## FAO/GEF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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| **Project Title:** | Forest and Landscape Restoration supporting Landscape and Livelihoods Resilience in the Central African Republic (CAR) |
| FAO Project symbol: | GCP/CAR/001/GFF |
| GEF Project ID: | xx |
| Recipient Country: | The Central African Republic (CAR) |
| Executing partners: | Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, Water, Forestry, Hunting, and Fisheries (*Ministère de l'environnement, du développement durable, des eaux, forêts, chasse et pêche - MEDDEFCP*) |
| Expected EOD (Starting Date): | January 2018 |
| Expected NTE (End Date): | December 2022 |
| Contribution to FAO's Strategic Framework:<br>(Indicate as appropriate) | • With regard to the Reviewed Strategic Framework soon to be adopted (FAO Roma, 2017a)[1], the TRI CAR Project would contribute to five Strategic Objectives, out of six, as follows: (1) Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, (2) Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable, (3) Reduce rural poverty, (4) Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems, and (5) Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.<br>• With regard to the Country Programming Framework 2016-2017 (FAO Bangui, 2015c)[2]: the TRI CAR Project is fully aligned with the three priority areas: (1) Institutional support and capacity building for agricultural and rural sectors, (2) Supporting the resilience of livelihoods, and (3) Support for revamping the agricultural sector. |
| Contribution to GEF TF Focal Area Strategic Objectives and Programs: | Biodiversity: BD-4 Program 9<br>Land Degradation: LD-2 Program 3 ; LD-3 Program 4<br>Sustainable Forest Management: SFM-3 Programs 7 & 8; SFM-4 Programs 9 & 10 |
| Environmental & Social Risk Classification | low risk □ moderate risk □ high risk □ |
| Gender Marker | G0 □ G1 □ G2a □ G2b □ |
| Financing Plan: | |
| GEF/LDCF/SCCF: | USD 5,961,638 |
| AFD/FFEM: | USD 4,000,000 |
| World Bank: | USD 4,800,000 |
| CAFI: | USD 1,000,000 |
| FAO: | USD 600,000 |
| Total co-financing: | USD 10,300,000 |
| **Total budget:** | **USD 16,361,638** |

[1] FAO Roma, 2017a. *Reviewed Strategic Framework to be validated at the 14th Session, Roma, 3-8 July 2017*. Roma – FAO, March 2017. 34p

[2] FAO Bangui, 2015c. *Cadre de programmation pays FAO - RCA 2016 – 2017*. Bangui – FAO, novembre 2015. 17p

**Executive Summary**

The Restoration Initiative (TRI), joint FAO-UNEP-IUCN initiative, aims at supporting Forest and Land Restoration (FLR) efforts in 10 countries worldwide, including the Central African Republic (CAR).

The CAR has a great natural potential in terms of arable land suitable for agriculture, pasture and rangelands suitable for livestock activities, diverse forests types - ranging from dense humid forest in the South to savannah in the North – providing timber, firewood, non-timber forest products, etc.

These natural resources, and the associated environmental and economic services they deliver to the local populations, are threatened by unsustainable practices (e.g. slash-and-burn agriculture, firewood extraction, bushfires mostly linked to bushmeat hunting, etc.). The extent of the forest and landscape degradation is not yet known precisely, but the rate of deforestation (0.17% between 2000 and 2010 for the 13 Southern Prefectures of the CAR, twice the rate at global level between 2010 and 2015) indicates there is a significant pressure on forests in particular, and landscapes in general.

FLR activities are of particular relevance in the CAR, which has been suffering of decades of politico-military instability and sluggish growth, the last 2013 crisis being the most critical. The vast majority of local populations suffer from extreme poverty and food insecurity, and their livelihood is highly dependent on natural resources.

As for now, there are very few past experiences in terms of FLR in the CAR. In terms of on-going Projects (baseline scenario), none of them directly target FLR issues, but they could improve the institutional framework favorable to FLR and complement FLR activities (e.g. Project for the Regional Development of the South-West funded by the French Agency for Development, Forest and Mining Governance Project funded by the World Bank, etc.).

The TRI CAR Project will be implemented through four components:

1. Policy Development and Integration: It will allow filling knowledge gaps, in terms of ecosystem service valuation and restoration opportunities. It will also allow upgrading national policies and measures, in terms of land planning (elaboration of a pilot land planning scheme for the South-West), energy (upgrading of the wood energy supply plan for Bangui), forestry (fine-tuning of the draft forest policy), biodiversity (upgrading of the national action plan on biodiversity);
2. Implementation of Restoration Programs and Complementary Initiatives: It will be carried out in five pilot sites in the South-West, targeting abandoned lands considered unproductive. Local populations will be encouraged to “retrace their steps” and restore these abandoned lands, instead of rushing forward and expanding the pioneer front away from the villages. More than 3,200 ha could then be restored, using agroforestry and agro-ecology practices. Out of that, nearly 1,250 ha could be restored through an innovative public private partnership between the State, a logging company (SEFCA) and local populations. Local populations would also receive support to implement complementary Income Generating Activities (IGAs);
3. Institutions, Finance and Upscaling: A thorough capacity need assessment will be carried out at the inception of the Project and capacity building activities will be provided in terms of FLR, agro-ecology, IGAs, for the civil servants of the Ministries in charge of environment, forests, and agriculture on the one hand, and the targeted local populations in the five pilot sites on the other hand. A specific support will be provided to the Central African research centers in charge of agriculture and forestry, so that they can efficiently produce improved seeds/plants for FLR, and also develop agro-ecology practices adapted to the Central African context. Last but not the least, the Project will support studies aiming at increasing private/public funding for FLR in the CAR. It will also support the activities of the recently created National Coordination on FLR.
4. Knowledge, Partnerships, Monitoring and Assessment: The Project will support the elaboration of a technical guide of good practices in terms of FLR, the organization of regular “FLR technical days” gathering policy-makers and practitioners, the elaboration and diffusion of training material on FLR. It will also facilitate the participation of local stakeholders to international events on FLR.

The Project would be piloted by a Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry in charge of environment and forest, and implemented by a dedicated management unit. The total budget is USD 16.3 million (GEF = 6, co-financing = 10.3). It would start in January 2018 and end in December 2022.

# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AAAGRDF | *Agence autonome d'appui à la gestion durable des ressources forestières* / Independent Agency for Sustainable Forest Resource Management |
| ACDA | *Agence centrafricaine de développement agricole* / Central African Agricultural Development Agency |
| ACEDD | *Agence centrafricaine de l'environnement et du développement durable* / National Agency for the Environment and Sustainable Development |
| AFD | *Agence française de développement* / French Agency for Development |
| AFOLU | Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use |
| AGPMC | Pesticide Risk Reduction Group of the Plant Production and Protection Division at FAO |
| AIDA | *Agroécologie et intensification durable des cultures annuelles* / Agroecology and Sustainable Intensification of Annual Crops |
| ANGMV | *Agence nationale de la grande muraille verte* / Great Green Wall Agency |
| ANR | Assisted Natural Regeneration |
| APDS | *Aire protégée de Dzanga-Sangha* / Protected Area of Dzanga-Sangha |
| ARF | *Appui à la recherche forestière* / Forestry Research Support Project |
| AVEC | *Association villageoise d'épargne et de crédit* / Village Saving & Lending Association |
| AWP/B | Annual Work Plan and Budget |
| BADC | Biotropical Agriculture Development Company |
| BH | Budget Holder |
| BTS | *Brevet de technicien supérieur* / Upper Technician Certificate |
| CAFI | Central African Forest Initiative |
| CAR | Central African Republic |
| CAS-DF | *Compte d'affectation spéciale pour le développement forestier* / Special Earmarked Account for Forest |
| CBD | United-Nations Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CDF | *Centre de données forestières* / Forest Data Centre |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CDR | *Caisse de résilience* / Resilience Fund |
| CEFDHAC | *Conférence sur les écosystèmes de forêts denses et humides d'Afrique centrale* / National Forum of the Conference on Central and Central African Dense Forest Ecosystems |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CEOF | Collect Earth Open Foris |
| CIONGA | *Centre inter-ONG de RCA* / Inter-NGOs Centre of the CAR |
| CIRAD | *Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement* / Center for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| CNC | *Comité national climat* / National Committee on Climate |
| CNEDD | *Commission nationale de l'environnement et du développement durable* / National Committee for the Environment and Sustainable Development |
| COMIFAC | *Commission des forêts d'Afrique Centrale* / Central African Forest Commission |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| CTA | Chief Technical Officer |
| CTDR | *College technique pour le développement rural* / Technical College for Rural Development |
| CTE | *Collège technique de l'élevage* / Technical College of Breeding |
| DDR | Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration |
| DfID | Department for International Development |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| EBA | Ecosystem-Based Adaptation |
| EFI | European Forest Institute |
| EITI | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Screening |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | *Organisation des Nations-Unies pour l'agriculture et l'alimentation* / Food and Agriculture Organization of the United-Nations |
| FCFA | *Franc de la communauté financière d'Afrique* / Franc of the Financial Community of Africa |
| FCPF | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| FDFT | *Fonds de développement forestier et touristique* / Forestry and Tourism Development Fund |
| FED | *Fonds de développement européen* / European Development Fund |
| FFEM | *Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial* / French Global Environmental Facility |
| FFS | Farmer Field School |

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|---|---|
| FIP | Forest Investment Program |
| FLEGT | Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade |
| FLR | Forest and Landscape Restoration |
| FNE | *Fonds national de l'environnement* / National Environment Fund |
| FPIC | Free, Prior, and Informed Consent |
| FPMIS | Field Programme Management Information System |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Fund |
| GHG | Greenhouse gas |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GNI | Gross National Income |
| GOFC-GOLD | Global Observation for Forest Cover and Land Dynamics |
| ha | Hectare |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| ICASEES | *Institut centrafricain des statistiques, des études économiques et sociales* / Central African Institute for Statistics, Economic and Social Studies |
| ICRA | *Institut centrafricain de recherche agronomique* / Central African Institute for Agricultural Research |
| ICRAF | World Agroforestry Centre |
| IGA | Income Generating Activity |
| IIED | International Institute for Environment and Development |
| IITA | International Institute for Tropical Agronomy |
| ILO | International Labour Office |
| INDC | Intended Nationally Determined Contributions |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel of experts on Climate Change |
| IPPC | International Plant Protection Convention |
| IRAD | *Institut de recherche agricole pour le développement* / Agricultural Research Institute for Development |
| ISDR | *Institut supérieur du développement rural* / Higher Institute of Rural Development |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| KPCS | Kimberley Process Certification Scheme |
| LACCEG | *Laboratoire de climatologie, de cartographie et d'études géographiques* / Laboratory of Climatology, Cartography and Geographical Studies |
| LDCF | Least Developed Countries Fund |
| LDN | Land Degradation Neutrality |
| LDNF | Land Degradation Neutrality Fund |
| LFA | Logical Framework Approach |
| LoA | Letter of Agreement |
| LP | *Licence professionnelle* / Professional License |
| LRA | Lord Resistance Army |
| LTO | Lead Technical Officer |
| LULUCF | Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry |
| M | Million |
| MDA | Market and Development Analysis |
| MDRA | *Ministère du développement rural et de l'agriculture* / Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture |
| MEDDEFCP | *Ministère de l'environnement, du développement durable, des eaux, forêts, chasse et pêche* / Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, Water, Forestry, Hunting, and Fisheries |
| MEE | Ministry of Environment and Ecology |
| MINUSCA | *Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée de stabilisation des Nations-Unies en Centrafrique* / Integrated Multidimensional United-Nations Stabilization Mission in the CAR |
| mm | Millimeters |
| MMU | Minimum Mapping Unit |
| MTA | Material Transfer Agreement |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Plan of Action |
| NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NTFP | Non-Timber Forest Product |
| OSFT | *Observation satellitaire des forêts tropicales* / Satellite Observation of Tropical Forests |
| OSFAC | *Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale* / Central African Forest Observatory |
| PAN-LCD | *Plan d'action national de lutte contre la désertification* / National Action Plan to fight against Land Degradation |

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| PANTHER | Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency, Human dignity, Empowerment, Rule of law |
| PARN | *Programme d'aménagement des ressources naturelles* / Project for Natural Resources Management |
| PARPAF | *Projet d'appui à la rédaction des plans d'aménagement forestier* / Project to Support the Drafting of Forest Management Plans |
| PDRSO | *Projet de développement regional du Sud-Ouest* / Project for the Regional Development of the South-West |
| PEA | *Permis d'exploitation et d'aménagement* / Operation and Management Permit |
| PGPRF | *Programme de gestion participative des ressources forestières* / Participatory Forest Resource Management Program |
| PGRFA | Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture |
| PIN | *Programme indicatif national* / National Indicative Program |
| PIR | Project Implementation Review |
| PM | Project Manager |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PNIASAN | *Programme National des Investissements Agricoles de la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle* / National Program for Agricultural Investments in Food and Nutrition Security |
| PNIMT | *Plan national d'investissement à moyen-terme en matière de gestion durable des terres en RCA* / Mid-Term National Investment Plan in terms of Sustainable Land Management |
| PPG | Project Preparation Grant |
| PPP | Public-Private-Partnership |
| PPR | Project Progress Report |
| PRADD2 | *Droits de propriété et développement du diamant artisanal II* / Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II |
| PRASAC | *Pôle régional de recherche appliquée au développement des savanes d'Afrique Centrale* / Regional Centre for Applied Research for Developing Agricultural Systems in Central Africa |
| PSC | Project Steering Committee |
| PURCARA | *Projet d'urgence en réponse à la crise alimentaire et la relance de l'agriculture* / Emergency Food Crisis and Recovery Project |
| RCPCA | *Relèvement et consolidation de la paix en Centrafrique* / National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan |
| REDD+ | Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in Developing Countries |
| REDDAF | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Africa |
| ROAM | Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology |
| ROI | Region of Interest |
| RONGEDD | *Réseau des ONG pour l'environnement et le développement durable* / Network of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Environment and Sustainable Development |
| RPBA | Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment |
| R-PP | Readiness Preparation Proposal |
| SCCF | Special Climate Change Fund |
| SDRASA | *Stratégie de développement rural, de l'agriculture et de la sécurité alimentaire* / Strategy for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Food Security |
| SNPA-DB | *Stratégie nationale et plan d'action en matière de diversité biologique* / National Strategy and Action Plan regarding Biodiversity |
| TCI GEF FLO | Investment Centre Division GEF Funding Liaison Officer |
| TEV | Total Economic Value |
| TRI | The Restoration Initiative |
| UNCCD | United-Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNFCCC | United-Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNDP | United-Nations Development Program |
| UNESCO | United-Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization |
| UNEP | United-Nations Environment Program |
| UNOCHA | United-Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNV | United-Nations Volunteer |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VAT | Value-Added Tax |
| VPA | Voluntary Partnership Agreement |
| WB | World Bank |
| WCPA | World Commission on Protected Areas |
| WISDOM | Wood fuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| WRI | World Resource Institute |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |

# FIGURES

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Overview: socio-economic context and natural resources

### *1.1.1. Key socio-economic indicators and trends*

1. The Central African Republic (CAR) is landlocked and sparsely populated: about 4.9 million inhabitants, half under the age of 18 and 60% living in rural areas, with a low density of 7.9 inhabitants/km² (based on projections for 2015 prepared by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – UNOCHA - in 2016, taking into account the last General Population Census of 2003)[3]. It is divided into seven Regions (including the Region of Bangui), 16 Prefectures, 71 sub-Prefectures, 175 Communes, and about 10 000 villages (World Bank, 2017a)[4].

2. The CAR is located in the middle of an unstable region in terms of security, and has been suffering from the persistence of numerous conflicts for the last decades (Darfur crisis, the Lord Resistance Army rebellion, the Séléka / Anti-Balaka conflict, etc. See **Part 1.1.2 infra**). There is also a cyclical instability of national institutions which have resulted in nine changes in political regimes since the independence in 1960, i.e. an average change every six years, an instability that can hardly guarantee the country's sustainable development.


**Figure 1 - Administrative map of the CAR (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2001)**

[3] See https://data.humdata.org/dataset/car-data-20160215-population-by-admin

[4] Extracted from the World Development Indicators DataBank. See http://databank.worldbank.org

3. The CAR has a great natural potential represented by 15 million hectares (Mha) of arable land suitable for agriculture and nearly 16 Mha of pasture and rangeland suitable for livestock activities. It has also significant water resources, through a dense hydrographic network, favorable to crop irrigation and inland fisheries (see **Part 1.2.2. infra**). It is also a forest-rich country with diverse forest types, from dense humid forest in the South to savannah forest in the North-East (see **Parts 1.1.3 and 1.2.1 infra**). It has also abundant mineral resources distributed throughout the country (see **Part 1.2.4 infra**).

4. Despite this natural potential, socio-economic indicators are alarming at every point. The poverty rate was estimated at 62% in 2008, year of the last household survey, with 50% of the urban population and 69% of the rural population living in poverty. In 2008, the extreme income inequality, measured by the GINI coefficient, was the fourth lowest among sub-Saharan Africa countries (Central African Institute for Statistics, Economic and Social Studies / *Institut centrafricain des statistiques, des études économiques et sociales* – ICASEES, 2008)[5]. NB: **Annex 7 infra** provides key-figures in terms of economics and natural resources management.

5. The situation has aggravated due to the recent crisis (see **Part 1.1.2 infra**). The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita fell by 37% between 2012 and 2013. In 2014, the GNI per capita of the CAR (USD 569.3) was the lowest in the world. The latest estimates based on these trends show that the poverty rate of the CAR (at the international poverty line of USD 1.90 per day in 2011 in terms of purchasing power parity) rose from 66% in 2008 to more than 76% in 2013 (World Bank, 2016a)[6]. In 2014, the CAR was ranked 187$^{th}$ of 188 countries on the United Nations' 2014 Human Development Index (HDI)[7].

6. The CAR has the 2$^{nd}$ maternal mortality rate and the 4$^{th}$ infant mortality rate in the World (World Bank, 2016a). Food insecurity is widespread over the country, with a rate of households suffering from food insecurity ranging from 26% to 77% in late 2015, depending on the Prefectures (World Food Programme – WFP, 2015)[8].

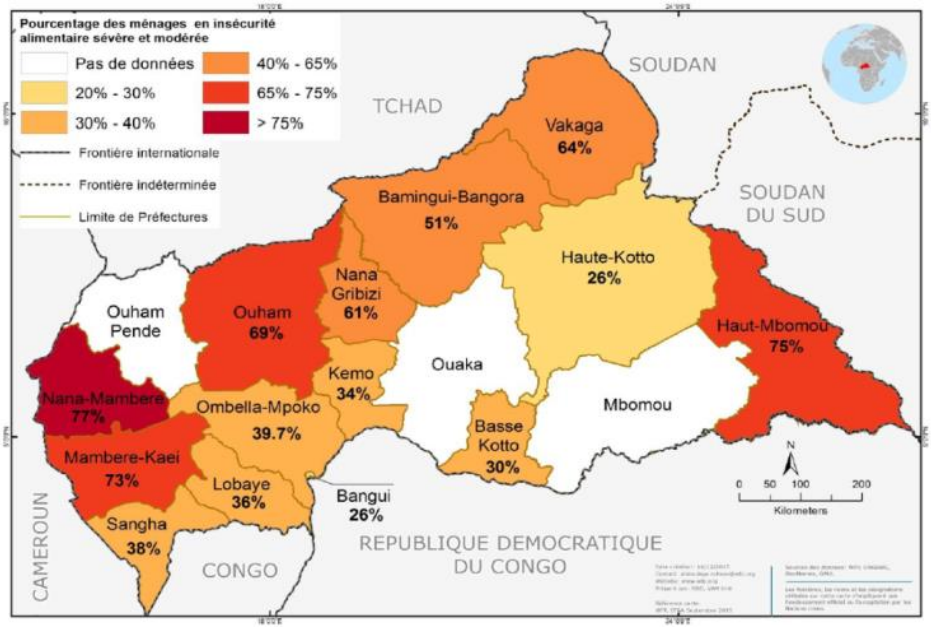


**Figure 2 - % of households under food insecurity, by Prefectures (WFP, 2015)**

7. Years of insecurity and sluggish growth have resulted in a generation of young people with very little formal education. Up to 68% of young people aged 15-24 have not completed primary school and 25% have no formal education. Between 2000 and 2010, the gender gap in enrollment rate has

[5] ICASEES, 2008. *Enquête centrafricaine pour le suivi-évaluation du bien-être (ECASEB)*. Bangui – ICASEES, 2008.

[6] World Bank, 2016a. *Notes sur les politiques de la République centrafricaine (P157806) : Renforcer la base d'analyse de la politique de lutte contre la pauvreté en République centrafricaine*. Bangui – Banque mondiale, avril 2016. 19p

[7] See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_Human_Development_Index

[8] WFP, 2015. *Évaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence – RCA*. Bangui – PAM, décembre 2015. 48p

widened by about 20% at all levels of primary school, and the urban vs rural gap in enrollment has widened by about 30%. In 2010, respectively 8% and 34% of women and men in rural areas were literate (ICASEES, 2010)[9].

8. It is worth zooming on the socio-economic of the South-Western part of the country. It has indeed been targeted as a pilot area of the TRI CAR Project during the initial consultations: regional workshop held in Douala at the beginning of November 2016 (FAO Roma, 2016a)[10] and national workshop held in Bangui at mid-December 206 (FAO Bangui, 2016a)[11]. Even though a number of the Project components (components 1 and 3 in particular) aim at achieving results at the national level, concrete restoration activities will be carry out in a selection of demonstration sites. The biophysical context of the South-West is further described in **Part 1.1.3 infra**, and the selected sites of the TRI CAR Project are further described in **Part 2.3.2 infra**.

9. As shown in the figure below, the South-West area concentrates 44% of the population in 16% of the territory, and thus presents a higher than national average density of population: 13 inhabitants/km² (excl. Bangui) to 22 inhabitants/km² (incl. Bangui) compared to 8 inhabitants/km² at national level (UNOCHA, 2016). The Chief towns of Prefectures are Bangui (Bangui, 839,000 inhab.), Bimbo (Ombella-M'Poko, 276,000 inhab.) Berbérati (Mambéré Kadéi, 96,000 inhab.), Nola (Sangha Mbaéré, 76,000 inhab.), and Mbaïki (Lobaye, 29,000 inhab.). *NB: numbers of inhabitants projected in 2015 for the Chief towns, not considering neighboring Communes that are sometimes close and therefore confounded with the Chief towns.*

| | Surf (km²) | Inhabitants | Density (inh/km²) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangui | 67 | 839 081 | 12 524 |
| Lobaye | 19 235 | 310 365 | 16 |
| Mambéré Kadéi | 30 203 | 458 611 | 15 |
| Ombella-M'Poko | 31 835 | 448 465 | 14 |
| Sangha Mbaéré | 19 412 | 127 068 | 7 |
| Total South-West incl. Bangui | 100 752 | 2 183 590 | 22 |
| Total South-West excl. Bangui | 100 685 | 1 344 509 | 13 |
| GRAND TOTAL CAR | 623 000 | 4 953 017 | 8 |

**Figure 3 - Surfaces, populations and densities in the South-West vs the CAR (UNOCHA, 2016)**

10. The main ethnic groups in the area are the following: Gbaya (Bianda, Bokoto, Bogongo, Bokaré, Bouli, Bofi), Banda Yanguéré, Mbimou, Ngbaka, Mbati, and Bay'Aka (pygmies, considered as Indigenous Peoples). Pygmies / Bay'Aka are concentrated in the South-West of the CAR, especially in the Prefectures of Lobaye and Sangha-Mbaéré, and their number is not well known, estimates varying from 5,000[12] to 12,000[13]. Last but not the least, the Peulh / Mbororo peoples, nomadic herders, were rare in the South-West already before the 2013 crisis, as pasture lands were limited, and have since nearly disappeared from the area. Many of theMhave become refugee in Northern Cameroon. As a consequence, the issue of "overgrazing", mentioned in certain policy documents, has been limited before the 2013 crisis and can be considered marginal since then.

11. As the major part of the rural population in the CAR, the livelihood of the South-Western population of the CAR highly depends on the use of natural resources: food crops produced after slash-and-burn, NTFPs, firewood, bushmeat, etc. In 2008, according to the last national census on poverty, more than 60% of the South-Western population was living in poverty (ICASEES, 2008). In 2015, the percentage of households under food insecurity was ranging from 36% in the Lobaye to 73% in the Mambéré-Kadéï (WFP, 2015).

[9] ICASEES, 2010. *Fourth Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4)*. Bangui – ICASEES, 2010.

[10] FAO Roma, 2016a. *Summary of events and outcomes from The Restoration Initiative - Global Launch Workshop in Douala, Cameroon, October 31 - November 2, 2016*. IUCN-UNEP-FAO-GEF, December 2016. 6p

[11] FAO Bangui, 2016a. *Atelier de lancement de l'Initiative de Restauration ''The Restoration Initiative'' en République Centrafricaine, Bangui, 14-15 décembre 2016 – Rapport de l'atelier*. Bangui – FAO Bangui, décembre 2016. 24p

[12] See http://centrafriquenligne.over-blog.com/article-les-pygmees-un-peuple-oublie-du-developpement-67658336.html

[13] See http://www.lemonde.fr/voyage/article/2006/03/24/les-pygmees-petit-peuple-des-forets_754265_3546.html

### 1.1.2. The Séléka crisis and the "recovery" process

12. The CAR had yet to recover from the effects of the 2008 global recession when the domestic political and security crisis erupted in December 2012, with the Séléka armed group descending on Bangui from the Northern border with Chad. The BOZIZE's Government was overthrown in March 2013. From then on, a transition was established with DJOTODJIA, till January 2014. Fifteen days later, PANZA was appointed to run an interim Government, until the restoration of democratic institutions and the installation of the new President elected TOUADERA, from the beginning of April 2016. The second round of legislative elections took place the following day of the presidential elections (World Bank, 2016b)[14].

13. The uprising led to violent clashes between the mostly Muslim Séléka, and the largely Christian Anti-Balaka armed factions, adding a sectarian dimension to the conflict. Civilians were not only recruited, but also targeted, leading to inter-communal clashes. The crisis that the country is emerging froMhas been unprecedented in the history of the CAR, mainly because of the communitisation of the conflict, which left the State almost destroyed. This episode highlighted the cyclical nature of the crisis, with each successive conflict since the 1990s creating new frustrations that amplified the violence and complexity of the subsequent crisis (*ibid*).

14. At its peak, 1,200,000 people were displaced (25% of the population) and it is estimated that more than 6,000 people were killed since the beginning of the crisis (UNOCHA, 2017)[15]. Formal school system ceased to function for two academic years, close to 30% of health facilities were destroyed and the economic activity near collapsed with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita crashing to -37% in 2013. At present (see figure infra), 50% of the territory is broadly estimated to be under Séléka control, and other armed groups have splintered into a multitude of uncontrolled rebel factions: diverse factions of Séléka and Anti-Balaka, as well as the Lord Resistance Army (LRA), armed group from South Sudan and DRC, engaging in criminal activities (World Bank, 2016b).

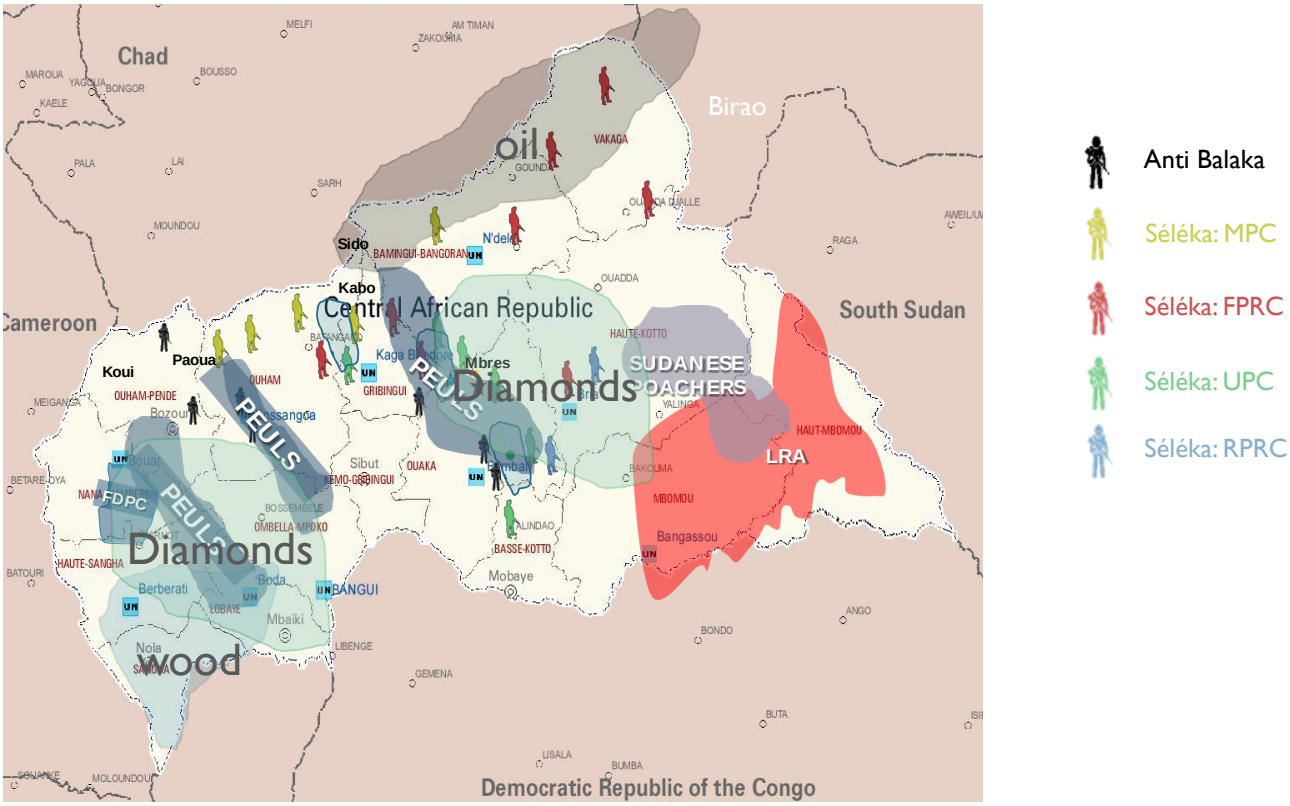


**Figure 4 - Armed groups operating in the CAR (MINUSCA, 2016)**

[14] World Bank, 2016b. *CAR Donor Conference in Brussels, November 17, 2016 - Briefing book*. Washington DC – World Bank, November 2016. 82p

[15] See http://www.unocha.org/car/

15. Before the crisis, the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (CAR Gvt, 2011)[16], as well as the implementation of policies and measures aiming at reaching the Millennium Development Goals (Ministry of Planning and Economy, and United Nations System, 2012)[17], were already facing difficulties. Indeed, the collapse of international commodity prices in 2009 dealt a serious blow to CAR's nascent forestry and mining sectors, and during 2010-12 the average real GDP growth rate fell to a modest 3.5%, below the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 4.5%. In 2013, the crisis severely disrupted activity in all economic sectors. Agricultural, timber, and diamond production have been severely affected by insecurity and looting, impacting livelihoods, food security and exports (World Bank, 2016c)[18]. The figure below illustrates the situation: -46.3% of agriculture GDP growth in 2013.

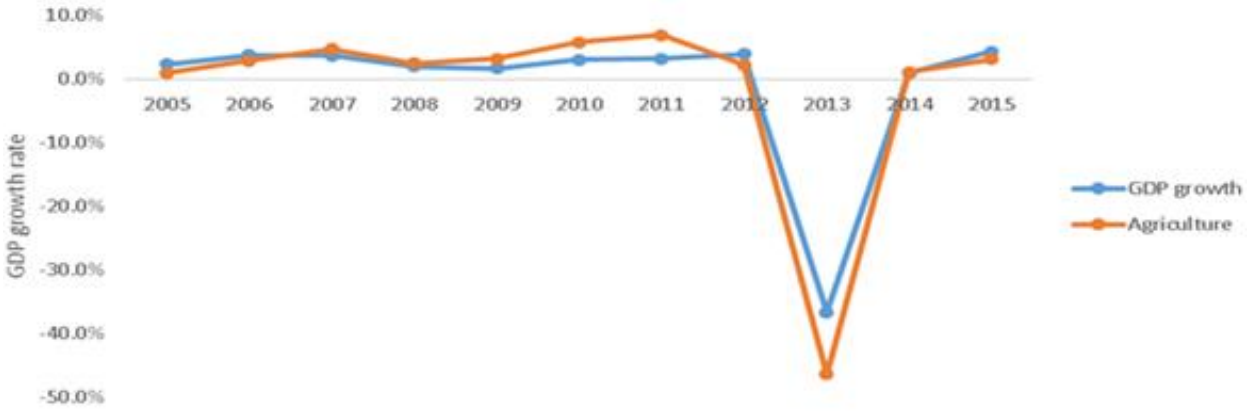


**Figure 5 - Drop of the GDP growth: all sectors and agriculture (ICASEES, 2016)**

16. How to prioritize when everything is a priority? To address this issue, the CAR Government prepared a 2014-2016 Emergency and Sustainable Rehabilitation Program (CAR Gvt, 2014)[19]. Several emergency projects in support of this prograMhave been implemented, including the World Bank-financed Emergency Food Crisis and Recovery Project (*Projet d'urgence en réponse à la crise alimentaire et la relance de l'agriculture* - PURCARA)[20], implemented by the WFP and the FAO, in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

17. In May 2016, thanks to the support from the European Union, United-Nations, and World Bank, the CAR Government launched a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA), leading to the elaboration of a 2017-2021 National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (*Relèvement et consolidation de la paix en Centrafrique* - RCPCA), which consists of three pillars: (i) Critical reforms to promote peace, security, and reconciliation; (ii) Reforms to provide basic social services such as education, health, water, and sanitation; and (iii) Measures to facilitate rapid improvement of the business environment and to improve natural resources management, including of minerals and timber (RCA Gvt, 2016)[21].

18. These pillars are in line with the top five priorities identified by 1,790 households interviewed in 159 Communes by the RPBA, as shown in the figure infra (NB: living conditions were analyzed and these households were questioned about their understanding of root causes of the crisis, as well as the top priorities to be addressed in the short to medium term).

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[16] CAR Gvt, 2011. *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSPII) 2011-2015 - Reducing extreme poverty*. Bangui – CAR Gvt, April 2011. 130p

[17] Ministère du plan et de l'économie et Système des Nations-Unies, 2012. *Cadre d'accélération des Objectifs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD) - Un engagement en faveur de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition*. Bangui - MEP & SNU, octobre 2012. 109p

[18] World Bank, 2016c. *CAR Policy Notes (P157806) - Matrix of comments and Team's responses to comments received*. Washington DC – World Bank, April 2016. 19p

[19] CAR Gvt, 2014. *Programme d'urgence et de relèvement durable 2014 – 2016*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, septembre 2014. 132p

[20] See http://www.fao.org/emergencies/la-fao-en-action/histoires/histoire-detail/fr/c/243503/

[21] CAR Gvt, 2016c. *Plan national de relèvement et de consolidation de la paix en RCA*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, 2016. 108p

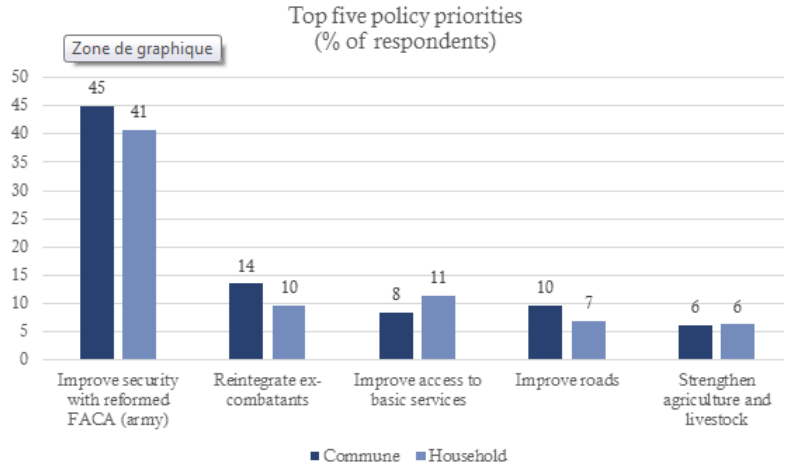


**Figure 6 - Top five policy priorities for CAR's households (CAR Gvt, 2016c)**

19. The costs of the RCPCA have been evaluated at USD 1.6 billion for 2017-2019 - of which USD 1.1 billion has already been pledged at the CAR Donor Conference in Brussels, November 17, 2016 (World Bank, 2016b) - and an additional USD 1.4 billion for 2020-2021. Thus, the RCPCA proposes investing USD 120 per capita per year over five years. It is much more than the level of Official Development Assistance in the CAR prior to the crisis (about USD 40-50 per capita per year), and much less than costs of deployment of 12,000 peacekeepers since 2014 (about USD 200 per capita per year) (World Bank, 2016b).

20. But, most challenges remain ahead, notably (World Bank, 2016b):

- Implementing the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) process. A pre-DDR was launched in October 2015 by the Integrated multidimensional United Nations stabilization mission in the CAR (*Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée de stabilisation des Nations-Unies en Centrafrique* – MINUSCA), and reached encouraging results by July 2016, with 3,000 persons subject to DDR[22] (NB: total number of persons to be included in the DDR not precisely known, as armed groups are constantly evolving). But, much remains to be done: the financing need was estimated at FCFA 20 billion (USD 32.2 million), out of which FCFA 10 billion (USD 16.1 million) were committed as at September 2016[23]. Furthermore, some remember there have been three DDR processes since 2000 which have not met expectations;
- Clearing arrears, to re-establish core public financing management functions and stimulating growth. As at July 2016, total domestic payment arrears was estimated at 16.7% of the GDP;
- Ramping up economic activity: macroeconomic stabilization depends strongly on a rapid recovery of revenues to pre-2013 levels, in order to recover rapidly lost output and jobs, focusing on sectors that have the best potential, notably forestry and agriculture.

21. To accompany the CAR with a crisis exit plan, the World Bank developed 14 sectoral policy notes. Looking at the situation in 2016 described in these policy notes, it comes out clearly that the CAR has barely emerged from a "ground zero" situation after the 2013 crisis: most institutions still remain at practically dismantled, basic human needs go unaddressed, the few previously existing sources of growth are at minimum production levels, all of this against a backdrop of severe vulnerabilities towards reemergence of conflict (World Bank, 2016c).

22. It is worth to note that, according to the NGO Coordinating Committee (*Comité de coordination des ONG* – CCO), the South-West of the CAR is in a slightly better situation than the rest of the country. Indeed, it is an area where there are few clashes between armed groups because the localities are often under the influence of one single ethnic group. However, there are reports of incidents between communities, linked to the dynamics of the return of displaced persons and refugees, which is due to the relative stability of the area and the presence of enclaves for Muslims. The

[22] See http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20160725-rca-le-ddr-peine-mettre-place-alors-le-pre-ddr-connait-petit-succes

[23] See http://www.lanouvellecentrafrique.info/2016/09/14/opinioncentrafrique-le-ddr-au-firmament-le-droit-des-victimes-en-berne

transition to recovery and a balanced coexistence between humanitarian aid and recovery programs is seen as possible, accompaniment or facilitation of returns, relocations and reintegration of people remaining the priority (World Bank, 2016b).

### *1.1.3. Natural resources situation*

23. In what follows, we will present the natural resources situation, starting with an overview of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) situation, which encompasses the following land use changes: deforestation, forest degradation, and land degradation. We will then focus on specific issues: biodiversity, landform and soils, climate and climate change. Under each section below, we will present the situation at national level, and then focus on the specific situation for the South-West area. Similarly, in the **Part 1.3 infra**, we will present the socio-economic context, sector by sector, at national level, and then focus on the specificities for the South-West area.

***➔ LULUCF at national level and in the South-West***

24. The LULUCF situation is closely linked to the rainfall patterns. As shown in the figure below, three types of climates can then be distinguished:

- Guinean climate: rainfall ranging from 1,500 to 1,800 mm spread over nine months, in the South and the extreme West;
- Sudanian climate (split in the figure infra into Sudano-Oubangian and Sudano-Sahelian climates): rainfall ranging from 1,300 to 1,500 mm spread over six to seven months, in the Centre and the extreme West;
- Sahelo-Sudanian climate: rainfall ranging from 700 to 1,300 mm spread over four months, in the North. At the upper North, in the Vakaga Prefecture (Chief town: Birao), the climate is becoming Sahelian during the past decades (see **section on climate change infra**).

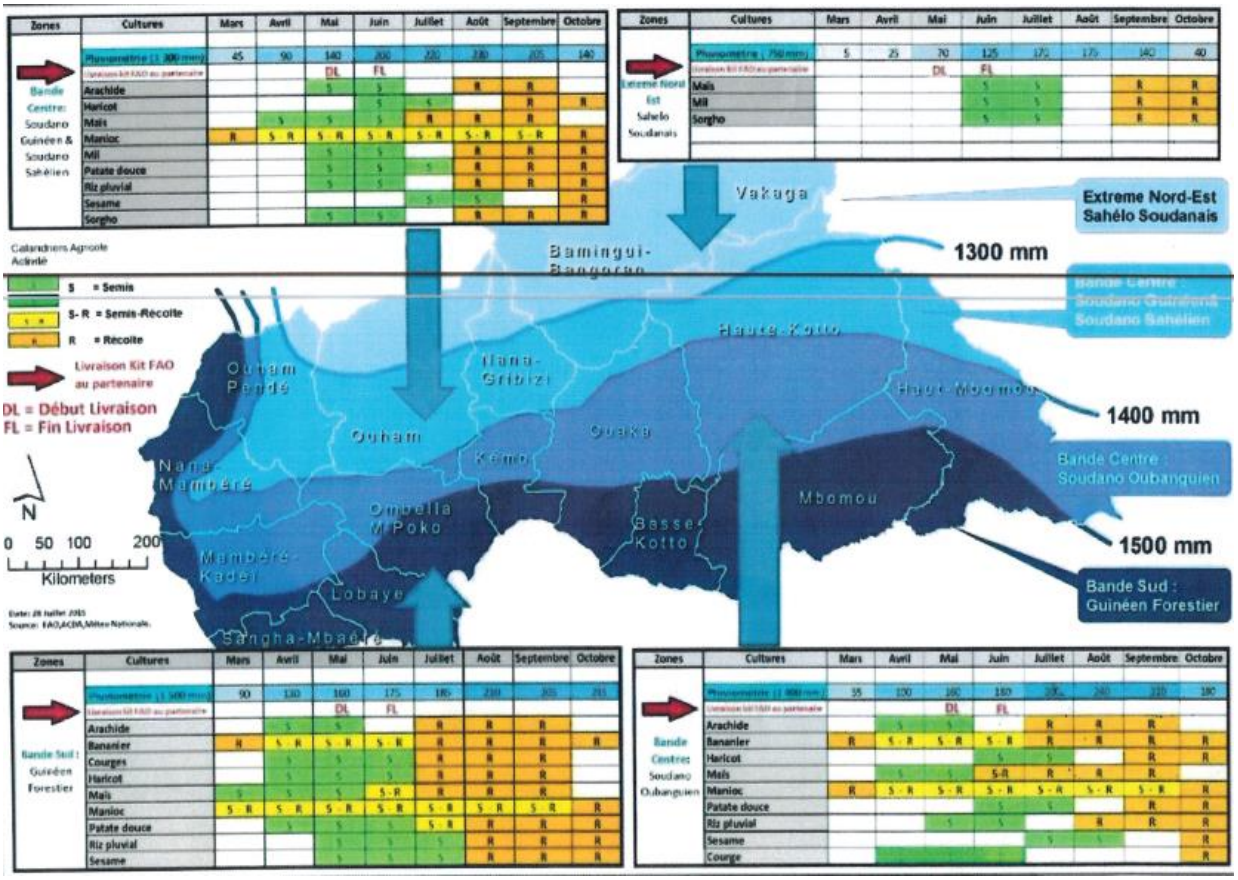


**Figure 7 - Isohyets, climatic zones, and cropping systems in the CAR (FAO Bangui, 2017a)[24]**

[24] FAO Bangui, 2017a. *Carte des isohyètes, zones climatiques et système de culture en RCA*. Bangui – FAO Bangui, 2017. 1p

25. For the last ten years, diverse LULUCF assessments have been carried out in the CAR: (FAO Roma, 2010a)[25], (FAO Roma, 2014a)[26], (WRI, 2013)[27], (JAFFRAIN & PINET, 2014), (DE WASSEIGE et al., 2014)[28], (SIRS & GAF-AG, 2016)[29], (FRM et al., 2016)[30]. These assessments use different sets of definitions in terms of land use classes, which makes comparisons of data difficult (SalvaTerra, 2015)[31]. In particular, the definition for forest is not consistent between studies. For these reasons, there is currently no clear consensus about the level of forest degradation and deforestation at national level (see **Annex 8 infra** for further details).

26. This being said, it is worth to note the importance of the forest cover in the CAR: around 28.3 Mha of forests (45.5% of the country), with 5.5 Mha (8.9%) of dense humid forests encountered in one-third of the country (South-West, where they are commercially logged, and South-East – near Bangassou - where they are not) and 22.8 Mha (36.6%) of forest-savanna mosaics encountered in the other two-thirds (WRI, 2013).

