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) works primarily in USAID non-presence countries, it does not have direct formal bilateral relationships with Central African governments, but instead relies primarily on international non-governmental organizations who execute direct bilateral agreements with those governments. CARPE coordinates and works informally with regional governments and institutions. A relatively small portion of programming is implemented by other U.S. Government (USG) agencies. The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) is composed of 29 members including a number of major bilateral donors. CARPE is the primary mechanism for the USG's contribution to the CBFP. The CBFP works in six countries -- Cameroon, Gabon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, and Equatorial Guinea -- while CARPE also includes Rwanda, Burundi and Sao Tome and Principe.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$15,000,000 DA; \$570,000 prior year ESF). CARPE designs and implements conservation programs in seven countries of the Congo Basin. Activities in 2006 build on the management plans established in FY 2005 and extend massive landscape management planning from 28 million hectares in 2005 to approximately 34 million hectares of protected areas, logging concessions and community common lands in 2006. Principal activities are: promoting forest-based livelihood opportunities; improving sustainable forestry practices; controlling bush meat harvesting; establishing and operating ecological and socio-economic monitoring systems; and monitoring logging activity, deforestation and forest access using remote sensing and on-the-ground survey work. Work does not proceed at the same pace on all landscapes or protected areas but builds on the substantial progress and CARPE investments in capacity building and institutional strengthening with local communities, civil society and regional governments. Approximately 1,900 African experts, community leaders, members of legislatures and park rangers are being trained in a variety of technical, management and scientific areas, mainly by local institutions in member countries.

In the policy arena, CARPE builds on the momentum created by the treaty signed (but not yet ratified) by the Central African Heads of State in 2005 to harmonize and strengthen forest management, including the regulatory framework for logging concessions. With technical support and assistance from CARPE partners, the Gabonese government will ratify a legal framework for its network of 13 new national parks. In the Republic of Congo, the government will establish a new Congo Wildlife Service to manage the country's network of protected areas. CARPE is financing the replication of the Forestry Atlas for Cameroon in the Republic of Congo and Gabon to track all logging concession activity on the internet accordingly and verify that logging activity is consistent with concession contracts. Principal contractors and grantees: African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), National

Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Forest Service, Smithsonian Institute, and the U.S. National Park Service (primes).

**FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$15,000,000 DA). In FY 2007, CARPE will build on the management plans already developed to deepen local, national and regional capacity to manage forest and biodiversity resources across the Congo Basin. It is anticipated that CARPE partners will increase the amount of land covered under a land use plan to 35.5 million hectares. They will also have many land use plans adopted and sanctioned by the relevant authorities, over 12 million hectares, more than one third the total area expected to be engaged. Forest cover assessments completed in 2006 will identify high-priority areas which can be targeted for intensive management systems, as well as provide evidence for policies that need reform or better implementation. Through the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), CARPE will continue to strengthen cooperation between international and local partners with increasing emphasis on improving forest policy implementation and natural resource governance at all levels. FY 2007 will also signal a shift in priorities from information gathering for management purposes to linking sustainable financing mechanisms based on market principles that capture the rents from ecosystem services and ensure permanent protection and rational use of forest resources. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2005, CARPE achieved full mobilization, acceleration of field implementation and solid accomplishments. In all of the CARPE countries, USAID continued to develop relationships with local communities, private and public sectors and other stakeholders towards the creation of land use plans within the target landscapes, bringing the final total hectares with a CARPE sponsored intervention to 28 million. Several major logging companies are moving toward forestry certification and in the process have committed to improving management practices through activities such as reducing the physical impacts of logging practices, establishing minimum cutting sizes for various tree species, harvest rotation systems, halting the bush meat trade associated with their concessions and implementing social programs for forest peoples. Work with logging concessions totaled 7.5 million hectares and is expected to increase to 11 million hectares in FY 2006. In FY 2005, more than 1,200 people were trained in monitoring and protection of elephants, large predators and globally threatened species at the field level and another 700 people trained in the region. Current results are encouraging; surveys have shown that groups of gorillas in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo are greater than anticipated, given the recent conflict in the area. It is expected that the rate of conversion of primary forest to degraded forest and agriculture in the Congo Basin will be significantly slower or halted altogether at the completion of the CARPE Strategic Objective in 2011. Another paramount achievement at the close of the CARPE program will be the maintenance of healthy populations of species such as elephants and large predators and globally threatened species such as mountain gorillas and bonobos.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### Central Africa Regional

	DA	ESF
605-001 Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)		
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	31,000	2,275
Expenditures	10,749	735
Unliquidated	20,251	1,540
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	15,000	0
Expenditures	15,459	1,239
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>		
Obligations	46,000	2,275
Expenditures	26,208	1,974
Unliquidated	19,792	301
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	570
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	15,000	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>		
Obligations	15,000	570
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>		
Obligations	15,000	0
Future Obligations	75,000	0
Est. Total Cost	151,000	2,845