

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC COUNTRY PROGRAMME

BRIEF OVERVIEW AND PERSPECTIVES

Jean-Bernard YARISSEM
Country Programme Officer
Washington DC, February 22, 2011





CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC COUNTRY PROGRAMME

➤ Plan of the talk

- ✓ National Working Context (NWC)
- ✓ CARCPO Brief backgrounds
- ✓ How we work and what we do
- ✓ Some key successes
- ✓ Some key threats
- ✓ Perspectives and needed support
- ✓ Discussion (Q&A)







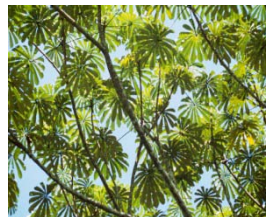
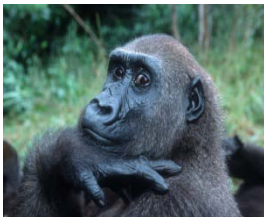
THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (National working context)

➤ Map and some keys data

- ✓ CAR covers an area of 623 000 km² mostly savannah, dense forest areas only in the southwest and southeast
- ✓ Estimated population are 4,2 Million
- ✓ Ranked 172 out 183 according to UNDP Statistics

➤ Main economic activities

- ✓ Agriculture and livestock (over 80 % of people)
- ✓ Mining and logging
- ✓ In rural area pluri-activities still regular and bushmeat is the main source of protein

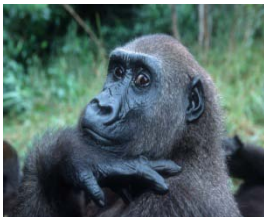




THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC(NWC)

➤ Security issues

- ✓ **1996-2005:** various military crisis, coup d'etat with huge impact on the economy, limited traffic within the country, lack of control on guns
 - ✓ Increased turn over of Government
 - ✓ Government unable to ensure security in the country
 - ✓ **Since 2005:** security situation is becoming progressively acceptable over the country except in the extreme north and the eastern area (rebel groups, LRA from Uganda)
- ➔ security issues still a big challenge of the Government and CAR is still a post-conflict country thus it needs more attention from the international community





THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC COUNTRY PROGRAMME

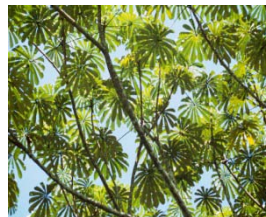
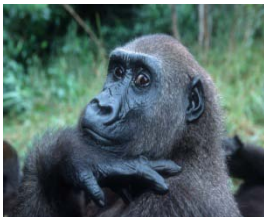
➤ Background

- ✓ 1988: creation of Dzanga-Sangha Project (Project Agreement with CAR's Government)
- ✓ 1992: Creation of a Country Programme Office (Country Agreement signed in 1998)

➤ Programme's components:

- ✓ Head Office located in Bangui
- ✓ Dzanga-Sangha Project in Bayanga

CARCPO: The smallest country programme within CARPO network
(only a single project in the fields, 15 WWF staff and 140 project staff)





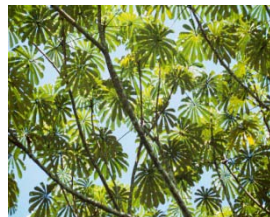
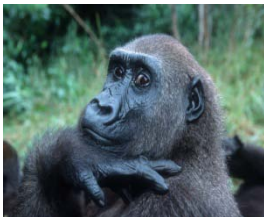
HOW WE WORK AND WHAT WE DO?

➤ How we work

- ✓ Networking and Partnership are crucial
- ✓ The single Project (Dzanga-Sangha) supported is co-managed together with a government team
- ✓ Negotiation/Dialog/Making concession are key tools

➤ What we do in Bangui's Office

- ✓ Interact with national authorities/others partners
- ✓ Implement cross-cutting activities linked to policy, forest and fauna management.
- ✓ Provide political, and logistical support to Dzanga-Sangha Project





HOW WE WORK AND WHAT WE DO? (suite et fin)

➤ What we do in Dzanga-Sangha Project

✓ Conservation

- Anti-poaching through permanent patrols with eco-guards
- Research and Bio-monitoring

✓ Rural Development

- Awareness campaign
- Promotion of alternative sources of revenue to poaching (agriculture, livestock, fishery)
- Infrastructure (school, dispensary, well, road, etc,..)