27. The South-Western part of the CAR has four main characteristics:

- It is a forest-rich area, as demonstrated by the LULUCF analysis carried out in 2016 for the South-West (FRM, et al., 2016): 82% of forest cover over the 4.03 Mha considered in this analysis;
- 14 forest concessions cover 92% of this 4.03 Mha, as illustrated in the figure infra. The local populations are authorized to practice slash-and-burn agriculture and to harvest NTFPs and firewood in the "*séries agricoles*" of these forest concessions (see **Part 1.2.1 infra** for details about forest concessions). Land use rights over these "*séries agricoles*" are based on customary land tenure (see **Part 1.2.5 infra** for details about land tenure).
- The protected areas cover 8% of the 4.03 Mha: 0,3 Mha, including, from the East to the West: Classified forest of Botampi, Reserve Man and Biosphere of Lower Lobaye, Park Bodingué-Mbaéré, National Park of Dzanga-Sangha, Community hunting zone of Dzanga Ndoki,, National Park of Dzanga Ndoki. NB: It is worth to note the current classification of protected areas in the CAR is not in line with the most recent IUCN guidelines (IUCN, 2013)[32] (see **Part 1.2.3 infra**);
- The annual rates of net forest loss for the South-Western part of the CAR (FRM et al. 2016) are 25% less than the annual rates of net forest loss for the dense humid forest of the CAR (DE WASSEIGE et al., 2014): respectively 0.18% and 0.24% between 1990 and 2000; 0.13% and 0.18% between 2000 and 2010. It is worth noting that, contrarily to the increasing trend of deforestation in the Congo Basin, the rate of deforestation has reduced both for the dense humid forests of the CAR and its South-Western part. Even though the annual rates of net forest loss for the South-West are a bit less than the national average, impacts of deforestation are important, in terms of biodiversity (emblematic forest biodiversity), climate change (high carbon stock forests), and people's livelihoods (population with higher density than the national average, suffering from poverty and food insecurity) (see **Part 1.2.3 infra** for details about biodiversity and climate change; **Part 1.1.1 supra** for details about socio-economic conditions).

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[25] FAO Roma, 2010a. *Evaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2010 – Rapport RCA*. Rome – FAO. 2010. 54p.

[26] FAO Roma, 2014a. *Evaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2015 – Rapport RCA*. Rome – FAO, 2014. 84p

[27] See http://caf-data.forest-atlas.org/

[28] DE WASSEIGE, C., FLYNN, J., LOUPPE, D., HIOL HIOL, D., MAYAUX, P., 2014. *Les forêts du bassin du Congo – Etat des forêts 2013*. Weyrich – Observatoire des forêts d'Afrique centrale (OFAC), 2014. 328p

[29] SIRS & GAF-AG, 2016. *Harmonisation des cartographies forestières produites par les projets REDDAF et OSFT sur le Cameroun et la RCA*. Villeneuve d'Ascq - SIRS & GAF-AG, février 2016. 23p

[30] FRM et al., 2016. *Etude des facteurs de déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts en RCA -Rôle de l'exploitation forestière industrielle*. Montpellier – FRM, COSSOCCIM et Etc Terra, décembre 2016. 88p

[31] SalvaTerra, 2015. *Etude de faisabilité du projet AFD d'Observation spatiale des forêts d'Afrique Centrale et de l'Ouest (OSFACO)*. Paris – SalvaTerra, juin 2015. 140p

[32] IUCN, 2013. *Guidelines for applying PA management categories including IUCN WCPA best practice guidance on recognizing PA and assigning management categories and governance types*. Gland- UICN, 2013. 86p + 31p annex

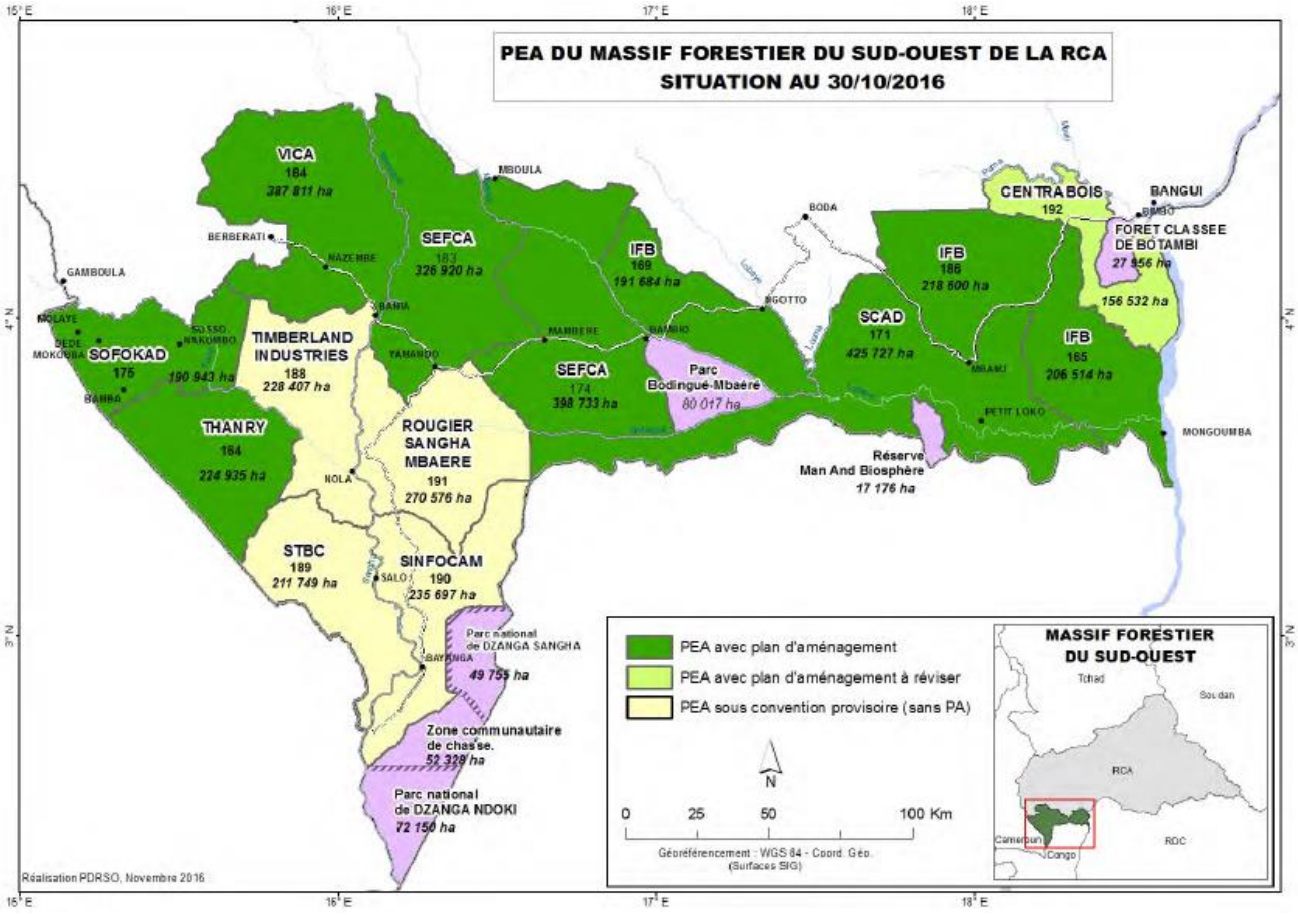


**Figure 8 - Operation and management permits (PEA) and protected areas in the South-West (PDRSO, 2016)**

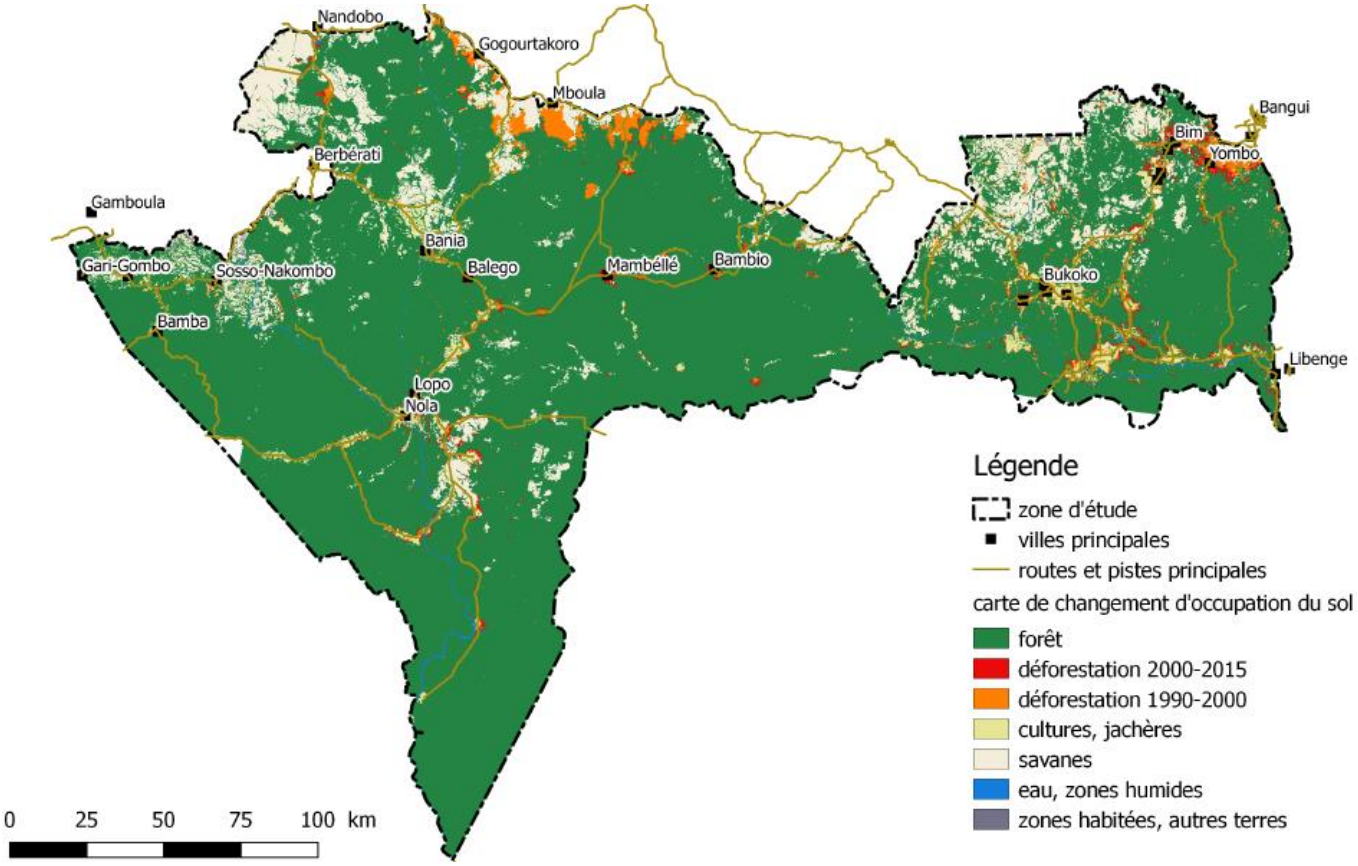


**Figure 9 - Net deforestation 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 in the South-West (FRM et al., 2016)**

28. In terms of ecology, the South-West dense forest massif can be classified as follows, from the North to the South (TECSULT, 1994)[33]:

- Semi-humid deciduous: Less than 1% of the massif, shreds of dense forests on the edge of the savannah, at the extreme North of the town of Carnot. Annual precipitation ranges from 1,400 to 1,500 mm and the dry season lasts two to three months. There are vestiges of ancient semi-humid forests with species such as *Anogeissus leiocarpus* (African birch) or *Albizia zygia* (Mobara), as well as characteristic savannah species such as *Burkea africana, Lophira lanceolata, Daniellia oliveri*, etc.
- Humid semi-deciduous: About 90% of the massif, from the Cameroon border at the East to the Oubangui River to the West, from Carnot at the North to the South of the country, expect the point of Bayanga. Annual precipitation ranges from 1,500 to 1,600 mm, and the dry season does not exceed two months. This forest stratum is rich in tree species indicators of secondary forests, such as *Triplochiton scleroxylon* (Ayous) or *Terminalia superba* (Fraké). Secondary forest is particularly prevalent in the eastern part of the massif;
- Humid evergreen: About 10% of the massif, at the South of Bayanga. Its importance grows in a southward direction beyond the CAR border. The transition between the semi-deciduous and the evergreen strata remains imprecise. Annual rainfall exceeds 1,600 mm while the dry season is less than one month. The most common species of this stratum are *Pycnanthus angolensis* (Ilomba), *Lophira alata* (Azobé), *Manilkara mabokeensis* (Monghinza), *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Essessang), etc. Monospecific stands of *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* (Limbali), although rare, are most often used as indicators of this stratum.

### ➔ *Biodiversity*

29. According to the 2000-2015 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (*Stratégie nationale et plan d'action en matière de diversité biologique* – SNPA-DB) (MEEFCP, 2000)[34], the CAR has a high biodiversity spread over the different ecological zones of the country. These natural reservoirs constitute sources of vegetal and animal proteins, as well as plant products for pharmacopoeia and traditional medicine. In addition, natural ecosystems are used for traditional slash-and-burn agriculture and are therefore of major importance for the livelihood of the population. Unfortunately, as outlined in the SNPA-DB, there is no exhaustive study at national level regarding biodiversity and agro-biodiversity, which makes it difficult to specify their importance and their quantitative and geographic evolutions.

30. Still, the SNPA-DB presents some rough estimates, at national level, without disaggregation at regional level (notably for the South-Western part of the CAR):

- Flora: Woody and herbaceous species are presents in the forests, savannas, and steppes. In 2000, there were 3,602 plant species identified, of an estimated 5,000 existing on the territory. Some of these plant species were considered "*highly endangered*" (quoting the words used in the SNPA-DB: (i) It is not clear whether the terminology refers to the CITES classification or another classification, (ii) The plant species in question are not identified), especially under the combined action of bush fires, slash-and-burn agriculture and overgrazing (see **Part 2.1.1. infra**);
- Fauna: There is no nation-wide inventory of animal species and limited data available for wildlife in the national parks and game reserves. However, it is outlined in the SNPA-DB that fauna decreased significantly between the 1970's and the 1990's. For instance, it is estimated that about 75% of elephants disappeared in the North of the country between 1982 and 1985 at the height of the intensive poaching period. Some species of mammals have completely disappeared, such as the white rhinoceros (in 1950) and the black rhinoceros (in 1985).

[33] TECSULT, 1994. *Projet d'aménagement des ressources naturelles (PARN) - Méthode de confection du plan d'utilisation des terres*. Bangui – MEFCP, 1994. 72p

[34] MEEFCP, 2000. *Projet CAF/96/G-31 SNPA-DB - Stratégie nationale et plan d'action en matière de diversité biologique*. Bangui – MEEFCP, janvier 2000. 62p

31. In terms of fauna, the 2009-2019 National Action Plan to fight against Land Degradation and Desertification (*Plan d'action national de lutte contre la désertification* – PAN-LCD) (MEE, 2009a)[35] gives a bit more details than the SNPA-DB, by listing the main species in the CAR:

- Mammals: 20 primates species (out of which 16 leaving in the dense forests of the South), from the tiny *Galago demidoff* (Galago), around 60g, to the massive *Gorilla gorilla gorilla* (Western plains Gorilla), up to 180 kg; *Loxodonta africana cyclotis (*Forest elephants) in great number in the South-Western forests, especially the Dzanga-Sangha Wildlife Reserve and the Dzanga Ndoki National Park ; Forest antelopes: *Tragelaphus eryceros* (Bongo), *Tragelaphus spekei* (Sitatunga), *Hyemochus aquaticus (*Water chevrotain), and six species of *Cephalophus sp* (Forest duikers); *Syncerus cafer nanus* (Red buffalo); *Hylochoerus meinertzhageni* (Giant forest hog) and *Potamochoerus porcus* (Bush pig);
- Birds: 700 species have been identified, out of which 400 living in the dense forests of the South;
- Fishes: 455 species have been identified, 260 in the Ubangi basin and 195 in the Chari Basin.

32. In general, scientific data are poorly presented in the national documents. That is the case with biodiversity, as explained above, but even more with agro-biodiversity, for which the SNPA-DB only quote the use of certain plant species for crop protection, e.g. *Azadiarachta indica* (Neem tree), *Crotalaria juncea* (Crotalaire), *Nicotiana tabacum* (Tobacco). The SNPA-DB suggests that agro-biodiversity is in a supposed decline, but also notes that there is no national inventory of local and introduced varieties, neither *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation capacities, which makes monitoring impossible. And yet, scientific research has been carried out for the last decades in the CAR, to assess biodiversity, e.g. 13 pages of bibliography focusing on biodiversity assessment for the sole Dzanga Sangha Protected Areas (MEDDEFCP, 2016b)[36].

### ➔ *Landform and soils*

33. The landform is structured by the Ubangian ridge, a sort of peneplain at an altitude ranging from 500 to 700 m. It distinctly delineates two basins: that of the Chadian/Chari basin to the North and that of the Congolese/Ubangi basin to the South. The massifs of Fertit to the East and of the Yadé to the West limit this peneplain. The main geological formations come from the Precambrian and consist mainly of granite, gneiss, quartzite, and sandstone.

34. A national soil map has been produced 30 years ago and never revised since (BOULVERT, 1983)[37]. It is worth to note the classification used is not fully consistent with the FAO soil classification[38]. Soils are mainly ferralitic on sandstone for most of the territory and become tropical ferruginous towards the North (BONANNEE, 2001)[39]. The ferralitic soils are more fertile than tropical ferruginous soils. The latter appear at about 7°N, but only develop over the 8°N in the Sudanian climate (MEE, 2009a).

35. Ferralitic soils cover three quarters of the territory, particularly where high rainfall favors the hydrolysis of rock minerals to a great depth. These soils are poor in nutrients, acid, fragile, highly desaturated, often poorly drained with some inclusions of soils with gravelly or indurated horizons. Some are depleted in clay and appear on sandy materials from quartzite (Mbrés) or sandstones (Mouka-Ouadda, Kembe-Nakando and Carnot) (MEEDD, 2013a)[40]. Once they get degraded, ferralitic soils do not recover easily, and sometimes turn into bare crusts hardly recoverable.

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[35] MEE, 2009a. *Programme d'action national de lutte contre la désertification - La désertification en RCA : un défi à relever.* Bangui – MEE, décembre 2009. 50p

[36] MEDDEFCP, 2016b. *Plan d'aménagement et de gestion des Aires Protégées de Dzanga Sangha 2016 – 2020*. Bangui – MEDDEFCP, août 2016. 292p.

[37] BOULVERT, Y., 1983. *La carte pédologique 1/1 000 000ème de la RCA*. Paris - Office de la recherche scientifique et technique outre-mer (ORSTOM), 1983. 133p

[38] See http://www.fao.org/soils-portal/soil-survey/soil-classification/en/

[39] BONANNEE, M., 2001. *L'étude prospective du secteur forestier en Afrique (FOSA) – RCA*. Roma – FAO, juillet 2001. 37p

[40] MEEDD, 2013a. *Seconde communication nationale sous la CCNUCC – SNC-RCA*. Bangui – MEEDD, novembre 2013. 122p

### ➔ *Climate and climate change*

36. To our best knowledge, there is no reliable country-specific projection in terms of climate change. This is corroborated by the World Bank (2010)[41]: there is little data available in the CAR to provide a clear picture of present climate in the country or as a basis for future climate projections. Indeed, of the 43 main cities in the country, only 15 are equipped with weather stations, and few of these stations are operational (MEEDD, 2013a).

37. Overall, the climate is equatorial hot and humid, with two seasons, dry and rainy. The rainfall varies between 800 mm in the North and 1,600 mm in the South and the average annual temperature oscillates between 15°C in the South and 38°C in the North (CAR Gvt, 2015a)[42].In the South-West, the "dry season" is very short or even inexistent, as can be seen on the figure below:

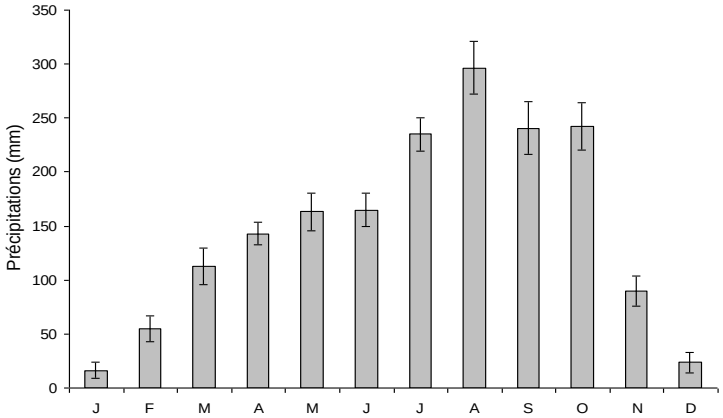


**Figure 10 - Monthly rainfall over 1998-2010 - Boukoko weather station (BOBOSSII-BIZON, 2013)[43]**

38. Climate changes are already felt in the country, as recalled in many documents:

- The CAR has experienced an average temperature increase of about 0.3°C per decade and an average decrease in rainfall of about 19 mm/year over 1978-2009 (World Bank, 2010a);
- Already in the 1970's, the CAR had very severe declines in rainfall, and during the period from 1982 to 1984, it experienced a severe drought (GAPIA & BELE, 2012)[44];
- Over the past two decades, disturbances of climate conditions (poor rainfall distribution, decline in rainfall, etc.) have been observed with negative impacts on crop production. As a result, the agricultural timetable formerly proposed by the technical services to producers is no longer appropriate (MDRA, 2013)[45];
- Meteorological observations reveal that during the last decades, CAR has recorded climatic variability characterized by an increase in mean annual temperature since 1978 and a considerable decrease in annual flow in the Chari and Congo basins (MEEDD, 2013a).

39. Unfortunately, the lack of available data at national level does not allow for a precise reconstitution of past climatic trends or, even less, for a precise projection of future climate trend (MEEDD, 2013a). Thus, the National Adaptation Plan of Action – NAPA (MEEFCP, 2008)[46] did not provide

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[41] World Bank, 2010a. *RCA : Analyse environnementale pays - Gestion environnementale pour une croissance durable*. Washington DC – Banque mondiale, novembre 2010.

[42] CAR Gvt, 2015a. *Contribution prévue déterminée au niveau national.* Bangui – Gvt de RCA, septembre 2015. 15p

[43] BOBOSSI-BIZON, 2013. *Essai de plantation et enrichissement sous forêt des essences locale et exotiques en RCA : cas de la forêt de la Lolé. Mémoire de fin de cycle*. M'Baïki – Institut supérieur du développement rural (ISDR), février 2013. 36p

[44] GAPIA, M. & BELE, Y., 2012. *Adaptation et atténuation en RCA. Acteurs et processus politiques. Document de travail 100*. Bogor – CIFOR, 2012. 44p

[45] MDRA, 2013. *Programme national des investissements agricoles de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle 2014-2018*. Bangui – MDRA, octobre 2013. 157p

[46] MEEFCP, 2008. *Programme d'action national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA)*. Bangui – MEEFCP, mai 2008. 67p

climate projections, and later documents give diverse climate projections for the CAR, which are not always consistent:

- Increase of temperature of 0.1 to 0.3°C per decade, and increase in rainfall of between 3% and 15% per decade (MEEDD, 2013a);
- Increase of temperature from 1.5°C to 2.75°C by 2080, and increase in rainfall of about 5% by 2080. It may be accompanied by the likelihood that rainfall will become more irregular in terms of frequency, duration, and intensity (World Bank, 2010a);
- Increase of temperature of 1.4 to 2.2°C by 2050, assuming low global greenhouse gases emissions, and 1.8 to 2.7°C, assuming high global greenhouse gases emissions. Forecast of changes in rainfall are less clear, some suggest a slight increase, while others suggest irregular rainfall variations (CAR Gvt, 2015a).

40. Still, these projections show a consensus on the fact that temperature and rainfall will increase in the CAR. These results are consistent with the results of the GIZ-funded project "Climate Change Scenarios for the Congo Basin" carried out from 2010 to 2012: in the Congo Basin, the average temperature would increase from +1°C to +6°C by 2100 depending on the level of global GHG emissions, the rainfall would slightly increase by 2100 whatever the level of global GHG emissions (SONWA et al., 2014)[47].

## 1.2. Sectoral analysis: legal, policy and institutional context

### *1.2.1. Forestry*

➔ ***Overview***

41. There is no Forest Policy in the CAR. The main legal texts ruling the sector are the Law n°08-022 to enact the Forest Code (CAR Gov, 2008)[48], and its implementing Decrees n°09-117 (CAR Gov, 2009a)[49] and n°09-118 (CAR gov, 2009b)[50]. The Forest Code sets specific measures for Permanent and Non-permanent Forest Estate, the first being subdivided into Private State Domain and Public State Domain, as can be seen in the figure below:

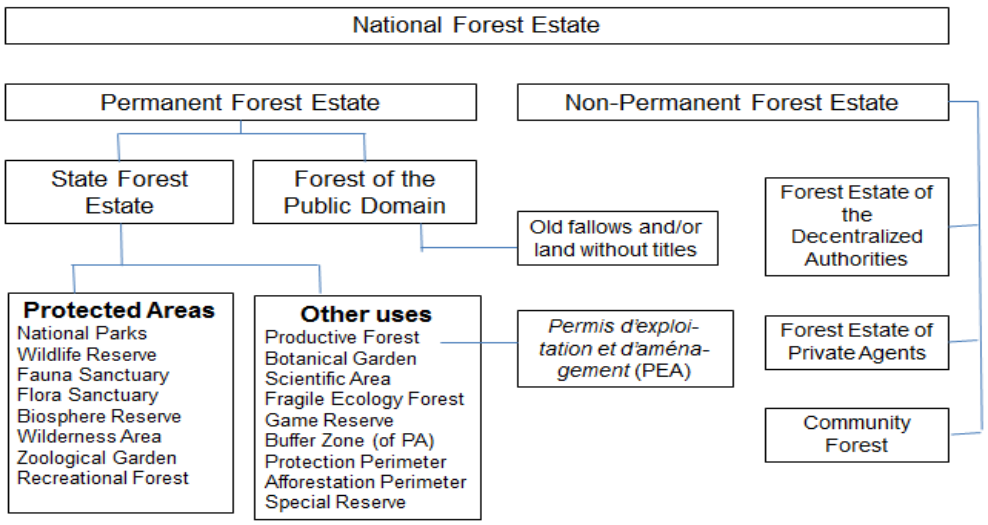


**Figure 11 - Legal classification of forests in the CAR (CAR Gvt, 2008)**

[47] SONWA, D et al. *Changement climatique et adaptation en Afrique centrale : passé, scénarios et options pour le futur*. In DE WASSEIGE, C., FLYNN, J., LOUPPE, D., HIOL HIOL, D., MAYAUX, P., 2014. *Les forêts du bassin du Congo – Etat des forêts 2013*. Weyrich – Observatoire des forêts d'Afrique centrale (OFAC), 2014. 328p

[48] CAR Gvt, 2008. *Loi n°08-022 portant Code forestier de la RCA*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, octobre 2008. 39p

[49] CAR Gvt, 2009a. *Décret n°09-117 fixant les modalités d'application de la Loi n°08-022 portant Code forestier de la RCA*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, avril 2009. 8p

[50] CAR Gvt, 2009b. *Décret n°09-118 fixant les modalités d'attribution des permis d'exploitation et d'aménagement*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, avril 2009. 12p

42. In practice, the legal texts mainly focus on the dense moist forests part of the Private State Domain of the South-West, under logging concessions. These forests only represent 20% of the national forest cover, but greatly contribute to the economy (figures given for 2010): 10% of the GDP, 50% of exports revenue, second largest formal employer after the State (4,000 direct jobs and 6,000 indirect jobs) and 10% of Government revenues (World Bank, 2016c).

43. It is also worth noting that the surface of Protected Areas is large: 9.1 Mha *sensu stricto*, i.e. 15% of the territory [Six National Parks – 3.4 Mha, nine Integral Reserves – 2.9 Mha, one Special Reserve near Bangui - 0.3 Mha, five Wildlife Reserves – 2.4 Mha, two Biosphere Reserves - 0.01 Mha (NB: one already counted for as National Park)], even 25.5 Mha when considering hunting areas, i.e. 41% of the territory [47 farm-out game areas - 15.6 Mha, and 10 community hunting areas – 0.8 Mha] (MEEDD, 2013b)[51]. Some were created long ago, like the Zimongo Reserve (1925) or the Baminigui-Bangoran and Manovo-Gonda-Saint Floris National Parks (1933) (BONANNEE, 2001). However, the management of these protected areas suffers from certain weaknesses (see **Part 1.2.3 infra**).

44. As part of the Central African Forest Commission (*Commission des forêts d'Afrique Centrale* – COMIFAC), the CAR forest sector is also guided and in line with the 2015-2025 COMIFAC Convergence Plan (COMIFAC, 2014)[52], which aims at promoting sustainable forest management and contributing to poverty alleviation. Last but not the least, the CAR is one of the six countries worldwide having signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the EU under the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative, to guarantee the sustainability and legality of timber production and export. The negotiations started in October 2009, the VPA was agreed in December 2010, signed in November 2011, and entered into force in July 2012 (European Commission, 2011)[53] (European Forest Institute – EFI, 2017)[54]. Overall, the forest sector's legal framework is considered strong, both by the standards of comparable countries and relative to other sectors in the CAR (World Bank, 2017b)[55].

45. However, if the forest sector's legal framework is considered strong, the effective implementation of policies and measures by the MEDDEFCP remains challenging: lack of human resources (e.g.: in 2010, 57 agents for the whole MEE, according to GAPIA & BELE, 2012; in 2011, 522 agents for the MEEFCP, but only 26 field agents, according to the R-PP – MEEDD, 2013b), concentration of human resources in Bangui and understaffing of decentralized services (Regional Directions, Prefectural Inspections, Forest Cantonment at local level), skills drain to projects (not always in line with the public policies and measures), lack of logistical means for the field agents to perform their tasks, absence of continuous training and recycling, etc.

46. These problems are in some cases aggravated by skills' mismatching or corruption. These implementation problems had been highlighted already in 2001 (BONANNEE, 2001), and it can be assumed that the recent crises have worsened the situation. A soon-coming analysis of the forest sector would hopefully help identifying problems, progress made for the last decades or yet to be made (FAO Bangui, 2016b)[56].

47. It is also worth noting that the MEDDEFCP recently launched a process to upgrade the forest policies and measures. Following a consultative workshop held in November 2015, a draft V0 Forest policy statement has been prepared (DINGA, 2016)[57]. As it stands now, the document presents a

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[51] MEEDD, 2013b. *Proposition de préparation à la REDD+*. Bangui – MEEDD. Mai 2013. 216p

[52] COMIFAC, 2014. *Plan de convergence 2015-2025 pour la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers d'Afrique Centrale*. Yaoundé – COMIFAC, juillet 2014. 32p

[53] Commission européenne, 2011. *Proposition de Décision du Conseil européen relatif à la conclusion d'un APV entre l'UE et la RCA sur l'application des réglementations forestières, la gouvernance et les échanges commerciaux de bois et produits dérivés vers l'Union européenne (FLEGT)*. Bruxelles – CE, mai 2011. 214p

[54] See http://www.euflegt.efi.int/car

[55] World Bank, 2017b. *Forest concept note on a proposed grant in the amount of USD 10 million to the CAR for mining and forest governance in CAR (p161973)*. Washington DC – World Bank, January 2017. 20p

[56] FAO Bangui, 2016b. *Protocole d'accord entre la FAO RCA et CIFOR – Réalisation et publication d'un état des lieux du secteur forêt-bois en RCA – PO324652*. Bangui – FAO Bangui, novembre 2016. 14p

[57] DINGA, P., 2016. *Enoncé de la politique forestière Draft v0*. Bangui – MEDDEFCP, octobre 2016. 16p

vision for the forest sector by 2035, guided by the key principles of the 2008 Forest Code and the 2015-2025 COMIFAC Convergence Plan, notably the aim to promote the sustainable management of forests and to contribute to poverty reduction. Next steps remain unclear, but the fact that the process is led by a former Minister in charge of forests gives insurance that there is a political momentum to fine-tune the document. This being said, it presents 12 strategic axes, with which the present project is fully in line, in particular:

- Improving land-use planning and clarifying the borders of Permanent and Non-Permanent Forest Estates, taking into account the development of rural infrastructures, mines, agriculture, livestock, etc.;
- Improving the forest governance, in particular the transparency, participation, equity, and accountability of key stakeholders;
- Better incorporating recent multilateral treaties and initiatives (e.g. REDD+, VPA FLEGT, etc.) in domestic policies and measures;
- Strengthening the protection of biodiversity and fighting against unsustainable bushmeat hunting, especially in protected areas;
- Better promoting Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs);
- Encouraging forest restoration and multifunctional reforestation (wood energy, lumber, NTFPs, etc.), especially in urban and peri-urban areas;
- Operationalizing the concept of community forest.

### ➔ *Industrial and artisanal logging*

48. The promotion of industrial logging is at the heart of the Forest Code and the related articles form its major part: art. 29 to 55; art. 93 to 99; art. 101 to 122; art. 169 to 176. In addition to that, the Decree n°09-117 describes in its art. 1 to 14 the forest zones potentially subject to industrial forest concessions and the Decree n°09-118 is fully dedicated to describing the procedures for allocating forest concessions, also referred to as Operation and Management Permits (*Permis d'exploitation et d'aménagement* - PEA). Indeed, even if the productive forests are more limited (3.6 Mha in the South-West, the 1.6 Mha of the Bangassou Massif in the South-East remains unexploited because its remoteness makes the forestry activities unprofitable) than those in other Congo Basin countries, and despite the high cost of transport (all the timber is exported by trucks to Douala), the South-West forests are among the richest in Africa in terms of commercial species.

49. These are from the Meliaceae family (*Entandrophragma cylindricum* - Sapelli, *Entandro-phragma utile* - Sipo, *Entandrophragma Candollei* - Kosipo, etc.) as well as other species such as *Triplochiton scleroxylon (*Ayous), *Aningueria superba* (Aniégré), *Milicia excels*a (Iroko), etc. Sapelli represented 50% of the total harvest from 2004 to 2008, followed by Ayous with 20%. During that period, the total harvested volume was about 540 000 $m^3$/year, of which 68% was locally processed and yielded about 80 000 $m^3$ of sawn timber (World Bank, 2016d)[58].

50. Thanks to the WB-funded Project for Natural Resources Management (*Programme d'aménagement des ressources naturelles* – PARN) from 1991 to 1997, followed by various phases of the AFD-funded Project to Support the Drafting of Forest Management Plans (*Projet d'appui à la rédaction des plans d'aménagement forestier* – PARPAF) from 2000 to 2011, operational guidelines and tools were developed to promote the sustainable management of forests: annual increment and minimum cutting diameter for each commercial species, annual allowable cut, rotation time, forest management inventories and operational inventories, socio-economic and environmental safeguards, etc., thus allowing the State to allocate PEAs to private companies. The national standards for the PEAs were adopted in 2001, and then updated in 2005 and validated in 2006 (by Ministerial Decree N°012/MEFCPE/DIRCAB). They were upgraded in 2008 (FAO Roma, 2014a).

51. Due to the 2008-2010 global recession, some companies suspended essential activities foreseen in their PEAs, including the realization of forest management inventories, investment in local

[58] World Bank, 2016d. *Notes sur les politiques de la République centrafricaine (P157806) : Le secteur forestier en République centrafricaine*. Bangui – Banque mondiale, avril 2016. 20p

development activities, maintenance of roads, etc. The 2013-2016 domestic crisis aggravated the situation: the harvest dropped by 40% in 2013 after the looting and destruction of equipment for most of the industrial logging companies. Production continued to fall in 2014, with several concessions ceasing activity altogether. The newly launched AFD-funded Project for the Regional Development of the South-West (*Projet de développement regional du Sud-Ouest* – PDRSO) (AFD, 2012)[59] aims at supporting the MEDDEFCP, the Independent Agency for Sustainable Forest Resource Management (*Agence autonome d'appui à la gestion durable des ressources forestières* – AAAGRDF), as well as the private companies to revitalize the timber production (see **Part 2.1.2 infra**).

52. In addition to that, the EU and the CAR recently agreed to revamp the VPA FLEGT process, which will benefit from a grant of EURO 6.7 million over four years, including EURO 4.6 million for the implementation of the legality verification system. The first FLEGT licenses are expected to be issued in 2018, which would allow exports of timber to Europe (Pers. Comm. J.-C. BARRIO DE PEDRO – Delegation of the EU in Bangui, February 2017).

53. In terms of artisanal logging, the legal framework is quite succinct: art. 23 to 28 of the Forest Code, art. 20 to 22 of the Decree n°09-117, and the Decree n°09-004 published on February 4, 2009 lay out the conditions for granting artisanal logging permits. In substance, it allows the granting of annual permits for a maximum of 10 ha in the agriculture areas or conversion areas of PEA, subject to the elaboration of the following documents: forest inventory, environmental impact assessment, technical specifications for logging including social and environmental safeguards. In practice, artisanal loggers do not request such permits and work informally (LESCUYER et al., 2014)[60].

54. According to a field survey carried out in 2010 and 2011 by LESCUYER et al. (2014), artisanal logging is quite developed: at that time, 33,000 $m^3$/year were sold in the CAR (50% of the wood supply, the other 50% being made of second choice industrial logs) and, in addition, 6,000 $m^3$/year were exported to Chad. At that time, the volume of industrial logs exported was in the same order of magnitude: 41,000 $m^3$/year. Artisanal logging is an important economic activity: it would employ 2,000 people, which is not negligible compared to the 4,000 people employed in the industrial logging sector (*Ibid*).

55. There is limited competition between industrial and artisanal logging: Sapelli (red wood) is preferred for export, Ayous (white wood) represents 92% of logs sold domestically. In addition, some species currently poorly valued as logs, such as Fraké (*Terminalia superba*) or Essessang (*Ricinodendron heudelotii*), could be promoted for artisanal loggers. Due to its economic importance, artisanal logging should be further developed, and benefit from, (i) simplified procedures (forest inventory, environmental impact assessment, technical specifications), (ii) regulation of informal taxation system, and thus encouraging artisanal loggers to work "formally", and (iii) possibility for artisanal logging in ancient fallows part of the Permanent Forest Estate or community/local authority/individual forests part of the Non-Permanent Forest Estate (*Ibid*).

### ➔ *Forest taxation*

56. The forest taxation system is described in the art. 177 to 198 of the Forest Code, as well as the legal texts related to the Special Earmarked Account for Forest and Tourism Development (*Compte d'affectation spéciale pour le développement forestier et touristique* – CAS-DFT) (CAR Gvt, 1999)[61], which replaced the Forestry and Tourism Development Fund (*Fonds de développement forestier et touristique* - FDFT) created in 1993 (CAR Gvt, 1993a)[62] (CAR Gvt, 1993b)[63]. The CAS-DFT was

[59] AFD, 2012. *Présentation du Projet de développement régional dans le Sud-Ouest de la RCA (PDRSO) - Comité des Etats étrangers du 7 novembre 2012*. Paris – AFD, Novembre 2012. 31p

[60] LESCUYER, G., HUBERT, D., MAIDOU, H., ESSIANE MENDOULA, E, et AWAL, M., 2014. *Le marché domestique du sciage artisanal en RCA: État des lieux, opportunités et défis. Document de Travail 131*. Bogor – CIFOR, 2014. 41p

[61] CAR Gvt, 1999. *Arrêté n°99-027 portant création du CAS-DFTT*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, mars 1999. 2p

[62] CAR Gvt, 1993a. *Ordonnance n°93-011 portant création du FDFT*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, juillet 1993. 2p

[63] CAR Gvt, 1993b. *Décret n°93-463 portant approbation des statuts du FDFT*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, décembre 1993. 13p

latter split into two CAS, for forest development (CAS-DF) on the one hand, and tourism development (CAS-DT) on the other hand.

57. For the CAS-DF, there are three main forest taxes, which bases are regularly updated through the annual budget bills. Revenues are distributed amongst the National Treasury, the CAS-DF and the concerned forest Communes (see figure below). Theoretically, the CAS-DF should transfer 20% of its revenues to the Independent Agency for Sustainable Forest Resource Management (*Agence autonome d'appui à la gestion durable des ressources forestières* – AAAGRDF), according to the Inter-ministerial order n°031 of 20 May 2014, and use the remaining to finance reforestation perimeters, while the forest Communes should pour these revenues in their annual budgets and finance socio-economic activities.

| Taxes | Amount | National treasury | CASDF | Communes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licence fee | 600 FCFA/ha | 70% | 30% | - |
| Tax on forestry operations | 7% of the official price per m3 of wood harvested | 40% | 30% | 30% |
| Reforestation tax | 11% of the official price per m3 of wood exported (if wood price > 20 000 FCFA/m | 25% | 50% | 25% |

**Figure 12 - Sharing of forest taxes (World Bank, 2016d)**

58. Back taxes from forestry companies have accumulated in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, and increased further following the 2013 crisis. Meanwhile, back Value-Added Tax (VAT) credits owed to these companies also increased. Government data indicate that, by late 2013, forestry firms owed a total of FCFA 1.83 billion (USD 2.95 million) to Communes (World Bank, 2017b). The situation was even worse at the end of 2016: from 2012 to 2016, forestry firms paid FCFA 1.01 billion (USD 1.63 million) (CAS-DF, 2016a)[64], but owed FCFA 2.04 billion (USD 3.29 million) for the same period (CAS-DF, 2016b)[65].

| *(amounts in FCFA)* | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Officially due | 962,315,446 | 489,121,006 | 507,582,022 | 276,072,812 |
| Really paid | 829,268,078 | 156,359,075 | 82,162,104 | 24,794,461 |
| % | 86% | 32% | 16% | 9% |

**Figure 13 - Gap between forest taxes officially due and really paid (World Bank, 2016d)**

59. The Government is requesting firms to pay their back taxes, but some companies have argued that looting and other damage during the crisis weakened their financial position. While the Government has a strong interest in collecting back taxes, it also has an interest in ensuring that forestry companies have the financial capacity to restart their operations. A smooth dialogue between the Government and the private sector will be essential to identify the right trade-off satisfactory to both parties (World Bank, 2017b).

60. In that spirit, the Government has committed in 2016 to conducting an audit of the forestry sector's fiscal state in order to deal with cross-debt between operators and the State, to encourage investments in the sector. (World Bank, 2016c). To the latest news, it seems the MEDDEFCP is willing to progress the debate: without waiting for the results of this audit, the entire arrears due by the forestry firms could be erased (Pers. comm. Y. YALIBANDA – Director of Cabinet at the MEDDEFCP, March 2017).

61. In any case, the 21 forest Communes of the South-West are in trouble, as forest taxes represent more than 85% of their annual budgets. As shown in the figure above, the gap between the amount of taxes officially due to the forest Communes and the amount really paid has increased from 2008

[64] CAS-DF, 2016a. *Situation des taxes forestières recouvrées de 2012 à 2016 par année et par société forestière*. Bangui – CAS-DF, janvier 2017. 1p

[65] CAS-DFT, 2016b. *Tableau des arriérés de taxes forestières dus par les sociétés forestières, de 2012 à 2016*. Bangui – CAS-DF, janvier 2017. 1p

to 2011. Theoretically, according to the feasibility study of the PDRSO (IRAM & FRM, 2012)[66], under an ideal situation, these forest Communes should receive FCFA 1.5 billion per year, i.e. USD 2.4 million per year.

62. Overall, the existing legal framework is not working satisfactorily: both direct payments to Communes (stopped in 2007) and transfers through central Government (current approach) have been tried and found lacking. There is a need for technical assistance to guarantee the use of these funds by Communes (World Bank, 2016c). In particular, such technical assistance should assess the draft statutes of a Forest Development Fund (FDF), prepared by the current Director of the CAS-DF: apart from giving autonomy to the FDF (art. 1) and enlarging the scope of activities to fauna and fisheries (art. 4), there is not much change compared to the CAS-DF, which nevertheless presents serious operational difficulties (CAS-DF, 2017)[67].

### ➔ *Customary rights (incl. for Indigenous Peoples) and Community forestry*

63. In its art. 14 to 22, the Forest Code recognizes the customary land use rights of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, as well as their rights to collect NTFPs for their own needs. It is worth noting they have no right to collect timber and lumber, apart for making pirogues/canoes. In its art. 78 to 82, it also explicitly recognizes the right of local communities and Indigenous Peoples to practice slash-and-burn cropping. Finally, the art. 33 states that they need to be consulted before a PEA can be signed between a private company and the State, and the art. 51 also states that private companies have to finance social infrastructures for the Communes covered by their PEA.

64. The Forest Code sets the principle of participatory forest management for all kinds of forests (art. 152 to 168). It further provides the possibility for the following actors to manage forests that are part of the Non-Permanent Forest Estate: local public authorities (art. 125 to 130), private actors (art. 131 and 132), and local communities (art. 133 to 139). For this last category, the art. 23 to 25 of the Decree n°09-117 and the Ministerial ruling n°15-463 (CAR Gvt, 2015b)[68] further precise that these local community forests can be 50 to 5,000 ha large, and should be managed based on a simple management plan and a management convention with the State.

65. No community forest has been created yet. Implementing some pilots would help the CAR experiment the existing legal framework with the view to entering in a continuous improvement process. These pilots could be set up in the few patches of Non-Permanent Forest Estate in the dense moist forests of the South-West, but also in the savanna forests that constitute nearly 80% of the forest cover of the CAR, as these forests provide firewood, charcoal, lumber, and NTFPs. Hopefully, there is a renewed emphasis on the development of these community forests, with new draft Decrees under preparation. As the Government's limited administrative capacity is the main obstacle to guaranteeing the legality of all forestry operations, including in these potential community forests, capacity building at both the central level and the decentralized services of the MEDDEFCP will be of critical importance (World Bank, 2017b).

### ➔ *Plantations (including for bioenergy) and Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR)*

66. The art. 62 to 64 of the Forest Code provide the possibility for the State to establish reforestation perimeters. It is worth noting that:

- According to the legal zoning of forests in the CAR, these perimeters are part of the Private State Domain, itself included into the Permanent Forest Estate, which means that the State is the only actor explicitly authorized to carry out reforestation;
- Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR), through ANR possibly mixed with reforestation and/or revegetation, are not explicitly covered (and therefore encouraged) by legal texts.

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[66] IRAM & FRM, 2012. *Rapport de faisabilité du PDRSO*. Bangui – MEFCP, février 2012. 176p

[67] CAS-DF, 2017. *Projet de statuts du Fonds de développement forestier (FDF)*. Bangui – CAS-DF, février 2017. 18p

[68] CAR Gvt, 2015b. *Arrêté n°15-463 portant modalités d'attribution et de gestion des forêts communautaires en RCA*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, décembre 2015.62p

67. The reforestation activities have really started in 1972, with acceleration in 1984 and the creation of the National Tree Day. Over the 34 reforestation perimeters totaling 1,848 ha in 2001, most of them were using fast-growing species (40-year revolution maximum). Already in 2001, serious limitations were outlined: unclear objectives for these plantations (supply of firewood and/or timber and/or NTFPs? Soil and/or biodiversity and/or watershed conservation?), poor or even absence of participation of local communities, lack of maintenance after planting (BONANNEE, 2001).

68. The same comments can be made in 2017: during the field mission carried out to prepare the present document, most of the reforestation perimeters were in bad shape and, often, subject to bushfires (hunting by local populations and/or revenge from unpaid seasonal employees of the CAS-DF), as illustrated in the pictures below:


**Figure 14 - Missed (l.) and burnt (r.) CAS-DF teck plantations in Lobaye (authors, 2017)**

69. Operational results are poor, despite the publication of a ministerial ruling in 2010 to develop a national reforestation strategy (CAR Gvt, 2010)[69]: in addition to the fact that nobody at the MEDDEFCP has the final signed version of this ruling, there is no identifiable output from this Committee. As a consequence, the surface of reforestation perimeters remains low. According to the CAS-DF (2015)[70], there were 3 725 ha of plantations in 2015, scattered in 60 locations all over the country, "*most of them done with teak in the last two to five years*". For the South-West, there were 1 024 ha of plantations (759 ha for Ombella-M'Poko, 174 ha for Lobaye, 7 ha for Sangha M'Baéré, 84 ha for Mambéré Kadéi):

| N° | Inspections | Chantiers | Superf./ha | Essence ou |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Ombella M'poko | Sakpa/Bimbo | 201 ha | Gomelina |
| | | Kabo/Boali | 326 ha | Teck,Sapin,Eucaliptus |
| | | Gbango/Damara | 135 ha | Teck,Gomélina,Eucaliptus |
| | | Boali/Centre | 32 ha | Teck, |
| | | Imohoro | 27 ha | Teck, Gomélina, Acacia, ma |
| | | Yaloké | 14 ha | Teck |
| | | Sion/Damara | 24 ha | Teck acacia, manguier |
| 02 | Lobaye | M'baïki | 67 ha | Teck, Eucaliptitus |
| | | Ndala | 48 ha | Gmelina, Teck |
| | | Boda | 59 ha | Teck |
| 03 | Sangh M'baéré | Nola | 7 ha | Teck |
| 04 | Manbéré Kadéï | Berbérati | 8 ha | Teck |
| | | M'bissa | 76 ha | Teck, Gmelina |

**Figure 15 - Locations and surfaces of reforestation perimeters as at 2015 (CAS-DF, 2015)**

70. Apart from fast-growing species plantations put in place by the CAS-DF, field experiences in terms of ANR and FLR are rare, set up on tiny surfaces, and have rarely been monitored in the long term:

- 2 ha of plantation of *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Essessang, multi-purpose: caterpillar, lumber, etc.) in the 1990's by the Forestry Research Support Project (*Appui à la recherche forestière*, ARF) at the Carrefour Leroy, near M'Baïki;

[69] CAR Gvt, 2010. *Arrêté n°022/MEFCP/DIRCAB/DGEFPC/DEIFP portant création d'un Comité chargé de définir la politique de reboisement à grande échelle*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, juillet 2010. 3p

[70] CAS-DF, 2015. *Tableau récapitulatif des boisements*. Bangui – CAS-DF, 2015. 2p

- A few ha of commercial reforestation after clear cut of dense moist forest, either with autochthonous species (Sipo, Kosipo, Sapelli, etc.) or exotic species coming from Costa-Rica, Ivory Coast, etc. (*Cedrela odorata, Terminalia ivorensis* - Framiré, etc.), as well as regeneration of degraded forest with *Cordia spp*. These trials have been put in place by the Tropical Forestry Technical Center (*Centre technique forestier tropical* – CTFT) in the 1970's at the Carrefour Leroy, near M'Baïki;
- A few ha of seed orchard plantations (*Tectona grandis, Gmelina arborea, Acacia mangium, Acacia auriculiformis*, etc.) put in place near the M'Baïki arboretum, at the ISDR Campus, by the Center for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development (*Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour développement* – CIRAD) in the 1990's.

***➔Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)***

71. According to the 2012-2017 National Strategy and Action Plan for the promotion of NTFPs (KONZI-SARAMBO et al., 2012)[71], prepared with support from the 2009-2012 NTFPs regional project supported by the German Cooperation and the FAO (German Trust Fund, 2009)[72], the livelihood of 72% of rural people in the CAR would depend partly or entirely on NTFPs. It would even be greater for the marginalized groups, such as Pygmies / Bay'Aka.

72. However, despite this socio-economic importance, offer, demand, economic returns from these NTFPs remain largely unknown, with few studies concentrating either on a specific NTFP - such as honey (MBETID-BESSANE, 2004)[73], shea butter (MBETID-BESSANE, 2005a)[74], caterpillars (MBETID-BESSANE, 2005b)[75], snails (MBETID-BESSANE, 2006)[76] – or a specific area (NGUIMALET et al., 2007)[77] (WANEYOMBO-BRACHKA, 2010)[78].

73. In its art. 14 to 22, the Forest Code recognizes the rights of local communities to harvest NTFPs for their own use, while it describes in its art. 65 to 76 the rules and procedures for the commercial use of NTFPs. The above-mentioned National Strategy and Action Plan also aims at promoting the commercial use of NTFPs. In practice, most of the NTFPs are either harvested for self-consumption or for informal trading, without any control from the State and a poor organization of the value-chains, leading to important loss and/or price fluctuation in space and time.

74. As outlined in the 2014-2018 National Program for Agricultural Investments in Food and Nutrition Security (*Programme National des Investissements Agricoles de la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle* - PNIASAN) (MDRA, 2013)[79], the most well-knowns NTFPs are the following: *kökö* (*Gnetum spp*) (harvest estimated at 500 t/year), caterpillars (notably *Imbrasia spp*. Total harvest estimated at 540 t/year), pepper (*Piper negrum*), diverse mushrooms, etc. but there are many others

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[71] KONZI-SARAMBO, B., F., DIMANCHE, L., et LAMBA, B., 2012. *Stratégie nationale et plan d'actions des PFNL en RCA – GCP/RAF/441/GER – Renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire en Afrique centrale à travers la gestion durable des PFNL*. Bangui – MEFCP, juillet 2012. 43p

[72] German Trust Fund, 2009. *Project document: Enhancing the contribution of NWFP to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security in Central African countries*. Berlin - German Trust Fund, January 2009. 73p

[73] MBETID-BESSANE, E., 2004. *Apiculture, source de diversification de revenus des petits agriculteurs : cas du bassin cotonnier en Centrafrique*. Tropicultura, notes techniques, pp156-158

[74] MBETID-BESSANE, E., 2005a. *Caractérisation du marché des huiles de karité en Centrafrique*. Tropicultura, pp141-145

[75] MBETID-BESSANE, E., 2005b. *Commercialisation des chenilles comestibles en Centrafrique*. Tropicultura, pp3-5

[76] MBETID-BESSANE, E., 2006. *Analyse de la filière des escargots comestibles dans la région de l'Equateur en en Centrafrique*. Tropicultura, pp115-119

[77] NGUIMALET, C. R., KOKO, M. NGANA, F., et KONDAYEN, A.-I., 2007. *NWFP and food safety: Sustainable management in the Lobaye Region – CAR*. Bangui – MEFCP, 2007. 12p

[78] WANEYOMBO-BRACHKA, D. B., 2010. *Etude de base du site pilote de la Lobaye en RCA – Rapport de consultation pour le projet GCP/RAF/441/GER*. Bangui – FAO, 2010. 60p

[79] MDRA, 2013. *Programme national des investissements agricoles de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle 2014-2018*. Bangui – MDRA, octobre 2013. 157p

of socio-economic interest (NB: bushmeat is included into the NTFPs. As it also relates to biodiversity concerns, the specific issue of bushmeat is presented in **Part 1.2.4 infra**):

| N° | Famille | Noms scientifiques | Nom pilote ou vernaculaire | Produit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gnetaceae | *Gnetum africanum* | Koko | Feuilles |
| 2 | Euphorbiaceae | *Dorstenia* spp. | Ngbéin | Feuilles |
| 3 | Palmaceae | *Raphia vinifera* | Vin de raphia, molengué, péké | Sèves, Feuilles (pour la toiture) |
| 4 | Marantaceae | *Mégaphrynium* spp. | Kougbé ti mangbélé | Feuilles pour emballage |
| 5 | Huaceae | *Afrostyrax lépiophylllus* | Diémbé, ail sauvage | Ecorce comme condiment et fruits |
| 6 | Discoreaceae | *Discoria* spp. | Igname sauvage, goui, dazou | Tubercule, racine tubérisée |
| 7 | Palmaceae ; Arecaceae, | *Elaeis guineensis* | Palmier à huile, mbourou | Huile, Noix de palme, pulpe, Vin de palme |
| 8 | Apoideae | *Apis mellifica* | Abeille, otoro, lavou | Miel, cire |
| 9 | Apoidea | *Calamus* spp. | Rotin, vovoro | Tige |
| 10 | Poaceae | *Oxythenanthera abyssinica* | Bambou | Tige |
| 11 | Nd | *Mycelium* spp. | Champignon, Gougou | Partie entière |
| 12 | Lépidoptère | *Papillo* spp. | Chenille, Makongo | Larve |
| 13 | Gastropode | *Helix* spp. | Escargot, Ngolo-bécha | Partie entière |
| 14 | Kalotermitidae | *Termes lucifugus Prerhinotermes simplex* | Termites ailées et soldats Bobo | Partie entière |
| 15 | Annonaceae | *Xylopia aethiopica* | Poivre sauvage, Mazindi | Fruits |
| 16 | Apocynaceae | *Landolphia overdrives* | Banga, don | Fruits |
| 17 | Lauraceae | *Beilschmedia congoliana* | Nguiriki | Fruits |
| 18 | Crustaceae | *Astacus* spp. | Crevette | Insectes, Kpassa |
| 19 | Meliacea | *Khaya* spp. | Acajou | Ecorce (pour la fermentation de vin de palme) ou Dèkè |
| 20 | Sapotacae | *Vitellaria parkii* | Balawa | Amande, huile de karité |
| 21 | Cesalpinaceae | *Tamarindus indica* | Ouassa | Fruit de tamarinier |
| 22 | Mimosaceae | *Tetraptera andogensis* | Dadaouan, kakélé | Graines |
| 23 | Mimosaceae | *Parkia biglobosa* | Kombé, néré | Graines |

**Figure 16 - Major NTFPs found in the CAR (KONZI-SARAMBO et al., 2012)**

75. A particular focus has to be put on caterpillars, which are greatly appreciated in the CAR, and especially in the South-West, as they provide a valuable source of proteins and are deeply anchored in the traditional culture (MOINECOURT, 2009)[80]. According to N'GASSE (2003)[81], caterpillars come in second place in the diet of Bangui inhabitants, after the bushmeat and before livestock products, as shown in the figure infra. A recent study corroborates these figures: 82% of respondents in a field survey carried out in the South-West declare harvesting NTFPs, caterpillars coming first (45% of frequency), followed by *kökö* (35%) and mushrooms (10%) (FRM et al., 2016). Unfortunately, the increasing pressure on NTFPs tends to favor unsustainable practices, such as uprooting of *kökö* lianas, felling of caterpillars' trees, etc.

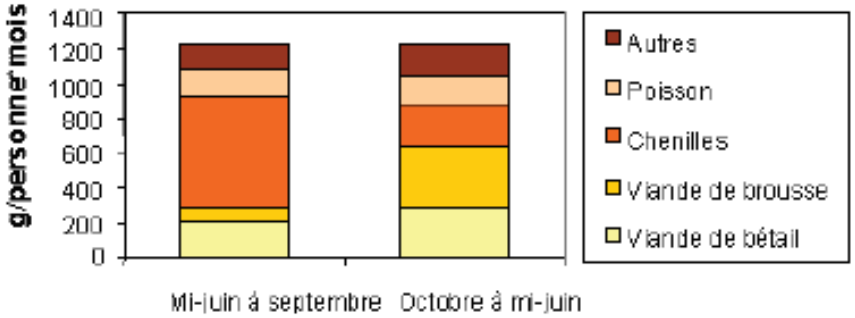


**Figure 17 - Sources of proteins in Bangui (N'GASSE, 2003)**

[80] MOINECOURT, H., 2009. *Projet de plantations d'arbres hôtes de chenilles comestibles dans les villages limitrophes au dispositif de recherche sylvicole de M'Baïki*. Bangui – MEFCP, septembre 2009. 17p

[81] N'GASSE, G., 2003. *Rapport d'étude de la filière chenilles*. Bangui – MEFCP, 2003.

76. The ARF project tried to set up a pilot reforestation project in M'Baïki, aiming at producing edible caterpillars in the medium to long-term. Therefore, an identification of host trees was carried out, prioritizing (i) species able to host several types of caterpillars, (ii) species for which plants or grains are abundant, (iii) species easy to grow in nursery and quite resistant in the field. Nine types of edible caterpillars and 11 host trees were identified, including commercial wood species such as Sapelli, Ayous, Aniégré, Kossipo (MOINECOURT, 2009).

77. Essessang (*Ricinodendron heudelotii*) was considered as one of the most valuable and the most requested by local populations, as it can host three different types of caterpillars. Unfortunately, only a few ha of Essessang were planted near the Carrefour Leroy and not monitored, due to the 2013 crisis and the stand-by of ARF (*Ibid*).

Guèguèré | Kourouka/Sougna | Ndjoukoudou/Moboto

**Figure 18 - Pictures of some edible caterpillars found in the South-West (BEINA et BAYA, 2010)[82]**

➔ ***Wood energy***

78. According to a recent study of the energy sector in the CAR commissioned by the EU (MWH, 2017)[83], "*The country's energy resources are not exhaustively listed and the potential remains poorly appreciated*". The last official estimate, the 2012 national energy balance, produced by the Ministry of Mines, Energy and the Hydraulics in 2014, states that (i) 93% of the energy supply comes from wood, followed by petroleum products (6%), and electricity (1%), (ii) 90% of the wood energy is consumed by households, mainly for cooking. Despite these facts, "*There is no Strategy and Policy in terms of biomass energy […] demand management in the wood energy sector was conducted in a random manner, without taking into account the available resource […] several legal texts regulate access, conservation and use of natural resources, but without any explicit reference to wood energy (firewood and charcoal)*" (MWH, 2017).

79. Furthermore, most of the 29 projects under preparation or implementation in the energy sector focus on the electricity sub-sector. It includes one project setting up a 5 MW biomass plant near Bangui, sustained through 3,600 ha of plantations. The feasibility study of this project has not yet started, but it is noted that the cost estimate for this plant is more than seven times higher than a photovoltaic plant of the same capacity (*Ibid*). However, the Government has prioritized nine energy projects, for a total cost of EURO 60 million, in advance to the Brussels donor meeting of November 2016. Out of these nine projects, one aims at developing a policy framework to promote renewable energies (including biomass). A cost estimate of EURO 0.5 million is mentioned, but seems purely indicative, as there is no detail on planned activities (*Ibid*).

80. In the context of the FAO project TCP/CAF/3103, a 2008-2012 Strategy and Action Plan to promote urban and peri-urban forestry in Bangui (50 km radius) was prepared (SALBITANO, 2009)[84], as well as a database concerning firewood and charcoal fluxes, called WISDOM (Woodfuel Integrated

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[82] BEINA, D., et BAYA, F., 2010. *Fiche d'identification des relations arbre-chenille dans la forêt de Mbaïki en RCA*. Mbaïki – RCA, juin 2010.

[83] MWH, 2017. *Facilité d'assistance technique énergie durable pour tous (SE4ALL) Afrique Occidentale et Centrale - EuropeAid/134038/C/SER/Multi. N° d'identification 2013/335152 - République Centrafricaine - Rapport de mission*. Bruxelles – MWH, janvier 2017. 94p

[84] SALBITANO, F., 2009. *Stratégie de développement et plan d'action pour la promotion de la foresterie urbaine et périurbaine de la ville de Bangui*. Bangui – FAO Bangui, 2009. 102p

Supply/Demand Overview Mapping) (DRIGO, 2009)[85]. These documents highlight the fact that the "Greater Bangui" (Bangui and its surroundings) is now 10 times larger than in the 1960's, and that it expands at an annual rate of 300 m, especially in the South and South-West. In Bangui, as in the CAR in general, firewood is commonly used for cooking (92% in volume), while charcoal remains marginal (2.5%). For wealthier households, these figures are different (firewood 84.5%, charcoal 10.5%, gas 2.5%). The annual consumption of firewood and charcoal was estimated at that time between 280,000 and 500,000 t of wood equivalent, which explains why the "Greater Bangui" is the place where the gap between demand and supply is the largest:

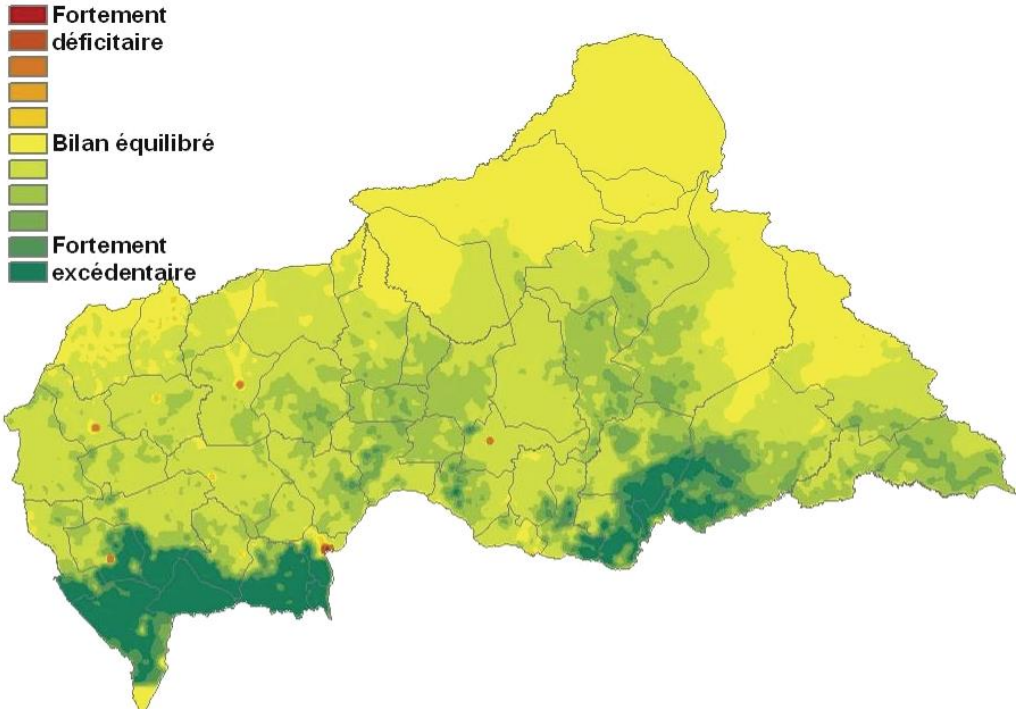


**Figure 19 - Gap between offer and demand of wood energy in the CAR (DRIGO, 2009)**

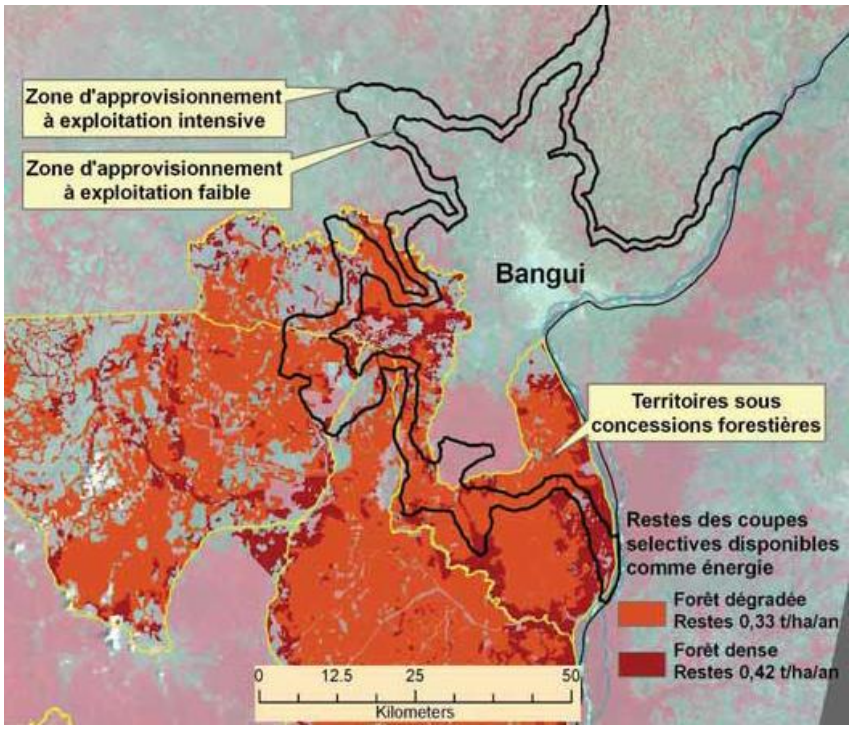


**Figure 20 - Zoning of wood supply for Bangui, 100% vs 50% of net annual increment (DRIGO, 2009)**

[85] DRIGO, R., 2009. *Plateforme WISDOM pour Bangui – Diagnostic et cartographie du territoire et de la société pour le bois énergie*. Bangui – FAO Bangui, 2009. 54p

81. These documents, (SALBITANO, 2009) and (DRIGO, 2009), provided useful elements: (i) Amendments to the 2008 Forest Code in order to better promote Community forests for multiple use (wood energy, lumber, NTFPs, soil restauration). Most of these proposed amendments are still relevant in 2017, as the legal texts have not been upgraded yet (SALBITANO, 2009); (ii) A detailed plan "Note n°2 - Definition and implementation of an operational program for the reforestation of urban and peri-urban areas of Bangui" which is still of relevance in 2017 (*Ibid*). These analyses are corroborated by recent analyses (World Bank, 2017b): fuel wood production is significant, particularly in the vicinity of urban centers (e.g. Bangui and Berbérati). It is most often associated to agricultural practices (slash-and-burn) leading to large emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. For that reason, management planning at the community level should be promoted, as well as the development of alternatives to slash-and-burn, and the creation of community forests.

### *1.2.2. Agriculture*

***➔ Current situation***

82. Surprisingly, there is no general Law for agriculture in the CAR (NB: the only one in the agriculture sector, Law n°62-350 of January 4, 1962, focuses on plant protection). The 2011-2015 Strategy for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Food Security (*Stratégie de développement rural, de l'agriculture et de la sécurité alimentaire* - SDRASA) (Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture / *Ministère du développement rural et de l'agriculture* – MDRA, 2011)[86] gives the key orientations for the sector. The implementation of these orientations is detailed in the PNIASAN (MDRA, 2013).

83. In 2009, the agriculture sector accounted for 50.2% of GDP and 42% of export values, employed 70% of the country's labor force, and produced more than 75% of the country's food crops. Nearly 70% of household heads are farmers. Central African agriculture is characterized by the following (MDRA, 2013) (World Bank, 2016e)[87]:

- Availability of suitable land, poorly valorized: 0.8 Mha of cropland (1% of the territory) over 15 Mha of suitable land for cropping (5% valued), 9 Mha of pastureland (14% of the territory) over 16 Mha of suitable land for grazing (56% valued);

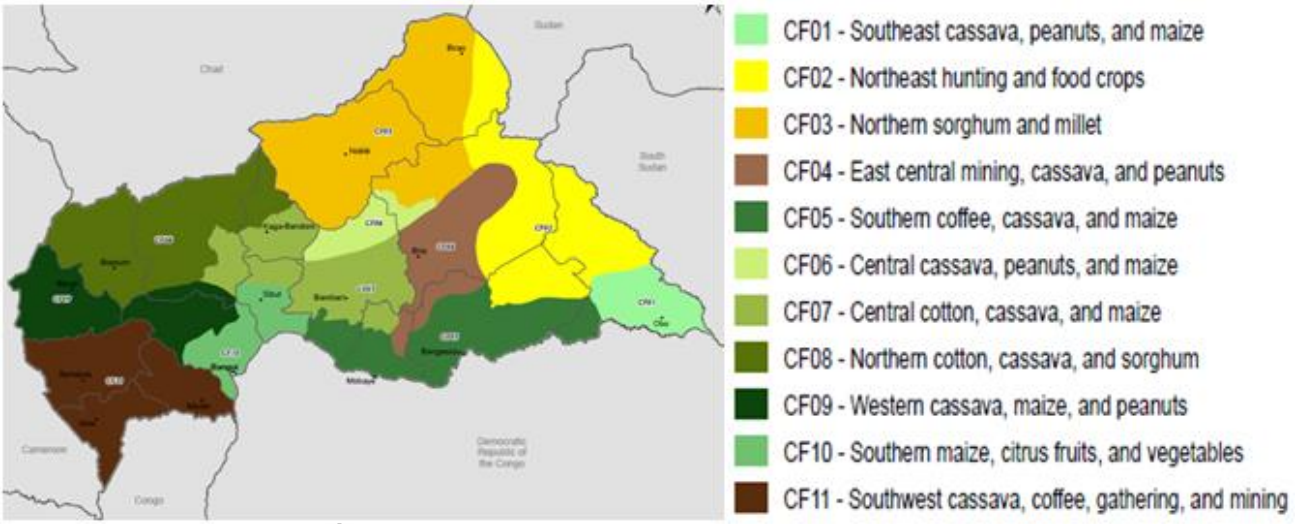


**Figure 21 - Main cropping systems in the CAR (FEWSNET, 2012)[88]**

- Mostly oriented towards food crops (28.3% of GDP), cassava in the first place (40% of the cropping surface and 70% of the crop production, according to MEEDD, 2013a), followed by groundnut, maize, rice, sesame and plantain. Livestock is also important, especially in the savanna areas (12.7% of GDP). Cash crops are marginal (0.8% of GDP): cotton in the savanna

[86] MDRA, 2013. *Stratégie de développement rural, de l'agriculture et de la sécurité alimentaire* 2011 – 2015. Bangui – MDRA, avril 2011. 117p

[87] World Bank, 2016e. *Note sur les sept bassins de productions agropastorales et halieutiques en République Centrafricaine*. Bangui – Banque mondiale, novembre 2016. 21p

[88] See http://www.fews.net/west-africa/central-african-republic Livelihood Zoning "Plus" Activity in the CAR

area, tobacco and coffee in the dense forest area. The coffee sector has been declining for the last decade, because of unstable global markets. Palm oil is very marginal for now (CENTRAPALM in the Prefecture of Lobaye: 2,500 ha and 400 t/year of palm oil), but a few private companies might create new plantations in the coming years (Pers. comm. T. MIANZE – World Bank - Bangui, February 2017);

- Based on family workforce, relying on slash-and-burn, with very little mechanization and very few inputs (e.g. 1% of farmers using improved seeds), and a low productivity of the land and labor. For instance, in 2010, the average yields were the following for the main food crops: 3 t/ha for cassava, 0.9 t/ha for groundnut, and 0.8 t/ha for maize, respectively 3.7, 1.8, and 7 times less than the average yields for these food crops in Africa in 2014 (FAOSTAT, 2017)[89]. The shy and fairly recent practice of bovine traction in the North-West (Ouham and Ouham Pendé) and donkey traction in the North-East (Vakaga) will eventually lead to punctual improvements of performances;
- Practiced on very small holdings: 70% of the poorest households (first consumption quintile) cropped 1 ha or less. They are often left to purchase food during certain times of the year. Without a reliable and sufficient income stream, poor households often resort to a combination of activities to make ends meet. They can supplement their incomes by working for wealthier households, hunting and gathering natural resources, or mining in the country's large informal mining sector (FEWSNET, 2012) (WFP, 2015);

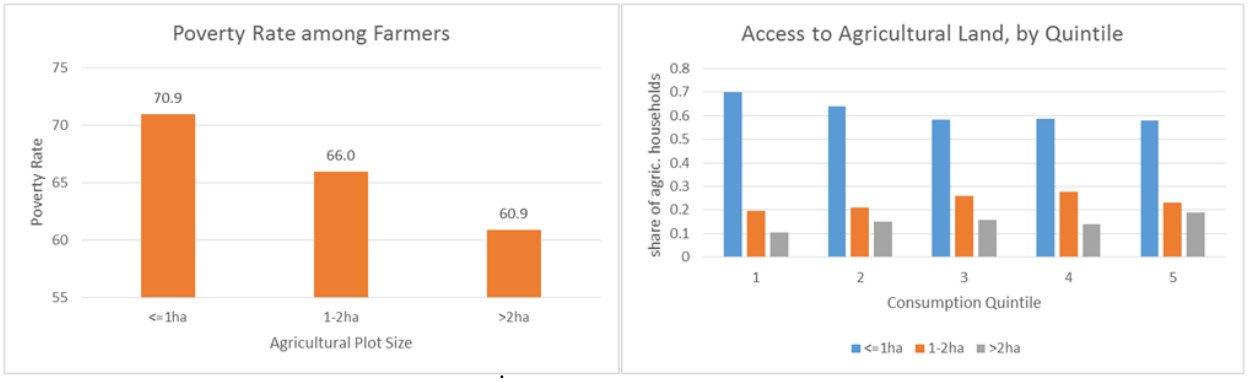


**Figure 22 - Link between poverty rate and agricultural plot size (WFP, 2015)**

- Prices for agricultural products vary widely from one Prefecture to another in the CAR, up to 10 times in some cases, evidence of poor market integration and limited domestic trade. Persistent insecurity, poorly developed transport services and serious failures in road infrastructure all contribute to these price disparities, reducing farm household incomes, and limiting access to consumers (World Bank, 2016e);
- Both the Central African Institute for Agricultural Research (*Institut centrafricain de recherche agronomique* - ICRA) and the Central African Agricultural Development Agency (*Agence centrafricaine de développement agricole* - ACDA) have not been performing well for the last decade, and they were seriously impacted by the 2013 crisis (Pers. Comm. H. MOKOSSESSE – DG ICRA, January 2017). Nowadays, a German-funded program implemented by the NGO Deutsche Welthungerhilfe supports the ICRA in renovating its research centers and in producing improved seeds and plants (for the main food crop: cassava, maize, groundnut). As for the extension services, they are in a difficult situation and barely reach the farmers, as most of the recent support in the agriculture sector has been targeted towards distributing food aid (World Bank, 2016e).
- Technical agents in the rural sector are trained in the following institutes (under the auspice of the Ministries in charge of Higher Education, Agriculture and Livestock, Water, Forests, Hunting and fishing): Engineers and senior technicians (agriculture, livestock, water, and forestry) at the Higher Institute for Rural Development (*Institut supérieur du développement rural* - ISDR) of Mbaïki (Lobaye); technicians (agriculture, livestock, water, forestry, and rural engineering) at the

[89] See http://www.fao.org/faostat

Technical College for Rural Development (*College technique pour le développement rural* - CTDR) in Grimari (Ouaka); Livestock technicians at the Technical College of Breeding (*Collège technique de l'élevage* – CTE) in Bouar (Nana-Mambéré). These institutes suffer from a chronic lack of human and financial resources (MEE, 2009b)[90].

84. It is worth mentioning that most of the issues at stake in 2017 were already highlighted 50 years ago (DUMONT, 1966[91], quoted in DUFUMIER et LALLAU, 2016[92]): increased food imports, increased nutritional deficiencies, contempt for the work of the land and peasants, labor competition with diamond mining, under-equipment of rural households, lack of integration livestock/agriculture, etc.

85. According to DUFUMIER et LALLAU (2016), the stagnation of the agriculture sector in the CAR is not only due to the recent crisis, but can mostly be explained by the lack of coherent and effective agriculture policies for the last 50 years. Thus, they suggest seven key guidelines to revamp the agriculture sector: There is no specification to which agro-ecological context each of the guidelines apply; at least, it has the merit to highlight key issues to be addressed at national level:

- Increase food security and diversify the daily diet (in particular, reduce the importance of cassava, which tend to dominate the cropping systems);
- Create jobs and revenue, by improving the technical itineraries and promoting agro-ecology;
- Bring back the plots closer to the villages (to save time and to reduce farmers/herders conflicts);
- Increase the resilience of rural households;
- Redeploy extension services in the field;
- Reduce dependency to food imports by substituting them with local products;
- Reconcile settled farmers and nomadic pastoralists.

➔ ***Prospects***

86. The PNIASAN was designed before the 2013 crisis, with ambitious objectives by 2018 (6% of growth in the agriculture sector, -50% of food insecurity, 10% of national budget for the agriculture sector), and a significant budget (USD 715 million, out of which 29% were secured). For now, its implementation has been very limited. This being said, it is worth questioning its rationale: if the main objective is to increase food crop production by 48% by 2018, are "conventional practices" well-suited, as planned in the PNIASAN?

87. Indeed, 41% of the budget (USD 293 million) is dedicated to the purchase of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and ploughing equipment. For the last years, "conventional systems" have been questioned and many support the idea that "agro-ecological systems" may be more suitable and effective, in a context of impoverishment and natural resources degradation, as it is the case in the CAR:

- In "conventional cropping systems", (i) Plowing is used to structure the soil (mechanically crushed) and to control weeds (by destroying weeds and burying seeds at depth), (ii) Pesticides (herbicides, fungicides, pesticides, etc.) are used to control weeds, diseases, and pests, (iii) Chemical fertilizers are used to close mineral balances, with all the more input than exports (grain, straw, etc.) are important.

[90] MEE, 2009b. *Plan national d'investissement à moyen-terme en matière de gestion durable des terres en RCA - Projet de renforcement des capacités juridico-institutionnelles pour la lutte contre la dégradation des sols*. Bangui – MEE, juin 2009. 53p

[91] DUMONT, R., 1966. *Le difficile développement agricole de la République centrafricaine*. Annales de l'Institut national agronomique (INA) tome VI. Paris – INA, 1966. 85p

[92] DUFUMIER, M. et LALLAU, B., 2016. *Vers quel développement agricole en RCA ? Réflexions et propositions - Projet de recherche - Construire la paix en RCA grâce au développement agricole – Document de travail n°1*. Paris-AgroParisTech, avril 2016. 24p

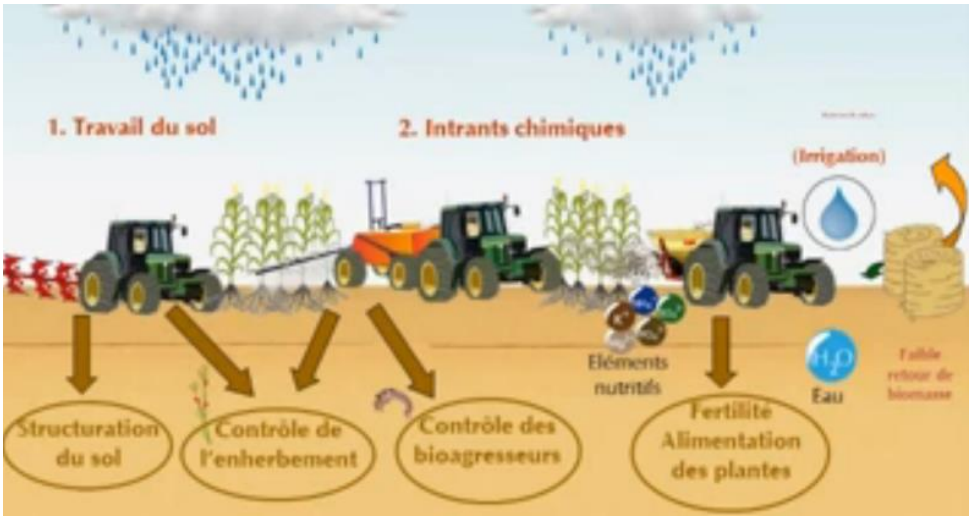


**Figure 23 - Scheme presenting conventional cropping systems (HUSSON et al. 2013)[93]**

- In “agro-ecological cropping systems”, (i) Attempts are made to simplify tillage as much as possible, with direct seeding being the extreme; Tillage may also be localized (by band or pole) and/or simplified (no deep tillage, but reduced soil opening with a plow or light harrow), (ii) Inputs of phytosanitary products and chemical fertilizers are reduced as much as possible, using N-fixing crop cover or trees, maintaining a permanent coverage with adequate rotations and/or associations of trees, perennial and annual crops.

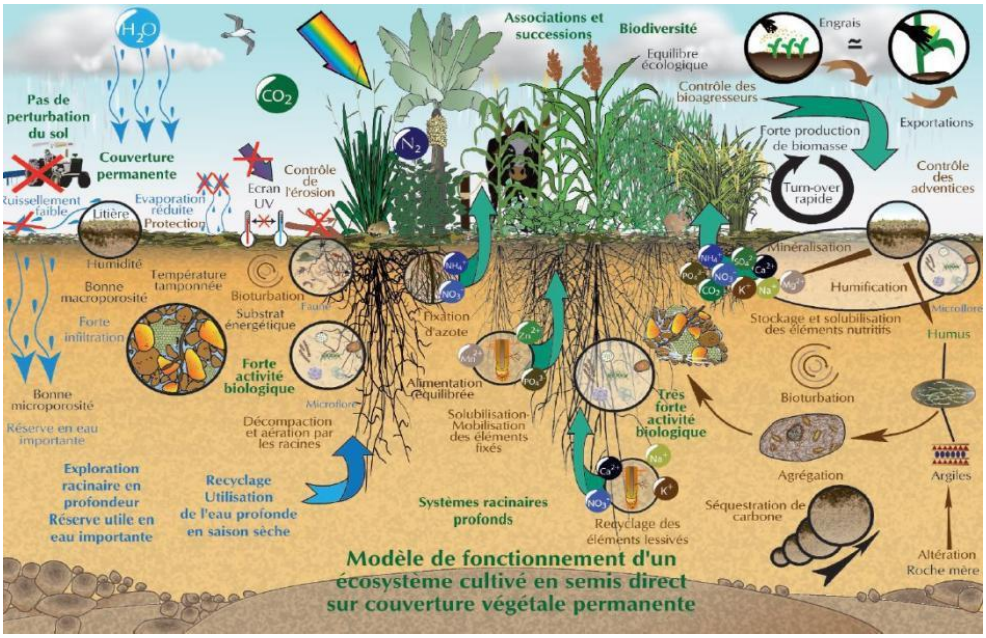


**Figure 24 - Scheme presenting agro-ecological cropping systems (HUSSON et al. 2013)**

88. These agro-ecological cropping systems thus make it possible to adapt to three strong constraints faced by peasants in sub-Saharan zone (CHARPENTIER et al., 1999)[94]:

- Increasing land pressure: Long-term fallow, which represented the traditional stable system, can no longer be practiced in many areas, especially at the vicinity of large towns (as it is the case for Bangui, Berbérati, etc.);

[93] HUSSON, O., SEGUY, L., CHARPENTIER, H., RAKOTONDRAMANANA, N., MICHELLON, R., RAHARISON, T., 2013. *Manuel pratique du semis direct sur couverture végétale permanente (SCV). Application à Madagascar*. Antananarivo - GSDM/CIRAD, 2013. Cf. version interactive sur http://uved-scv.cirad.fr/co/AccueilGuideSCV.html

[94] CHARPENTIER, H., DOUMBIA, S., COULIBALY, Z., ZANA, O., 1999 *Fixation de l'agriculture au Nord et au Centre de la Côte d'ivoire : quels nouveaux systèmes de culture*. Montpelier – CIRAD / Agriculture et développement n°21, 1999. 70p

- Inaccessibility and high cost of chemical fertilizers: Continuous cropping based on the use of chemical fertilizers is neither accessible to most farmers nor cost-effective over the long term;
- Insufficient livestock production: The production of manure and other organic materials produced is often much less than the required quantities, especially in forested areas where pasturelands and livestock are limited.

89. Agro-ecological cropping systems would be promising for the South-West area. Indeed, in this area, households are used to practice slash-and-burn around the villages and along the roads (within the cropping zones, or "*séries agricoles*", of PEA), sometimes outside of these cropping zones. They usually gather in blocks that can include 40 to 50 farmers over 10 to 20 ha, with individual plots juxtaposed. They usually plant cassava, sometimes associated with maize, groundnut, squash, and plantain. After a couple of years, without any organic or chemical fertilizer and reduced weeding (sometimes not done at all), the soil fertility is down and the plots are invaded by weeds, such as *Chromolonea odorata* (Laos herb). Households then leave the place and look for another piece of forest to create a new plot by slash-and-burn. One can hardly speak of "fallow" for the former plots, as households would never come back to it if they have access to intact forest, which is the case most of the time.

### *1.2.3. Environment*

90. The second report on sustainable development in the CAR, prepared for Rio+20 (Ministry of Environment and Ecology - MEE, 2012)[95], tracks the history of the national environmental policy. As most African countries, the environmental awareness really emerged after the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. It was further strengthened at the Johannesburg Earth Summit in 2002 and led to the creation, in 2003, of the first Ministry in charge of Environment in the CAR, the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Social Economy (MEDDES). Finally, an Environmental Code was published in 2007 (CAR Gvt, 2007)[96].

91. This Environmental Code, although being quite detailed, missed certain issues. For instance, (i) adaptation to and mitigation of climate change are not explicitly described, (ii) measures regarding soil protection are not detailed and the Code refers to subsequent Ministerial ruling, (iii) objectives and mandates of operational entities, created respectively by the art 7 (National Committee for the Environment and Sustainable Development / *Commission nationale de l'environnement et du développement durable* - CNEDD), art. 8 (National Agency for the Environment and Sustainable Development / *Agence centrafricaine de l'environnement et du développement durable* - ACEDD) and art. 9 (National Environment Fund / *Fonds national de l'environnement* - FNE) are not well defined.

92. This being said, even if the legal texts could be upgraded to better reflect present issues, objectives, and initiatives (e.g. in disorder: climate change in general and REDD+ in particular, VPA FLEGT, Aïchi Target, Bonn Challenge, Land Degradation Neutrality, FLR, etc.), the effective mainstreaming of environmental issues into national policies would first require a stronger political attention. Indeed, as outlined in the report for Rio+20, *"[the CAR is in] a critical situation characterized by a focus on profit accumulation, industrial and urban development and a narrow perspective relating only to socio-economic development, without consideration to the environment*". To illustrate this, it is recalled that, in 2010, the budget for the Ministry in charge of the Environment was ten times lower than the budget for the Ministry in charge of the Mines or the Ministry in charge of the Forests (MEE, 2012).

#### ➔ *Biodiversity and the issue of bushmeat*

93. In 1980, the CAR joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)[97]. In 1995, the CAR ratified the United-Nations Convention on Biological

[95] MEE, 2012. *Rapport national sur le développement durable pour Rio+20*. Bangui – MEE, mai 2012. 40p

[96] CAR Gvt, 2007. *Loi n°07-018 portant Code de l'environnement*. Bangui – Gvt RCA, décembre 2007. 32p

[97] See https://cites.org/fra/cms/index.php/component/cp/country/CF

Diversity (CBD)[98]. Five years later, thanks to a financing support from the GEF, the CAR published a 2000-2015 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (MEEFCP, 2000). It aims at (i) promoting a sustainable management of biodiversity and agro-biodiversity, (ii) ensuring a fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the biodiversity, and (iii) minimizing the risks associated with the use of biotechnology.

94. As presented in **Part 1.1.3 supra**, the 2000-2015 SNPA-DB outlined the fact that the biodiversity and the agro-biodiversity are poorly known and recommended to exhaustively assess and inventory the fauna and flora, for both the biodiversity and the agro-biodiversity. Unfortunately, this exhaustive inventory was not done between 2000 and 2015 and, more generally, limited results were achieved under this SNPA-DB. Thus, following the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity adopted at the CBD COP10 in Nagoya/Aïchi[99], the CAR Government decided in 2013 to update this SNPA-DB, in order to better reflect international commitments taken by the CAR (i.e. Aïchi targets, REDD+, VPA FLEGT, etc.).

95. A roadmap was prepared for this updating (BEINA et al., 2013)[100], presenting a vision by 2020, five strategic priorities, and 20 specific objectives, as well as transversal recommendations (e.g. to revamp a National Committee on Biodiversity, to create a biodiversity windows within the FNE, to set up a national environmental accounting system). Once again, the need for an exhaustive inventory of biodiversity and agro-biodiversity was outlined. Till now, the updating of the SNPA-DB, including an exhaustive inventory, has not progressed and there is no evidence that it should start in the short term.