✓ Eco-tourism

- To make a visible link between conservation and development
- To contribute to the local economy and development



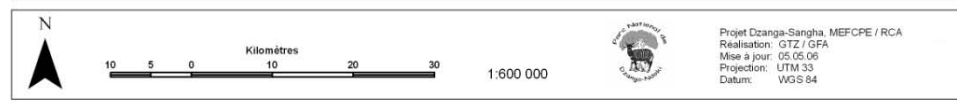
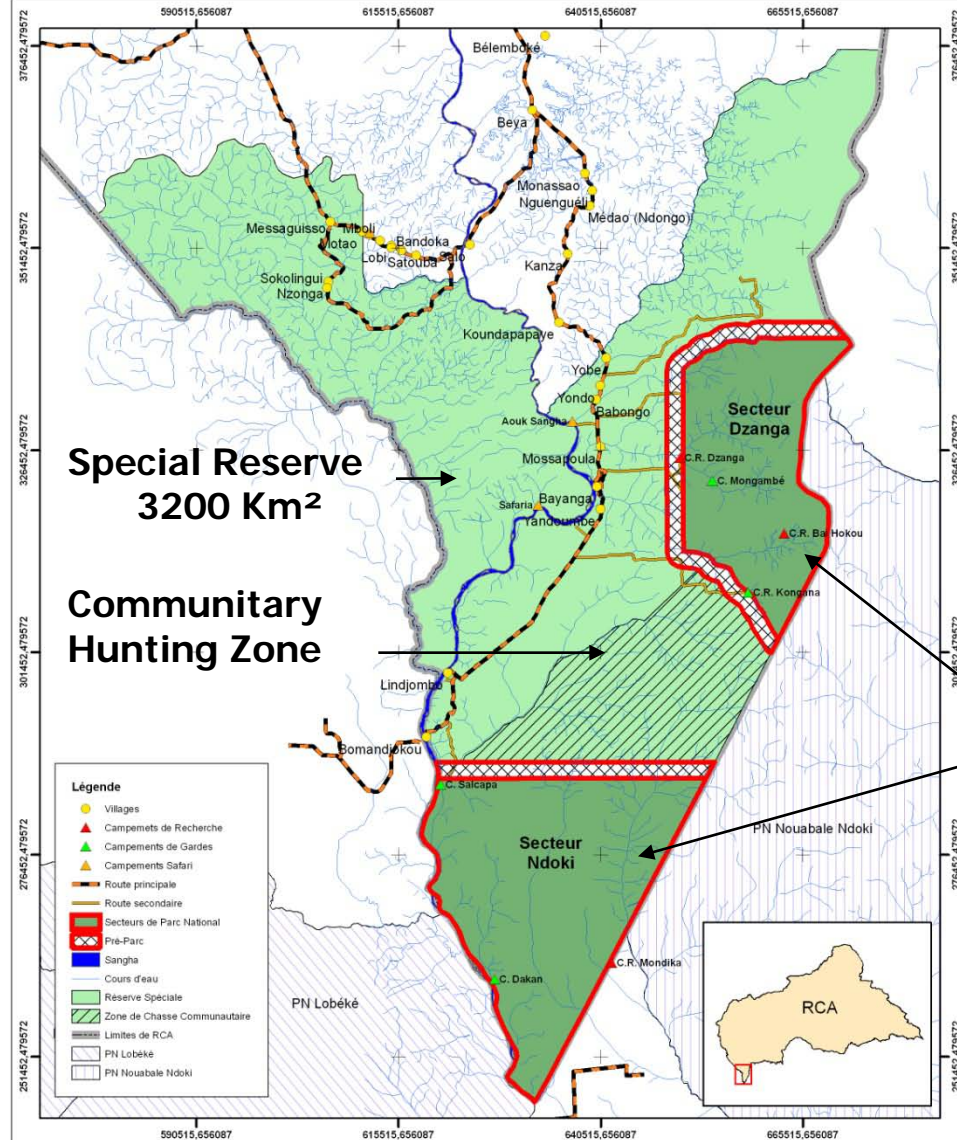