96. Amongst the issues to be addressed to protect biodiversity in the CAR, wildlife is of particular importance, considering the significance of bushmeat in the daily diet of Central Africans and the huge impact is has on biodiversity. The main texts related to this issue are the Wildlife Protection Code (MEEFCP, 1984)[101] and the Draft 2017-2019 National Plan for the Sustainable Management of Wildlife (MEDDEFCP, 2016a)[102], prepared in the frame of the 2025 COMIFAC Strategy for the Sustainable Management of Wildlife (COMIFAC, 2015)[103]. The Code is quite comprehensive. In particular, it describes (i) the different categories of Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Reserve, Presidential Park, Game Areas / *Zone d'intérêt cynégétique* – ZIC) and list them in Annex, (ii) the levels of protection of animal species (from A to C) and list them in Annex, (iii) the regulations for traditional hunting and sport hunting.

97. However, it is obsolete on many aspects. For instance, guidelines for the classification of Protected Areas have progressed a lot since 1984, thanks to the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)[104]. The current classification in the CAR is not in line with the most recent IUCN guidelines (IUCN, 2013). Furthermore, the implementation of the Code is difficult, due to a lack of human and logistic resources. For instance, in 2000, there was on average one eco-guard for 4,257 km² of Protected Areas. Various projects (such as ECOFAC, ECOFAUNE+, APDS, etc.) have occasionally improved the situation, with limited impact in time and space.

98. Hopefully, the National Plan for the Sustainable Management of Wildlife, once adopted (the date of the validation workshop was not known at the time of preparing the present project) and implemented, should lead to an improvement of the situation, notably by (i) Improving the scientific knowledge about wildlife in the CAR (axis n°1.1), (ii) Updating the legal texts related to this issue,

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[98] See https://www.cbd.int/countries/default.shtml?country=cf

[99] See https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/2011-2020/Aichi-Targets-FR.pdf

[100] BEINA, D., DOUGOUNBE, G., BOKOTO DE SIMBOLI, B., 2013. *Définition des objectifs nationaux pour la révision de la Stratégie et plan d'actions pour la conservation de la biodiversité en RCA*. Bangui – MEE, juillet 2013. 16p

[101] MEEFCP, 1984. *Ordonnance n° 84.045 portant protection de la faune sauvage et réglementant l'exercice de la chasse en RCA*. Bangui – MEEFCP, juillet 1984. 31p

[102] MEDDEFCP, 2016a. *Plan d'actions national sur l'utilisation durable de la faune sauvage par les populations autochtones et locales en RCA - Draft V1*. Bangui – MEDDEFCP, octobre 2006. 28p

[103] COMIFAC, 2015. *Stratégie sous-régionale pour l'utilisation durable de la faune sauvage par les populations autochtones et locales des pays de l'espace COMIFAC*. Yaoundé – COMIFAC, février 2015. 30p

[104] See https://www.iucn.org/protected-areas/publications/wcpa-official-documents

especially the Code on Wildlife Protection (axis n°1.2), (iii) Strengthening the participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the management of wildlife (axis n°2.2).

### ➔ *Land Degradation*

99. The CAR has ratified the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1996[105]. In this frame, the main strategies in the CAR are the 2009-2019 National Action Plan to fight against Land Degradation – PAN-LCD (MEE, 2009a) and the Mid-Term National Investment Plan in terms of Sustainable Land Management (*Plan national d'investissement à moyen-terme en matière de gestion durable des terres en RCA* – PNIMT) (MEE, 2009b). These documents were prepared with a support from the UNDP and the GEF (project "Legal and Institutional Capacity Building for Land Degradation").

100. The PAN-LCD describes the drivers of land degradation (slash-and burn agriculture, bush fires, unsustainable forest management, unsustainable mining, overgrazing, climate change, etc.) and their impacts (in terms of water and wind erosion, chemical, physical and biological degradation), but the description is qualitative, in the absence of a comprehensive field assessments. There is no specific description of drivers of land degradation for the South-West, nor of their direct and indirect impacts. As a consequence, the planned actions seem general and logical links between drivers/impacts/measures do not appear clearly. In addition, the actions are presented in different tables (land, fauna and flora resources, hydrological and fisheries resources, mineral resources) included under a general plan of work, which makes it difficult to follow.

101. The PNIMT does not add much in terms of identification of drivers of land degradation and estimation of costs of land degradation, Yet, the estimation of these costs are relevant, if not necessary, to plan investments to limit land degradation (as the PNIMT intends to do). In this regards, the only estimate quoted in the PNIMT is very rough: it multiplies the average annual nutrient deficits in potassium, nitrogen, and phosphorus, expressed in kg/ha/year (based on an meta-analysis carried out in 1983 by STOORVOGEL and SMALING, 1990)[106], an average cost of opportunity for nutrient deficits (FCFA 960 per kg), and an estimate of the degraded area in the CAR (in ha).The calculation leads to a total cost of USD 28 million per year, which appears very low, compared to similar assessments in other parts of the world.

102. This highlights the fact that cost/benefit estimates of land degradation are sorely lacking in the CAR. This being said, the budget of the PNIMT was estimated at USD 18 million, to carry out three projects: (i) Capacity-building of communities and State services, (ii) Upgrading of the legal framework to combat land degradation, (iii) Information & communication. Unfortunately, none of these projects were implemented.

103. More recently, thanks to the support of the Global Mechanism, the CAR launched a process to define its national targets in terms of land degradation neutrality. The national targets were expected to be validated by December 2016 (CAR Gvt, 2016a)[107], but at the time of writing the present document, these targets were not known. The "leveraging plan"' (CAR Gvt, 2016b)[108] recalls the importance of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15.3 aiming at halting land degradation by 2030, as well as the related international objectives, such as the Bonn Objective (to restore 150 Mha by 2020), Aïchi target 15 (to restore 15% of degraded ecosystems by 2020), the UN Declaration on Forests (to restore 350 Mha of forests by 2030). However, as for the PAN-LCD and the PNIMT, drivers of land degradation are succinctly described in this "leveraging plan" and there is no specific data for land degradation costs.

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[105] See http://www.unccd.int/en/regional-access/Pages/countries.aspx?place=37

[106] STOORVOGEL, J., J. & SMALING, E., M., A., 1990. *Assessment of soil nutrient depletion in Sub-Saharan Africa 1983-2000. Report n°28*. Wageningen - The Winand Staring Centre for Integrated Land, Soil and Water Research (SC-DLO), 1990.

[107] CAR Gvt, 2016a. *Programme de définition des cibles de neutralité en matière de dégradation des terres – Programme de travail annuel*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, mai 2016. 5p

[108] CAR Gvt, 2016b. *Programme de définition des cibles de neutralité en matière de dégradation des terres - Plan national d'effet de levier dans le cadre de la définition des cibles NDT*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, octobre 2016. 22p

104. At the time of writing the present document, an assessment of land degradation in the CAR (with a special focus on the South-East) is on-going, carried out by the WRI and the Central African Forest Observatory (*Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale* - OSFAC) through the analysis of satellite images (WRI, 2017)[109]. This study is supervised by a National Coordination on FLR that was created in March 2016 (MEDDEFCP, 2016c)[110]. For now, the study allowed identifying priority areas for restoration, crossing diverse shapefiles (e.g. Vegetation type, soil type, slopes, density of population, etc.) using Model Builder under ArcGIS. Still, even in the absence of land neutrality targets, the CAR has yet taken the commitment to restore 3.5 Mha of land by 2030 under the Bonn Challenge[111] and the AFR100[112].

***➔ Climate change***

105. The CAR has ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2008[113]. To date, the CAR has published two national communications, in 2003 and 2015 (MEEDD, 2013a), a NAPA (MEEFCP, 2008), a REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal - R-PP (MEEDD, 2013b), an Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC; *Contribution prévue déterminée au niveau national* – CPDN) (CAR Gvt, 2015a), and an implementation guide for the INDC (Expertise France, 2015)[114]. In addition to that, a Decree was recently published to set up a National Climate Coordination (MEDDEFCP, 2017)[115]. In terms of adaptation, the focus is mostly on agriculture and food security. In terms of mitigation, the focus is mostly on REDD+ (GAPIA & BELE, 2012) (CAR Gvt, 2015a).

106. Adaptation: in the NAPA, 10 projects were foreseen, for a total of USD 3 million: integrated management of forest and agriculture (four projects, USD 1.25 million), integrated management of water resources (two projects, USD 0.5 million); management of natural disasters (three projects, USD 1.25 million). In the INDC, eight options for adaptation, detailed into 27 objectives, are foreseen, for a total budget of USD 1.55 billion. Some options and objectives are of particular relevance for the present project:

- Option 3 - Sustainable management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems. It includes eight objectives, in particular: O7. Diversification of agricultural systems; O9. Setting up a seed bank (animals and plants); O10. Promoting agroforestry systems for sustainable soil management; O11. Promoting urban, peri-urban and community forestry; O12. Restoring degraded forest landscapes;
- Option 4 - National land use planning.

107. Mitigation: Like Cameroon, DRC and Congo, the CAR has long been involved in the REDD+ process, with the submission of its REDD+ Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in 2008. The startup was slow: the R-PP was approved by the FCPF Participant's Committee in May 2013 and the CAR then received an allocation of USD 3.8 million from the FCPF. In the R-PP, four strategic options were planned: National land use planning; Improvement of agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies and yields (including agroecology practices); Promoting sustainable forest management (including reforestation, community forests and sustainable wood energy production); Strengthening institutions and governance.

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[109] WRI, 2017. *La restauration des paysages forestiers en RCA : Contexte et opportunités – Draft*. Bangui – WRI, mai 2017. 54p

[110] MEDDEFCP, 2016c. *Arrêté n°5/MEDD/DIRC.CAB/PF-CNULDD portant création de la Coordination nationale de restauration des paysages forestiers*. Bangui – MEDDEFCP, mars 2016 3p.

[111] See http://www.bonnchallenge.org/content/central-african-republic

[112] See http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/AFR100/restoration-commitments#project-tabs

[113] See http://unfccc.int/tools_xml/country_CF.html

[114] Expertise France, 2015. *Assistance technique à l'élaboration de la CPDN / RCA - Livrable 12 - Guide de mise en œuvre*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, septembre 2015. 17p

[115] MEDDEFCP, 2017. *Décret n°17-042 portant organisation et fonctionnement de la Coordination nationale climat*. Bangui – MEDDEFCP, janvier 2017.

108. Unfortunately, the political crisis postponed the implementation of the R-PP and progress was limited to the creation of a REDD+ Technical Coordination in 2012 (MEEDD, 2015)[116]. The FCPF grant preparation process was finally launched in August 2015 (Central African Forest Initiative - CAFI, 2016a)[117]. As this funding was too limited, the CAFI Executive Board approved a grant of USD 1 million to support the development of the National Investment Framework of the CAR (CAFI, 2016b)[118]. Terms of reference for the elaboration of this Framework were under preparation at the time of preparing the present project (Pers. comm. I. T. KOGADOU – REDD+ Coordinator at the MEDDEFCP, February 2017).

109. In the INDC, the importance of the LULUCF sector is outlined (89% of total GHG emissions, but also a sink effect three times higher than the total GHG emissions) and targets are set (-5% by 2030 and -25% by 2050, compared to a business-as-usual scenario). As with the R-PP, most of the mitigation efforts are planned in the LULUCF sector: promotion of sustainable forest management, reforestation, and promotion of agroecology as an alternative to slash-and-burn agriculture. Regarding this last issue, it is further said that the aim is to integrate climate-smart agriculture / agroecology during the implementation of the PNIASAN, with a view to increasing productivity and retaining farmers on the same plots for five years.

110. Until now, apart from a few projects contributing to adaptation measures and the USD 4.8 million earmarked for the REDD+ readiness preparation, much remains to be done regarding financing of mitigation and adaptation measures, reason why the implementation guide for the INDC details the potential sources of climate financing (Expertise France, 2015). In that regard, it is worth noting that institutional arrangements need to be clarified regarding the financing of REDD+ activities:

- The Environmental Code created the National Environmental Fund (*Fonds national pour l'environnement* – FNE), which was foreseen in the R-PP as the main financial instrument to channel REDD+ financing;
- The Forest Code created the CAS-DF, which has the mandate to finance reforestation and forest restoration activities, which can be included into the REDD+ mechanism;
- The INDC foresees the creation of a National Climate Fund (*Fonds national climat* – FNC), which could channel REDD+ financing.

### *1.2.4. Mines*

111. The CAR has many and varied mineral reserves, susceptible to industrial exploitation. However, to date, mining activities in the country have concentrated on gold and diamonds, mainly exploited by craft methods (World Bank, 2016f)[119]. Including collectors and procurement staff, the diamond mining sector employed about 450,000 people (incl. 80,000 artisanal miners) before the 2013-crisis and directly or indirectly provided revenue to close to 2.8 million people. This made the CAR one of the largest employers of diamond mining craftsmen in the world (HINTON & LEVIN, 2010)[120] (World Bank, 2010b)[121]. Although the dynamics of the sector have changed since 2013, about 20% of the population is still involved in diamond mining in one way or another (World Bank, 2016f). The mining sector is therefore important in economic terms, reason why it is briefly described here. Yet, compared to other activities, the impacts of mining activities on land degradation are considered limited (see **Part 2.1.1 infra)**.

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[116] MEDD, 2015. *Arrêté portant modification de l'Arrêté du 6 février 2012 portant désignation des membres de la Coordination technique REDD+*. Bangui – MEEDD, janvier 2015. 3p

[117] CAFI, 2016a. *Preparatory funding request for CAR National Investment Framework*. Geneva - CAFI, February 2016. 10p

[118] CAFI, 2016b. *CAFI Executive Board decision adopted by email on 22 February 2016*. Geneva - CAFI, February 2016. 1p

[119] World Bank, 2016f. *Notes sur les politiques de la République centrafricaine (P157806) : Le secteur minier en République centrafricaine.* Bangui – Banque mondiale, avril 2016. 26p

[120] HINTON, J. & LEVIN, E., 2010. *Comparative Study: Legal and fiscal regimes for artisanal diamond mining.* Washington, DC – USAID, 2010.

[121] World Bank, 2010b. *A Comprehensive Approach to Reducing Fraud and Improving the Contribution of the Diamond Industry to Local Communities in the CAR.* Washington DC - Banque mondiale, 2010.

112. To the West, the diamond deposits are located along the two largest river basins of the country, the Lobaye and the Mambéré. This western region, with the main mining centers of Carnot, Berbérati and Nola, accounts for about 60-70% of total diamond production. Alluvial gold is present in many parts of the country, but more particularly in the West and North-West of the country, near the border with Cameroon and the DRC (World Bank, 2016f).

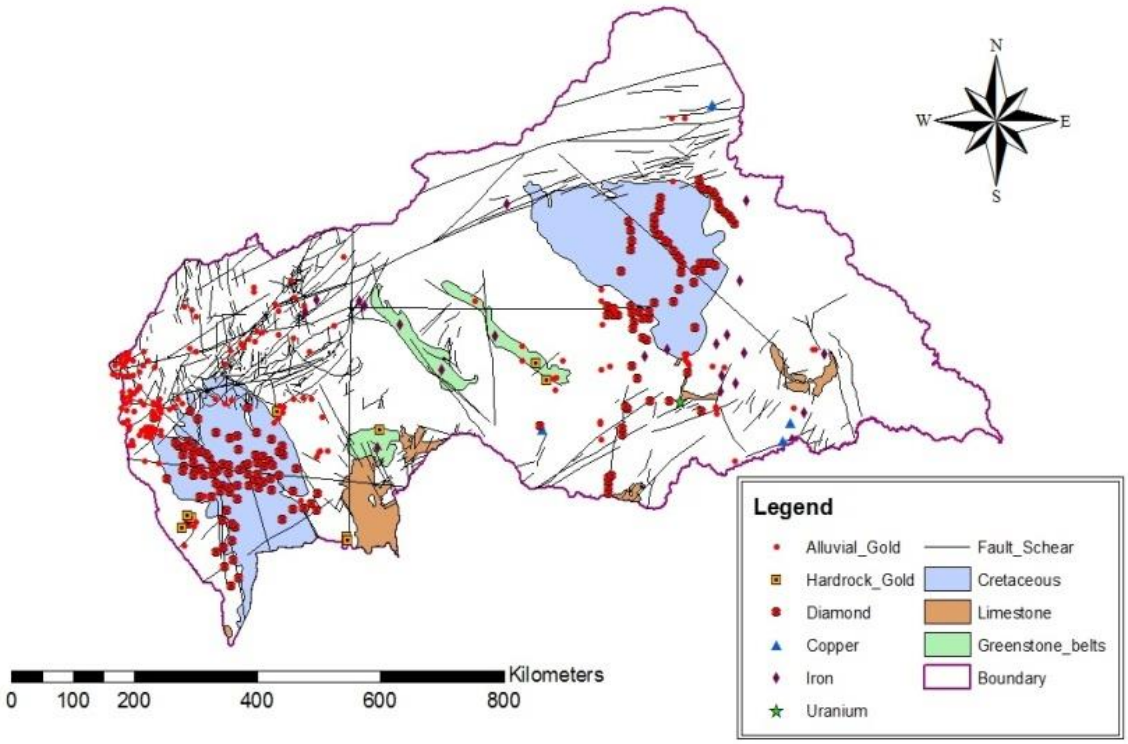


**Figure 25 - Map of main mining areas (World Bank, 2016f)**

113. The CAR does not have a mining policy and the 2009 Mining Code (CAR Gov, 2009c)[122] forms the basis of all mining legislation, supported by Ordinances and Decrees on specific topics. The 2009 Mining Code largely conforms to international best practices for regulating exploration but is inadequate with regard to the artisanal and small-scale mining subsectors and in terms of social and environmental regulations (World Bank, 2017b), even if its art. 104 states that activities should be "*carried out in such a way as to ensure the protection, preservation and management of the environment and the rehabilitation of exploited sites*". This being said, environmental damages are limited by nature, as diamond and gold are exploited by craft methods, on very tiny surfaces (few m²), mostly located on river banks or lowlands.

114. In addition to that, decades of fiscal and institutional mismanagement have led to a steady decline in mineral production and exports. For instance, the frequent changes in the taxation regime have discouraged the formalization of artisanal mining and encouraged cross-border smuggling: before the 2013 crisis, almost 50% of gold and diamonds production was exempt from taxation (HINTON & LEVIN, 2010) (MATTHYSEN & CLARKSON, 2013)[123]. This decline was compounded by the devastating effects of the 2013 crisis: worsening security situation in some mining areas, temporary withdrawal of the CAR from the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)[124], withdrawal of the CAR from the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)[125]. These facts explain why several companies reduced investment, and even left the country, thus reducing the flow of legal exports of diamonds and the tax revenues. Nowadays, no major investment is expected in the mining sector for the next ten years (World Bank, 2016f).

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[122] CAR Gvt, 2009c. *Loi n°09-005 portant Code minier de la RCA*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, avril 2009. 66p

[123] MATTHYSEN, K. & CLARKSON, I., 2013. *Gold and diamonds in the CAR: the country's mining sector, and related social, economic and environmental issues.* Anvers - International Peace Information Service, 2013.

[124] See www.kimberleyprocess.com.

[125] See www.eiti.org

115. The authorities intend to revise the 2009 Mining Code once the new administration takes over. A National Committee has been appointed and is expected to begin the preliminary reformulation phase (World Bank, 2016f). One of the key issues to address is the lack of a comprehensive mining cadastre and supporting databases. Mining titles are generally allocated on a first-come, first-served basis: a regularly updated mining cadaster and register would allow the Government to maintain equitable and transparent access to mineral resources (GIRONES et al., 2009)[126]. Is should also avoid situations such as the one observed during the field mission in January 2017: the Ministry of Mines has granted three foreign companies with a gold mining concession of 100 ha each in the Lobaye, considering these concessions are out of the Basse-Lobaye Biosphere Reserve and its buffer zone. The MEDDEFCP contests this interpretation, but in the absence of a mining cadaster and an inter-sectoral land use plan, the discussion is blocked.

### *1.2.5. Land tenure, land planning and decentralization*

#### ➔ *Land tenure*

116. The legal texts framing the official land tenure regime are old: Law n°63-441 related to the national estate (CAR Gvt, 1964)[127] and its implementing Decrees n°67-28 (CAR Gvt, 1967)[128], n°68-042 (CAR Gvt, 1968)[129], and n°71-022 (CAR Gvt, 1971)[130]. As highlighted in the PNIASAN (MDRA, 2013), the Law n°63-441 is still in use and lays down the key principle of sovereignty of the State over all the lands of the CAR. Private land and traditional collective land ownership can theoretically be recognized, after proving the land is managed, providing and validating diverse documents, and paying various duties and taxes.

117. These multi-step procedures are complex, tedious, costly and, in any case, daunting. With the exception of very few private industrial plantations of coffee and oil palm registered with the cadastral services, the majority of farms are subject to customary land tenure, the basic principle of which is that of the "right of the ax" according to which the land belongs to whom cleanses it and cultivates it (*Ibid*). Thus, a first issue about land tenure in the CAR is the ambivalence between the “formal” legal (and theoretical) land tenure based on the principle of sovereignty, and the “informal” customary (and real) land tenure, based on local rules.

118. The second issue is the lack of harmonization and coordination between Ministers controlling different types of land use: rural and urban infrastructures, mines, forestry, agriculture, livestock, etc. For instance, the Forest Code defines the Forest Estate and explicitly recognizes the customary rights of indigenous peoples. The Mining Code and the Urban Code do not explicitly refer to the Forest Estate and it happens that mines or human settlements overlap with forests, even in Protected Area (i.e. gold mining concessions attributed within the Basse-Lobaye Biosphere Reserve) or PEA (i.e. extension of settlements in the South-West of Bangui). Nor do they explicitly recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, as does the Forest Code.

119. Thanks to a support from the FAO CAR, a complete and detailed analysis of the land tenure of the CAR was carried out in 2015 (NTAMPAKA, 2015)[131]. It highlights issues already mentioned here above (insufficient or virtually absent land policy, multiplicity of competent institutions on land and lack of coordination, legal inconsistencies, insufficient consultation, complex and costly land acquisition procedure), and also highlights additional issues: centralization of skills and services in Bangui, lack of protection of rural populations and indigenous peoples against land grabbing, no

[126] GIRONES, E. O, PUGACHEVSKY, A. & WALSER, G., 2009. *Mineral Rights Cadastre - Promoting Transparent Access to Mineral Resources*. Washington – World Bank, June 2009. 100p

[127] CAR Gvt, 1964. *Loi n°63-441 relative au domaine national*. Bangui – Gvt RCA, janvier 1964. 22p

[128] CAR Gvt, 1967. *Ordonnance n°67-028 modifiant l’article 72 de la Loi n°63-441 relative au domaine national*. Bangui – Gvt RCA, avril 1967. 2p

[129] CAR Gvt, 1968. *Ordonnance n°68-042 modifiant l’article 47 de la Loi n°63-441 relative au domaine national*. Bangui – Gvt RCA, août 1968. 2p

[130] CAR Gvt, 1971. *Ordonnance n°71-022 relative à la procédure d’attribution des terrains domaniaux et fixant la composition du Comité consultatif domanial*. Bangui – Gvt RCA, mars 1971. 1p

[131] NTAMPAKA, C., 2015. *Projet TCP/CAF/3403 comp.2 relatif à l’harmonisation des instruments juridiques en vue d’une meilleure gouvernance des régimes fonciers centrafricains – Rapport de synthèse*. Bangui – FAO RCA, juin 2015. 87p

applicable rules to resolve disputes in the event of conflicting sectoral legal measures, a lag between existing legislation and international instruments signed or ratified.

120. Based on this analysis, a draft Framework Law on Land Tenure was prepared (FAO Bangui, 2015a)[132], taking into account the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure for Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security produced by the FAO[133], as well as the Convention 169 of the International Labour Office (ILO) on the rights of indigenous peoples and, more broadly, incorporating human rights principles (i.e. PANTHER: Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency, Human dignity, Empowerment, Rule of law).

121. This draft presents relevant proposals, notably: a framework-law to better regulate and coordinate sectoral policies related to land tenure; deconcentrating and decentralizing land tenure management; explicitly recognizing customary land rights; securing land access to Indigenous Peoples and women; protecting local communities against expropriation and land grabbing; simplifying procedures and reducing the costs to get land titles; increasing transparency in the land tenure; modernizing and computerizing land tenure management.

122. These elements (analysis of current land tenure and draft of Framework Law) were presented and discussed during a national workshop in June 2015 (FAO CAR, 2015b)[134] and a roadmap was prepared to follow-up the work. At this stage, analysis of the current situation and recommendations to improve it are done; the only thing missing is a political impulse to progress the roadmap.

***➔ Land planning and decentralization***

123. There is no Land planning scheme at national level, neither at regional or prefectural or communal levels. This explains why there are frequent land use overlaps, sometimes leading to conflicts. It is even difficult to gather spatially explicit data related to a certain area, as these data are most of the time scattered among Ministries, Donors, Projects, NGOs, etc. Some initiatives, notably the WRI Interactive Atlas (see **Part 1.1.3 supra**), aims at filling the information gaps, but much remains to be done in terms of land planning.

124. To our knowledge, the most significant land planning exercise was carried out in 1994 for the South-West area (TECSULT, 1994). Even if the final objective was quite specific, i.e. preparing the granting of PEAs, the followed approach was holistic and ended in the identification of specific territories (included into broader “ecological districts”, showing similar biophysical patterns), for which specific socio-economic activities were forecasted by 2015. To do so, various spatially explicit data were crossed, both biophysical data (reliefs/slopes, geology, vegetation, water system, roads, natural exposure to flooding-erosion-windfall, agricultural suitability, etc.) and socio-economic data (population, basic social services, current land uses and land tenure, etc.).

125. As effective land planning is often dependent on an effective decentralization process, it is worth mentioning the state of play in the CAR. After the promulgation of a revised Constitution in 1995, the Law n°96-016 gave birth to the seven Regions and the decentralization process. It was soon after followed by the Order n°88-006 creating the Communes. 20 years later, progress of decentralization is poor, due mainly to the chronical instability of the CAR (OBOUONOMBELE, 2013)[135]. In 2017, the Communes, first administrative levels, are still ruled by “Special Delegations” (nominated by the Government and not elected) and one can hardly predict when communal elections will take place.

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[132] FAO Bangui, 2015a. *Avant-projet de Loi-cadre portant sur les droits fonciers en RCA*. Bangui – FAO, juin 2015. 21p

[133] See http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/fr/

[134] FAO Bangui, 2015b. *Atelier national de présentation des résultats du projet sur l'harmonisation des instruments juridiques relatifs au foncier adaptés aux différentes lignes et cadres volontaires pour une gouvernance responsable des régimes fonciers en RCA – Rapport final*. Bangui – FAO, juillet 2015. 50p

[135] OBOUONOMBELE, J., S., 2013. *Décentralisation et gouvernance territoriale dans les pays de l’espace CEMAC : Etat d’avancement du processus Etat d’avancement de la décentralisation dans les pays de l’espace CEMAC*. Dakar – Université Cheikh Anta DIOP, 2013. 88p

# 2. PROJECT RATIONALE

## 2.1. The current situation

### *2.1.1. Main environmental threats*

126. The project will address the following environmental threats: deforestation and forest degradation, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, and climate change. These threats are closely linked together and share most of their "*indirect and direct drivers*", concepts notably developed by GEIST and LAMBIN (2001)[136] for assessing drivers of tropical deforestation, but useful to assess other environmental threats.

127. The state of natural resources has been presented (see **Part 1.1.3 supra**), as well as the current situation in the following sectors: forestry (see **Part 1.2.1 supra**), agriculture (see **Part 1.2.2 supra**), environment (see **Part 1.2.3 supra**), mines (see **Part 1.2.4 supra**), land tenure, land planning and decentralization (see **Part 1.2.5 supra**). In what follows, we will briefly summarize the relevant information already presented in the above-mentioned Parts, and link them with the main environmental threats, with a specific focus on the South-West, where pilot restoration activities will be implemented (see **Part 2.3.2 infra**).

➔ ***Deforestation and forest degradation***

128. Overall, there is currently no national estimate of deforestation and forest degradation. For the dense moist forest, the annual average rate of net deforestation was estimated at 0.24% between 1990 and 2000 and 0.17% between 2000 and 2010 (DE WASSEIGE et al., 2014). These rates are above the annual rates of net forest loss (i) at global level: 0.18% between 1990 and 2000, and 0.08% between 2010 and 2015[137], and (ii) for the Congo Basin: 0.09% between 1990 and 2000, and 0.17% between 2000 and 2005 (TCHATCHOU et al., 2015). For the South-Western part, the annual rates of net forest loss are 25% lower than for the dense moist forest as a whole: 0.18% between 1990 and 2000, and 0.13% between 2010 and 2015 (FRM et al. 2016).

129. The R-PP (MEEDD, 2013b) and the CAFI grant preparation request (CAFI, 2016a) identify the same types of drivers for deforestation and forest degradation. It is useful to recall them, keeping in mind there is (i) no detailed assessment of such drivers at national scale, (ii) a quantitative assessment of the impact of industrial logging and a qualitative assessment of other direct drivers, for the dense moist forests of the South-West (FRM et al. 2016):

- Indirect drivers: (i) Lack of policy coordination and weak institutions, (ii) Lack of knowledge sharing and dissemination of technical information (such as reports on threats and trends, good practices, etc.), (iii) Weak economy and focus on the exploitation of natural resources, (iv) Lack of understanding of the notion of environmental common goods, (v) High population growth, and (vi) Insecurity and political and military crises. Considering their nature, drivers (v) and (vi) will not be addressed by the project, but drivers (i) to (iv) will be addressed as far as possible;
- Direct drivers: (i) Unsustainable slash-and-burn agricultural practices, (ii) Unsustainable forest management (for wood energy, NTFP, lumber), (iii) Uncontrolled bush fires linked to renewal of grazing land and/or agriculture and/or hunting, and (iv) Infrastructure development (roads, mining, and housing). Drivers (i) to (iii) will be directly targeted, as the underlying issues are identified (see **Part 1.2.2 supra** about slash-and-burn activities and **Part 1.2.1 supra** about wood energy, NTFPs and lumber and **Part 1.2.3 supra** about bushmeat) and alternative options exist (such as promoting agro-ecology practices, developing multi-purpose peri-urban forest plantations mixing fast-growing N-fixing tree species and fruit trees, developing alternative IGAs to reduce bushfire for bushmeat hunting, etc.). Driver (iv) does not appear significant, based on observations made during the field mission for preparing the present document.

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[136] GEIST, H. & LAMBIN, E., 2001. *What drives tropical deforestation? A meta-analysis of proximate and underlying causes of deforestation based on subnational case study evidence. – LUCC Report Series; 4*. Louvain – Université de Louvain-la-neuve, 2001. 136p

[137] See http://www.fao.org/news/story/fr/item/327181/icode/

130. Regarding the South-West, (FRM et al., 2016) brings more specific elements and fine-tune the rough preliminary assessments exposed in the R-PP and the CAFI grant preparation request (NB: see **Annex 8 infra** for detailed data and maps about deforestation in the South-West):

- Slash-and-burn agriculture: It is considered to be a significant direct driver of deforestation, especially for cassava production (cropped by 54% of respondents) and, to a lesser extent, maize (cropped by 15% of the respondents). This is corroborated by (TECSULT, 1994): cassava is the main crop of rural households in the South-West. Each households has, in average, 0.9 ha of cropland (little variation over households) and 1.5 ha of fallow land (variations from 0.7 to 3.9 ha). It is worth noting that, in the South-West, all the land is either classified as protected area (8% of the total surface) or PEA (92%): plots are normally forbidden in protected areas and limited to the "*séries agricoles*" of the PEAs (i.e. 500 m on both sides of the main forest tracks), but tend to go beyond, as land pressure increases;
- Wood energy: The study does not bring any new elements and just recall previous studies. In particular, the impact of a combined demand in Bangui for food crops and wood energy is highlighted;

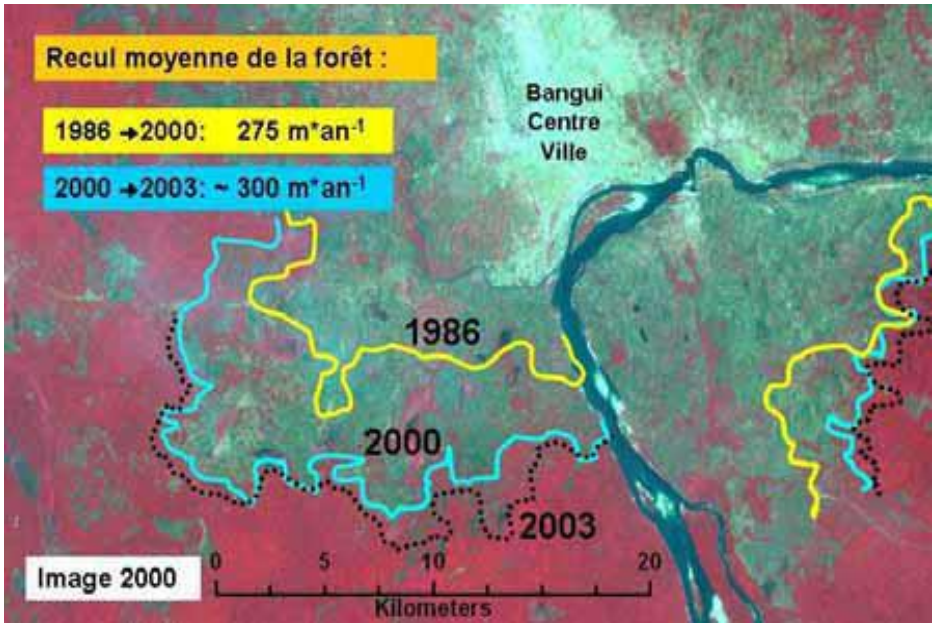


**Figure 26 - Deforestation around Bangui: combined demand for food crops and wood energy (DRIGO, 2009)**

- Bush fires: Mainly set for rat hunting, it can be a significant driver of deforestation, depending on natural conditions. Between 1986 and 2000, a severe drought occurred, which explains the loss of 39,000 ha of forests (1.1% of the average annual net forest loss for the period) due only to bush fires. However, impacts are considered to be limited in time and space;
- Mining: Gold mining is considered marginal, but diamond mining is quite frequent, and can locally be very important (e.g. near Nola, in 2006, 88% of the respondents of a socio-economic assessment for the PEA 185/191 declared being engaged in diamond mining). However, mining is carried out on tiny areas, rarely on intact forests, as miners often prospect randomly and prefer to dig where it is the easiest (gravel layers of river banks);
- Industrial logging: Field operations of industrial companies are not considered as a significant direct driver of deforestation, but the settlement of forest concessions can locally be an indirect driver of deforestation (e.g. settlement of SEFCA in Mambéllé in 1993, which dropped the number of villagers from 100 to 3,600);
- Artisanal logging: It is practiced near Bangui and focus on Ayous. As an artisanal logger harvests a few stems, it can hardly be considered as a driver of deforestation, rather degradation;
- Infrastructures: Roads are limited to the forest tracks, and urbanization is limited in space. Infrastructures development is not considered as a significant driver of deforestation.

➔ ***Land degradation***

131. The PAN-LCD (MEE, 2009a) and the PNIMT (MEE, 2009b) do not provide spatially explicit data regarding land degradation, nor any cost estimate of land degradation. However, an on-going study on land degradation in the CAR, carried out by the WRI and OSFAC, may give more elements. This being said, the drivers of land degradation quoted in the PAN-LCD and the PNIMT are more or less the same than the drivers of deforestation and land degradation quoted in the R-PP and the CAFI grant preparation request. Therefore, the project will aim at addressing these drivers yet presented, in order to limit land degradation.

132. For areas where land is yet degraded, landscape restoration activities will be more or less difficult, depending on the soil types. In all case, land degradation is characterized by a reduction in organic matter through oxidation, leading to a physical depletion. Then, the infiltration water leaches the elements not used by the plants and the soil is chemically depleted. In soils rich in iron and/or aluminum oxides, e.g. tropical ferruginous soils in the savanna, a cuirassing may occur, rendering such soils unsuitable for any use. These types of soils are rare in the South-West and may not be encountered when implementing the field activities of the project.

133. In sandy soils, e.g. in the city of Berbérati, large quantity of soils can be carried away by water erosion, even in places with very small slopes. On steeper slopes, erosion can be more dramatic and create large gullies. Berbérati is part of the focus area of the project, but it is unlikely pilot actions will be launched to restore urban gullies, as it would require to concentrate a lot of resources for very limited areas. Indeed, given the importance of these gullies in the inner city, it would require consequent civil engineering works to restore them, which appears to get away from the scope of the project, more focused on restoring forest and landscape in rural or peri-urban areas.

➔ ***Loss of biodiversity***

134. The SNPA-DB (MEEFCP, 2000) does not give detailed data regarding the composition and localization of biodiversity and agro-biodiversity. Furthermore, it quotes most of the drivers also quoted in the R-PP, the CAFI grant preparation request, the PAN-LCD, and the PNIMT (i.e. bushfires, agricultural clearing, illegal logging, extraction of diamonds and gold, etc.), but also quotes specific drivers: invasion of weeds linked to soil degradation (*Chromolaena odorata, Sida spp, Striga hermontica,* etc.), poaching mainly linked to cultural habits regarding bushmeat consumption, and use of poisons for fishing. Unfortunately, the qualitative and quantitative impacts of these drivers, as well as their evolution over time, are generally not described.

135. The only driver for which certain quantitative data appear in official document is illegal hunting. According to BONANNEE (2001), in 1988, the consumption of bushmeat was slightly under the consumption of livestock: 11 kg/inhab/year vs 16 kg/inhab/year. According to N'GASSE (2003), in 2002, the consumption of bushmeat in Bangui was higher than the consumption of livestock (see **Part 1.2.1 supra**). These studies indicate that the bushmeat consumption has increased from the 1980's to the 2000's. Data extracted from the 1992 National Report to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) and quoted in BONANNEE (2001) corroborates these trends for big games, as shown in the figure below. Last but not the least, from the recent field survey carried out in the South-West, it appears that 53% of the respondents practice bushmeat hunting, targeting antelopes in first place (90% of frequency), but also primates (11%) (FRM et al., 2016).

| Espèces | 1977 | 1985 | 1995 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rhinocéros noir | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eléphant | 2 550 | 569 | 356 | 200 |
| Buffle | 7 380 | 1 559 | 2 959 | 3 753 |
| Bubale | 6 090 | 6 332 | 4 231 | 2 084 |
| Damalisque | 480 | 643 | 331 | 125 |
| Cob defassa | 330 | 594 | 694 | 752 |
| Cob de buffon | 2 520 | 3 513 | 2 413 | 1 254 |
| Hippotrague | 640 | 470 | 350 | 156 |
| Elan de derby | 950 | 149 | 94 | 45 |

**Figure 27 - Populations of emblematic large mammals, from 1977 to 2000, in the CAR (BONANNEE, 2001)**

136. By restoring degraded forests and landscapes, the project will have a twofold effect:

- On the one hand, environmental services (soil fertility, biodiversity and agro-biodiversity, water catchment, carbon sequestration, etc.) will be improved on yet degraded areas. It will be possible by (i) Restoring land fertility and, thus, limiting weed invasion (i.e. the above-mentioned weeds are more competitive than other local plant species when soil fertility is degraded), (ii) Reintroducing fauna and flora diversity, through ANR of forests, planting of multi-use tree species, seeding of N-fixing plant cover, etc., and aiming at restoring ecological connectivity with surrounding patches of intact ecosystems;
- On the other hand, the same environmental services will be preserved on the "pioneering fronts" (e.g. where local populations would have carried out unsustainable cropping and/or logging and/or mining and/or hunting practices), by providing alternative livelihoods, able to generate employment, revenue, and food products, while preserving the ecosystems.

➔ ***Climate change (adaptation and mitigation)***

137. The R-PP (MEEDD, 2013b) and the INDC (CAR Gvt, 2015a) recall the importance of preserving natural resources to reduce the vulnerability to climate change and increase the climate resilience of ecosystems and populations . These analyses are fully in line with the concept of "Ecosystem-Based Adaptation"[138]. In terms of mitigation, the importance of the LULUCF sector in the national GHG balance is outlined: 89% of total GHG emissions (104 $MtCO_{2eq}$/year, out of 116 $MtCO_{2eq}$/year), but also a sink effect three times higher than the total GHG emissions (330 $MtCO_{2eq}$/year). Logically, most of the mitigation efforts are planned in the LULUCF sector, in order to reach the national commitments: -5% by 2030 (-5.5 $MtCO_{2eq}$/year) and -25% by 2050 (-33 $MtCO_{2eq}$/year).

138. According to (FRM et al., 2016), (i) the conversion of dense moist forest to agriculture generates 856 $tCO_{2eq}$/ha, (ii) the 2000-2015 average annual rate of net forest loss in the South-West dense moist forest is 5,240 ha/year. Knowing that the 2030 commitment is equivalent to the avoided GHG emissions of 6,425 ha/year (i.e. 5,500,000 $tCO_{2eq}$/year / 856 $tCO_{2eq}$/ha), half of this 2030 commitment could hypothetically be achieved by reducing net deforestation by 61% (i.e. 3,212 ha/year out of 5,240 ha/year) for the sole South-Western dense moist forests. This REDD+ objective for the South-West appear ambitious, but it is reasonable to expect a significant contribution from the present project (see **Part 2.3.2 infra**), and consequently, significant impacts in terms of mitigation and ecosystem-based adaptation. In any case, the field activities planned in the project are fully in line with the ones foreseen in the R-PP and the INDC (e.g. promotion of sustainable forest management, reforestation, agroecology as alternative to slash-and-burn, etc.).

### *2.1.2. Baseline initiatives*

139. From the overview of the socio-economic context (See **Parts 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 supra**), it appears clearly that:

- The CAR has suffered from many politico-military crisis for the last decades, the last 2013 crisis being the most dramatic;
- The overall economy was down for the last years and the country has just recently started to plan the recovery from the last crisis, thanks notably to the CAR Donor Conference organized in Brussels in November 2016 (World Bank, 2016b);
- But the political stability and economic recovery remain fragile, which explains why the Government and its key technical and financial partners have been till very recently focusing their efforts on emergency and post-emergency operations (e.g. peace-keeping with the MINUSCA, DDR, food aid, support to resettlement of refugees and displaced peoples, etc.), rather than rural development and natural resources management.

140. After the implementation of the 2014-2016 Emergency and Sustainable Rehabilitation Program (CAR Gvt, 2014), notably supported by the FAO and WFP through the PURCARA, the CAR Government prepared the 2017-2021 RCPCA (RCA Gvt, 2016), based on the following key-

[138] See https://www.iucn.org/theme/ecosystem-management/our-work/ecosystem-based-adaptation-and-climate-change

messages: (i) Stabilizing the CAR is a long term process, setbacks are to be expected in the coming years, (ii) Development is key to overcoming the state of fragility and the cycle of crises in the CAR, (iii) Donors should not wait for a complete normalization of the security situation before supporting development programs (World Bank, 2016b).

141. The foreseen budget of the RCPCA is USD 3,161 million, divided into three main axes (see **Annex 9 infra** for the detailed plan of operations and budget): (i) Restoring peace and security, by progressing the DDR process and resettling refugees and displaced peoples (USD 461 million, 15% of total budget), (ii) Renewing the social contract between the State and the population, by providing basic public services (education, health, food aid) and improving public governance (USD 1,476 million, 46%), and (iii) Revamping productive sectors (transport, agriculture, water, energy, and telecommunication) (USD 1,224 million, 39%).

142. At the time of writing the present document, the RCPCA was thus the main roadmap from the Government. But, a few months after the CAR Donor Conferences, most of the pledges were still under discussion between the Government and donors, including the main ones, EU and World Bank. The EU is still preparing the National Indicative Program (*Programme indicatif national* - PIN) for the 11th European Development Fund (*Fonds de développement européen* - FED) (Pers. comm. J.-C. BARRIO DE PEDRO, EU Delegation in Bangui, March 2017) and information is that regard are not yet public. The World Bank prepared Policy notes on various sectors (already presented in **Part 1.1.2 supra**: World Bank, 2016a / 2016b / 2016c / 2016d / 2016e / 2016f), but few project proposals are ready, apart for the mine and forestry sectors.

143. This explains why on-going or upcoming projects, relevant for the present project and that can be included as co-financing investments, are few. In what follows, for the sake of clarity, we will list these projects, together with on-going or planned Government initiatives, for the following sectors (as in **Part 1.2 supra**): forestry, agriculture, environment, mines, land tenure, land planning, and decentralization. As pilot restoration activities planned under Component 2 of the present project will be carried out in the South-West, a specific focus will be put on this area.

### ➔ *Forestry*

144. From the Government side, a process led by the MEDDEFCP has recently been launched to upgrade the forest policies and measures, and a draft V0 Forest policy statement has been prepared (DINGA, 2016) (see **Part 1.2.1 supra**). As it stands now, the document presents a vision for the forest sector by 2035, guided by the key principles of the 2008 Forest Code and the 2015-2025 COMIFAC Convergence Plan, notably the aim to promote the sustainable management of forests and to contribute to poverty reduction. Next steps remain unclear, but the fact that the process is technically led by a former Minister in charge of forests gives insurance that there is a political momentum to fine-tune the document. From the donors' side, there are two key projects: the PDRSO (AFD, 2012) and the Mining and Forest Governance Project (World Bank, 2017b).

145. The PDRSO is a logical continuation of the three phases of the PARPAF (2000-2011). It started at the end of 2016 and is scheduled to conclude at the end of 2020. The total budget is EURO 6.5 million, EURO 5 million coming from AFD (AFD, 2015)[139] and EURO 1.5 million from the French Global Environment Fund (*Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial* – FFEM (FFEM, 2015)[140]. The detailed budget was revised at the inception of the project, after the withdrawal of the EU co-financing (EURO 4 million initially pledged), but cannot be shared yet (Pers. comm. M. LACHARME – Coordinator of the PDRSO, February 2017). The PDRSO has three components:

- Support to 10 forest Communes: 10 out of the 21 recognized forest Communes in the CAR (five in the Lobaye and five in the Sangha-Mbaéré. See figure infra) will receive technical assistance and financing to prepare and implement Local Development Plans to enhance Communes' access to sustainable revenues from forestry resources, in order to finance basic collective services (health, water access, education). This component will therefore conduct a strategic reflection on the future of the forest taxation system, as well as the roles and procedures of the CAS-DF.

[139] AFD, 2015. *Convention de financement n° CCF1130.01.V entre l'AFD et la RCA*. Paris – AFD, juin 2015. 12p

[140] FFEM, 2015. *Convention de financement n° CCF1151.01.Y entre le FFEM et la RCA*. Paris – FFEM, juin 2015. 40p

- Support to the AAAGRDF and the MEDDEFCP: Provision of equipment and technical assistance, including support for the development of three new PEAs and upgrading of existing ones;
- Support to the REDD+ process: Definition and implementation of pilot REDD+ activities near Bangui. These activities are still in preparation, but they may include the following: improving cropping practices, restoring degraded forests, improving knowledge on the wood energy and artisanal logging value chains near Bangui, assessing cost-benefit of REDD+ actions (PDRSO, 2017)[141]. In addition, a small budget (EURO 120,000) is planned to support the ARF/CIRAD Project in the Lolé and Boukoko forests, near M'Baïki (project started in 1982): forest biomass inventories (esp. on lianas), phenological monitoring, etc.

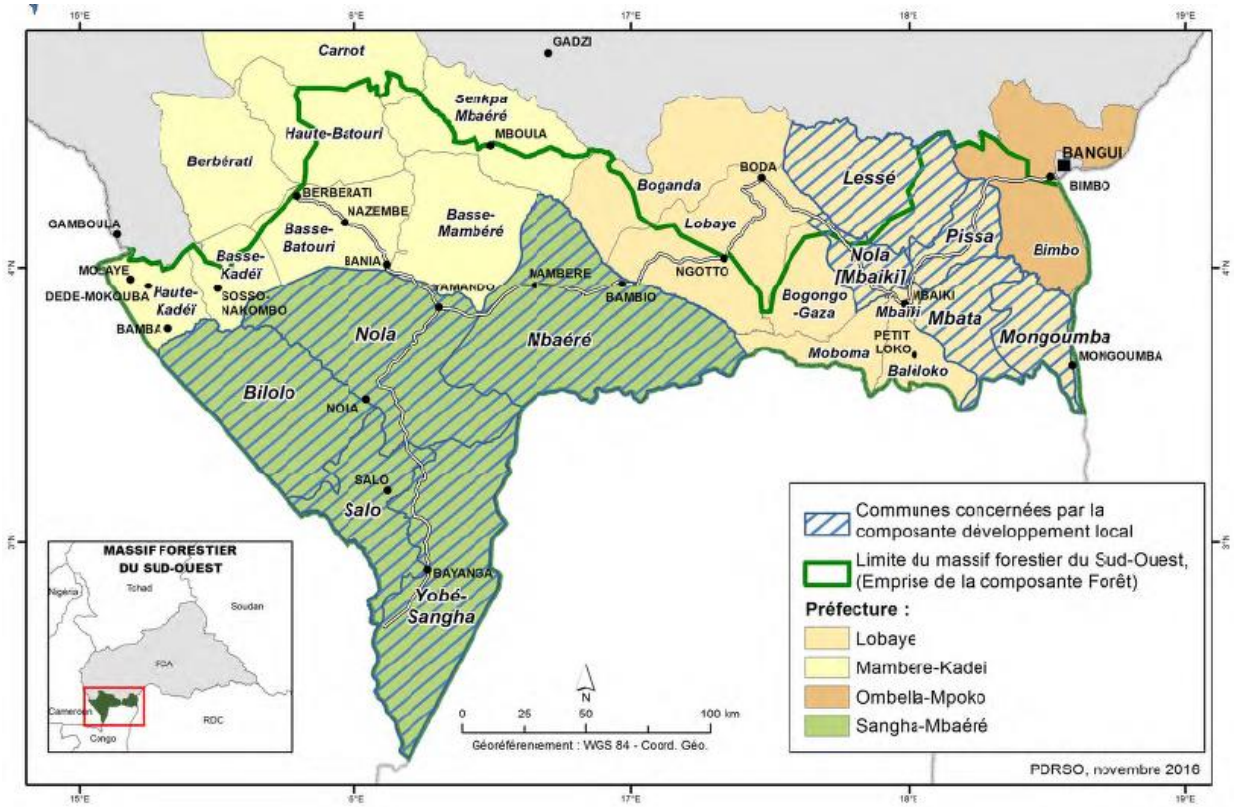


**Figure 28 - Forest Communes targeted by the PDRSO (PDRSO, 2016)**

146. The Mining and Forest Governance Project has not yet started: a Concept note has been prepared (World Bank, 2017b), as well as a Project Information Document/Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS) (World Bank, 2017c)[142], but the appraisal is expected to start in November 2017 and the project to be approved in March 2018. This project proposes to expand the effort of the PDRSO, to cover the 11 remaining forest Communes. The total proposed budget is USD 10 million: USD 4.3 million for the mine sector and USD 5.7 million for the forest sector (USD 4.3 million after deduction of management costs. See **Annex 9 infra** for the detailed plan of operations and budget). The forest components are as follows:

- Support 11 forest Communes: Preparation of Local Development Plans, financing of priority investments, capacity-building in terms of local projects management;
- Strengthening the private sector: Capacity building of workers in the logging industry, investments to increase mill efficiency, analysis of the fiscal regimes in the Congo basin, wood market analysis;

[141] PDRSO, 2017. *Tableau 4 : Cadre logique portant sur les résultats du PDRSO en lien avec la composante REDD+*. Bangui – PDRSO, March 2017. 2p

[142] World Bank, 2017c. *Mining and Forest Governance in CAR (P161973). Project Information Document/Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet*. Washington DC – World Bank, January 2017. 13p

- Strengthening institutional capacity: Upgrading the forest taxation regime in the CAR, supporting eco-guards;
- Test the concept of community forests: Set-up of two community forests in the vicinity of Berbérati, supporting of participatory planning and community management plans (including promotion of legal artisanal logging).

147. Apart from these two projects of direct relevance to the TRI CAR project, potential additional investments are mentioned infra, for information. Indeed, all of them should be partly of fully funded by the EU: as mentioned supra, the EU is still preparing the PIN for the 11th FED and EU investments are not yet confirmed (Pers. comm. J.-C. BARRIO DE PEDRO, EU Delegation in Bangui, March 2017):

- CIFOR study on the wood-forest sector of the CAR (FAO RCA, 2016b): This study should start soon and would hopefully help identifying problems, progress made for the last decades or yet to be made (see **Part 1.2.1 supra**);
- Wood energy study: Following the assessment of the energy sector recently commissioned by the EU (MWH, 2017), the EU Delegation is reflecting on a specific study on the wood energy sector in Bangui. At this stage, there is no document available. It is likely not going to be an update of the WISDOM platform put in place in 2009 (DRIGO, 2009) (see **Part 1.2.1 supra**), but rather a qualitative assessment (Pers. comm. J.-C. BARRIO DE PEDRO – EU Delegation in Bangui, March 2017);
- VPA FLEGT process: The CAR will benefit from a grant of EURO 6.7 million over four years, including EURO 4.6 million for the implementation of the legality verification system of the VPA FLEGT (Pers. comm. J.-C. BARRIO DE PEDRO – EU Delegation in Bangui, February 2017);
- ECOFAC6: Following the previous phases of the ECOFAC (implemented since 1994 in the CAR), the EU launched a 6th phase, targeting seven countries in the Congo Basin, incl. the CAR. The budget is EURO 61.5 million over five years (2017-2021). For the CAR, the budget is EURO 12 million, divided as follows: EURO 5 million for the Chinko Protected Area (17,600 km²) in the South-West and EURO 7 million for the Manovo-Gounda-St Floris and Bamingui-Bangoran National Parks, and surrounding Game areas (54,700 km²) in the North (EU, 2016)[143]. Thematic focus is on biodiversity conservation and geographical focus is on the South-West and the North: links between ECOFAC6 and the TRI CAR project appear limited in terms of field activities;
- CoNGOs' Project (NGO Collaboration for Equitable and Sustainable Livelihoods for Communities in the Congo Basin Forests): This three-year project (2016-2018) funded by the Department for International Development (DfID) is implemented in Cameroon, Congo, the DRC, and the CAR (NB: share of budget for the CAR not known yet). It is led by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and implemented by the IIED and several NGOs, in particular Rainforest Foundation United-Kingdom for the CAR. It aims at promoting community forests. For now, the CoNGOs' project has not yet started on the ground and a baseline analysis is underway to set the logical framework (IIED, 2016)[144]. This project deals with awareness-raising and advocacy in the forest sector, but the implementation of pilot actions on the ground is also foreseen (without locating such pilot actions at this stage). Once the CoNGOs Project will be fully deployed, it could collaborate closely with the TRI CAR Project, in order to coordinate actions on the ground and mutually benefits from project results.

➔ ***Agriculture***

148. From the Government side, the current roadmap is the 2014-2018 PNIASAN (MDRA, 2013), and there is no evidence of any change in the agriculture strategy for the short-term, despite the fact the main focus is on "conventional agriculture" (41% of the budget for the purchase of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and ploughing equipment), a strategic choice which is not really in line with current international thinking: agroecology, climate-smart agriculture, ecosystem-based adaptation,

[143] UE, 2016. *Document relatif à l'action pour Programme d'appui pour la préservation de la biodiversité et les écosystèmes fragiles – phase 6 (ECOFAC 6)*. Bruxelles – UE, novembre 2016. 42p

[144] IIED, 2016. *Réunion de démarrage du projet CoNGOs – Rapport de réunion*. Yaoundé – IIED, juin 2016.43p

etc. (see **Part 1.2.2 supra**). From the donors' side, there are two key players: the FAO and the World Bank.

149. The FAO has been fully involved in the implementation of the PURCARA, put in place in the frame of the 2014-2016 Emergency and Sustainable Rehabilitation Program (CAR Gvt, 2014). Most of these recent projects have been focused on food aid / emergency response (i.e. the five OSRO/CAF/60X projects) and are not directly linked to the objectives of the TRI CAR Project (FAO Bangui, 2017b)[145]. However, the FAO Bangui office intends to use part of the budget of the following projects to co-finance the TRI CAR Project. In total, adding an in-kind contribution of USD 50,000, the FAO could co-finance USD 500,000 of the TRI CAR Project

| Title of the project | Budget of the project (USD) | Co-financing to the TRI CAR Project (USD) |
|---|---|---|
| TCP/CAF/3602: Support to the coffee and food crops sectors in the CAR, in a post-conflict context | 467,760 | 180,000 (38%) ➔ Component 2 |
| GCP/CAF/014/ITA-Carmel: Support to the creation of a pilot vocational center for displaced peoples in the CAR | 2,093,001 | 90,000 (4%) ➔ Component 2 |
| OSRO/CAF/XXX/BEL: Emergency support in the agriculture sector to support the resilience of vulnerable communities in the CAR | 1,047,000 | 180,000 (17%) ➔ Component 3 |
| OSRO/CAF/605/UK: Support to agricultural recovery of the most vulnerable households for an enhanced resilience in the CAR | 4,473,304 | 100,000 (22%) ➔ Component 3 |
| In-kind contribution | | 50,000 |

**Figure 29 - Details of FAO co-financing to the TRI CAR Project (FAO Bangui, 2017b)**

150. The World Bank prepared a policy note on the agriculture sector in the CAR (World Bank, 2016e), where the key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats were broadly identified. Following this exercise, the World Bank is now thinking about setting a national agriculture support program with a total budget of FCFA 24.7 billion (USD 45 million). It would be implemented through 45 projects, divided into four strategic axes and spread over the seven Regions, as shown infra:

| Strategic axes | Number of Projects per Region | | | | | | | Budget | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | USD M | % |
| 1. Resilience; sustainable revamping of agro-pastoral activities and economic development | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3.2 | 45 |
| 2. Agriculture, a factor of national reconciliation | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.6 | 7 |
| 3. Occupational integration, youth entrepreneurship and modernization of agriculture | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 33.8 | 24 |
| 4. Governance of the agriculture sector and competitiveness of Central African agriculture | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1.2 | 24 |
| Totals | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 39.8 | 100 |

**Figure 30 - Overview of the WB National Agriculture Support Program (World Bank, 2017a)[146]**

151. The components of the Program are roughly described in World Bank (2016e), as summarized infra:

- Rural infrastructure: Rural roads and vicinity roads; Post-harvest infrastructure (drying areas, storage warehouses, corn cribs, etc.); Village and pastoral hydraulic (boreholes, hill reservoirs, small irrigation units, etc.); Small multifunctional units including small food processing equipment; Setting up of development poles;
- Plant Production: Seed supply; Support to the ten major crops; Research and development in terms of production and post-harvest technologies; Extension and technology transfer;
- Animal and Fish Production: Structured similarly than the "Plant production" component;
- Value chains: Organization of rural markets, price information, marketing, capacity building;

[145] FAO Bangui, 2017b. *Portefeuille des projets FAO RCA*. Bangui – FAO RCA, janvier 2017. 1p

[146] World Bank, 2017a. *Matrice des plans régionaux agricoles*. Bangui – Banque mondiale, février 2017. 1p

- Project coordination and strengthening of the sectoral governance.

152. It appears that (i) the scope is very large at this stage, (ii) the details of activities under the Program and strategic axes need to be elaborated. Considering that the Forest and Mine Governance project would be approved in March 2018, whereas a detailed concept note is already available, it is likely this agriculture support Program get validated by late 2018, early 2019. At this moment in time, without further details on the content of the Program, it has not been included as co-financing, though partnerships will be established and potentially formalized in the future, during TRI CAR Project implementation.

➔ ***Environment***

153. From the Government side, there are various on-going initiatives, which are relevant for the TRI CAR Project and could be included in its baseline or at least provide useful lessons (see **Part 1.2.3 supra**):

- Biodiversity: A roadmap for the updating of the SNPA-DB (BEINA et al., 2013) has been prepared; a Draft 2017-2019 National Plan for the Sustainable Management of Wildlife (MEDDEFCP, 2016a) should be soon validated. As these are GEF-funded processes, they cannot be included in the baseline, but they can provide useful lessons;
- Land degradation: A national process to set the national targets in terms of land degradation neutrality (CAR Gvt, 2016a) is on-going; in particular, an assessment of land degradation is currently carried out by WRI and OSFAC (see Output 1.1.2 in **Part 2.3.1 infra**);
- Climate change: The INDC has been recently submitted (CAR Gvt, 2015a) and stresses the importance of REDD+ in terms of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. To progress the REDD+, the Government successfully requested a grant of USD 1.5 million to support the development of its REDD+ National Investment Framework (CAFI, 2016a).

154. From the donors' side, in addition to the UNCCD and the Global Mechanism supporting the land degradation neutrality process, and the CAFI supporting the REDD+ process, donors/projects already mentioned supra are relevant for the environment sector: EU (VPA FLEGT, ECOFAC6), WB (Mining and Forest Governance Project), AFD-FFEM (PDRSO). Also investments into the Protected Area of Dzanga-Sangha (*Aire protégée de Dzanga-Sangha*, APDS) are sizeable, as it is part of a larger body, the Sangha Trinational Park (see figure opposite), supported by a dedicated Foundation[147]. Overall, conservation activities are supported since the 1980's and focus on the following: fight against poaching; promotion of ecotourism; ecological monitoring of flora and fauna; local development. To our knowledge, FLR activities have not been carried out yet in the APDS.

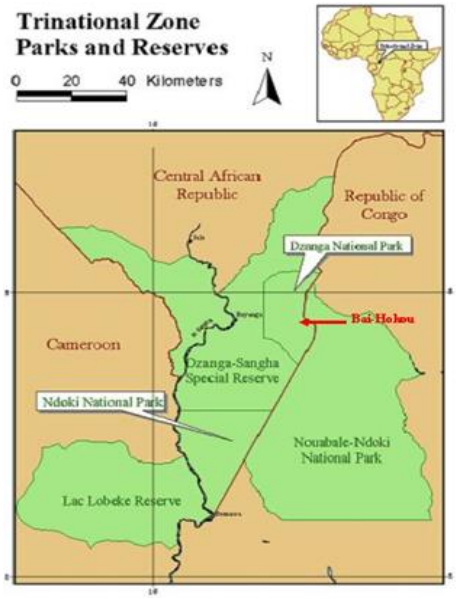


**Figure 31 - Sangha tri-national Park (Sangha Foundation, not dated)**

155. Finally, in relation to the conservation of the APDS and its surroundings, the WWF received the support (EURO 400,000) of multi-donor trust fund called *Bêkou* ("Hope" in Sangho. Post-emergency fund to encourage the stabilization and reconstruction of the CAR[148]), to support IGAs with the local populations in the Sangha-Mbaéré and Lobaye, incl. Pygmies / Bay'Aka (WWF, 2015)[149]. In a short

[147] See http://www.fondationtns.org/dev/index.php/fr/2016/05/03/le-tri-national-de-la-sangha-tns-3/

[148] See http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/fonds-fiduciaire-bekou-introduction_fr

[149] WWF, 2015. *Contrat de subvention T03.34 entre l'UE et WWF pour la protection des forêts du Sud-Ouest.* Bangui – WWF, août 2015. 115p

period, the project was able to facilitate local consultations and concertation regarding natural resources management, and to implement diverse IGAs, such as planting of *kökö* cutting, promotion of improved bee-keeping or small animal husbandry, diversification of food crops (cocoyam, yam, banana, etc.). Unfortunately, the project has recently stopped and cannot be included in the baseline of the TRI CAR Project.

➔ ***Mines***

156. As presented supra, the Mining and Forest Governance Project (World Bank, 2017b) should start in 2018 and provide USD 4.2 million for the following actions: (i) upgrade the regulatory framework (18% of budget), (ii) Strengthen institutional capacities (44%), (iii) Improve mining taxation for the Communes (35%), (iv) Accelerate private investment (3%). In addition to that, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is currently supporting a capacity-building project called Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II (*Droits de propriété et développement du diamant artisanal II* – PRADD2). The budget is USD 0.7 million. It will run until 2018 and focus on data collection and reporting to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) and training both the national authorities and local officials in Berbérati on KPCS compliance criteria.

157. As explained (see **Parts 1.2.4 and 2.1.1 supra**), artisanal mining is often considered as a driver of natural resources degradation; however, even if impacts can sometimes be locally impressive, it is unlikely artisanal mining generate as much damage as bushfire, slash-and-burn cropping, wood energy harvesting, which are widespread. This being said, as these projects specifically address artisanal mining and may thus reduce its impact, they can provide useful lessons to the TRI CAR Project, in case mining activities are present in some of the pilot sites.

➔ ***Land tenure, land planning, and decentralization***

158. From the Government side, a detailed analysis of the land tenure in the CAR was carried out recently, thanks to a support from the FAO (NTAMPAKA, 2015) and a Draft Framework Law on Land Tenure was prepared based on this (FAO Bangui, 2015a). At this stage, analysis of the current situation and recommendations to improve it are done; the only thing missing is a political impulse to progress the roadmap. It is hoped that this impulse comes soon, as the politico-military situation is progressively coming back to normal.

159. From the Government side again, there is no evidence that progress can be made in the short-term regarding land planning and decentralization. For the first, since the proposal made by TECSULT (1984), the issue has never been raised again, to our knowledge. For the second, since the promulgation of the Order n°88-006 creating the Communes, in the 1990's, the decentralization process has been in stand-by. Even now, Communes are rules by "Special delegations" and one can hardly predict when communal elections will take place. A draft Code of the local authorities (CAR Gvt, 2017)[150] has been prepared, but its status remains unclear and it is unlikely it will be submitted to the National Assembly until the communal elections take place.

160. In terms of land planning and decentralization, nearly everything needs to be done. Still, as presented above, the PDRSO and the Mining and Forest Governance Project will significantly contribution to the TRI CAR Project's objectives:

- On the one hand, they will support all the 21 forest Communes in the South-West to prepare their Local Development Plan and to implement local projects, and also build capacities in terms of financial management, it will allow the field activities of the TRI CAR Project to be mainstreamed into the Local Development Plan;
- On the other hand, based on the 21 Local Development Plans to be elaborated (or upgraded), it will be possible to elaborate a Regional Land Planning Scheme, using a bottom-up approach. This will allow going further than the sole Local Development Plans, and address broader land use conflicts (industrial logging / conservation / cropping / mining / etc.) at the needed scale.

[150] CAR Gvt, 2017. *Projet de Code des collectivités territoriales et des circonscriptions administratives*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, 2017. 99p

### *2.1.3. Remaining barriers to address the environmental threats*

161. Based on the sectoral assessments presented in **Part 2.1.2 supra**, we will hereafter describe the gaps/barriers of the baseline initiatives to overcome, in order to successfully implement forest and landscape restoration activities and to address the environmental threats presented in **Part 2.1.1 supra**. Drivers of environmental threats are listed randomly, without prejudging their importance:

| Drivers | Baseline initiatives | Gap/barriers to overcome |
|---|---|---|
| Unsustainable industrial logging | Policy context: Forest Code (2008) and specific regulations in that regard, effectively implemented (thanks notably to the AAAGRDF).<br>Financing support: (i) VPA/FLEGT process (EU, EURO 6.7 million) to support wood legality/traceability, (ii) Comp. 2 of the 2017-2021 PDRSO (AFD-FFEM, EURO 6.5 million) and Forest Comp. B of the 2018-2022 Mining & Forest Governance project (USD 5.7 million for the forest part, WB) to support PEAs and forest industry in general. | None |
| Unsustainable artisanal logging | Policy context: Forest Code (2008) and specific regulations in this regard, but not yet implemented (no private/decentralized collectivity/community forest, no formal artisanal logging). Draft V0 of Forest policy aiming at addressing these issues.<br>Financing support: (i) 2016-2018 CoNGOs' project (IIED, budget for CAR not yet defined) to facilitate multi-stakeholder concertation, (ii) Forest Comp. D of the 2018-2022 Mining & Forest Governance project (USD 5.7 million for the forest part, WB) to set up pilot Community forests and formal artisanal logging near Berbérati. | To fine-tune the Draft V0 Forest policy re: private/local authorities/community forests and artisanal logging (see Output 1.2.3 infra) |
| Unsustainable wood energy harvest | Policy context: Forest Code (2008) and specific regulations not dealing explicitly with this issue. Marginal consideration for wood energy in the energy policy. WISDOM study carried out in 2009 in Bangui, but no follow-up. Draft V0 of Forest policy aiming at addressing these issues.<br>Financing support: (i) 2016-2018 CoNGOs' project (IIED, budget for CAR not yet defined) to facilitate multi-stakeholder concertation, (ii) Forest Comp. D of the 2018-2022 Mining & Forest Governance project (USD 5.7 million for the forest part, WB) to set up pilot Community forests and formal artisanal logging near Berbérati. | (i) To fine-tune the Draft V0 Forest policy re: private/local authorities/community forests and artisanal logging (see Output 1.2.3 infra)<br>(ii) To upgrade the WISDOM study for Bangui (major D/O gap) (see Output 1.2.2 infra) |
| Little reforestation, nearly no ANR or FLR | Policy context: Forest Code (2008) focusing on public reforestation (unclarity for private/decentralized collectivity/community forest) and not explicitly mentioning ANR or FLR. No outcome from the National Reforestation Committee set up in 2010, esp. no national reforestation/ANR/FLR strategy. No national capacity to produce forest seeds/plants at scale. Poor success of reforestation perimeters from the CAS-DF (lack of means, as the forest taxation regime is challenged by forest companies / poor follow-up). Few experience of local communities and civils servants in terms of reforestation/ANR/FLR. Draft V0 of Forest policy aiming at addressing these | (i) To fine-tune the Draft V0 Forest policy re: private/local authorities/community, reforestation, ANR/FLR (see Output 1.2.3 infra)<br>(ii) To assess reforestation/restoration opportunities and set up a nat. strategy (see |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | issues.<br><br>Financing support: (i) 2016-2018 CoNGOs' project (IIED, budget for CAR not yet defined) to facilitate multi-stakeholder concertation, (ii) Forest Comp. D of the 2018-2022 Mining & Forest Governance project (USD 5.7 million for the forest part, WB) to set up pilot 2 Community forests and formal artisanal logging near Berbérati, (iii) Comp. 3 of the 2017-2021 PDRSO (AFD-FFEM, EURO 6.5 million) to set up small-scale / pilot reforestation and ANR/FLR actions (few ha near Bangui). | Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 infra)<br><br>(iii) To build capacities of local communities and civil servants in terms of reforestation, ANR, FLR and implement field actions (see Outputs 2.1 to 2.4, and 3.1 to 3.4 infra)<br><br>(iv) To make recommendations for an efficient channeling of domestic / external funding for ANR / FLR (see Output 3.5 infra) |
| Bushfire, closely linked with bushmeat hunting | Policy context: Forest Code (2008) authorizing bushfire for cropping, under certain conditions, but little control. Protected Areas better preserved, thanks to external funding (eco-guards, IGAs, etc.). Wildlife Protection Code (1984) outdated, but to be replaced soon by a Wildlife Plan (expected 2017). Bushmeat consumption still common and bushfire for hunting very common. Draft V0 of Forest policy to address these issues.<br><br>Financing support: (i) APDS project (Tri-National Sangha + many other donors, funding level unknown), (ii) ECOFAC6 (EU, EURO 12 million) to support protection of 3 PAs (North and South-East), (iii) Comp. 3 of the 2017-2021 PDRSO (AFD-FFEM, EURO 6.5 million) to set up IGAs in 10 South-Western Communes. | (i) To fine-tune the Draft V0 Forest policy re: bushfire and bushmeat, reflecting the findings of the Wildlife Plan (see Output 1.2.3 infra)<br><br>(ii) To promote alternatives IGAs (incl. NTFPs), to increase revenues and diversify diets, thus reducing bushfire / hunting (see Output 2.3 infra) |
| Unsustainable slash-and-burn cropping | Policy context: No agriculture policy, but the PNIASAN, focusing on "conventional agriculture" to develop food crops. Agriculture sector deeply impacted by the recent crisis. Rural development projects replaced by emergency and post-emergency projects, notably for food aid. Poor performance of the CAR agriculture as a whole. Weak public services in the agriculture sector (MDRA, ICRA, ACDA, etc.) with marginal support from the State and the donors (apart from the NGO Welthungerhilfe which recently supported the renovation of ICRA research stations). Little or no experience of local communities and civils servants in terms of agroecology, despite the concept is included in the INDC (2015).<br><br>Financing support: (i) National Agriculture Support Program (WB, USD 45 million?) to be launched in 2018 or even 2019...But no details on actions and locations, (ii) Comp. 3 of the 2017-2021 PDRSO (AFD-FFEM, EURO 6.5 million) to set up small-scale / pilot agroecology field trials (few ha near Bangui). | (i) To support ICRA in setting-up R&D programs on FLR and agro-ecology (see Output 3.4 infra)<br><br>(ii) To build capacities of local populations and civil servants in agro-ecology (see Outputs 3.1 to 3.3 infra)<br><br>(iii) To promote alternatives IGAs (incl. NTFPs), to increase revenue and diversify the diet, and thus contribute to reducing slash-and-burn (see Output 2.3 infra) |
| Mining | Policy context: Mining Code (2009) inadequate with regard to the artisanal mining. Gold and diamond artisanal mining common in the South-West.<br><br>Financing support: (i) PRADD2 (USAID, USD 0.7 million) to support the "formalization" of the artisanal mining (and conformity to the Kimberley process) in the South-West, (ii) 2018-2022 Mining & Forest Governance project (USD 4.3 million for the mining part, WB) to support the "formalization" of the artisanal mining in the South-West. | None |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Poor knowledge of ecosystems values | Policy context: On-going studies to cross LULUCF data and carbon stock data, and thus value forest carbon (thanks to the FCPF and soon coming CAFI). The SNPA-DB (2000) poorly reflects existing research in terms of biodiversity in the CAR. Knowledge gaps in terms of agrobiodiversity to be filled. The PAN-LCD (2009) and the PNIMT (2009) do not present land degradation status and trends, nor do they include cost estimates of land degradation.<br>Financing support: LDN target setting process (UNCCD/GM, funding level yet unknown) to assess 2001-2014 land degradation in the South-West (work carried out by WRI/OSFAC) and support the LDN target setting. | (i) to assess degradation trends and estimate the cost of land degradation (with WRI / LACCEG) (see Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 infra)<br>(ii) To compile biodiversity literature and carry out research on agro-biodiversity, to estimate the cost of agro/biodiversity loss (see Outputs 1.1.1 infra)<br>(iii) To review agro/biodiversity cost and upgrade SNPA-DB (see Outputs 1.1.4 infra) |
| No land planning and poor inter-sectoral coordination | Policy context: No land planning, either at national, regional, prefectural or local level. Poor inter-sectoral coordination, leading to overlaps in land use (e.g. mining, forestry, agriculture, etc.), conflicts and/or dilution of the responsibilities.<br>Financing support: Comp. 1 of the 2017-2021 PDRSO (AFD-FFEM, EURO 6.5 million) and Forest Comp. A of the 2018-2022 Mining & Forest Governance project (USD 5.7 million for the forest part, WB) to support the 21 forest Communes of the South-West in preparing their Local Development Plans. | Based on the Local Development Plans and based on inter-sectoral consultations and spatial analyses, to support the elaboration of a regional land planning scheme in the South-West (see Output 1.2.1 infra) |
| Land tenure insecurity | Policy context: Land tenure regime outdated and unsuitable in several respects. Draft Framework Law on Land Tenure ready for validation since 2015, pending political impulse for approval.<br>Financing support: To our knowledge, no project addressing this issue. | Political impulse to reinforced when fine-tuning the Draft V0 Forest policy in order to get the Framework Law approved (see Output 1.2.3 infra) |
| Climate change | Policy context: NAPA (2008) and INDC (2015) focusing adaptation measures in the agriculture and forestry sectors (ecosystem-based adaptation - EBA).<br>Financing support: To our knowledge, no project explicitly supporting EBA | (i) To build capacities of local communities and civil servants in terms of reforestation, ANR, FLR and implement field EBA actions (see Outputs 3.1 to 3.3 infra)<br>(ii) To promote alternatives IGAs (incl. from NTFPs), to increase revenues and diversify diets, thus increasing climate resilience of local communities (see Output 2.3 infra) |

**Figure 32 - Remaining barriers to address the environmental threats (authors, 2017)**

## 2.2. The GEF alternative

### *2.2.1. Project objectives and indicators of success*

162. The overall objective of the TRI CAR project is to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes to provide global environmental benefits and more resilient economic development and livelihoods, in support of the Bonn Challenge.

163. Indicators to measure success and to capture the change that has been achieved by the project are the following (see details in **Annex 1 – Results Matrix infra**):

| Indicators | Targets |
|---|---|
| 1.1) New/additional Bonn Challenge commitment | x Mha [1] |
| 1.2) Policies and Regulatory Frameworks that support FLR while incorporating biodiversity conservation, accelerated low GHG development, and sustainable livelihood considerations | 6 PRFs |
| 2.1) Area of deforested and degraded landscapes in restoration transition, stratified by land management actors (communities, farmers, private enterprises, and others) | 3,221 ha [2] |
| 2.2) Area of land under improved/new application of FLR and complementary land management, stratified by land management actors (communities, farmers, private enterprises, and others) | 1,000,000 ha [3] |
| 2.3) Number of direct project beneficiaries (from jobs, revenue and income, sustainably harvested timber, NTFP, etc.) by women and men | 4,300 people (half women) [4] |
| 2.4) $tCO_{2eq}$ avoided emissions/removals in TRI target landscapes as a result of TRI interventions | 4,234,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ [5] |
| 3.1) Number of cross-agency mechanisms and/or frameworks established and maintained to strengthen and facilitate coordinated national and sub-national action on restoration | 1 National FLR Committee |
| 3.2) Number of TRI-supported workshops, and capacity-building/learning events; demonstrated increase in knowledge and capacity to plan for and manage restoration | 35 events [6] |
| 3.3) Value of new and additional resources (public, private, development partners) flowing into FLR | USD 7 million |
| 3.4) Number of bankable restoration projects developed through inclusive development process and meeting industry standards for quality and financial viability. | 2 projects |
| 4.1) Attendance of TRI-supported South-South exchanges that address restoration | 12 events [7] |
| 4.2) Degree to which TRI implementing partners practice adaptive management based on M&E inputs. | Effective M&E |
| 4.3) Development of timely and relevant TRI knowledge products that capture lessons learned, and supporting tools for accessing and communicating TRI results to practitioners and global community. | Guide of GP on FLR<br>Training materials |
| 4.4) Development of effective global awareness campaign increasing public awareness & FLR support | Cf. Global TRI Proj. |

[1] To be defined by end of 2017, by the National Coordination on FLR (see **Part 1.2.3 supra** for details about this Coordination)

[2] Estimate from field missions carried out in early 2017 in the five pilot sites (see **Part 2.3.2 supra**)

[3] At least 10% of the total area of the four Prefectures of the South-West (see **Annex 1 infra**)

[4] 0.75 ha restored per households, and 3,221 ha in total: 3,221 / 0.75 = approx. 4,300 households (see **Annex 1 infra**)

[5] 2,636,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ of increased removals + 1,598,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ of avoided emissions (see Ex-Act calculations in **Annex 1 infra**)

[6] 5 technical days + 20 meetings of the National Coordination on FLR

[7] 5 South-South exchanges + 5 annual knowledge meetings + 2 Bi-annual finance meetings

**Figure 33 - Indicators of the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

### 2.2.2. Incremental reasoning and global environmental benefits

164. The additional activities that will complement and be incremental to the baseline have been briefly described in **Part 2.1.3 supra** and are further detailed in **Part 2.3 infra**. We focus here on the global environmental benefits this will generate, taking into account the FLR definition given by the Global Partnership on FLR (GPFLR)[151]: "*Process of regaining ecological functionality and enhancing human well-being across deforested or degraded forest landscapes […] They generally have multiple functions, as they provide a variety of services to society, such as biodiversity, food, water, shelter, livelihood, economic growth, and human well-being. All these services are interlinked*". The following is based on the GEF6 GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF) programming directions[152], and refers to indicators/targets 1.1 to 4.4 of the TRI CAR Project presented in **Part 2.2.1 supra.**

***➔ Land degradation (contributing to GEF Objective LD-2 Program 3 and LD-3 Program 4)***

165. Regarding the LD-2 *"Forest Landscapes: Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependent people*", Program 3 "*Landscape management and restoration"*, the TRI CAR Project will contribute to the following Outcomes:

- "*O2.1: Support mechanisms for forest landscape management and restoration established*": (i) Six policies and regulatory frameworks will be upgraded or elaborated to support FLR while incorporating biodiversity conservation, accelerated low GHG development, and sustainable livelihood considerations (ind. 1.2), (ii) The National Coordination on FLR will be supported, in order to increase inter-sectoral coordination and provide guidance in terms of FLR (ind. 3.1);
- "*O2.2: Improved forest management and/or restoration*": (i) 3,221 ha of deforested and degraded landscapes will be in restoration transition (ind. 2.1), (ii) 1,000,000 ha of land will be under improved/new application of FLR and complementary land management (ind. 2.2);
- "*O2.3: Increased investments in SFM and restoration*": (i) USD seven million will flow into restoration initiatives (ind. 3.3), (ii) Two bankable restoration projects will be developed through inclusive development process and meeting industry standards (ind. 3.4).

166. Regarding the LD-3 "*Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape*", Program 4 "*Scaling-up sustainable land management through the landscape approach*", the TRI CAR Project will contribute to the following Outcomes. Indeed, FLR activities promoted by the TRI CAR Project will lead to an integrated natural resources management on the pilot sites, making possible the coexistence of various natural resources users.

- "*O3.1: Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established*": In addition to the targets 1.2 and 3.1 above-mentioned for the LD-2/ P3/O.2.1, additional ha of degraded land may be committed under the Bonn Challenge, in addition to the 3.5 Mha yet committed (ind. 1.1). NB: Decision to be taken by end of 2017 by the National Coordination on FLR, in the frame of the Land Degradation Neutrality target-setting process;
- "*O3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities based on gender sensitive needs*": In addition to the targets 2.1 and 2.2 already mentioned above, 4,300 women and men will directly benefit from the project (from capacity building, trainings, equipment, jobs, revenue and income, sustainably harvested timber, NTFP, etc.) (ind. 2.4) and 47 workshops and capacity-building/learning events will be carried out (ind. 3.2);
- "*O3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management*": The same targets 3.3 and 3.4, already mentioned above, apply here.

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[151] See http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org/tool/our-approach-landscape-approach

[152] GEF, 2014. *GEF6 results frameworks for GEFTF, LCDF and SCCF - Excerpts from the Summary of Negotiations of the 6th Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, May 2014, Cancun, Mexico - Excerpts from the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), May 2014, Cancun, Mexico*. Geneva – GEF, May 2014. 34p

➔ ***Biodiversity (contributing to GEF Objective BD-4 Program 9)***

167. Regarding the BD-4 "*Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and seascapes and production sectors*", Program 9 "*Managing the human-biodiversity interface*", the TRI CAR Project will contribute to the following Outcomes. NB: The TRI CAR Project is not intended to contribute directly to the GEF Objective BD-3 Program 7 on agro-biodiversity, but it aims at being agro-biodiversity sensitive, as further explained in **Part 2.3.2 infra**).

- "*O9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management*": The same target 2.1, already mentioned above, apply here. Indeed, all FLR activities to be carried out by the TRI CAR Project will pay due consideration to biodiversity and agro-biodiversity (see Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 in **Part 2.3.2 infra**);
- "*O9.2 Sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity considerations*": The same targets 1.2 and 3.1 already mentioned above, apply here.

➔ ***Sustainable Forest Management (contributing to GEF Objective SFM-3 Programs 7 and 8 and SFM-4 Programs 9 and 10)***

168. Regarding the SFM-3 "*Restored Forest Ecosystems: Reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes*", Program 7 "*Building technical and institutional capacities to identify degraded forest landscapes and monitor forest restoration*" and Program 8 "*Integrating SFM in landscape restoration*", the TRI CAR Project will contribute to the following Outcome:

- "*O5: Integrated landscape restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services are implemented at appropriate scales by government, private sector and local communities*": The same targets 2.1 and 2.2, already mentioned above, apply here.

169. Regarding the SFM-4 "*Increased Regional and Global Cooperation: Enhanced regional and global coordination on efforts to maintain forest resources, enhance forest management and restore forest ecosystems through the transfer of international experience and know-how*", Program 9 "*Private sector engagement*" and Program 10 "*Global technologies for national progress*", the TRI CAR Project will contribute to the following Outcome:

- "*O6: Improved collaboration between countries and across sectors on the implementation of SFM*": Seven annual high-quality TRI-supported annual knowledge and learning workshop reports will be produced (ind. 4.1) and timely and relevant TRI knowledge products will be produced, capturing lessons learned, and supporting tools for accessing and communicating TRI results to practitioners and global community (ind. 4.3).

## 2.3. Project components, outcomes, and outputs

### *2.3.1. Comp 1: Policy Development and Integration*

**Outcome 1.1 - Increased national and sub-national commitment to forest and landscape**

➔ **Output 1.1.1 - Filling of knowledge gap in terms of ecosystem service valuation**

170. As presented in **Parts 1.2.3 and 2.1.1 supra**, national data on (agro)biodiversity (level of populations, locations, risk exposure and trends of populations, cost/benefit of (agro)biodiversity protection notably in terms of resilience to climate change, etc.) and soils (chemical and physical fertility by soil types, agricultural potential, carbon storage, cost/benefit of organic matter and soil carbon enhancement, etc.) are fragmented and/or obsolete, or even non-existent (e.g. data on agro-biodiversity and carbon storage). Having no real values, the environmental services derived from (agro)biodiversity and soils are not considered at their right importance, hampering decision-makers' involvement in and commitment to environmental policies, notably FLR policies. Therefore, filling this knowledge gap is key-factor of success for the TRI CAR Project as a whole. In essence, two assessments will be carried out in the frame of this output: a biophysical one, and an economic one.

171. The biophysical assessment will follow two steps:

- Gathering of data, at national / sub-regional / global levels, allowing to better qualify/quantify environmental services (from a biophysical point of view) derived from (agro)biodiversity and soils, in the two main agro-ecological zones of the CAR, savanna and dense moist forest;
- Analysis of impacts of FLR activities in terms of (i) (agro)biodiversity variation (composition, location, etc.), (ii) carbon storage variations in soils and vegetation, induced by variations in biodiversity (flora and fauna, macro-to-micro levels), (iii) organic matter and soil fertility;

172. The economic assessment will also follow two steps:

- Gathering of data, at national / sub-regional / global levels, allowing to better qualify/quantify environmental services (from an economic point of view) derived from (agro)diversity and soils, in the same agro-ecological zones, savanna and dense moist forest;
- Analysis of the costs and benefits of the maintenance of ecosystem services (mainly biodiversity maintenance, soil fertility maintenance and carbon storage) as a result of FLR actions, using ad hoc methods (i.e. decomposition of the Total Economic Value – TEV - of each environmental service, and identification/implementation of a specific economic evaluation for each part of the TEV).

173. These assessments will be carried out during a 3-year period by two PhD students from the University of Bangui (from which depend most of the research institutes in the CAR, notably the ISDR of M'Baïki), supervised by national researchers, in collaboration with researchers from the CIRAD (since 1988 present in M'Baïki and which will be involved in some activities of the project. See **Part 2.3.3 infra**), and other research centers if relevant, such as the Regional Centre for Applied Research for Developing Agricultural Systems in Central Africa (*Pôle régional de recherche appliquée au développement des savanes d'Afrique Centrale* – PRASAC)[153] or the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)[154]. Two to four study sites (one to two, in each agro-ecological zone) will be chosen with the objective to have a diversity of local situations (especially in terms of vegetation, soils, and level of anthropic pressures), while taking into account the operational constraints (travel time and safety of the study sites).

174. Deliverables: PhD thesis on the biophysical impacts of FLR on (agro)biodiversity, soil fertility, soil and plant carbon storage; PhD thesis on costs/benefits of the maintenance of the same ecosystem services; At least two publications in international peer-reviewed journals; At least two participations in international conferences. Timeframe: Three years from 2018. Means: Allowances for the PhD students (including stays of four to six months per year in CIRAD, if hosting agreements are signed), local travel, other field expenses; Two follow-up meetings for each PhD student; Two trips to international conferences.

**➔ Output 1.1.2 - Filling of knowledge gap in terms of restoration opportunities**

175. As presented in **Part 1.2.3 supra**, the PAN-LCD (MEE, 2009a) and the PNIMT (MEE, 2009b) roughly describe the land degradation situation in the CAR. Quantitative data (i.e. affected areas stratified by type of land degradation, historical trends, future trends, etc.) were not included in this assessment. More generally, spatially explicit data regarding natural resources are few, including for the monitoring of LULUCF, as presented in **Part 1.1.3 supra**. However, thanks to the OSFT and REDDAF projects, an assessment of historical deforestation for the southern part of the country was carried out (JAFFRAIN et PINET, 2014) (DE WASSEIGE et al., 2014), and recently further refined for the South-West area (FRM et al., 2016). Still, much remains to be done to get an overview of LULUCF and land degradation at the national level.

176. Despite past crises, characterized by institutional and funding disruptions (for instance of scientific research centers), human resources and infrastructure are available, although limited, to carry out spatialized biophysical monitoring of natural resources, based on remote-sensing and GIS. Indeed, from an assessment made in the context of the AFD/FFEM-funded GEOFORAFRI project

[153] See http://www.prasac-cemac.org/

[154] See http://www.worldagroforestry.org/working-for-icraf

[(DEBARD & PATALANO, 2013)[155]; (LARDEUX and al., 2013)[156]; quoted in (SalvaTerra, 2015)], these resources are dispersed and low, but form a useful basis for the future:

| | CDF [1] | LACCEG [2] | MEE [3] | AAAGRDF [4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Secured premises | | | | |
| Space available for computer room | | | | |
| Air conditioning for computer room | | | | |
| Secured power supply (power generator, inverter | | | | |
| Network infrastructure | | | | |
| Back-up and archiving of data | | | | |
| Internet connection (access, priority management) | | | | |
| Technical human resources | | | | |

[1] CDF - *Centre de données forestières* / Forest Data Centre (depended at this time from the MEFCP.
[2] LACCEG - *Laboratoire de climatologie, de cartographie et d'études géographiques* / Laboratory of Climatology, Cartography and Geographical Studies
[3] MEE - *Ministère de l'environnement et de l'écologie* / Ministry of Environment and Ecology (since then, MEFCP and the MEE have been merged to form the MEDDEFCP)
[4] AAAGRDF - *Agence autonome d'appui à la gestion durable des ressources forestières* / Independent Agency for Sustainable Forest Resource Management
Green = OK, Orange = Existent, but not satisfactory / at risk, Red = Not existent, Grey = No data

**Figure 34 - CAR's research centers specialized in NR monitoring (SalvaTerra, 2015)**

177. Also, the land degradation neutrality target setting exercise is underway (CAR Gvt, 2016a). As presented in **Part 1.2.3 supra**, an assessment of land degradation in the South-West is currently carried out by WRI and OSFAC, thanks to a support from the UNCCD and GM (passing through the African Union and its AFR100 Program). Preliminary results are not yet available for distribution (Pers. comm. R. D. NAMBONA - DG environment at the MEDDEFCP, February 2017), but the objectives of the study were presented during a workshop held in December 2016 in Bangui (Pers. comm. D. BEINA – FAO consultant, March 2017): (i) Calculate the area on which restoration is theoretically possible, (ii) Identify where restoration is technically, economically, and socially feasible, (iii) Estimate costs/benefits of restoration strategies, (iv) Determine the existing or needed incentives to support restoration, (v) Involve stakeholders.