A brief overview of key successes





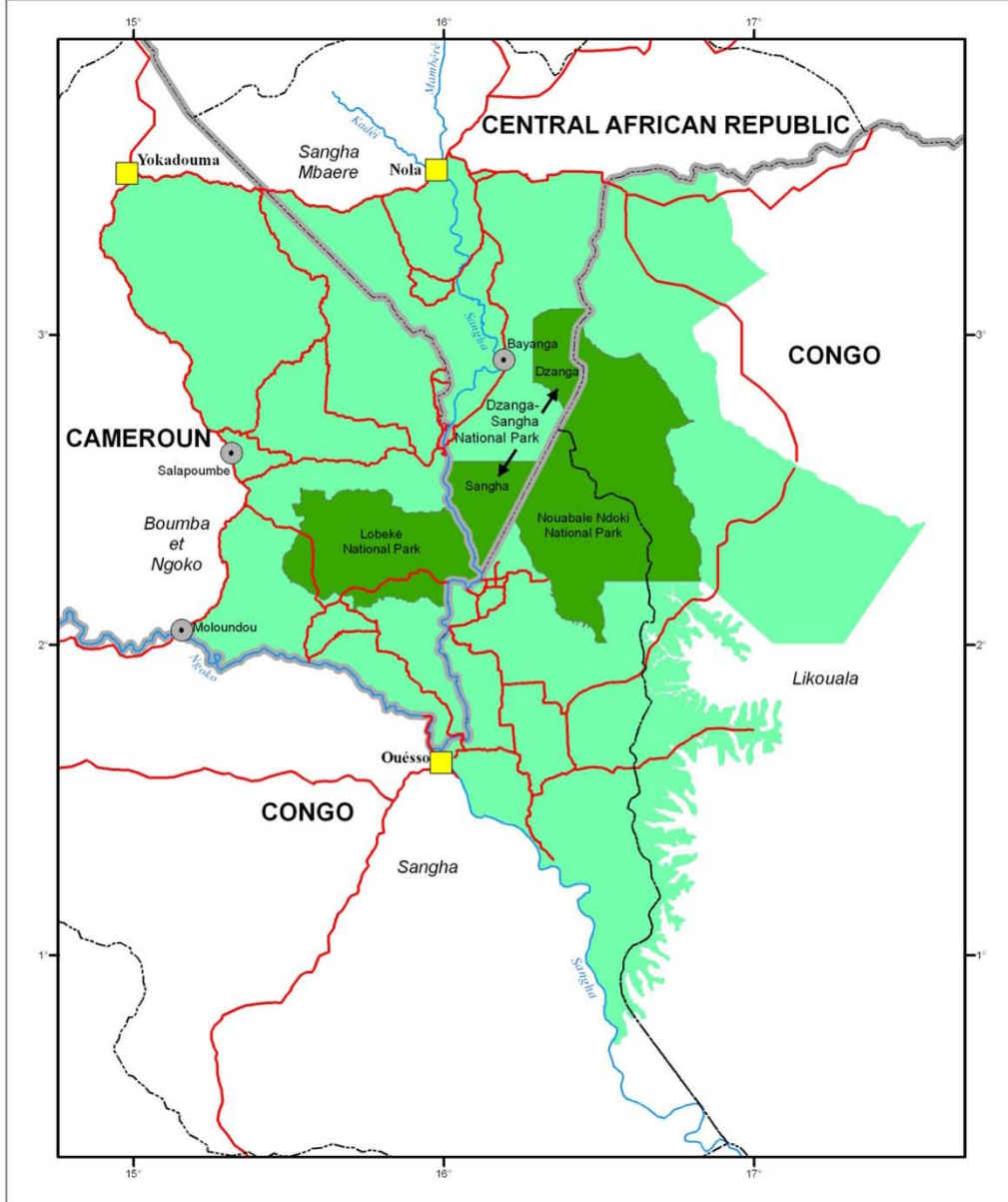
La Réserve Spéciale de Dzanga-Sangha et le Parc National de Dzanga-Ndoki





DSP ANTI-POACHING TEAM





Legend

	Administrative Center		Major Road
	Large Village		Major River
	International Boundary		Core Protected Area
	District Limit		TNS Landscape
CONGO	Country Name		
<i>Sangha</i>	District Name		



MEFCPE





Eco-tourism / Dzanga-bai





A Male Gorilla (silver back)