178. The above forms a promising basis to upscale these regional assessments to the entire country, following a similar approach, the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) (IUCN & WRI, 2014)[157] (IUCN & WRI, 2016)[158]. This methodology has been successfully implemented in Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, etc. and is underway in many other countries. Specifically, in the CAR, building on the on-going WRI/OSFAC study, drawing on the soon-coming ROAM study in Laos (FAO Cambodia, 2016)[159], and building capacities of relevant institutions (AAGRDF and CDF under the MEDDEFCP; AAGRDF), the ROAM study will consist in the following:

- Liaise with the relevant Ministries and institutions, and engage partners to set up a ROAM working group; clarifying tasks, roles and responsibility with the staff involved in the study;
- Stratify the area into homogeneous agro-ecological zones (using indicators such as climate, land use, topography, agronomical zones) and define assessment criteria, data needs, maps and

[155] DEBARD, S. & PATALANO, J.-C., 2013. *Diagnostic de l'accessibilité aux données satellite en RCA – Composante 1 du projet GEOFORAFRI*. Montpellier – IRD, février 2013. 13p

[156] LARDEUX, C., PINET, C. & JAFFRAIN, G., 2013. *Diagnostic des capacités, besoins et actions prioritaires en vue du renforcement des centres de compétence en matière de suivi des forêts en RCA – Composante 2 du projet GEOFORAFRI*. Montpellier – IRD, avril 2013. 35p

[157] IUCN & WRI, 2014. *Version préliminaire : Guide de la Méthodologie d'évaluation des opportunités de restauration des paysages forestiers (MEOR) - Évaluer les opportunités de restauration des paysages forestiers à l'échelon national ou local*. Gland – IUCN, 2014. 126p

[158] IUCN & WRI, 2016. *Road-test edition: A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) - Assessing forest and landscape restoration opportunities at the national or sub-national level*. Gland – IUCN, February 2016. 43p

[159] FAO Cambodia, 2016. *Letter of agreement between FAO and IUCN for Technical Assistance on ROAM to Promote FLR in Cambodia.* Phnom penh – FAO Cambodia, January 2017. 16p

priorities, in order to prepare GIS for the following: degradation maps per criteria, stacked multi-criteria degradation map, and full restoration potential map;

- Carry out "stakeholder mapping" (with particular attention to gender, youth, and vulnerable groups) and map "current land use" using collected data and results from field visits, meetings and stock taking;
- Carry out economic cost-benefit assessment and climate change impact analysis (carbon) of interventions, as well as prepare a short list of interventions for selected pilot Communes;
- Weight criteria per defined objectives and prepare a priority map, to be discussed during a validation workshop, in order to produce FLR opportunity maps for main interventions.

179. Deliverables: Degradation maps per criteria; Stacked multi-criteria degradation map; Full restoration potential map: Stakeholder map; Cost-benefit assessment and climate change impact analysis; Short list of interventions for selected pilot Communes; FLR opportunity maps. Timeframe: One year from 2018. Means: Fees for two international experts and two national experts (45 man-days each); Lumpsum for local travel and local consultations; Two workshops (inception and validation).

### Outcome 1.2 - National and sub-national policy and regulatory frameworks are increasingly supportive of restoration, sustainable land management, maintenance and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest and other land uses, and reduced emissions from LULUCF and agriculture

#### ➔ Output 1.2.1 – Elaborating a Land Planning Scheme for the South-West area

180. As explained in the **Parts 1.2.5 and 2.1.3 supra**, there is currently no land planning, either at national, regional, prefectural or local level. The inter-sectoral coordination in the rural area is globally poor, leading to overlaps in land use (e.g. mining, forestry, agriculture, etc.), conflicts and/or dilution of the responsibilities. However, an interesting study was carried out 20 years ago in the frame of the PARN, to elaborate a Land Planning Scheme in the South-West (TECSULT, 1994). A complete assessment of the biophysical and socio-economic conditions prevailing at that time has been done, and can be an inspiring source. In addition to that:

- Two projects are focusing their effort in the South-West, notably to support the 21 forest Communes to elaborate their Local Development Plans: Comp. 1 of the 2017-2021 PDRSO (AFD, 2012) and Forest Comp. B of the 2018-2022 Mining & Forest Governance project (World Bank, 2017b). This could lay the ground for a "bottom-up" land planning elaboration;
- Some technical and scientific institutions, notably WRI, LACCEG, CDF, AAAGDRF, and ICASEES, have already produced thematic maps and spatially explicit database. It is especially worth mentioning that the CAR is one of the few countries of the Congo Basin to have a high precision LULUCF map covering nearly half of its territory, thanks to the OSFT and REDDAF project (JAFFRAIN et PINET, 2014) (DE WASSEIGE et al., 2014). All these existing data could be of relevance for a "top-down" land planning elaboration.

181. Specifically, the output will be achieved through the following activities:

- Liaise with the relevant Ministries (in charge of agriculture / forest / mine / environment / interior / finance / etc.) and institutions (local authorities at Prefecture level, Projects and NGOs active in the area, logging companies, etc.), and create a multi-actor South-West land planning working group, as well as four sub-working groups for each of the targeted Prefectures (NB: scope limited to two Communes in Ombella-Mpoko, Bimbo and Bangui, as they concentrate 20% of the population, as well as major issues in terms of food and energy supplies, and as it seems necessary not to disseminate efforts); Clarify tasks, roles and responsibility with the stakeholders involved in the study;
- Set up a land planning technical task force, which could be led by WRI and/or LACCEG, with external support if needed, such as IGN-FI[160] or GAF-AG[161]; Build capacities (GIS, remote-

[160] See http://www.ignfi.fr/fr?redirect

[161] See https://www.gaf.de/

sensing, database management, legal texts directly or indirectly dealing with land planning, etc.) and provide equipment and technical assistance to create a regional GIS and regional database; Compile existing data, identify gaps of information, and potential major land use conflicts ("top-down approach");

- Gather and compile preliminary/final elements contained in the draft or final version of the Local Development Plans of the 21 forest Communes, as well as field data from the other targeted Communes (based on field survey, focus group, local workshop) ("bottom-up approach"); Combine and cross-check data issued from the "top-down approach" and the "bottom-up approach" and produce multi-thematic maps as needed (i.e. showing the borders and overlaps of forest estates, mining areas, agriculture area, settlements, etc.) in order to identify precisely land use potentials and major land use conflicts;
- Organize back and forth consultations, as needed, from local communities to upper administrative levels, to reconcile analyses and converge towards a consensual South-West Land Use Planning Scheme (this may include reviewing/upgrading the Local Development Plans), so that this scheme can be technically validated by the multi-actor South-West land planning sub-working group and working group, and conveyed to decision-makers for political and official validation, and transcription into the relevant legal texts.

182. As part of their national strategies, notably REDD+, many countries of the Congo Basin are also preparing such Land Use Planning Schemes. This is the case for the DRC (Gvt of DRC, 2015)[162] and Gabon (Gvt of Gabon, 2016)[163]. In both cases, forest zoning is at the heart of the reasoning, but the planned activities go beyond the strict forestry framework to take into account all other land uses (agriculture, livestock, infrastructure, etc.), so that it deals with land use planning. The DRC has budgeted USD 19 million (USD 8.1 per km²) to elaborate a national land use planning, with specific support to Provinces hosting hot spots of deforestation. Gabon has budgeted for USD 11.1 million (USD 41.5 per km²) to develop its National Land Use Planning Scheme, based on the detailed participatory mapping of 2,600 villages.

183. In the case of DRC, costs are moderate, but most of the budget is allocated to fill the data gap because there is not yet basic data in terms of LULUCF (contrarily to the CAR). In the case of Gabon, the unit cost is high, but it covers much more than what is foreseen for the CAR: (i) National mapping of agricultural potential (using remote sensing analyses, ground surveys, and soil analyses), (ii) Establishing a complete network of meteorological stations and modelling the impacts of climate change on land use, (iii) Mapping of hydrocarbon and minerals and modelling future scenarios, (iv) Conducting econometric analyses on the sustainable extraction of natural resources and agriculture, (v) Mapping the high-conservation value zones.

184. Estimating the costs of elaborating a Land Use Planning Scheme is not evident, as existing land use potential and conflicts are, by nature, not known, thus making the exercise more or less tedious. In any case, based on the experience of the DRC and Gabon, and considering the existing data in the CAR, the unit cost of this study (in USD per km²) will not exceed half of the unit cost in the DRC.

185. Deliverables: Multi-thematic maps identifying precisely land use potentials and major land use conflicts; Regional Land Use Planning Scheme and corresponding maps: Upgraded Local Development Plans in the 21 forest Communes, reflecting outcomes of the exercise. Timeframe: Two years from 2018. Means: Fees for three international experts and three national experts (50 man-days each); Lumpsum for field expenses and local consultations; Twelve workshops (inception, mid-term, and validation / three sub-working group + working group).

### ➔ Output 1.2.2 – Upgrading the Wood Energy Supply Plan (WISDOM) for Bangui/Bimbo

186. As explained in the **Parts 1.2.1 and 2.1.3 supra**, wood energy is, by far, the main source of energy (93% in total), especially for rural and urban households; it does not appear as a priority of the Government in terms of energy policy; wood energy harvest is poorly managed by the MEDDEFCP and most of the harvest in peri-urban areas, especially Bangui/Bimbo, is unsustainable, with an

[162] Gvt of DRC, 2015. *Plan d'investissement REDD+ 2015-2020*. Kinshasa – Gvt de RDC, novembre 2015. 150p

[163] Gvt of Gabon, 2016. *Draft V3 du CIN - Planification de l'utilisation des terres et surveillance forestière pour promouvoir des stratégies de développement durable et écologique*. Libreville- Gvt du Gabon, décembre 2016. 121p

increasing gap between the demand and the net annual increment of the peri-urban forests (MWH, 2017). And yet, thanks to the support of the FAO, a WISDOM Platform was put in place in the late 2000's, to quantify and spatialize wood energy fluxes (DRIGO, 2009), and a Strategy for the development of the urban and peri-urban forests of Bangui was prepared, incorporating WISDOM findings (SALBITANO, 2009).

187. Mainly due to the recent years of crisis, the use of these documents remained limited. But, the situation has further worsened: in 2009, the "Greater Bangui" (Bangui and its surroundings) was 10 times larger than in the 1960's, and deforestation was expanding at an annual rate of 300 m, especially towards the South and South-West; in 2017, the population of Bangui/Bimbo increased by 49% (i.e. 750,000 inhabitants in 2009 according to DRIGO (2009); 1,115,000 inhabitants in 2015 according to UNOCHA (2016)). There are now two urgent issues to address: How to sustain the wood energy supply of vulnerable urban and peri-urban households? How to reduce the gap between the "human demand" and "the naturally sustainable offer (carrying capacity)"?

188. Therefore, an upgrading of the WISDOM exercise is urgently needed, to inform the national decision-makers and external partners about the urgency, and try to identify short-term, medium-term and long-term measures to address the above-mentioned issues. These can be done following five steps, as shown below (DRIGO & SALBITANO, 2009)[164] (FAO, undated)[165]:

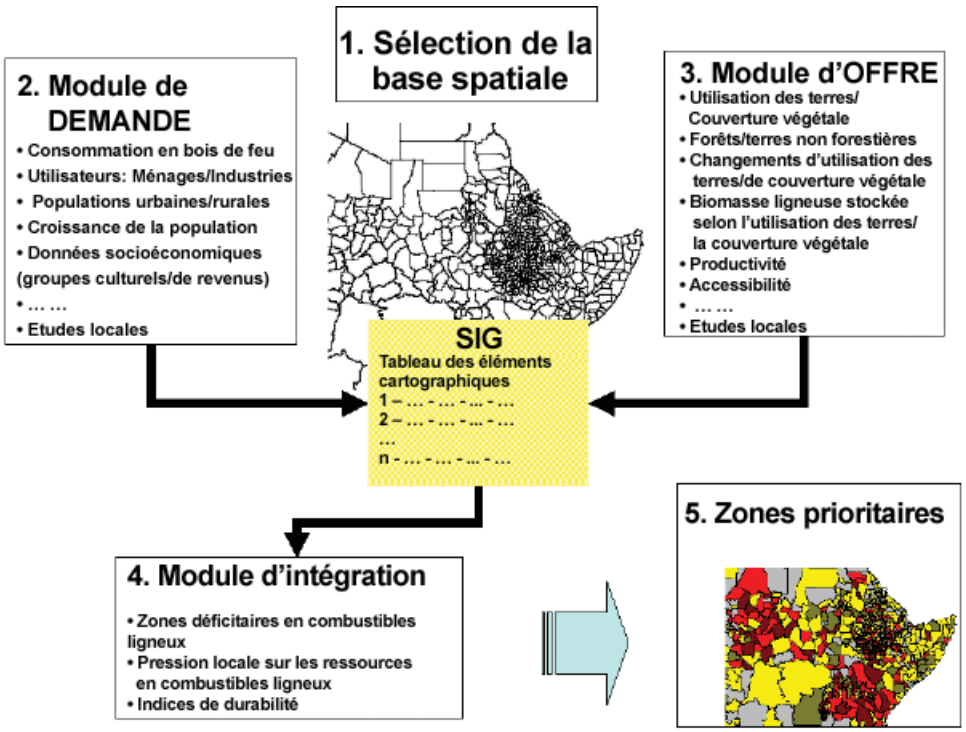


**Figure 35 - Five steps of WISDOM (FAO Roma, undated)**

189. Specifically, the following steps will be carried out:

- Selecting the Region of Interest (RoI) and the minimal administrative mapping unit: The RoI chosen for the 2009 WISDOM study may no longer be relevant, as the deforestation front has progressed. The RoI for the upgraded WISDOM study may therefore be enlarged. As for the minimal administrative mapping unit, the WRI Forest atlas database[166] may provide various up-to-date shapefiles in that regard;
- Estimating demand: Data from the literature, from spatial analyses, and from field surveys are collected and cross-checked to identify (i) Users (rural/urban households, small industries, etc.),

[164] DRIGO, R. et SALBITANO, F., 2009. *WISDOM pour les villes - Analyse de la dendroénergie et de l'urbanisation grâce à la méthode WISDOM - Carte globale intégrée de l'offre et de la demande de bois de feu*. Roma – FAO, 2009. 134p

[165] FAO Roma, undated. *Cartographie globale intégrée de l'offre et de la demande en combustible ligneux – WISDOM. Question méthodologique et structure*. Roma – FAO, non daté. 14p

[166] See http://caf-data.forest-atlas.org/

(ii) Uses (cooking, artisanal or semi-artisanal processing – bakeries, brickyards, etc.), (iii) Types of wood energy (firewood or charcoal, coming from forests, fallows, saw-mill cutoff and waste, etc.);

- Estimating offer: Data from the literature, from spatial analyses, and from field surveys are collected and cross-checked to identify (i) Types and locations of wood energy sources (forests, fallows, saw-mill cutoff and waste, etc.), (ii) Harvesting practices (collection of deadwood, green wood – eventually transformed into deadwood by the popular "heated nail" method, coppicing, pruning, thinning, etc.), (iii) Net biomass increment of the different types of wood energy sources;
- Comparing offer and demand: From the above, two main indicators are calculated for each minimal administrative mapping unit (i) Offer - demand gap (expressed in $m^3$/ha/year), (ii) Potential pressure on forests, i.e. demand / surface of forests (also expressed in $m^3$/ha/year);
- Identifying hot spots and upgrading the wood energy supply strategy for Bangui/Bimbo: Diverse statistical methodologies may be used to identify these hot spots (i.e. where the wood energy gap is critical): data aggregation, multiple component analysis, cluster analysis, etc. Finally, the Strategy for the development of the urban and peri-urban forests of Bangui may be upgraded, incorporating all the elements compiled in the WISDOM platform.

190. According to (DRIGO & SALBITANO, 2009), "*the costs of performing a WISDOM analysis will vary considerably depending on (i) human resources and available materials at the start of the study and (ii) existence and access to databases, studies, censuses, and georeferenced maps [...] With an already operational GIS unit and full access to the needed socio-economic and environmental information, costs are limited... if a completely new GIS unit is to be created and operational and access to baseline data is rather conflicting, then costs will be multiplied*". It is therefore clear that there is no "standard budget" for such an analysis. Keeping in mind there is already a 2009 WISDOM Platform and considering that the costs incurred for setting up this Platform was around USD 430,000 (DRIGO, 2009) (NB: same cost for the WISDOM Platform in N'Djamena Chad, for the same size – 750,000 inhabitants (DRIGO, 2012)[167]), it is conservative to assume the upgrading may cost no more than half of the initial budget, i.e. USD 200,000.

191. Deliverables: upgraded WISDOM platform for Bangui/Bimbo; Upgraded Strategy for the development of the urban and peri-urban forests of Bangui/Bimbo. Timeframe: Second year. Means: Fees for two international experts and two national experts (45 man-days each); Fees for field investigators; Lumpsum for field expenses and local consultations; Three workshops (inception, mid-term, and validation).

### ➔ Output 1.2.3 – Fine-tuning the Forest Policy Statement and including FLR concerns

192. As explained in the **Parts 1.2.1 and 2.1.3 supra**, there is no Forest Policy in the CAR, but a process has been recently launched to prepare a Forest Policy statement and to upgrade the forest regulations (DINGA, 2016). As the present time, there is a 16-page document labelled as "draft V0". Much remains to be done to present in details the key issues to be addressed, the political vision to guide the forest policy, operational objectives and guidelines, etc. However, the draft document is a useful basis, touching upon the key weaknesses of the forest regulations and mentioning useful recommendations, notably:

(i) Land-use planning: Clarifying the borders of Permanent and Non-Permanent Forest Estates, taking into account rural infrastructures, mines, agriculture, livestock, etc.;

(ii) Forest governance: Improving the forest governance, in particular the transparency, participation, equity, and accountability of key stakeholders;

(iii) Multilateral treaties/initiatives: Better incorporating recent treaties/initiatives (e.g. REDD+, VPA FLEGT, Aïchi targets, AFR100, etc.) in domestic policies and measures;

(iv) Biodiversity: Strengthening the protection of biodiversity and fighting against unsustainable bushmeat hunting, especially in Protected Areas;

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[167] DRIGO, R., 2012. *Appui à la formulation d'une stratégie et d'un plan d'action de la foresterie urbaine et périurbaine à N'Djaména. Plateforme WISDOM pour N'Djaména. Diagnostic et cartographie de l'offre et de la demande en combustibles ligneux. Document de travail sur la foresterie urbaine et périurbaine n°8*. Roma – FAO, 2012. 78p

(v) NTFPs': Better promoting them;

(vi) Community forest: Operationalizing the concept.

(vii) FLR and reforestation: Encouraging forest restoration and multifunctional reforestation (wood energy, lumber, NTFPs, etc.), especially in urban and peri-urban areas;

193. As explained in **Part 2.1.3 supra**, all the issues listed above relate, directly or indirectly, to drivers of environmental threats, and therefore should be addressed in order to fully promote natural resources management in general, and FLR in particular. Support could help facilitate a multi-stakeholder reflection and dialogue, then further elaborate the draft document, to go beyond the declarations of intent and propose specific policy measures. To return to the listed measures:

(i) Land-use planning: The preliminary findings of the Regional Land Use Planning Scheme could feed the debate (Key land use conflicts? Practical recommendations to address these conflicts? Etc.) and could provide useful recommendations to be inserted in the draft document. The urgency of having the draft Framework Law on Land Tenure (FAO Bangui, 2015a) validated should be strongly stressed in the Forest Policy Statement;

(ii) Forest governance: The VPA FLEGT and REDD+ processes explicitly request the improvement of the forest governance, with specific guidelines and recommendations, that should be taken into account in the forest regulations, and therefore in the draft document;

(iii) Multilateral treaties/initiatives: Since the promulgation of the Forest Code, in 2008, many treaties/initiatives (e.g. REDD+, VPA FLEGT, Aïchi targets, AFR100, LDN target, etc.) have emerged and should be reflected in the forest regulations, and therefore in the draft document;

(iv) Biodiversity: A draft 2017-2019 National Plan for the Sustainable Management of Wildlife (MEDDEFCP, 2016a) is about to be validated and should be taken into account in the draft document, as it tries to address one of the major threats to the animal biodiversity (poaching) and to the vegetation as a whole (biodiversity, soils, carbon), because of the common use of bushfires for hunting. The draft document should also reflect the findings of the Output 1.2.4 upgrading of the SNAP-DB, presented infra;

(v) NTFPs': The findings and recommendations of the National Strategy and Action Plan for the promotion of NTFPs (KONZI-SARAMBO et al., 2012) should also be reflected in the draft document;

(vi) Community forest: The current forest regulations - even the dedicated Ministerial ruling n°15-463 (CAR Gvt, 2015b)[168] - do not adequately define the concept of community forest or the operational modalities to set up such community forest. In addition, the concepts of "local collectivity forest" and "private forest" are only defined in the Forest Code, but not further detailed in a Decree or Ministerial ruling. On-going or soon-coming initiatives (see **Part 2.1.2 supra**: PDRSO, Mining and Governance project, CoNGOs project) may set up pilot community forest and provide operational feedbacks, to be reflected in the draft document. As for the "local collectivity forest" and "private forest", a collective reflection seems necessary, to refine these concepts: what do we want to achieve through these types of forest? Who can practically bring them to fruition? Under which conditions?

(vii) FLR and reforestation: As presented above (see **Part 1.2.1 supra**), the total reforested area was estimated at 1,848 ha in 2001 (BONANNEE, 2001) and 3,725 ha in 2015 (CAS-DF, 2015). Knowing that the reforestation activities started in 1972, the rate of reforestation is low: 83 ha/year in average over 1972-2015, 134 ha/year in average over 2001-2015. As for the FLR areas, there are close to nil (few ha here an then, e.g. at the Croisement Leroy in Lobaye). There are several issues to be addressed here:

- Fully recognizing the importance of FLR (which includes reforestation, but not only: ANR, agroforestry, herbaceous revegetation, etc.);
- Freeing private initiative, by officially recognizing private FLR/reforestation;

[168] CAR Gvt, 2015b. *Arrêté n°15-463 portant modalités d'attribution et de gestion des forêts communautaires en RCA*. Bangui – Gvt de RCA, décembre 2015.62p

- Elaborating a coherent FLR/Reforestation Strategy. Presently, the CAS-DF establishes new plantations every year (mainly *Tectona grandis*), with a poor follow-up (and many damages, due to bushfires), and without clear idea of how to value these plantations.
- Better channeling domestic and external resources. Presently, the forest taxation is the main source of resources for the CAS-DF, but the taxation regime is challenged by private companies and should be revised (see. Output 3.5 in **Part 2.3.3 infra**). As for the external resources, apart from a few projects (PDRSO, CAFI), they are poorly mobilized.

194. Deliverables: More than a final deliverable in the form of a document of Forest Policy Statement, what really matters here is the process of bringing together multiple actors at multiple scales and from multiple sectors and encourage a multi-stakeholder reflection and policy dialogue in order to mobilize actors. Workshop and meeting reports are key deliverables, though an upgraded/fine-tuned Forest Policy Statement is aimed for. Timeframe: Two years from 2018 (time lapse voluntarily long, allowing (i) the multi-stakeholder reflection and dialogue, and (ii) capturing lessons learnt from recently launched initiatives). Means: Fees for one international expert and one national expert (50 man-days each); 11 workshops (five in Bangui: one for inception, three for consultations, and one for validation / one for consultation in each of the six other Regions).

**➔ Output 1.2.4 – Upgrading the SNPA-DB and including FLR concerns**

195. As explained in the **Parts 1.2.3 supra**, the 2005-2015 SNPA-DB (MEEFCP, 2000) outlined the fact that the biodiversity and the agro-biodiversity are poorly known and recommended to exhaustively assess and inventory the fauna and flora, for both the biodiversity and the agro-biodiversity. Unfortunately, this exhaustive inventory was not done between 2000 and 2015 and, more generally, limited results were achieved under this SNPA-DB. The CAR Government decided in 2013 to update this SNPA-DB, in order to better reflect international commitments taken by the CAR (i.e. Aïchi targets, REDD+, VPA FLEGT, etc.) and to carry out an exhaustive inventory of biodiversity and agro-biodiversity. A roadmap was prepared for this update (BEINA et al., 2013), presenting a vision by 2020, five strategic priorities, and 20 specific objectives, as well as transversal recommendations. Till now, the updating of the SNPA-DB has not progressed and there is no evidence that it should start in the short term.

196. As outlined in **Part 2.1.3 supra**, two drivers of environmental threats are directly linked to the issue of biodiversity:

- Bushmeat hunting, often linked to bushfire: The draft 2017-2019 National Plan for the Sustainable Management of Wildlife (MEDDEFCP, 2016a) could lead to an improvement of the situation, notably by (i) Improving the scientific knowledge about wildlife in the CAR (axis n°1.1), (ii) Updating the legal texts related to this issue, especially the Code on Wildlife Protection (axis n°1.2), (iii) Strengthening the participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the management of wildlife (axis n°2.2). Findings and recommendations from the Plan could therefore be incorporated into an upgraded version of the SNPA-DB;
- Poor knowledge of ecosystems values: The SNPA-DB (2000) poorly reflects existing research in terms of biodiversity in the CAR, and does not elaborate on agro-biodiversity. Knowledge gaps in terms of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity could be partially filled, in particular through the research to be carried out in Output 1.1 **supra**, and integrated into an upgraded SNPA-DB.

197. A support would be useful in facilitating a multi-stakeholder reflection and dialogue on the upgrading of the SNPA-DB, including the inclusion of FLR concerns into this SNPA-DB. It could follow the roadmap already prepared (BEINA et al., 2013), taking due consideration of the two drivers above-mentioned, and incorporating recent developments since 2013, notably related to land degradation and FLR (e.g. Bonn Challenge, AFR100, LDN, etc.). As for the Output 1.2.3 **supra** regarding the upgrading/fine-tuning of the Forest Policy Statement, more than a final deliverable in the form of an upgraded SNPA-DB, what really matters here is the multi-stakeholder reflection and dialogue: three workshop and meetings would be needed to incorporate views and ideas. This being said, the volume of effort to upgrade the SNPA-DB is slightly lesser than for the upgrading/fine-tuning of the Forest Policy Statement, as a roadmap clearly identifies issues at stake and as these issues have more focused implications.

198. Deliverables: Workshop and meetings reports; Upgraded SNPA-DB. Timeframe: Two year from 2018 (time lapse voluntarily long, allowing (i) the multi-stakeholder reflection and dialogue, and (ii) capturing lessons learnt from the Output 1.1). Means: Fees for one international expert and one national expert (45 man-days each); five workshops in Bangui (one for inception, three for consultations, and one for validation).

### *2.3.2. Comp 2: Implementation of Restoration Programs & Complementary Initiatives*

**Outcome 2 - Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by Government, private sector and local community actors, both men and women**

199. As indicated in **Part 1.1.3 supra**, Project activities under the Components 1, 3, and 4 are poised to having an impact at the national level, whereas demonstration activities under Component 2 will be implemented in selected pilot sites, in the South-West. This region has been targeted as a pilot area during the initial consultations of the project preparation phase, including a regional workshop held in Douala in November 2016 (FAO Roma, 2016a) and a national workshop held in Bangui in December 2016 (FAO Bangui, 2016a).

200. During the two field missions carried out in early 2017 in Bangui and the South West, many stakeholders have been consulted (for details of consultations, see **Part 2.4.2 infra** and **Annex 11 and 12 infra**) and five pilot areas have been identified (as shown below): 1/ Peri-urban area of Bangui, 2/ Peri-urban area of Berbérati, 3/ Peri-urban area of M'Baïki, 4/ Surroundings of Bayanga (buffer area of the APDS), and 5/ Reforestation area of the SEFCA PEA, in the North of Mambéllé.

201. These pilot sites were selected taking into account the following criteria: (i) Importance of land and forest degradation, based on latest findings and notably FRM et al. (2016) (NB: degradation is mostly linked to higher density of population, reason why three of the pilot sites are in peri-urban areas: Bangui/Bimbo, Berbérati and M'Baïki), (ii) Proximity to protected areas (Basse-Lobaye Biosphere Reserve for the pilot site of M'Baïki; APDS for the pilot site of Bayanga), (iii) Involvement of logging companies (pilot site of Mambéllé: SEFCA is willing to act as a pioneer and set up a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) gathering the State, local communities, and SEFCA), (iv) Diversity of agro-ecological conditions (from the humid evergreen forest in the pilot site of Bayanga to the dense forest/savanna transition in the pilot site of Mambéllé).

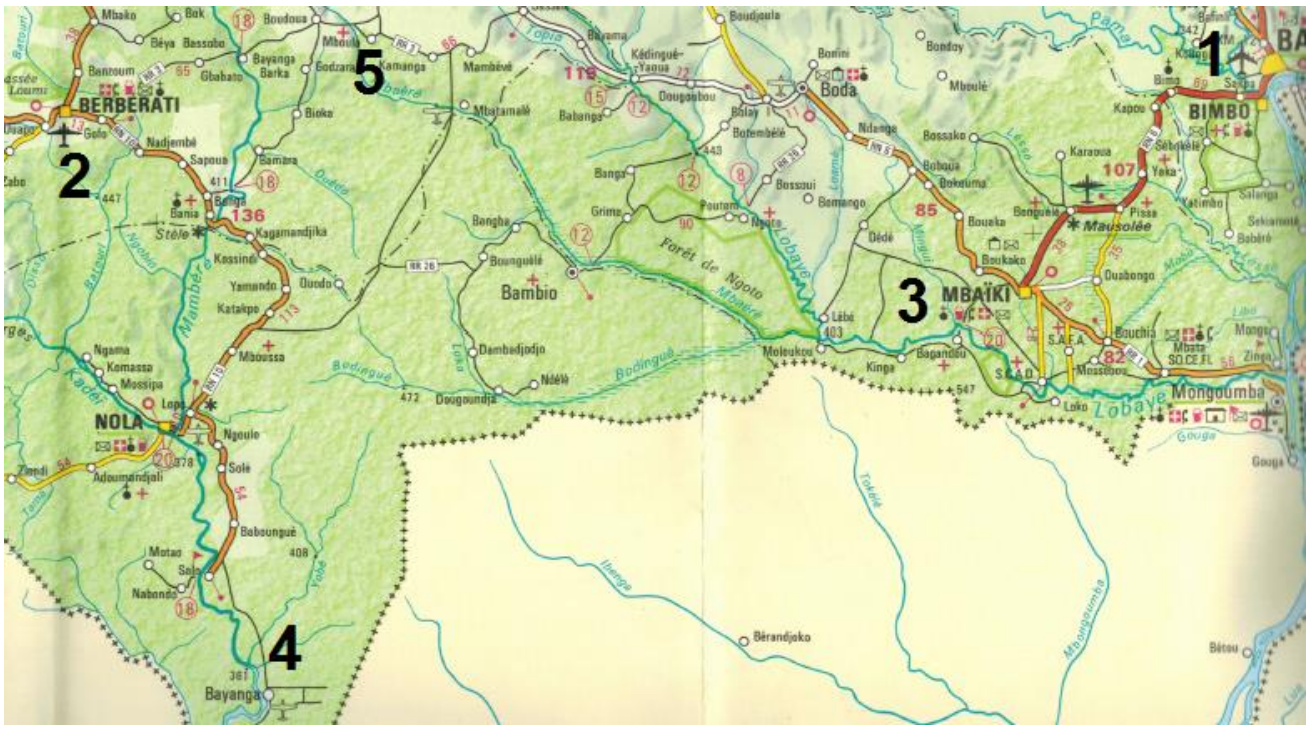


**Figure 36 - Pilot sites for FLR activities under the TRI CAR project (authors, 2017)**

202. The profiles of these pilot areas are as follows:

- Peri-urban area of Bangui: High combined pressure for food crops, wood energy, NTFPs (incl. bushmeat), and lumber. Indeed, 1,115,000 inhabitants would live in the Bangui-Bimbo complex, according to 2015 estimate (UNOCHA, 2016). Pressure is now clearly visible on the South-Eastern part of the Bangui-Bimbo complex, where PEAs are in place. From the data gathered from the decentralized services of the MEDDEFCP and the MADR, the local authorities, and local communities during the field missions (see **Annex 11 infra**), the potential area to be restored is estimated at 1,130 ha;
- Peri-urban area of Berbérati: As for Bangui, there is a high combined pressure for food crops, wood energy, NTFPs (incl. bushmeat), and lumber. 96,000 inhabitants according to 2015 estimate (UNOCHA, 2016), but this hides the fact that many surrounding villages (not included in this estimate) are close to the chief town of Mambéré-Kadéï. Again, the importance of deforestation in this area is corroborated by FRM et al. (2016). There are two specificities here: (i) Existence of gullies, large in the inner city and smaller in peri-urban area, due to the presence of sandy soils, (ii) Frequency of large bushfires, especially on the road Berbérati-Carnot, mainly due to hunting, and favored by the presence of semi-humid forests, more prone to drought and bushfire (see **Part 1.1.3 supra**). The potential area to be restored is estimated at 554 ha;
- Peri-urban area of M'Baïki: As for Bangui and Berbérati, there is a combined pressure for food crops, wood energy, NTFPs (incl. bushmeat), and lumber. 29,000 inhabitants according to 2015 estimate (UNOCHA, 2016), may be more if surrounding villages were included. Again, the importance of deforestation in this area is corroborated by FRM et al. (2016). There are two specificities here: (i) Presence of various institutions relevant for the project activities (ARF, ICRA, ISDR). This will be detailed in **Part 2.3.3 infra**, (ii) Proximity of the Basse-Lobaye Biosphere Reserve (17,176 ha), and subject to encroachment (on-going monitoring by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization - UNESCO). The potential area to be restored is estimated at 184 ha;
- Bayanga: The village is rather small compared to the other cities, 12,000 inhabitants according to 2015 estimate (UNOCHA, 2016), but the population may increase a lot in the coming months/years, with the entry into operation of two forest companies, STBC and SINFOCAM, with new PEAs. SINFOCAM already settled a base camp in Bayanga. There are three specificities here: (i) Bayanga is very closed to 174,240 ha of National Parks (Dzanga-Sangha and Dzanga-Ndoki) and a community hunting area. With the foreseen increase of population, further encroachment is feared, (ii) Even if official estimates are not available in this regard, it is well-known Pygmies / Bay'Aka are frequent in this area (see **Part 3.3.3 infra** for further details), (iii) The Dzanga-Sangha National Park is the major ecotourism site of the CAR[169], as it hosts an iconic Central African wildlife (e.g. Elephants, Gorilla, Red Buffalo, etc.). The potential area to be restored is estimated at 100 ha;
- Reforestation area in the PEA SEFCA: SEFCA is the only forest company with a reforestation area foreseen in its PEA. This area is located 45 km North of Mambéllé. It is a savannah area, with a poor natural regeneration, due to frequent bushfires. The site itself is therefore specific and different from the other pilot sites in terms of natural vegetation and FLR needs. Furthermore, the project proponent is original: SEFCA is the largest forest company in the CAR, eager to innovate and to explore the opportunity offered by a PPP (State / local communities / SEFCA) to restore the land, while creating added-value. The potential area to be restored is estimated at 1,253 ha.

203. Below are presented the Output directly linked to the implementation of field activities. As presented in the workplan (see **Annex 2 infra**), the implementation of these field activities will start after a baseline assessment in each FLR perimeter (see Output 2.1 infra), a thorough capacity-need assessment of involved stakeholders (see Output 3.1 in **Part 2.3.3 infra**), and an initial capacity-building of field officers in charge of the day-to-day training and supervision of local populations (see Output 3.2 in **Part 2.3.3 infra**). The implementation of field activities (see Outputs 2.2 and 2.3 infra) will go hand-in-hand with regular capacity-building sessions of the local populations (see Output 3.3 in **Part 2.3.3 infra**). This phased process will ensure basic capacities are there, social cohesion is

[169] See http://www.dzanga-sangha.org/fr/content/brochures-de-tourisme

guaranteeing local communities support and engagement, and FLR activities and IGAs to be implemented have been identified and agreed upon.

### ➔ Output 2.1 – Setting the baseline in each FLR perimeter, within the five pilot sites

204. During the first project year, the biophysical and socioeconomic situation will be determined in each FLR perimeter, within each pilot site and this well before any intervention. This baseline situation will allow the project team to quantify and qualify biophysical and socioeconomic impacts after intervention. Each pilot site may include several FLR perimeters, one perimeter being supervised by one local association (e.g. village / women / youth association…) and/or farmers' group. Useful guidance can be found from the methodology developed for FLR baseline setting by the National Great Green Wall Agency of Niger (*Agence nationale de la grande muraille verte* - ANGMV) (ANGMV, 2016)[170], knowing this methodology has been tested and uses an innovative tool, i.e. Collect Earth Open Foris (CEOF)[171].

205. As CEOF is at the heart of the methodology, it is useful to briefly describe it. It is a free on-line mapping tool using more than 40 years of satellite imagery data (Google Earth, Earth Engine, Bing Maps) coupled with user input data. The tool was initially developed by FAO to monitor landscape developments at national and regional scales. It draws its strength from the use of very high resolution satellite images available free of charge thanks to an agreement signed between FAO and Google in 2015, strengthened by an agreement between FAO and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (FAO Roma, 2016b)[172].

206. Thanks to training courses on CEOF (see **Parts 2.3.3 infra**) and under supervision of the Project Management Unit (PMU), the field agents from the MEDDEFCP and the local communities will carry out the biophysical assessment. In practice, they will create land use maps in the pilot site, following four steps:

- Entering biophysical information in CEOF from very high resolution images on the pilot site and visual determination of land occupations on a systematic grid of plots. Additional information can be gathered if necessary (e.g. socioeconomic information for example);
- Generation of provisional land-use maps, past trends and current state;
- Ground-truthing mission to confirm or not the interpretations and to validate land use maps;
- Statistical processing of spatial data to quantify the processes (with the Saiku tool)[173].

207. With regards to the socio-economic assessment, the field agents from the MEDDEFCP and the local communities will also receive a specific training in order to carry out a simple and participatory survey: population distribution and evolution, types of agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, income and employment related to these activities, land tenure rights, etc. Thus, the biophysical assessment must allow identifying the degraded land suitable for FLR: position on the toposequence, type of soil, type of vegetation, main vocation: agriculture, agroforestry, plantations, etc. The socioeconomic assessment must allow identifying the alternative activities of the local populations on the restored sites (i.e. alternative to unsustainable practices), identifying the beneficiaries, and avoiding any possible land disputes. Restoration activities will be carried out only on old fallows with farmers having clear customary rights recognized by the community itself (e.g. "*Procès-verbal de palabres*").

208. Finally, the results of the baseline assessment can then be presented in a workshop before the local populations and their representatives (Special Delegation/Communal Council, customary chieftainship, associations and farmers' groups, etc.) and prospective scenarios in terms of FLR can be discussed and validated. After that, a simple action plan for FLR actions and IGAs can be prepared. Eventually, all the action plans (one per each FLR perimeter) can be gathered and copied

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[170] ANGMV, 2016. *Projet ACD - Termes de référence pour réalisation de la situation de référence sur les aspects biophysiques et socioéconomiques dans les zones d'intervention du projet*. Niamey – ANGMV, août 2016. 16p

[171] See http://www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth/tutorials/key-features.html

[172] FAO Roma, 2016b. *Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the FAO and the NASA and Partnership Work Plan*. Roma – FAO Roma, November 2016. 8p

[173] See http://www.meteorite.bi/products/saiku

to the Special Delegation/Communal Council, for community-based monitoring of progress and compliance (and possibly annex them to the Local Development Plan of the Commune, if it exits).

209. Deliverables: Baseline assessment reports for each FLR perimeter. Timing: First semester of 2018. Means: Fees for one FAO expert in CEOF (30 man-days, for 2 training sessions in situ + hotline); Field agents of the MEDDEFCP and MDRA, in collaboration with the targeted local populations, under supervision and guidance from the PMU. A lumpsum is provided for field expenses (for both biophysical and socio-economic assessments), local consultations, etc. In Niger, based on given cases of similar assessment, the cost was around USD 9 per ha. Considering the landscapes are a bit more complex in the CAR (in most cases: small patches of degradation scattered into intact landscapes), this unit cost has been doubled in order to estimate costs.

**➔ Output 2.2 – Implementing FLR activities with local populations**

210. Based on the literature review (see **Parts 1.1.3 and 2.1 supra**) and the field interviews with local population (see **Annex 12 infra**), its appears clearly that forest and landscape degradation is caused by a conjunction of diverse drivers, the main ones being the unsustainable practices in terms of slash-and-burn agriculture, wood energy harvest, hunting using bushfires, etc. Currently, rural households are regularly clearing new pieces of forest (0.9 ha every two years in average, according to TECSULT, 1994. These estimates are corroborated by our field observations and interviews. See **Annex 12 infra**) and tend to abandon land considered unproductive after several cropping cycles.

211. To address this issue, the main idea is to encourage households to “retrace their steps” and restore these abandoned lands, considered unproductive, instead of expanding the pioneer front away from the villages. This key idea was thoroughly discussed and the local populations consulted were generally willing to engage in such restoration activities, having realized the current “rush forward” was creating many problems and would not sustain their livelihoods in the long run. There was a general agreement on the negative impact of degraded natural resource: (i) reduced livelihoods (rarefaction of fertile lands, bushmeat, NTFPs, etc.), (ii) increased travel time to farm land or forests to collect NTFPs, lumber, firewood, and (iii) land tenure problems in a context of population growth.

212. Thus, it appears local communities are aware of the potential impacts of forest and landscape degradation. This is a critical element of success of the project, as it helps guarantee support to FLR activities. This being said, when the local populations are questioned about the ways and means to implement these FLR activities, they face difficulty in responding, as FLR experiences have been very scarce in the CAR so far. They have very limited knowledge of technical agro-ecological options such as agroforestry based on fast growing N-fixing tree species (well-known in the DRC), direct sowing under crop cover, compost, etc. For that reason, they were generally very curious during the consultations to know what solutions the TRI CAR Project would bring…

213. In order to avoid misperceptions and manage expectations on what the Project can and cannot deliver, it was highlighted that the FLR activities would need to be (i) adapted to local conditions and the own objectives of each farmer, (ii) realistic (i.e. not over-sophisticated, both in terms of inputs or know-how), (iii) carried out in the long run (e.g. improving soil fertility is a matter of years or even decades, especially in the CAR context when most of the soils are ferralitic).

214. In line with the guidance from the FAO in terms of FLR and planted forests (FAO Roma and Bioversity International, 2014)[174] (FAO Roma, 2006)[175] (FAO Roma, undated)[176], agro-ecology in general, and agroforestry in particular, would be promoted through the TRI CAR Project. In agroforestry systems, perennial woody plants are deliberately integrated into crops and / or livestock for a variety of benefits and services. Integration can be done either spatially (e.g. crops grown with trees) or temporally (e.g. improved fallows, rotations). Agroforestry systems have great potential for diversifying food resources and sources of income. These can improve land productivity, halt and

[174] FAO Roma and Bioversity International, 2014. *The State Of The World’s Forest Genetic Resources - Thematic Study: Genetic Considerations In Ecosystem Restoration Using Native Tree Species*. Roma – FAO, 2014. 282p

[175] FAO Roma, 2006. *Responsible Management of Planted Forests: Voluntary Guidelines*. Roma – FAO, 2006. 84p

[176] FAO Roma, undated. *SFM Toolbox FAO SFM Toolbox - Module FLR (16p) and Module Forest Reproductive Material (8p)*. Roma – FAO, 24p

reverse land degradation through their ability to provide a favorable microclimate and permanent cover, improve organic carbon content and soil structure, increase infiltration, improve soil fertility and biological activity.

215. Based on interviews carried out with 117 Associations/Groups during the preparation of this document, the most demanded plant species (20 identified) and tree species (65 identified) were listed, as shown in the figures infra. Some plant or tree species, not known to local populations, were also briefly presented during the field discussions (i.e. species with “0” in the row “demand”), as they could be of interest for the FLR activities.

| Demand | *Latin Name* | Common name | Growth speed | Grains-fruits-leaves | Cover crop | N-fixation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| +++ | *Arachis hypogaea* | Arachide | Fast | +++ | ++ | ++ |
| +++ | *Cajanus cajan* | Pois d'Angole | Fast | ++ | ++ | |
| +++ | *Chromolaena odorata* | Herbe du Laos | Fast | | ++ | |
| +++ | *Gnetum spp.* | Koko | Fast | +++ | | |
| +++ | *Musa corniculata* | Banane plantain | Fast | +++ | + | |
| +++ | *Musa paradisiaca* | | Fast | +++ | + | |
| +++ | *Titonia digitata* | Marguerite | Fast | | ++ | |
| +++ | *Zea mais* | Maïs | Fast | +++ | | |
| ++ | *Ananasia sativa* | Ananas | Medium | +++ | ++ | |
| ++ | *Landolphia spp.* | | ? | +++ | | |
| ++ | *Raphia spp.* | Bambou | Medium | | ++ | |
| + | *Brachiaria spp.* | | Fast | | ++ | |
| + | *Cymbopogun citratus* | Citronnelle | Fast | | ++ | |
| + | *Mimosa pigra* | | Fast | | ++ | ++ |
| + | *Peninsetum purpureum* | Herbe à éléphant | Fast | | ++ | |
| + | *Pueraria phaseoloides* | Kudzu | Fast | | ++ | ++ |
| + | *Sesamum spp.* | Sésame | Fast | ++ | ++ | |
| 0 | *Aeschynomene histrix* | | Fast | | + | ++ |
| 0 | *Macroptilium spp* | Pois poison | ? | | + | ++ |
| 0 | *Mucuna pruriens* | Pois mascate | Fast | | ++ | ++ |

**Figure 37 - Plant species most demanded for FLR by local populations (authors, 2017)**

| Demand | Latin Name | Common name | Growth speed | Lumber | Firewood | Fruits | Other NTFPs | N-fixation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| +++ | *Acacia auriculiformis* | | Medium | | ++ | | | ++ |
| +++ | *Acacia mangium* | | Medium | | ++ | | | ++ |
| +++ | *Citrus spp.* | Citronnier, oranger, etc. | Slow | | | ++ | | |
| +++ | *Cola nitida* | Kolatier | Slow | | | ++ | | |
| +++ | *Moringa oleifera* | Moringa | Fast | | | | ++ | ++ |
| +++ | *Persea americana* | Avocatier | Medium | | | ++ | | |
| +++ | *Ricinodendron heudelotii* | Essessang | Fast | + | | ++ | ++ | |
| +++ | *Senna siemens* | | Fast | | ++ | | | ++ |
| +++ | *Tectona grandis* | Teck | Fast | ++ | | | | |
| +++ | *Triplochiton scleroxylon* | Ayous | Medium | ++ | | | ++ | |
| ++ | *Afrostyrax lepidophyllus* | Arbre à Ail | Slow | | | | ++ | |
| ++ | *Albizia zygia* | | Medium | | + | | | + |
| ++ | *Anonidium mannii* | | Slow | | | + | | |
| ++ | *Artocarpus spp.* | Arbre à pain / jacquier | Medium | | | + | | |
| ++ | *Autranella congolensis* | Mukulungou / bois de fer | Slow | ++ | | | ++ | |
| ++ | *Beilschmiedia congolana* | | Slow | | | | + | |
| ++ | *Canarium schweinfurthii* | Aiélé | Lente | | | | + | |
| ++ | *Carica papaya* | Papayer | Fast | | | + | | |
| ++ | *Celtis zenkeri* | Ohia parallèle | Slow | | ++ | | | |
| ++ | *Dacryodes edulis* | Safoutier | Slow | | | ++ | | |
| ++ | *Elaeis guineensis* | Palmier à huile | Medium | | | ++ | | |
| ++ | *Entandrophragma candollei* | Kossipo | Slow | ++ | | | ++ | |
| ++ | *Entandrophragma cylindricum* | Sapelli | Lente | ++ | | | ++ | |
| ++ | *Gmelina arborea* | Gmelina | Fast | + | ++ | | | |
| ++ | *Irvingia gabonensis* | Mangue sauvage | Slow | | | ++ | ++ | |
| ++ | *Mangifera indica* | Manguier | Medium | | | ++ | | |
| ++ | *Manilkara mabokeensis* | Monghinza argenté | Slow | + | | | | |
| ++ | *Musanga cecropioides* | Parassolier | Fast | | ++ | | | |
| ++ | *Psidium guajava* | Goyavier | Medium | | | ++ | | |
| ++ | *Spondias cytherea* | Pommier cythère | Fast | | | ++ | | |
| ++ | *Treculia africana* | Arbre à pain africain | Fast | | | + | | |
| ++ | *Trema orientatlis* | | Fast | ++ | + | | | |
| ++ | *Xylopia aethiopica* | Poivrier de Guinée | Fast | | | | ++ | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| + | *Anacardium occidentale* | Anacardier / cajou | Medium | | | ++ | | |
| + | *Aningeria spp.* | Aniégré | Slow | ++ | | | | |
| + | *Annona muricata* | Corossolier | Medium | | | + | | |
| + | *Ceiba pentandra* | Fromager | Fast | + | | | + | |
| + | *Diospyros crassiflora* | Ebène | Slow | ++ | | | | |
| + | *Entandrophragma angolense* | Tiama | Slow | ++ | | | ++ | |
| + | *Garcinia kola* | Bitter Kola (Kola amère) | Slow | | | | ++ | |
| + | *Guarea spp.* | Bossé foncé/Clair | Slow | ++ | | | ++ | |
| + | *Jatropha spp.* | | Fast | | | + | + | |
| + | *Khaya spp.* | Acajou | Medium | ++ | | | ++ | |
| + | *Leucaena leucocephala* | Faux acacia | Medium | | | | | ++ |
| + | *Lophira alata* | Azobé | Medium | ++ | + | | | |
| + | *Lovoa trichilioides* | Dibétou | Slow | ++ | | | | |
| + | *Pancovia laurentii* | | Slow | | | ++ | | |
| + | *Panda oleosa* | | Slow | | | ++ | | |
| + | *Petersianthus macrocarpus* | | Medium | | | | ++ | |
| + | *Piptadeniastrum africanum* | | Medium | | | | ++ | + |
| + | *Pterocarpus spp.* | Padouk | Slow | | | | | + |
| + | *Pycnanthus angolensis* | Ilomba | Fast | | ++ | | | + |
| + | *Spondias mombin* | Mombin | Fast | | | + | | |
| + | *Swartzia fistuloides* | Pao Rosa | Slow | + | | | | + |
| + | *Terminalia superba* | Limba | Fast | ++ | | | | |
| + | *Theobroma cacao* | Cacaoyer | Medium | | | ++ | | |
| + | *Vitex grandifolia* | | Medium | | | | + | |
| 0 | *Erythrina poeppigiana* | Bois immortel | ? | | | | | + |
| 0 | *Eucalyptus spp.* | Eucalyptus | Medium | ++ | | | | |
| 0 | *Flemingia congesta* | | ? | | | | | |
| 0 | *Gliricidia sepium* | | Fast | | | | | |
| 0 | *Pentaclethra macrophylla* | Mubala | Slow | | + | | ++ | + |
| 0 | *Sesbania grandiflora* | | Medium | | | | | ++ |
| 0 | *Tephrosia candida* | | ? | | | | | ++ |
| 0 | *Tetrapleura tetraptera* | | Medium | | | | ++ | + |

**Figure 38 - Tree species most demanded for FLR by local populations (authors, 2017)**

216. In practical terms, FLR activities would be implemented over 3,221 ha (as estimated during the field missions of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, early 2017) by local Associations/Groups, after signing a LoA with the TRI CAR Project. These Association/Group, gathering at least 20 members (to allow for a landscape approach and to avoid diseconomies of scale), would be supported by the local field agents at each step (baseline setting, implementation of FLR activities, maintenance after restoration). They would receive a financial support from the GEF corresponding to 60% of the cost of restoration, i.e. around USD 440 per ha as shown infra, the remaining part (USD 300 per ha or 40% of the costs) corresponding to the ex-post maintenance during the four first years (regular weeding and maintenance of firebreaks). These costs estimates are considered quite realistic, being derived from real figures compiled by the Eco-Makala project in DRC (WWF-EU funded). They are also in line with data gathered during the field interviews (see **Annex 12 infra**).

| | |
|---|---|
| *Tree nursery* | *100* |
| *Clearing* | *86* |
| *Ploughing* | *167* |
| *Picketing/pitting* | *34* |
| *Planting* | *34* |
| *Remedial fill planting* | *19* |
| *Weeding (2/year x 4 years)* | *300* |
| *TOTAL* | *740* |
| *If 40/60 cost sharing, cost for the TRI CAR Project* | ***444*** |

*NB: Per hectare cost (USD) for the four first years (minimal weeding after that)*

**Figure 39 - Cost agroforestry plantation in the Eco-Makala Project - Goma, DRC (SalvaTerra, 2013)[177]**

217. The Associations/Groups would manage village-based tree/plant nurseries (to be supplied with improved seeds by ICRA/ISDR, or using selected seeds from massal selection (i.e. community-based visual selection of vigorous trees and/or plants able to provide high quality cuttings or seeds) if the ICRA/ISDR is not able to supply the needed quantity/quality). They would also coordinate field activities at perimeter/block level. Finally, they would channel subsidies for their individual members. These subsidies could be released in two instalments: advance payment of 50% before start of field activities and final payment of 50% one year after planting, after verifying the agroforestry plantations are in place and well-managed (not more than 20% of trees lost, complete coverage of the soil with planted trees and/or plants). A detailed management plan of restoration activities will be developed during the project implementation phase.

218. In the specific case of the Mambéllé pilot site, the FLR activities will consist in a PPP between SEFCA, the neighboring communities and the CAR Government. A bit more than 1,250 ha would be planted, 80% of teak (most common specie used for afforestation in the CAR, notably by the CAS-DF) and 20% of local tree species for NTFPs production (fruits, caterpillars, etc.). The costs for this PPP were specifically estimated in a business plan (see **Annex 12 infra**), as the planting techniques would slightly differ from the other pilot sites (e.g. use of equipment from SEFCA to prepare the land, economy of scale regarding the area to be covered, etc.). In this specific case, the TRI CAR Project would only cover 30% of the costs, the remaining part being co-financed by SEFCA (redirection of its forest taxes normally paid to the CAS-DF, based on an ad hoc agreement signed between SEFCA/CAR Gvt/FAO Bangui). Expenses to be supported by the local communities and SEFCA are identified in the business plan. Based on that, local communities would receive subsidies from the TRI CAR Project (gathering GEF financing and SEFCA co-financing) under the same modalities as described supra (channeling through the Association/Group, two instalments).

219. Deliverables: 3,221 ha restored in the five pilot sites. Timing: Lifetime of the Project. Means: Technical support to the local communities and partial co-financing of the FLR activities by the GEF (60% of estimated costs, apart from Mambéllé pilot site where it would be 30%).

[177] SalvaTerra, 2013. *Evaluation finale du projet Eco-Makala : Viabilisation durable de l'approvisionnement en bois-énergie des populations rurales riveraines de la ville de Goma (RDC)*. Paris – SalvaTerra, juillet 2013. 139p

### ➔ *Output 2.3 - Implementing complementary IGAs with local populations*

220. Field activities supported by the TRI CAR Project will not be limited to the physical restoration of soils, forests and landscapes, but also the increase and maintenance of their productivity over the long term, allowing the cohabitation of various activities (agriculture, hunting, collection of NTFPs and firewood, etc.). Indeed, as outlined in **Part 1.1 supra**, the CAR has experienced decades of instability and sluggish growth, and the 2013 crisis aggravated the situation even more. Most of the rural populations are living in extreme poverty and suffer from food insecurity, including in the South-West. The promotion of alternative and diversified livelihoods IGAs are therefore needed and aligned with the change theory of the TRI CAR Project.

221. As these IGAs will be precisely identified with the voluntary Associations/Groups (bottom-up and participatory process) when setting the baseline in each of the five pilot sites (see Output 2.1 **supra**), there is no "positive list" of eligible IGAs at this stage, but rather a "negative list": the TRI CAR Project would not support IGAs that lead to an unsustainable use of natural resources (e.g. equipment for small-scale artisanal mining or artisanal logging leading to forest and soil degradation). Without prejudging what would come out of these participatory processes, here below are examples of eligible activities a priori:

- Agriculture: Support for the improvement of cassava processing (e.g. increase of processing yield, diversification of sub-products – flour, gari, couscous, chips, etc., reduction of storage loss, etc.), support for the diversification of food diet (e.g. supply of seeds, small equipment, and technical support for dry-season gardening, supply of breeding stocks and technical support for small breeding – poultry, pigs, etc.). By diversifying agriculture activities and adding value to the sub-products, the TRI CAR Project will improve the revenues, the food security (in quantity – improved yields - and quality – less cassava in the daily diet and more vegetables and animal/fish proteins) and contribute to reducing the pressure on forests for bush meat hunting;
- NTFPs: Support for the "domestication" of edible caterpillars (e.g. advising local populations on the diverse host trees and supporting them in good harvesting techniques to avoid the felling), mushrooms or *kökö* (e.g. supply of mushroom strains or *kökö* cutting, technical support for the production), dissemination of leaves or fruits with high nutrition potential but still poorly spread (e.g. moringa leaves, jack fruit, etc.);
- Wood energy: Support for the improvement of charcoal production in peri-urban areas (e. g. technical support for the design of simple management plans of fast-growing tree plantations, introduction of improved kilns, etc.) making this activity more profitable and sustainable, and contributing to the reduction of fuel poverty for peri-urban and urban households.

222. In practical terms, complementary IGAs would be implemented by local Associations/Groups, as part of their LoA signed with the TRI CAR Project. These Associations/Groups would be supported by the local field agents at each step (identification of IGAs and design of a simplified business plan, implementation with regular follow-up). To be eligible, Associations/Groups would have to prepare a simple and brief funding request, presenting the foreseen IGA and the associated business plan, to prove the IGA would strengthen the sustainable use of natural resources, be technically feasible, profitable and sustainable in the long run after the Project end.

223. Costs of inputs, equipment, etc. for these IGAs would be financially supported by the TRI CAR Project: each Association/Group could theoretically receive the equivalent of 50% of it FLR subsidies. For instance, an Association/Group restoring 10 ha would receive USD 4 400 as FLR subsidies and USD 2 200 as IGAs subsidies. Now, at the contrary to FLR where subsidies were granted, the TRI CAR Project would preferably channel these IGAs subsidies through additional credit lines created within the Resilience Funds (*Caisses de résilience*, CDR) created by the FAO since 2007 (FAO Bangui, 2016c)[178]. The Association/Group not yet registered under their local resilience fund as a Village Saving & Lending Association (*Associations villageoises d'épargne et de credit*, AVEC) would then be encouraged to do so, with the support of the local field agents, and the backstopping of the PMU.

[178] FAO Bangui, 2016c. *La caisse de résilience, approche de la FAO et réalisations : « nouvel espoir de vie des communautés affectées par la crise en RCA ».* Bangui – FAO, 2016. 1p

224. The overall rationale is that FLR activities are supposed to be profitable for the local populations in the medium to long term, thus justifying the grants; Complementary IGAs are expected to be profitable in the short to medium term, thus justifying the choice of the CDR/AVEC approach.

225. Deliverables: Complementary IGAs identified and carried out by Associations/Groups in the five pilot sites. Timing: Lifetime of the Project. Means: Technical support to the local communities and partial co-financing of the IGAs by the GEF, through the AVEC/CDR approach (amount equivalent to 50% of FLR subsidies received by the Association/Group).

***➔ Output 2.4 - Day-to-day supervision and support by field agents and PMU***

226. After consulting the local populations, the MEDDEFCP (central services and deconcentrated services), the MDRA (idem), diverse technical and financial partners (NGOs, donors, etc.), the general opinion was that it would be adapted and effective to share the responsibility of the field supervision between seconded civil servants from the MEDDEFCP and the MDRA, and agents from local NGOs:

- On the one hand, it is important to say that the MEDDEFCP and the MDRA (and other stakeholders) are fully aware of their weaknesses, in terms of capacities and ability to deliver adequate services to the population. After years of politico-military crises, there is a ray of hope with the recent launching of the RCPCA and the progressive return to normal (see **Part 1.1.2 supra**). For most of the peoples consulted, it is therefore time to re-invest and remobilize the technical ministries, to strengthen their capacities along with the local populations in a learning-by-doing process;
- On the other hand, in some of the pilot sites (e.g. Mambéllé and M'Baïki pilot sites), there are unfilled positions of field agents from the MEDDEFCP and the MDRA, while local NGOs are operating in the environment or rural development sector. Even if the field agents of these local NGOs also often lack of capacities in terms of FLR and or IGAs, at least they have a practical experience of the rural areas where they operate.

227. For these reasons, field agents will be recruited, on site by site basis, at the Project inception after an open and competitive selection process, jointly supervised by the MEDDEFCP and the FAO. The academic background, professional experience, motivation to work on an innovative Project together with local populations will be the key criteria for the selection. Field agents from the MEDDEFCP and the MADR will have to be seconded and covered by an overall LoA between the FAO and their supervising Ministry. Field agents from local NGOs will also be covered by a LoA between the FAO and their NGO. The TRI CAR project will strengthen capacities of all these field agents (see **Part 3.2 infra**) and will also support them in the day-to-day supervision of field operations.

228. The numbers of field agents in each of the pilot sites will depend on the number of final beneficiaries and FLR perimeters to supervise. The preliminary estimates, from the field missions carried in early 2017, suggest there would be 3,221 ha subject to FLR in total. Assuming an average ratio of 100 ha monitored by field agent, there would be a need of 32 agents. Divided by the estimates of FLR areas by pilot sites, there would be a need of 11 agents in Bangui, 6 agents in Berbérati, 2 agents in Mbaïki, 1 agent in Bayanga and 13 agents in Mambéllé. Knowing FLR actions and IGAs relate as much to agriculture as to forestry, both agronomists and foresters will be selected, with an exact balance dependent on the needed skills, to be determined site by site.

229. These field agents will be supervised by a local project coordinator. In Bangui, Berbérati and M'Baïki, the local project coordinators will be seconded senior officers (at least 15 years of work experience) from the MEDDEFCP, jointly selected by the MEDDEFCP and the FAO. They will be based in the Regional office of the MEDDEFCP and work on a daily basis with the services of the MEDDEFCP, but they will directly report to the PMU in Bangui (see **Parts 2.3.4 and 4.1 infra**).

230. In Bayanga and Mambéllé, the field agents will be supervised, respectively, by the APDS staff in Bayanga, by the technical direction of SEFCA in Mambéllé. In all cases, the field agents will be regularly involved in field monitoring missions with their local project coordinator / APDS supervisor / SEFCA supervisor, as well as the PMU. These missions will give them the opportunity to directly exchange views and recommendations.

231. Deliverables: Semi-annual brief reports of activity for each field agent. Timeframe: Lifetime of the project. Means: a 125 cc motorcycle, inherent fuel and maintenance costs, a computer with printer, office supplies and telephone / internet charges. These basic equipment are essential for both seconded field officers from the MEDDEFCP and MADR, and field agents from local NGOs: after decades of under-financing of the rural development, aggravated by the 2013 crisis (see **Part 1 supra**), the support structures (public and private) for rural development are very weak and need to be rebuilt. The TRI CAR Project, as all other projects in the rural sector of the CAR, will operate in a post-emergency context and it needs to be duly reflected in the results matrix and the budget.

### *2.3.3. Comp. 3: Institutions, Finance and Upscaling*

**Outcome 3 - Strengthened institutional capacities and financing arrangements in place to allow for and facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and diverse ecosystem services**

***➔ Output 3.1 - Capacity needs assessment of key stakeholders***

232. As recalled in the FAO Corporate Approach and Strategy[179], effective capacity development approaches are essential to enhance the impact and sustainability of GEF project results through deepening country ownership and leadership of the development process. It is particularly important to address all three capacity development dimensions systematically: (i) Individual capacities (e.g. knowledge, skills and competencies), (ii) Organizational capacities (e.g. performance of organizations, cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination), and (iii) Enabling environment (e.g. sound regulatory and policy frameworks, institutional linkages and enhanced political commitment and will). The issues related to the third dimension, enabling environment have been addressed in the description of Component 1 (see **Part 2.3.1 supra**). This Output 3.1 will therefore focus on the two other dimensions.

233. As outlined in **Parts 1.2 and 2.1.3 supra**, there are few successful experiences in the CAR in terms of:

- Reforestation: Poor success of reforestation perimeters from the CAS-DF (lack of means, as the forest taxation regime is challenged by forest companies / poor follow-up). In addition, there is few experience of local communities and field officers in terms of reforestation, and no national capacity at ICRA to produce forest seeds/plants at scale (see **Part 1.2.1 supra**);
- FLR actions: Field experiences in terms of ANR and FLR are rare, put in place on tiny surfaces, and have rarely been monitored in the long term (i.e. put in place by the CTFT, the ARF project and the CIRAD in the 1970's to 1990' near M'Baïki, at Carrefour Leroy and ISDR Campus. See **Part 1.2.1 supra**);
- Agroecology: The PNIASAN focuses on "conventional agriculture" to develop food crops and there is little or no experience of local communities, field officers, and academic institutions in terms of agroecology, despite the concept is included in the INDC submitted in 2015. In addition, the agriculture sector has been deeply impacted by the recent crisis and rural development projects have been replaced by emergency and post-emergency projects, which have not allowed promoting agriculture innovations (See **Part 1.2.2 supra**).

234. As a consequence, individual and organizational capacities of academic institutions (ICRA, ISDR), field agents (from the MEDDEFCP and MDRA, and local NGOs), and local populations are quite low, and need to be strengthened, as these thematic areas are at the heart of the TRI CAR Project. During the PPG phase of this project, the project team met with many persons representing the stakeholder groups mentioned above (see **Annex 10 infra**). Their capacity development needs have been briefly assessed (see **Part 3.3.5 infra**). Now, following guidance from the FAO in terms of capacity development (FAO Roma, 2012)[180] (FAO Roma 2015b)[181], a three-step process is

[179] See http://www.fao.org/capacity-development/en

[180] FAO Roma, 2012. *FAO Capacity Development. Learning Module 2 – FAO approach to capacity-development in programming: processes and tools*. Roma – FAO Roma, 2012. 149p

recommended: jointly assessing capacities with stakeholders, designing appropriate actions, and effectively tracking results.

235. This Output 3.1 relates to the first step, allowing fine-tuning the capacity development needs assessment. It will follow guidance described in CD Learning Module 2 - Chapter 2 "*Analyzing and Understanding the Context*". The Outputs 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 (same Part **infra**) relate to the second step, and focus respectively on the field officers and Local Project Coordinators, the local populations in the pilot sites, and the academic institutions. The Output 4.5 (see **Part 2.3.4 infra**) relates to the third step. It will follow guidance described in CD Learning Module 2 - Chapter 3 "*Tracking Capacity Development Results*".

236. In practical terms, for the first step, a team will carry out the assessment regarding individual capacities and organizational capacities with the decentralized services of the MEDDEFCP and the MDRA, and local NGOs operating in the five pilot sites, with the academic institutions in M'Baïki (ISDR, ICRA), and with the local populations in the five pilot sites (mobilizing APDS staff in Bayanga and SEFCA staff in Mambéllé).

237. The tools for the assessment will be designed in an ad hoc fashion (e.g. problem/solution tree tool, stakeholder mapping tool, capacity development questionnaire, etc.) and used through individual surveys, focus groups, etc. Thematically, they will target the following issues: reforestation in particular and FLR in general / agroecology / IGAs in the rural sector (including in particular the promotion of NTFPs) / structuration-strengthening of associations-farmers' groups) / CEOF and Ex-Act tool / Etc. (other themes to be determined after the assessment). Based on the findings, specific capacity development roadmaps (site by site, and stakeholder by stakeholder) will be jointly designed and validated.

238. Deliverables: An overall capacity development needs report, gathering all the findings and the capacity development roadmaps. Timeframe: First semester of 2018. Means: Fees for two international experts in capacity development (30 man-days each); Project Manager, Local Project Coordinators, academic institutions (ISDR, ICRA), targeted local populations. A lumpsum is provided for field expenses, local consultations, etc.; Five workshops (two in Bangui: inception and validation; three for pre-validation: Bangui / Berbérati / M'Baïki).

### ➔ *Output 3.2: Capacity-building of field officers and Local Project Coordinators*

239. Based on the initial assessment described **supra**, under Output 3.1, specific capacity development roadmaps will be prepared for each the field officers and Local Project Coordinators in each of the pilot sites (idem). Themes to be covered will be precisely defined in these roadmaps, but may cover the following issues (non-exhaustive list): reforestation in particular and FLR in general / agroecology / IGAs in the rural sector (including in particular the promotion of NTFPs) / structuration-strengthening of associations-farmers' groups) / use of CEOF and Ex-Act tool / Etc.

240. In order to be flexible and not to pre-empt the results of the capacity development needs assessment, a certain amount of days of training has been earmarked: (i) 40 man-days per year for FAO trainers (10 days per training session in average), thus 200 man-days of trainers in total (ii) 20 participants per training session in average, thus 800 man-days/year and 4,000 man-days of trainees in total. Normally, all the pre-identified thematic areas can be covered by FAO experts. However, if need be, for addressing particular issues for which external experts are of added-value, man-days of trainers earmarked for FAO experts could be used to contract such external experts. For instance, in terms of agro-ecology and improved fallow management in central African moist forests, the International Institute for Tropical Agronomy (IITA) or the CIRAD may have an added value (see Output 3.4 **infra**).

241. Deliverables: Preparation, facilitation, and reporting for each specific training session, notably mentioning the follow-up measures to ensure the sustainability of the capacity-building activities. Timeframe: Lifetime of the Project. Means: Fees for FAO experts specialized in the themes of interest (40 man-days per year x five years); Project Manager, Local Project Coordinators, field agents. A lumpsum per trainee (FCFA 10,000 per man-day, approx.. USD 16 per man-day) is provided for room rentals, coffee breaks, lunches, transports, etc.

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[181] FAO Roma, 2015b. *FAO Capacity Development. Capacity-development brief*. Roma – FAO Roma, 2015. 2p

➔ ***Output 3.3: Capacity-building of targeted local populations***

242. The reasoning is nearly the same as for the Output 3.2 **supra**. Based on the initial capacity-building needs assessment described **supra**, under Output 3.1, as well as the baseline assessment described supra under Output 2.1 (see **Part 2.3.2 supra**), specific capacity development needs roadmaps will be prepared for the local populations in each pilot site: village / women / youth associations and/or farmers' groups. Themes to be covered will be precisely defined in the specific capacity building roadmaps, but may cover the following issues (non-exhaustive list): reforestation in particular and FLR in general / agroecology / IGAs in the rural sector (including in particular the promotion of NTFPs) / structuration-strengthening of associations-farmers' groups) / Etc.

243. Training sessions will be organized and facilitated by the field officers already trained by the FAO experts or external experts, as described under Output 3.2 **supra**. Training sessions may have diverse settings: indoor training, on-the-job training (notably involving farmer field schools), community-listening clubs, etc. A certain amount of days of training has been earmarked: 20 participants per training session in average, and 120 days of training per year, thus 2,400 man-days/year and 12,000 man-days of trainees in total.

244. Deliverables: Preparation, facilitation, and reporting for each specific training session, notably mentioning the follow-up measures to ensure the sustainability of the capacity-building activities. Timeframe: Second semester of 2018 onward. Means: Local Project Coordinators and field officers. A lumpsum per trainee (FCFA 5,000 per man-day, approx. USD 8 per man-day) is provided for room rentals, coffee breaks, lunches, transports, etc.

➔ ***Output 3.4: Capacity-building of academic institutions (ICRA and ISDR)***

245. The reasoning is nearly the same as for the Outputs 3.2 and 3.3 **supra**. Based on the initial capacity-building needs assessment described **supra**, under Output 3.1, specific capacity development roadmaps will be prepared for the academic institutions. Thematic areas to be covered will be defined in the specific capacity building roadmaps, but may cover at least two specific issues (non-exhaustive list): Reforestation in particular and FLR in general; agro-ecology.

246. As explained earlier (see **Part 2.1.3 supra**), public services in the agriculture sector (MDRA, ICRA, ISDR, ACDA, etc.) are weak. In particular, ICRA and ISDR have received marginal support from the State and the donors for the last years (apart from the NGO Welthungerhilfe which recently supported the renovation of ICRA research stations). Yet, national capacities in terms of plants and seeds production are needed, as well as locally adapted agro-ecology itineraries. Therefore, this Output 3.4 is crucial for the overall success of the TRI CAR Project.

247. In terms of FLR in general: As recalled in Output 3.1 **supra**, there are limited experiences in terms of reforestation, and even less experience in terms of FLR in the CAR. In addition, the organizational capacities of ICRA and ISDR are quite weak in this regard, as these institutions have for long been understaffed and underfinanced. Capacity-building should therefore aim at supporting the development of a basic, coherent and effective R&D joint-program in terms of FLR in general. Such a R&D program would lead to the following:

- Basic and advanced training courses in terms of FLR, in the context of the dense humid forests: key-concepts, baseline assessment, design of FLR actions, implementation and follow-up;
- Identification and stock-taking of past experiences in terms of FLR, in the CAR and in the sub-region;
- Identification of main types of tree species (i.e. multi-purpose species: production of NTFPs, lumber, wood-energy, N-fixing, etc.) most demanded by the rural populations, as well as main types of annual or perennial N-fixing cover crop (unfortunately poorly demanded by local populations, as they have not yet been promoted at large scale);
- In-situ collection of the related trees and plants seeds (through massal selection), or Material Transfer Agreement (MTA)[182] to be concluded with sub-regional National seed services or research centers (e.g. CIRAD, PRASAC, IITA, ICRAF, etc.);

[182] See specimen at http://visacane.cirad.fr/content/download/2305/17909/file/MTA_2017%20specimen.pdf

- Production of basic seeds of the identified trees and plants;
- Upgrading of the ISDR curricula in terms of FLR, topic currently not well addressed (see **Annex 12 infra**)

248. In terms of agro-ecology: As recalled in Output 3.1 **supra**, there are little or no experiences in terms of agro-ecology in the CAR. Similarly to FLR, capacity-building should therefore aim at supporting the development of a basic, coherent and effective R&D joint-program in terms of agro-ecology. Such a R&D program would lead to the following:

- Basic and advanced training courses in terms of agro-ecology, in the context of the Central African dense moist forests: key-concepts, baseline assessment, design of agro-ecology actions, implementation and follow-up;
- Identification and stock-taking of past experiences in terms of agro-ecology, in the CAR and in the sub-region;
- Launching of basic in-station tests and/or farmers' field tests to develop innovative cropping systems, alternative to the traditional slash-and-burn cropping systems;
- Support to the promotion of such innovative cropping systems, in collaboration with ICRA, MDRA, MEDDEFCP and interested partners (e.g. farmers' groups, NGOs, projects, etc.), taking advantage of the network of Farmer Field School (FFS)[183] supported by the FAO in the CAR;
- Upgrading of the ISDR curricula in terms of agro-ecology, topic currently not well addressed (see **Annex 12 infra**)

249. Initiating and implementing such R&D programs, in FLR and agro-ecology, will require a high-level scientific support over the lifetime of the TRI CAR Project. The CIRAD is an historical partner of the ICRA and ISDR: it collaborates with them since 1988, especially through the ARF project in M'Baïki (still on-going, notably with funding from the PDRSO), and a relationship of trust exists between these institutions. Furthermore, the CIRAD has the required skills to implement such a support. In particular, two CIRAD research units could be mobilized:

- Forests and Societies (*UR Forêts et sociétés*)[184]. This Unit gathers 38 researchers. It studies tropical forests as ecological and social systems subject to local or global changes that may arise from natural, economic or political determinants. Its main objective is to conserve tropical forests through the development of sustainable management practices that ensure, on the one hand, the maintenance of key environmental services (biodiversity, carbon storage), the production of goods and, on the other hand, improvement of the living conditions of local populations and of society in general. The Forest and Societies Research Unit may then support the R&D Program on FLR.
- Agroecology and Sustainable Intensification of Annual Crops (*UR Agroécologie et intensification durable des cultures annuelles* – Aïda)[185]. This Unit gathers 60 researchers. It focuses on the intensification and sustainability of the production of annual crops in quantity and, when relevant, in quality, in a particularly stressed tropical environment. To this end, its research aims at the full exploitation of available resources, by mobilizing the ecological processes that govern their dynamics within agro-systems.

250. The initiation and implementation of the two R&D Programs could be estimated as follow, for each one: 40 md of CIRAD expert in 2018 (fine-tuning of capacity-development needs and R&D objectives, based on the capacity-development needs assessment done under Output 3.1 **supra**) and 20 md/year of CIRAD experts from 2019 to 2022 (in-situ capacity-building, backstopping and hotline). In addition, a lumpsum would be budgeted for each R&D program for diverse investments (equipment, travels to sub-regional National seed services or research centers, purchase of seeds through MTA, etc.). A UN Volunteer (UNV) would also be hired and based in the ICRA station of

[183] See http://www.fao.org/agriculture/ippm/programme/ffs-approach/en/

[184] See http://ur-forets-societes.cirad.fr/

[185] See http://ur-aida.cirad.fr/

Boukoko, near M'Baïki, in order to relay the supports of the CIRAD and collaborate on a daily basis with ICRA and ISDR staff.

251. Deliverables: Design and implementation of two R&D Programs, FLR and agro-ecology, leading to basic and advanced capacity-building of ICRA and ISDR staff, stock-taking of relevant experiences in terms of FLR and agro-ecology in the CAR and the sub-region, identification of most demanded seeds/plants of trees and cover crops, production of basic seeds, identification and test of innovative cropping systems, support to the dissemination of such cropping systems. Timeframe: Second semester of 2018 onward. Means: Fees for CIRAD experts (for each R&D program: 40 md in 2018 and 20 md/year from 2019 to 2022); UNV; A lumpsum for investments under each R&D program (equipment, travels to sub-regional National seed services or research centers, purchase of seeds through MTA, etc.)

***➔ Output 3.5: Mobilizing domestic and external funding for FLR***

252. As described in **Part 1.2.1 supra**, the current domestic resources for FLR are limited to the forest taxes paid to the CAS-DF, which use part of these resources to establish a limited surface of reforestation every year, i.e. 134 ha/year in average over 2001-2015 according to BONANNEE (2001) and CAS-DF (2015). In addition, this tax regime is questioned by forestry firms, who accumulated a large amount of arrears over the past few years. Presently, the CAS-DF itself is suggesting to transform its status (CAS-DF, 2017), to widen its scope of operation and get financial autonomy. These requests are questionable.

253. The PDRSO and the Mining and Governance Project are suggesting to upgrade the forest taxation regime. Finally, official documents suggest that other funds could be used to channel domestic resources: the R-PP (MEEDD, 2013b) quotes the existing National Environmental Fund (*Fonds national pour l'environnement* – FNE), while the INDC (CAR Gvt, 2015a) suggests creating a National Climate Fund. Both the sourcing and the channeling of domestic resources for FLR are thus to be clarified.

254. In terms of external funding for FLR, as described in **Part 2.1.2 supra**, available resources are limited to a few projects, aiming to set up pilot actions (notably the PDRSO and the Mining and Governance Project). As for the USD 1.5 million CAFI funding, it is earmarked primarily for REDD+, but FLR could be considered when preparing the REDD+ National Investment Framework to be prepared for an upscaling of CAFI resources (Comm. pers. I. TOLA KOGADOU – REDD+ Focal Point, February 2017). In any case, it would be worth exploring other sources of funding for FLR, either from public sources (e.g. Green Climate Fund - GCF, Land Degradation Neutrality Fund - LDNF, etc.) or private sources (e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) investments, commercial investments, etc.).

255. To summarize, three main studies could be included under this Output 3.5, focusing respectively on domestic funding, external funding from private sources, and external funding from public sources. These would contribute to the needed upscaling of FLR actions, knowing that financing needs are huge, as highlighted in the report "Reaping the reward – Financing Land Degradation Neutrality" (UNCCD & Global Mechanism, 2015)[186]. The contents of these studies are described below.

256. Domestic funding: In collaboration with the stakeholders directly involved (Ministry of Finance, MEDDEFCP, CAS-DF, FNE, Forest Companies, etc.), and in liaison with the PDRSO and the Mining and Forest Governance Project, the study could review the following issues and makes recommendations in that regard: (i) Forest taxation regime (tax basis and levels, link to the refundable VAT to the forest companies, etc.), (ii) CAS-DF benefit-sharing system (between the Communes, the AAGRDF, and the CAS-DF), (iii) Sources of revenue for the FNE, (iv) Benefit-sharing system for the FNE, (v) Disbursement modalities for the two Funds (in particular, explore alternative modalities for the CAS-DF, allowing incentivizing private / decentralized authority / community-based FLR.

257. External funding / private: As mentioned in **Part 1.2.1 supra**, NTFPs are of considerable importance in the daily diet of the Central Africans. The daily diet of 72% of rural people in the CAR would

[186] UNCCD & Global Mechanism, 2015. *Reaping the Reward: Financing Land Degradation Neutrality*. Bonn – UNCCD, 2015. 32p

depend partly or entirely on NTFPs. It would even be greater for the marginalized groups, such as Pygmies / Bay'Aka (KONZI-SARAMBO et al., 2012). The PNIASAN gives harvest estimates for the two most well-known NTFPs: 500 t/year for *kökö* (*Gnetum spp*) and 540 t/year for caterpillars (notably *Imbrasia spp)*. However, despite this socio-economic importance, offer, demand, and economic returns from most NTFPs remain largely unknown and they are not subject to large-scale trading.

258. Furthermore, some NTFPs are presently marginally produced in the country, but could be further developed in the CAR, potentially to access export markets, as there has been an increasing demand. It is the case for cocoa or rubber for the dense moist forest area; cashew nut or shea nut for the savanna area. These fruit trees also have the great advantage to be suitable for degraded forests and/or landscapes (NB: cashew nut plantations were even introduced in Sub-Saharan West Africa in the 1960's for this purpose: fixing the soils prone to erosion and stopping bush fires). This being recalled, based on the Market and Development Analysis (MDA) approach (FAO Roma, 2011a)[187], the study would aim at identifying a promising NTFP's supply chain and to promote it together with local populations and a private company, either interested in investing in a commercial business or to fulfill its CSR commitments.

259. External funding / public: Multilateral donors and funds for the environment are diverse. In particular, new Funds expected to leverage considerable amounts of resources for FLR have recently been created: CAFI, LDNF, GCF, etc. Accessing these Funds requires preparing a complete dossier, including undertaking consultations, analyzing data from the literature and field surveys, fulfilling administrative and financing requirements, preparing a coherent and relevant program of work, etc. Human resources are there in the CAR to prepare such elements, but they could benefit from guidance and backstopping of international experts, specialized in the design of project proposals for various multilateral donors.

260. Deliverables: Report on upgrading domestic funding mobilization and disbursement for FLR; Report and bankable project on mobilizing external private funding from FLR; Report and bankable project on mobilizing external public funding from FLR. Timeframe: Two years from 2018. Means (for each study): fees for one FAO expert in FLR financing and one national experts (40 man-days each); Lumpsum for field expenses and local consultations; Two workshops (inception and validation).

### ➔ *Output 3.6: Support to the National Coordination on FLR*

261. As described in **Part 1.2. supra**, FLR issues are of multi-sectoral nature, and the multi-sectoral coordination needs improvement in the CAR. The Pilot Regional Land Use Planning Scheme to be elaborated under the Output 1.2.1 (see **Part 2.3.1 supra**) aims at facilitating this multi-sectoral coordination, by providing up-to-date and geo-referenced data in terms of land use and land degradation. The present output goes further, as (i) it will promote a broader participation of stakeholders, at national level and not just for the South-West, (ii) it provides logistical means and facilitation for quarterly meetings. The current members of the National Coordination on FLR are representatives from the following groups (i) Ministries/Agencies (Central and deconcentrated services), (ii) Civil society organizations, (iii) Private sector, (iv) Academic institutions, (v) Technical and Financial Partners.

262. The National Coordination on FLR will be very useful for exchanging information quickly and efficiently, and avoiding that the "grey literature" produced by Ministries/project/NGOs, as well as the empirical knowledge of certain key people, are not valued. In addition to exchanging information, this National Coordination could monitor the activities carried out by the TRI CAR Project, assess, amend, and technically validate its draft deliverables. To insure a continuity of action, in addition to the quarterly meetings, daily exchanges could be possible via a dedicated mailing list.

263. Deliverables: Quarterly meetings; Minutes of meetings. Timeframe: Lifetime of the Project (meeting every quarter). Means: Logistics (room rental, lunch, coffee break, local transport). An allowance per participant (FCFA 30,000 per man-day, approx. USD 48 per man-day) is provided

[187] FAO Roma, 2011a. *Community-based Tree and Forest product enterprise: Market Analysis and Development*. Roma – FAO, 2011. 111p

### 2.3.4. Comp. 4: Knowledge, Partnership, Monitoring and Assessment

**Outcome 4.1 - Increased effectiveness of project investments among project stakeholders**

➔ ***Output 4.1.1: South-South exchanges on FLR and agro-ecology***

264. South-South exchanges and group discussions in the field are useful means to rapidly and effectively raise awareness on innovations such as FLR and agro-ecology. Fortunately, two neighboring countries sharing the same agro-ecological systems are also part of the TRI Program: Cameroon and the DRC, which would facilitate the logistical aspects and guarantee a convergence of interests. They could thus be prioritized for the organization of South-South exchanges. In terms of content, the following exchanges could be organized, based on crossed-presentations at the office, field visits, and exchanges between stakeholders:

- Political aspects: Integration of FLR concerns into relevant policies and legal texts, highlighting strengths, weaknesses, and foreseen improvements; On-going efforts in terms of international commitment (i.e. REDD+, Aïchi targets, Bonn Challenge, AFR100, LDN, etc.)
- Scientific aspects: Existing results, knowledge gaps, on-going R&D efforts, in terms of valuation of environmental services, FLR techniques, agro-ecology cropping systems, production of selected trees and cover crops seeds, etc.
- Technical aspects: Field visits of pilot sites.

265. In terms of pilot sites of interest, they are many in both DRC and Cameroon to be visited. Here below are listed a few of them for Cameroon:

- Nkolbisson Station of the Agricultural Research Institute for Development (*Institut de recherche agricole pour le développement* – IRAD)[188] : located in the dense moist forest part of Cameroon, it is specialized in testing innovative agroforestry systems, integrating cocoa, coffee, rubber, etc. with food crops. It has also successfully developed a cassava selection program;
- Biotropical Agriculture Development Company (BADC)[189]: A pioneer in the production and exportation of high-value double certified organic/fair trade products (dried and fresh). The key fruits are wild mango, pineapple, passion fruit, banana, papaya, but BADC also produces more than 60 other tropical fruits, some of them poorly known or even unknown in Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. Acerola - *Malpighia emarginata*, Durian - *Durio zibethinus,* Jackfruit - *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, etc.). In its 150 ha of agroforestry plantations located near Douala, BADC employs top-of-the-art agro-ecological practices (e.g. integrated biological control, vermicomposting, green manure, improved bee-keeping for better fructification, etc.)
- The Agricultural and Tree Products Program in Cameroon[190]: Launched in West and Northwest Cameroon in 1999, it is now working with over 10,000 farmers and 50 entrepreneurs in 485 communities. It has established more than 40 nurseries where tree propagation techniques are studied and disseminated among farmers.

266. Here below are listed a few of them in the DRC:

- Makala ("charcoal" in Lingala) Project[191]: Thanks to an EU funding, it had been implemented by the CIRAD from 2009 to 2014 in peri-urban areas of the DRC (Kinshasa and Kisangani) and Congo (Brazzaville). The aim was to reduce pressure on peri-urban forests through the promotion of improved fallow systems, ANR, plantation of fast-growing N-fixing trees to produce charcoal and food crops, etc. Therefore, this project successfully addressed drivers of environmental threats very similar to the ones encountered in the vicinity of Bangui, Berbérati,

[188] See http://iradcameroun.cm/fr/centre-r%C3%A9gional-nkolbisson

[189] See http://www.biotropical.com/interactif/

[190] See https://www.oaklandinstitute.org/agricultural-and-tree-products

[191] See http://makala.cirad.fr/

etc. Last but not the least, this project produced an impressive amount of field guides, notes, etc.[192], that help to precisely understand what has been done in the field;

- Ibi-Batéké agroforestry scheme ("Ibi carbon sink")[193] : Started in 2005 and registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, more than 4,200 ha of agroforestry plantations (mainly *Acacia spp* intercropped with cassava and maize) have been planted on degraded savanna. It is a PPP led by Novacel Sprl, with support from BioCarbon Fund, FCPF, Forest Investment Program (FIP), Danone Livelihood Fund, etc. It aims at sustainably producing charcoal, cassava, as well as carbon credits;
- Musia Bikui / Ibi biodiversity incubator: Led by the Congolese NGO GI-Agro[194], at seven km from the Ibi carbon sink, it includes a conservatory of natural and agricultural biodiversity over 30 ha, showing nine different agroforestry systems and an arboretum with more than 100 natural and introduced tree species. Led by a retired Professor of agronomy of the Brussels and Kisangani University, GI-Agro aims at (i) testing innovative agriculture cropping systems, (ii) building capacities of young Congolese, hosted them as young farmers (incubator put in place for them), trainees, and PhD students. It has allowed publishing an impressive amount of internship reports, PhD thesis, and scientific articles[195].

267. Deliverables: Field mission reports, summarizing exchanges made, pilot sites visited, and useful recommendations for the TRI CAR Project and the involved stakeholders. Timeframe: Lifetime of the Project. Means: Travel costs for 15 participants/exchange x five exchanges (one per year).

➔ ***Output 4.1.2: Participation in the annual knowledge meetings and the bi-annual finance events***

268. The aim is to make the PMUs and key stakeholders of all the TRI Child Projects aware of progress, difficulties, lessons learned, etc. in all the TRI Child Projects. The TRI Global Project will coordinate and organize such meetings.

269. Deliverables: Field mission reports, summarizing exchanges made and useful recommendations for the TRI CAR Project and the involved stakeholders. Timeframe: Lifetime of the Project. Means: Travel costs for two participants/exchange x seven exchanges (five annual knowledge meetings and at two bi-annual finance events).

➔ ***Output 4.1.3: Monitoring & Evaluation of the Project***

270. The Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the TRIC CAR Project is fully described in **Part 5 infra**. It relies on the set of indicators and targets identified in the Results Matrix in **Annex 1 infra**.