Brief overview of key threats to biodiversity conservation





CAR Biodiversity Threats

- **Unsustainable loss of wildlife**
 - ✓ Hunting / poaching
 - ✓ Logging, mining, Agriculture
- **Lack of good governance**
 - ✓ Lawlessness, proliferation of arms
 - ✓ Lack of capacity
 - ✓ Lack of investment
- **Lack/ timid of community support**
 - ✓ Poor, uneducated, divided
 - ✓ Lack of alternative sources of income
 - ✓ Population growth



Cables saisis



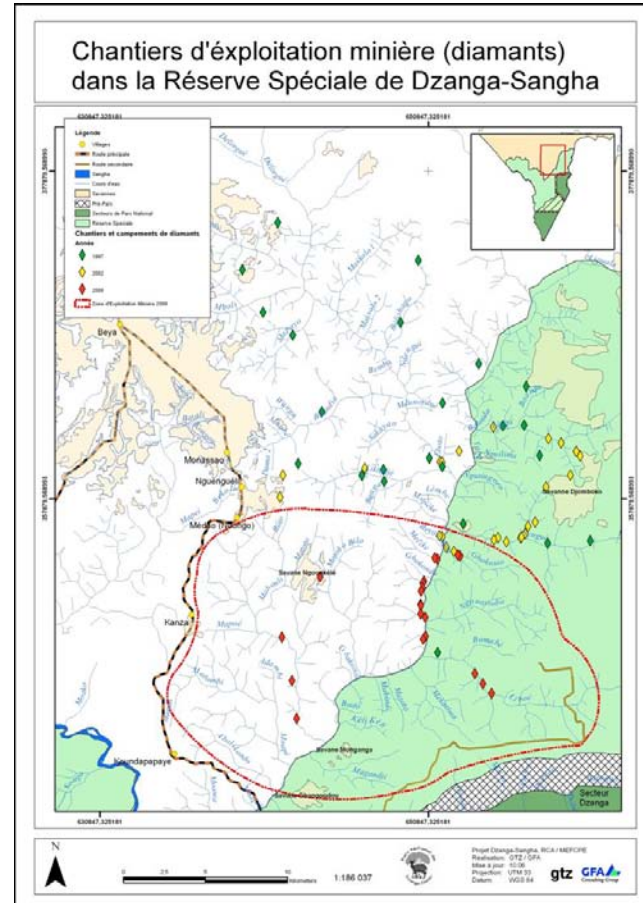


ELEPHANT REMAINS





Mining activities advance

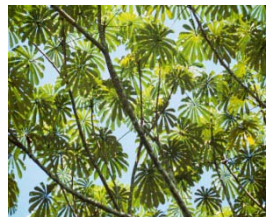
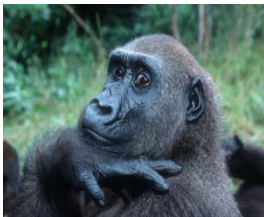




LESSONS LEARNED

➤ Lessons learned

- ✓ It is hard (maybe impossible) to find a best balance between Conservation and Development.
- ✓ It's hard (maybe impossible in the context of DSP) to find a competitive alternative source of revenue to poaching.
- ✓ How to better involve local population in a co-management resources process



CAR Perspectives for Conservation Delivery

Country Program

- Building/reinforcing alliances with local key partners (EU, AFD, WB, COOPI etc,..)
- Strengthening partnerships with the private sector
- Strengthening application of laws (ex: RALF project)
- Improving communication using mass media(TV, Radio)

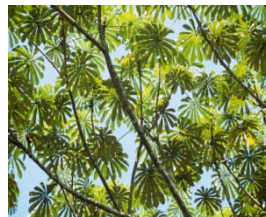
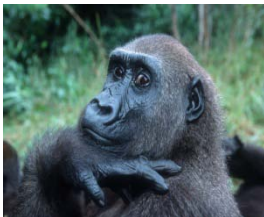
Dzanga Sangha Project

- Improving communication with local community via the community radio set up in partnership with RFI
- Making tourism work to generate more money and jobs
- Addressing BaAka basic rights and needs
- Making monitoring work for management



NEEDED SUPPORT

- Fundraising necessary for the Programme's Development
- Capacity Building via training of staff
- Feasibility of REDD Projects as alternative to logging
- Addressing indigenous people's issues in regard of ILO 169 Convention signed by CAR Government (Policy)





A Look Back And Thank You Very Much