271. Deliverables: Regular reporting (PPR, PIR, etc.) allowing for an adaptive and efficient management of the TRI CAR Project; Mid-term and final evaluations. Timeframe: Lifetime of the Project. Means: Lumpsum for the mid-term evaluation and the final evaluation (amount in line with estimates for the TRI Program (IUCN, 2016)[196]).

➔ ***Output 4.1.4: Project Steering Committee (PSC)***

272. As described in **Part 4.2 infra**, the PSC will be made of representatives of the involved stakeholders (26 members maximum) and be chaired by a representative of the MEDDEFCP. It will meet once a year, to guide and oversee the project. Technical Committees will be set up at local level, for each of the Pilot sites, gathering local stakeholders involved in field activities. These Technical Committees will be limited to 10 members maximum and will have a consultative and advisory role,

[192] See http://makala.cirad.fr/les_produits/publications

[193] See http://www.forestcarbonportal.com/project/ibi-bateke-sink-plantation-project

[194] See http://www.giagro.online/

[195] See http://www.giagro.online/academiques/

[196] IUCN, 2016. *GEF-6 Program Framework Document. TRI – Fostering innovation and integration in support of the Bonn Challenge*. Gland – IUCN, November 2016. 48p

to inform the PSC about the progress and challenges faced locally. The meetings of these Technical Committees will be organized twice a year, notably in advance of the PSC meetings.

273. Deliverables: Yearly Technical Committees' meetings and PSC meetings, resulting on information and recommendations (Technical Committees), and Decisions (PSC). Timeframe: Lifetime of the Project. Means: Lumpsum for Technical Committees' meetings and PSC meetings.

## Outcome 4.2 - Improved knowledge of best practices on restoration among key external audiences

### ➔ *Output 4.2.1: Facilitation of technical days, gathering practitioners and policy-makers*

274. The FLR activities and IGAs implemented in the different pilot sites (see **Part 2.3.2 supra**) would hopefully be successful for most of them, but may present weaknesses in certain conditions (e.g. bushfires, inadequate tree or plant species, etc.). Both cases, successes of weaknesses, can be interesting case studies and be demonstrative. Visits to relatively close sites will be organized every four months or so, highlighting one or more specific themes, e.g. agroforestry plantations mixing N-fixing fast growing tree species and cassava, domestication of NTFPs' (*kökö* cutting, caterpillars on Essessang, etc.), tree nursery and production of high-value grafted fruit trees, etc.

275. Three technical days will be organized every year, gathering approximately 30 peoples from different groups (local populations, policy-makers, field officers, local NGOs, etc.). The organization of the technical days will be on a revolving basis, from one pilot site to another, so that projects participants can visually assess progress made elsewhere and create emulation when back to their locality. The technical days will be organized under the responsibility of the Local Project Coordinator and the field officers in charge of the pilot site. The FFS approach of the FAO could be used to organize these technical days: organizing successive field visits over the same FLR perimeter would give the participants a thorough understanding of FLR dynamics.

276. Deliverables: Field visits and presentations, with key findings and recommendations compiled into a technical report and/or short film. Timeframe: Three times a year from the second semester of 2018 onward. Means: Reprography of supporting documents, lunch, coffee break, transport costs.

### ➔ *Output 4.2.2: Creation and diffusion of technical materials and awareness-raising, to promote FLR and IGAs*

277. Globally, and at the sub-region level, there is a large number of documented good practices on FLR and IGAs, adapted for the specific conditions of the CAR. The related training materials are equally numerous and diverse (notes, posters, slideshows, radio programs, small films, etc.). This output aims at collecting the maximum number of materials, classifying them according to themes and audiences (policy-makers, technical agents, local populations, etc.) and refining them as necessary, depending on the capacity-building needs, which will be finely identified after the capacity building needs assessment (see **Part 2.3.3 supra**).

278. Of course, these training materials, which are primarily targeted at the local stakeholders directly involved in the TRI CAR Project (local populations in the first place, but also field officers, members of the National FRL Platform, etc.), should be made freely available to any other local institutions, projects (such as the PDRSO or the Mining and Forest Governance Project), NGOs, etc. In particular, it could be used to reinforce the integration of FLR concerns into the network of FFS that has been set up by the FAO in the CAR. Indeed, the FFS team of FAO Headquarters "re-invigorates" the FFS networks, to bring them back to their original philosophy (collective R&D sites, not just "demonstration" sites) and is obviously anxious to integrate the FLR concerns, which are perfectly in line with their objective to help sustainably intensify agro-sylvo-pastoral production. (Pers. comm. A.-S. POISOT - FFS / FAO Coordinator - October 2016).

279. Once training materials compiled/produced, comes the time of their diffusion. Some of them (slideshows or posters in French for example) can be broadcasted widely at low cost. Others, on the other hand, may require certain means (production/broadcasting of radio programs, short movie making, etc. with translation in Sango or other vernacular languages). Finally, beyond the means needed for the diffusion of training materials themselves, means could be provided to support

community-listening clubs (FAO Roma, 2011b)[197], based on the DIMITRA[198] approach. Such community-listening clubs allow sharing broadly and effectively information about rural development issues among local communities, with a special focus on gender, as women play a key role in this domain (see **Part 3.3.2 infra**).

280. To support the PMU in achieving this Output 4.2, external expertise may be requested both in terms of compilation/upgrading of training materials and diffusion of these training materials. Therefore, resources are budgeted for the occasional support of an international expert and a national expert, to be recruited on the basis of a call for tenders.

281. Deliverables: Database of training materials on FLR and IGAs; broad diffusion of training materials, attested by semi-annual reports of the Local Project Coordinators (at pilot sites level) and the PMU (at national level). Timeframe: From the second semester of 2018 onward. Means: PMU, with support from an international expert and a national expert (20 man-days each); Lumpsum for diffusion (flyers, posters, notes, radio programs, short movies, community-listening clubs, etc.)

➔ ***Output 4.2.3: Elaboration of a Guide of Good Practices in terms of FLR & IGAs***

282. As recalled in Output 4.2.2 **supra**, at global and/or sub-regional levels, there is a large number of documented good practices on FLR and IGAs, adapted for the specific conditions of the CAR. It would be useful to organize these existing data in a specific manner, linking the choices of such and such good practices to such and such biophysical and/or socioeconomic conditions of the different parts of the CAR. Indeed, as most of the aforementioned documented good practices are generic, readers may face difficulty knowing when and how to use them. To do so, two sources of information could be mobilized: (i) Results of the assessment of restoration opportunities (ROAM study) at national level (see Output 1.1.2 in **Part 2.3.1 supra**), (ii) Results of the baseline assessments at local level (see Output 2.1 in **Part 2.3.2 supra**), to illustrate local diverse conditions prevailing in the dense moist forest area of the South-West.

283. By triangulating these three sets of information, the Guide should help answering these questions: what are the crucial biophysical and socio-economic conditions for the success of FLR actions and accompanying IGAs? The Guide should cover the different biophysical areas of the CAR, but a detailed focus could be put on the South-West, as (i) more information will be available there, (ii) the recommendations contained in the Guide could directly be used for the implementation of field activities foreseen in Component 2 (see **Part 2.3.2 supra**). It will be necessary to organize this information in a simple and readable form, so that it can be easily exploited by field practitioners (field officers of the MEDDEFCP and MDRA, technical staff of NGOs, Associations and Farmers' Groups, etc.). Furthermore, the Guide, as well as the training materials to be developed under Output 4.1.2 **supra**, could be integrated in the ISDR curricula.

284. Organizing information in the form of a flow chart with successive determination keys can be an interesting solution, as illustrated in the flow chart on the next page (CRPF Bretagne, 2006)[199]. This flow chart is only an illustration: (i) Consideration may be given to the advantages of determining keys (e.g.: soil types, average rainfall, existing vegetation, terrain position on the toposequence, main objective of the restoration, etc.), (ii) Additional guidance may be provided to the readers (e.g. a simplified soil classification grid so that it can be classified with a simple test with an auger and an examination of the horizons, their colors, their textures; a simplified classification grid for the vegetation, using indicator plants).

285. Deliverables: Guide of Good Practices in terms of FLR actions and IGAs, enabling practitioners to quickly and efficiently determine when and how to restore lands in their area of intervention, and allowing ISDR students to get a background on these issues. Timeframe: Second semester of 2018. Means: PMU and Local Project Coordinators, with support from an international expert and a national expert (40 man-days each); two workshop (inception and validation).

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[197] FAO Roma, 2011b. *Clubs d'écoute communautaire : tremplin pour l'action en milieu rural*. Roma – FAO, mai 2011. 5p

[198] See http://www.fao.org/dimitra/a-propos-de-dimitra/fr/

[199] CRPF, 2006. *Code des bonnes pratiques sylvicoles de la Région Bretagne - Document approuvé par Madame la Préfète de la Région Bretagne le 23 juin 2006 après avis de la Commission régionale de la forêt et des produits forestiers*. Rennes – CRPF Bretagne, 24p. juin 2006

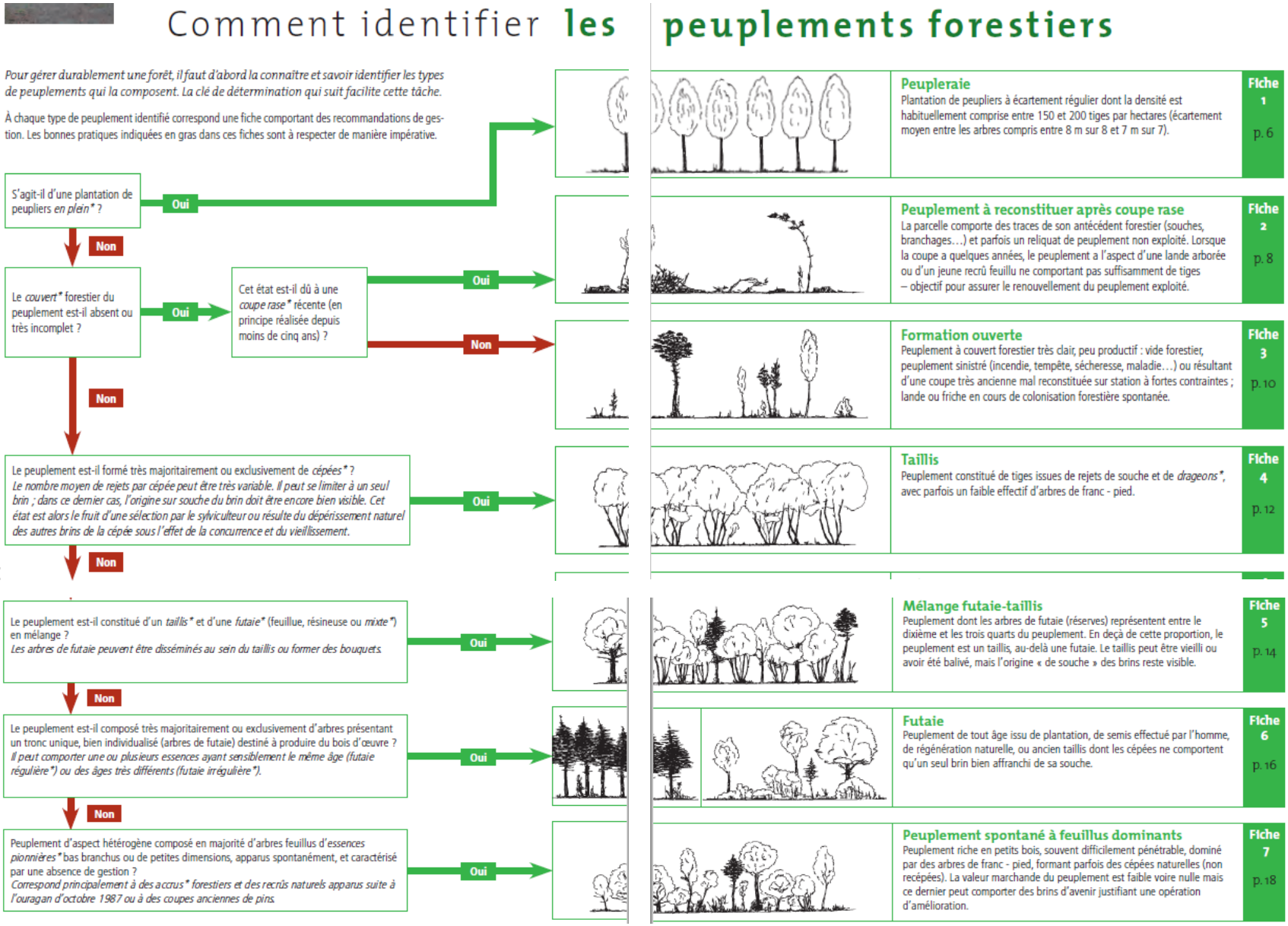


**Figure 40 - Keys to determining good forestry practices in Brittany - France (CRPF Bretagne, 2006)**

## 2.4. Project assumptions

286. Based on the Logical Framework Approach (FAO Roma, 2010b)[200], here below are listed the project assumptions (see **Annex 1 infra**), i.e. the conditions that need to be met in order to achieve expected TRI CAR Project outcomes and outputs:

**Global Environmental Objective and Project Development Objective**
The RCPCA is successfully implemented, bringing back peace and socioeconomic growth
Topic remains of high relevance to national and international stakeholders
The Project is adopted and supported by the national, regional and local stakeholders
Private and public investors see an interest in investing in FLR actions

**Program Component 1: Policy Development and Integration**
Political impulse sufficient to support the processes and validate the final documents

**Program Component 2: Implementation of Restoration Programs and Complementary Initiatives**
Appropriation of the Project objectives by the local communities and strong interest in implementing field activities
Appropriation of the Project objectives by the field officers and Local Project Coordinators and officers fully dedicated to their tasks in a result-based approach

**Program Component 3: Institutions, Finance and Upscaling**
Political willingness to share information and discuss/resolve cross-sectoral issues
Good matching of capacity-building support activities to a wide range of stakeholders, with different views and skills
Improvement of the business climate, able to attract more private and public resources into FLR activities

**Program Component 4: Knowledge, Partnerships, Monitoring and Assessment**
Willingness from TRI Child Project stakeholders in the three countries (the CAR, Cameroon and the DRC) to share views and information regularly
Balanced M&E system, as well as training / capitalization / communication materials, (i) detailed enough to capture a wide range of information, (ii) but simple enough to be used by concerned project stakeholders
Adequate facilitation of the PSC, to ensure a right representation of all views, incl. from local communities and Indigenous Peoples

**Figure 41 - Project assumptions for the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

### *2.4.1. Stakeholder consultation and engagement*

287. This section has been completed in accordance with:

- The FAO's Environmental and Social Standards (FAO Roma, 2015a)[201] and, in particular, the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) relating to decent rural employment, gender equality, indigenous peoples and stakeholder engagement and disclosure;
- The FAO Handbook to the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) (FAO Roma, 2010b) and, in particular, the guidance contained therein on stakeholder, problem and options analysis.

➔ ***Stakeholders***

288. The TRI CAR Project key stakeholders (directly involved in the implementation of activities) are the following: local communities (including indigenous peoples – Pygmies / Bay'Aka) gathered

[200] FAO Roma, 2010b. *Handbook on Logical Framework Approach*. Roma – FAO, September 2010. 41p

[201] FAO Roma, 2015a. *Environmental and Social Management Guidelines*. Roma – FAO, February 2015. 77p

in associations and farmers' groups, Special delegations/Communal councils, central / regional / prefectural / local services from the MEDDECFP, the MDRA, and the Ministry of Energy, APDS staff, SEFCA, local NGOs, ICRA, ISDR. Their main roles in the project can be summarized as follows:

| Stakeholders | Main roles |
|---|---|
| MEDDEFCP (central and decon-centrated services) | It is responsible for the sustainable management of natural resources, and hosts the GEF Focal Points. It will be the institutional anchor of the Project: it will host the PMU and chair the PSC. In operational terms, its deconcentrated services (seconded officers) will be fully involved in the preparation, support, M&E of field activities. |
| MDRA (central and deconcentrated services) | In charge of the agriculture sector, the MDRA is directly interested in developing alternative to slash-and-burn. It will be mostly involved through its deconcentrated services (seconded officers), in the preparation, support, M&E of field activities. |
| Ministry of Energy | Mostly focused on hydroelectricity and electrification, the energy policy is marginally addressing the issue of wood energy. The Ministry of Energy would be directly interested in upgrading the WISDOM Platform for Bangui/Bimbo. |
| Local NGOs active in the rural sector | In pilot sites where they already operate and/or where there are unfilled positions of field agents from the MEDDEFCP and MADR, they will be involved in the preparation, support, M&E of field activities. |
| ICRA (esp. Boukoko Station) | Lead agricultural research institute administered by the MDRA, it lacks resources and capacities in terms of FLR and agro-ecology. It would be involved in R&D programs on these two issues, in collaboration with the CIRAD |
| ISDR M'Baïki | Central African only graduate-level school of agriculture and forestry, it will be involved in the R&D Programs with ICRA and CIRAD, and training materials / Guide on good practices for FLR and IGAs will be integrated into the curricula. |
| Rural households in pilot sites, including Indigenous Peoples | Main beneficiaries and key partners. They are highly dependent on natural resources and generally suffer from the forest and land degradation caused by unsustainable practices. They will be invited to "re-invest" their degraded fallows and implement small-scale FLR actions, accompanied by IGAs. |
| Special delegations/ Communal councils | Theoretically responsible for implementing rural development activities at communal level, they are very weak. In the 21 forest Communes supported by PDRSO and the WB project, field activities will be coordinated within the LDP. |
| APDS staff | Based in Bayanga, one of the staff will act as a Local Project Coordinator for the FLR actions / IGAs implemented in this area. As Pygmies / Bay'Aka are frequent in this area, the experiences of APDS staff in that regard will be of added-value. |
| SEFCA company | Operating two PEAs in the surroundings of Mambéllé, SEFCA is willing to establish a PPP with the communities and the State to reforest a degraded area, part of its PEA. A staff from SEFCA will also act as a Local Project Coordinator. |

**Figure 42 - Stakeholders directly involved in the TRI CAR Project (authors, 20A7)**

289. An extended group of stakeholders (involved in trainings, workshops, technical days, meetings, notably through the National Coordination on FLR) includes: other Ministries interested in FLR in particular and/or rural development in general (Ministries in charge of Finance, Mines, Transport, Planning and Decentralization, etc.), local and international NGOs actives in the environment and rural development, private companies (notably industrial logging companies, and to a lesser extent since they are few, from the agriculture and mining sectors).

290. Among all the stakeholders directly or indirectly involved, there are no stakeholders that may be negatively affected, as (i) "soft" (desk) activities consist mainly in studies, meetings, capacity-building activities, etc. for the benefits of the participants, (ii) "hard" (field) activities are "on-demand" and will be carefully designed, after a complete biophysical and socioeconomic assessment in each specific FLR perimeter, for each of the five pilot sites. During the assessment and all along the implementation of field activities, the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) has been and will be respected, especially with the Indigenous Peoples households that may participate in the Project. From the field missions carried out in early 2017, it turns out that there are around 4,300 households potentially interested in the field activities, with a fair balance between men and women.

291. The main ethnic groups in the five pilot sites are the following: Gbaya (Bianda, Bokoto, Bogongo, Bokaré, Bouli, Bofi), Banda Yanguéré, Mbimou, Ngbaka, Mbati. As for Pygmies / Bay'Aka, their total number is estimated between 5,000 to 12,000 for the whole South-West (See **Part 1.1.3 supra**). In addition, as they usually come and go frequently in the forest, they are not easy to meet in the villages. These two reasons explain why few Pygmies / Bay'Aka households were met during the PPG phase.

292. However, the few that were met generally declared their interest in the TRI CAR Project, even if they also mentioned they are more involved in hunting, fishing, NTFPs gathering than in agriculture, and they often do not have agriculture plots, nor old fallows to be restored (see summary of consultations held with Pygmies / Bay'Aka in **Annex 11 infra**). Hopefully, more Pygmies / Bay'Aka will be met at the start of the Project, when adequate information will be passed through the villages. This could be done through the local NGOs active in the promotion of Pygmies / Bay'Aka, such as the House of Pygmies' Women and Children / *Maison de la femme et de l'enfant pygmies* (MFEP) or the Network of indigenous and local peoples of the CAR / *Réseau des populations autochtones et locales de Centrafrique* (REPALCA).

***➔ Stakeholder engagement***

293. As detailed in (FAO Roma, 2014b)[202], FAO is committed to ensuring meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of FAO programs and projects. This process seeks to enhance transparency, two-way communication, information provision and enable fair and representative participation of all sections of affected populations, including the most vulnerable and marginalized. It also deepens country ownership and is in line with effective development principles. Having these in mind, interviews were carried out in Bangui during the Project preparation with key partners and field surveys were carried out in the South-West (see **Annex 11 and 12 infra** the lists of attendance to the various meetings).

294. In Bangui, interviews were made in small groups, in order to have focused exchanges on specific issues. Obviously, an overview of the TRI Program was presented and general comments and recommendations were also captured, in addition to the specific comments and recommendations.

295. In the field, meetings were first organized with the decentralized services of the MEDDEFCP and MDRA, in order to get an overview of the local context. Then, local NGOs and local populations were mobilized and focus groups were organized to present an overview of the TRI Program, to exchange about practices and difficulties faced by local communities in terms of food crop production, supply of wood energy, harvest of NTFPs, bushmeat hunting, etc. Global environmental changes were also touched upon and questions/answers helped the attendance to liaise forest and land degradation / loss of biodiversity / climate changes (at global and local level) / loss of soil fertility / encroachment of invasive weed in the farmers' plots / etc.

296. During the PPG phase, 1,073 local stakeholders were met, including representatives of 117 local associations/groups gathering 8,079 members (out of which 3,721 women – 46% of membership) (see **Annex 12 infra**). Local stakeholders were in general very enthusiastic about the Project, and many useful information were collected in terms of capacity needs, priorities in terms of FLR activities and IGAs, preferred trees and/or plant species for FLR, etc. (see **Annex 11 infra**) They also raised concerns and the most frequent ones are listed infra, as well as the answers given:

- Individual vs collective restoration perimeters: During the focus groups, participants explained that farm plots are usually contiguous, and so are the degraded fallows to be restored. Farm plots generally have a reduced area. It was therefore agreed that it would be inefficient to work at plot level, and preferable to work at block (of plots) level. Some misunderstandings then appeared: some participants understood the restoration activities would be done collectively and the perimeters would be collectively-managed. As it is not common practice in the South-West to crop collectively, others often responded directly that restoration would be done on block of fallows, each household being responsible for his own

[202] FAO Roma, 2014b. *Communication for rural development - Guidelines for planning and project formulation*. Roma – FAO, 2014. 62p

fallow/farm plot. It was further added that it would simplify bushfire management (collective firebreaks), supervision by field officers, create emulation between households, etc.

- Choices of tree and plant species: Participants often asked about the species the Project would "bring". It was responded that the Project was not prescriptive in that regard, the only requirements being to avoid invasive tree or plant species, that would prevent the natural regeneration of the agro-ecosystem. It was also outlined that households should think about the tree and plant species that they would favor, in order to prepare collective tree nurseries and order crop seeds. Finally, the fact that ICRA has not yet the capacity to produce tree and plant material at large scale was not hidden. Exchanges came to the conclusion it would still be possible to get locally-produced seeds by "massal selection".
- Type and channeling of support: Questions were raised about it: Cash or in-kind support? Total or partial subsidies? By which channel? It was responded that :
  - In terms of FLR: Support would be provided through technical assistance (field officers, trainings, field visits, etc.), supply of seeds, but also cash payments (for restoration and maintenance), based on performance (minimum survival rate after one year). The amount to be paid would be estimated based on normal costs engaged for such activities (including labor costs, valued at the prevailing price in the South-West), and 60% of this cost would be covered;
  - In terms of IGAs: Technical assistance (field officers, trainings, field visits, etc.) would also be provided. Then, if the local communities are covered by a Resilience fund, financial support would be channeled through this fund and made available to the local associations through small-scale credits. If not, then financial support would be granted directly by the Project to the local associations. The amount of financial support, either credit or grant, would depend on the targeted IGA and be estimated when preparing the micro-project.

297. Finally, as detailed in **Part 3.3.3 infra**, the project area coincides in part with Pygmies / Bay'Aka territories. Following FAO guidance (FAO Roma, 2016c)[203] and GEF guidance (GEF, 2016a)[204], it is necessary to undertake an analysis and obtain their consent following good faith consultations and a thorough process of FPIC before any activity can be implemented in that area. This was done during the field missions carried early 2017, and will continue during the lifetime of the Project, as the FPIC is an iterative concept. Some Pygmies / Bay'Aka households were interviewed, especially in the Bayanga Pilot site (villages of Monassao, Mossapoula, etc. See **Annex 11 and 12 infra**). The Project objectives and activities were explained, and their views and recommendations were captured. They did not raise specific concerns, but they insisted on the fact they would be interested in NTFPs (e.g. cropping of *kökö* cutting or mushrooms, planting of Essessang to host edible caterpillars, etc.)

***➔ Grievance Mechanism***

298. As recalled in the FAO's Guidelines on Compliance Reviews (FAO, 2015c)[205] and the FAO's Grievance Handling Mechanism[206], FAO facilitates the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries/stakeholders of FAO projects and programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria, which apply to all FAO programs and projects. All projects and programs are required to publicize the mechanism for the receipt and handling of grievances at the local level.

299. For the last eight years, the CAR, hosted several processes in the rural sector on which stakeholders consultations were a high priority: FLEGT VPA, R-PP, and more recently INDC.

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[203] FAO Roma, 2016c. *Free Prior and Informed Consent - An indigenous peoples' right and a good practice for local communities. Manual for project practitioners*. Roma – FAO, 2016. 52p

[204] GEF, 2016a. *User Guide IPs and GEF Project Financing*. Geneva – GEF, June 2016. 20p

[205] FAO Roma, 2015c. *Compliance reviews following complaints related to the organization's environmental and social standards – Guidelines*. Roma – FAO, February 2015. 10p

[206] See http://www.fao.org/aud/en/

These processes shared the same methodologies in terms of consultations, and strengthened the capacities of two national network of NGOs: (i) National Forum of the Conference on Central and Central African Dense Forest Ecosystems (*Conférence sur les écosystèmes de forêts denses et humides d'Afrique centrale* - CEFDHAC), (ii) Inter-NGOs Centre of the CAR (*Centre inter-ONG de RCA*, CIONGA) a platform of more than 50 NGOs organized into six thematic networks, including the Network of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Environment and Sustainable Development (*Réseau des ONG pour l'environnement et le développement durable* - RONGEDD).

300. During the different processes and thanks to the advocacy of the local NGOs, notably the two above-mentioned networks, a common grievance mechanism for the rural sector was put in place (building on the efforts of the FLEGT VPA) and an independent observer was put in place to supervise it. This grievance mechanism is known from the MEDDEFCP, the forest companies, and the local NGOs, etc. may be less by the local populations. It has then be explained that the TRI CAR Project would use this grievance mechanism, and that local populations could at any time report their claim to it, so that the project be adjusted. If need be, the operation of this grievance mechanism could be supported by a focal point at the FAO office.

***➔ Disclosure***

301. Disclosure of relevant project information helps stakeholders to effectively participate. FAO will disclose information in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, that is accessible and culturally appropriate, placing due attention to the specific needs of community groups which may be affected by project implementation (such as literacy, gender, differences in language or accessibility of technical information or connectivity).

302. The content of the present Project Document, which outlines the actions that will be undertaken by the TRI CAR Project, how and with whom, has been validated by key national partners before submission to GEFSEC for CEO Endorsement and before formal appraisal and approval by FAO. A workshop was organized in Bangui the 14th and 15th of June in order to disclose and validate the approaches and methodologies that will be adopted by the Project during its implementation. A report of this workshop is attached in **Annex 10 infra**. It lists comments made during this workshop and consequent changes made in the Project document.

### *2.4.2. Lessons learned*

303. As explained in **Part 1.2.1 supra**, reforestation activities have been very reduced for the last decades, approx.. 134 ha/year at national level over 2001 to 2015, according to BONANNEE (2001) and CAS-DF (2015). These reforestation perimeters were mainly put in place by the CAS-DF, but some projects also participated, as the Participatory Forest Resource Management Program (*Programme de gestion participative des ressources forestières* - PGPRF) financed by the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and implemented between 1992 and 2009. This project enabled the reforestation with Gmelina and Teck of 129 ha of the Bangui Special Reserve…However, there is not much difference between activities implemented by the CAS-DF and such type of project (i.e. monospecific plantations of fast-growing tree species in all cases), and lessons learned are few.

304. As for FLR, as also explained in **Part 1.2.1 supra**, there has been little to no actions, apart from few trials carried out from the 1970's to the 1990's, on tiny surfaces and without long term monitoring: trials from CTFT, ARF project and CIRAD near M'Baïki, at Carrefour Leroy and ISDR Campus. These trials are more interesting than the monospecific plantations, but it is difficult to learn lessons from them, in the absence of documentation.

305. This being said, even if not focused on FLR or plantations, a few projects present some interesting lessons:

- WB-funded Project for Natural Resources Management (*Programme d'aménagement des ressources naturelles* – PARN): implemented from 1991 to 1997, it is the only trial of a South-Western Land Planning Scheme (TECSULT, 1994). It was described briefly in the Output 1.2 (see **Part 2.3.1 supra**), as it could be a source of inspiration for an upgraded Land Use Planning Scheme in the South-West;

- GIZ-funded Project for the sustainable management of NTFPs in the Congo Basin: implemented from 2009 to 2012, it has been followed by a smaller FAO-funded project on the same topic (still on-going). It was notably useful to review the legal framework with regard to NTFPs and to promote certain well-demanded NTFPs, such as kökö, caterpillars, mushrooms, etc. The data collected on NTFPs and the methodologies to promote the NTFPs could be useful when implementing the Output 2.3 (see **Part 2.3.2 supra**);
- UNESCO-funded Project "Basse Lobaye Biosphere Reserve": From 1979 till recently, this project supported IGAs and reforestation actions, based on multi-use autochthonous tree species, in the buffer area of the Reserve. Unfortunately, because of the lack of continuity of financing, there is no continuous monitoring of the field activities, like in the case of the FLR trials made by CTFT, ARF Project, and CIRAD. Despite this, it will be interesting to organize some field visits there, in the frame of the Output 4.2.1 (see **Part 2.3.4 supra**).

### *2.4.3. Alignment and strategic fit*

306. The project is fully aligned with the national development goals and policies, thoroughly described in **Part 1.2 supra**:
    - Forest: It will contribute to fine-tuning the Forest Policy Statement, with which it shares most concerns (e.g. FLR, NTFPs, wood energy, community forest, etc.);
    - Agriculture and food security: It aims at improving soil fertility, crop productivity, and food security and diversification. At the contrary to the PNIASAN, which focuses more on the "conventional agriculture", the Project will aim at promoting agro-ecology and will support ICRA in setting an R&D Program in that regard. However, it will contribute to attaining the final objectives set by the SDRASA and the PNIASAN;
    - Environment / Biodiversity: It also aims at protecting biodiversity, by restoring degraded habitats and connectivity. It will also contribute to the upgrading of the SNPA-DB;
    - Environment / Climate change: By promoting FLR, the Project will avoid further deforestation and help remove more carbon in restored fallows. It will also contribute to ecosystem-based adaptation. It is therefore fully in line with the PANA, the R-PP, and the INDC;
    - Environment / Land degradation: In line with the PAN-LCD and the PNIMT, it will contribute to the fight against land degradation, for which the CAR received little support till now while it has committed to an ambitious pledge under the Bonn Challenge. Supporting the elaboration of bankable projects in terms of FLR, as planned in Output 3.5 (see **Part 2.3.3 supra**), it will also contribute to the upscaling of FLR actions, beyond the present Project;
    - Land Planning: It will contribute to the elaboration of the South-Western Land Use Planning Scheme, and put in place innovative tools and methodologies that could be replicated elsewhere in the country.
307. As detailed in **Part 2.2.2 supra**, the Project is fully aligned with the GEF6 Objectives, in terms of Land Degradation (LD-2 and LD-3), Biodiversity (BD-4), and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM-3 and SFM-4).
308. The Project is also fully aligned with the SDG 15.3 aiming at halting land degradation by 2030, as well as the related international objectives, such as the Bonn Challenge (to restore 150 Mha by 2020), Aïchi target 15 (to restore 15% of degraded ecosystems by 2020), the UN Declaration on Forests (to restore 350 Mha of forests by 2030). More generally, the Project will contribute to the SDG 1 (fighting extreme poverty and food insecurity), 3 (reducing gender inequality), and 7 (preserving the environment)[207].
309. Last but not the least, it is aligned with the FAO Country Programming Framework 2016-2017 (FAO Bangui, 2015c). This framework breaks down in three priority areas, with a total budget of USD 133 billion (out of which USD 23 billion were secured as at November 2015):
    - Institutional support and capacity-building of agricultural and rural actors (USD 45 billion): upgrading of the institutional framework in the agriculture sector, capacity-building of 30

[207] See http://www.un.org/fr/millenniumgoals/

governmental services, setting up one National Chamber of Agriculture and seven Regional Chambers of Agriculture, capacity-building of 16 local authorities and 160 local communities;

- Supporting Livelihood Resilience (USD 53 billion): facilitating the meetings of a national working group on rural development and food security, supporting 20 NGOs and Governmental services in using micro-credit to strengthen Resilience Funds (*Caisses de résilience*), supporting 100 communities to face food insecurity, reinstalling 200,000 rural households, supporting 30,000 people with food aid;
- Supporting the recovery in the agricultural sector (USD 35 billion): preparing guidelines in terms of management and restoration of ecosystems threatened by climate change, increasing food crop production by 6%, increasing the share of NTFP in the Agriculture GDP to 15-20%.

# 3. INNOVATIVENESS, POTENTIAL SCALING UP & SUSTAINABILITY

## 3.1. Innovativeness

310. Overall, the TRI CAR Project will be very innovative, in the sense it will support FLR actions that have received little to no support till now. In addition to that, the Project will develop innovative tools and methodologies:

- Biophysical and socio-economic assessment of degraded sites, using the Collect Earth Open Foris tool developed by the FAO;
- Identification of restoration opportunities, using the ROAM developed by IUCN and WRI;
- Mapping of wood energy fluxes in Bangui/Bimbo, using the WISDOM Platform;
- Awareness-raising and diffusion of training materials through the Farmer Field School network and the community-listening clubs DIMITRA, both supported by the FAO;
- Promotion of agro-ecology, climate-smart agriculture (and ecosystem-based approach), through a joint collaboration between ICRA and CIRAD.

311. This Project provides the means by which local innovation and best practices can be identified, documented and shared. It will seek to increase the linkages between local communities to ensure that communication and learning occurs horizontally rather than following a more traditional top-down method. It will also seek to support the National Coordination on FLR, for increased cooperation between research, Government, local communities, and other interested stakeholders. These horizontal ways of communication, at the contrary to the frequent top-down approach of most rural development projects, will also be innovative aspects.

## 3.2. Potential for scaling up

312. The FLR pilot activities will be implemented in the South-West, as described in Component 2 (see **Part 2.3.2 supra**). However, overall, the TRI CAR Project will provide useful elements in terms of Policy development and integration (Component 1. See **Part 2.3.1 supra**), Institutional strengthening, finance mobilization, and upscaling (Component 3. See **Part 2.3.2 supra**), and Knowledge sharing among stakeholders (Component 4. See **Part 2.3.4 supra**), thus contributing to the successful scaling-up of FLR actions in the CAR.

313. Most of the Outputs under the Component 1 will be of national interest: Valuation of ecosystem services (Output 1.1.1), ROAM study (Output 1.1.2), Upgrading of the Forest Policy Statement (Output 1.2.3), Upgrading of the SNPA-DB (Output 1.2.4). The two remaining output, namely elaboration of a Regional Land Planning Scheme (Output 1.2.1) and Upgrading of the WISDOM Platform for Bangui/Bimbo (Output 1.2.2) will be first focused towards the South-West of the CAR, but they will provide useful lessons for a potential scaling-up in other parts of the CAR.

314. Similarly, most of the Outputs under the Component 3 will provide useful elements in terms of capacity-building needs assessment (Output 3.1), as well as capacity-building of the MEDDEFCP and the MDRA (Output 3.2), local populations (Output 3.3), and academic institutions (Output 3.4) in terms of FLR and agro-ecology. These capacity-building activities

would help to upscale FLR activities at national level. In addition to capacity-building, the support to the National Coordination on FLR will strengthen inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination (Output 3.5). Last but not the least, the studies to be carried out in terms of FLR funding (Output 3.6) will allow identifying additional and innovate funding for such an upscaling.

315. Finally, the Output 4.1.1. South-South exchange and Output 4.1.2 Annual knowledge meetings and bi-annual finance events under Component 4 will allow exchanging information/experiences in terms of FLR at international level. Under the same Component, the Output 4.2.1 Technical days, Output 4.2.2 Training materials on FLR, and Output 4.2.3 Guide of Good Practice in terms of FLR, will also provide useful elements for a possible upscaling of FLR actions at national level.

## 3.3. Sustainability

### *3.3.1. Environmental sustainability*

316. Since the publication of the BRUNTLAND Report "*Our Common Future*" in 1987[208], the Sustainable Development agenda upheld by the United Nations is based on three pillars: Environmental sustainability, Social Development, and Economic Development. Environmental sustainability refers to a situation in which the demands placed on the environment can be met without reducing its capacity to allow all people to live well, now and in the future.

317. The TRI CAR Project will contribute to strengthening the environmental sustainability in the CAR, by (i) improving efficiency in the use of resources, and (ii) contributing to conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems:

- Improving efficiency in the use of resources: The key drivers of environmental threats are described in **Part 2.1.1 supra**. Most of them relate to the unsustainable use of natural resources (i.e. slash-and-burn agriculture, harvest of wood energy, bushfire for hunting, etc.) and are characterized by a low efficiency in the use of resources.

  For instance, traditional slash-and-burn implies clearing a piece of forest every year or two to three years (depending on the soil fertility and the types of crops), and then leaving it for many years to reconstitute the soil fertility, sometimes forever when the "red line" is crossed (i.e. irreversible situation with the means available to the household: degraded soil, encroachment of weed like Laos herb, etc.).

  By promoting FLR and agroecology practices, the TRI CAR Project will allow identifying and testing innovative cropping practices (i) maintaining soil fertility and limiting weed invasion, thus reducing the need for clearing, (ii) reducing environment threats to the forests and landscapes, and (iii) improving efficiency in the use of resources. The same reasoning applies to the other drivers of environmental threats identified;

- Contributing to conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems: In the traditional system, local populations create a pioneer front, separating degraded landscapes from intact landscapes. Once the needed natural resources are getting rare or even exhausted (i.e. soil fertility, NTFPs, wood energy, etc.), the pioneer front moves forward.

  It is particularly clear from the past satellite images used to prepare the WISDOM Platform for Bangui, with a pioneer front advancing at 300 m/year! (DRIGO, 2009). It is sometimes more diffuse when the urban centers are reduced, then translating into mosaic deforestation, with many patches instead of a frontline. In any case, restoring degraded forests and landscapes, that can be used to produce agriculture products, wood energy, lumber, NTFPs, etc. will contribute to conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems. It is particularly relevant in the South-West, where some of the pilot sites are very closed to Protected Areas of high interest.

[208] See http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm

### 3.3.2. Gender equality

318. According to (GEF, 2012)[209] and (FAO Roma, 2016d)[210], gender equality is when women and men enjoy equal rights, opportunities and entitlements in civil and political life. For FAO, gender equality is equal participation of women and men in decision-making, equal ability to exercise their human rights, equal access to and control over resources and the benefits of development, and equal opportunities in employment and in all other aspects of their livelihoods.

319. According to the PNIASA (MDRA, 2013), women make up 50.2% of the total population and 53.7% of the workforce. They provide more than 74% of the labour force directly associated with agricultural production, including production, processing, and marketing. In particular, their efforts represent 90% of crop weeding, 80% of field-village transport, 60% of harvest work, and 90% of processing. They also participate in many off-farm activities: rodent hunting, small-scale fishing, picking of mushroom, caterpillars and termites for self-consumption, petty trade, etc.

320. The analysis of human development performance reveals strong gender differences. Women are more affected by poverty than men: in rural areas, 81% of women against 69% of men are affected by poverty. Although women have a higher average life expectancy than men, women are at greater risk of dying between the ages of 15 and 49 because of maternal mortality due to complications of childbirth and early marriages (*Ibid*).

321. The illiteracy rate is higher among women (68%) than among men (46%). The proportion of women with no access to education is particularly high in rural areas (80% of women aged 15-49). The primary school enrolment rate is 55% for girls, compared to 71% for boys in 2009, and school leakage is worsening as girls reach puberty. Overall, the Gender disparity is very high: CAR is ranked 153rd out of 177 countries in terms of Gender Development Index (*Ibid*).

322. This being said, one can see the contribution of the TRI CAR Project in terms of gender equality. The restoration activities will allow increasing (i) crop productivity, as well as food crops and NTFPs diversity, through agro-ecology practices, thus reducing women labour engaged in agriculture, (ii) wood energy supply, through fast-growing tree species plantations, thus reducing women efforts and time engaged in wood energy collection. In addition to that, women groups will benefit from capacity-building activities and awareness raising activities (notably through the Dimitra Club).

### 3.3.3. Indigenous peoples

323. In accordance with international consensus – in particular the Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (ILO, 1989)[211], the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN, 2007)[212], the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues[213] - FAO considers the following criteria to identify indigenous peoples (FAO Roma, 2010c)[214]: priority in time with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness (e.g. languages, laws and institutions); self-identification; an experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination (whether or not these conditions persist).

324. As outlined in **Part 1.1.3 supra**, two ethic groups can be considered as Indigenous Peoples in the CAR, in the sense of this FAO Definition: Pygmies / Bay'Aka and Peulh / Mbororo peoples. Pygmies / Bay'Aka are concentrated in the South-West of the CAR, especially in the Prefectures of Lobaye and Sangha-Mbaéré, and their number is not well known, estimates

[209] GEF, 2012. *Policy on Gender Mainstreaming*. Geneva – GEF – May 2012, 7p

[210] FAO, 2016d. *How to mainstream gender in forestry? A practical field guide*. Roma – FAO, 2016. 12p

[211] ILO, 1989. *Convention 169 relative aux peoples autochtones et tribaux*. Genève – OIT, juin 1989. 14p

[212] UN, 2007. *Déclaration des Nations-Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones*. New-York – ONU, septembre 2007. 20p

[213] See https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/

[214] FAO Roma, 2010c. *Politique de la FAO concernant les peuples autochtones et tribaux*. Roma – Fao, 2010. 44p

varying from 5,000[215] to 12,000[216]. Peulh / Mbororo peoples, nomadic herders, were quite rare in the South-West before the 2013 crisis, as pasture lands are limited. They nearly disappeared from the area since 2013: most of them are now refugees in Northern Cameroon.

325. In August 2010, the CAR was the first African country to ratify the Convention 169. A study was carried out in 2012 to identify progresses and challenges regarding the implementation of this Convention 169 in the CAR (GILBERT, 2012)[217]. In terms of indigenous peoples' rights over natural resources, it is outlined that the Article 14 of the Constitution, as well as the Articles 1 and 8 of the Forest Code, recognize their rights over natural resources. In particular, the Article 14 of the Decree n°09-021 authorizes their traditional access to NTFPs and wood products in the protected areas.

326. Despite this favorable official legal framework, remaining issues need to be addressed. Indeed, it is also recalled that property rights over the land and the natural resources are commonly based on the "customary right of the axe". For the semi-nomadic Pygmies / Bay'Aka with a poor culture of agriculture, this can restrict their access to the land. In order to address this situation, during the assessment and all along the implementation of field activities of the TRI CAR Project, the principle of FPIC has been and will be respected, following FAO Practical Guidance in that regard (FAO Roma, 2016c). Pygmies / Bay'Aka households, even few in the Lobaye and the Sangha Mbaéré Prefectures, will be duly consulted and their opinions taken into account, to avoid any harm.

327. In addition to that, even if Pygmies / Bay'Aka are poorly interested in agriculture and may be less attracted in FLR and IGAs activities than other ethnic groups, specific measures will be promoted in the FLR and IGAs activities, to respond to their specific needs. For instance, in terms of FLR activities, tree species hosting caterpillars, producing medicinal products, or demanded fruits will be promoted, and inserted in multi-use agroforestry plantations. In terms of IGAs, the TRI CAR project will promote the domestication of certain NTFPs, through cropping of kökö or mushrooms, improved bee-keeping, etc.

### *3.3.4. Human rights-based approaches*

328. In FAO, this area is divided into the following sub-areas: Right to Food (FAO Roma, 2004)[218] and Decent Rural Employment, in accordance with the Decent Work Agenda endorsed by the UN World Summit of 2005 and by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)[219]. Furthermore, these two sub-areas are based on the PANTHER principles: Participation; Accountability; Non-discrimination; Transparency; Human Dignity; Empowerment; Rule of Law.

329. With regard to the first item, Right to Food, the TRI CAR Project will provide valuable contributions. Indeed, it aims at restoring degraded peri-urban fallows, and thus increasing crop productivity, as well as food crops and NTFPs diversity, through agro-ecology practices. As the food insecurity is widespread in the CAR, ranging from 26% to 77% in late 2015 (WFP, 2015), and as the current PNIASAN promotes "conventional agriculture" which may not be accessible to many households (poorly equipped for ploughing/harrowing, having little to no access to improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), the TRI CAR Project will address a major concern with innovate approaches.

330. With regard to the second item, Decent Rural Employment, the TRI CAR Project will strengthen existing employments (agriculture, harvesting of wood energy, of NTFPs, etc.) and promote the creation of new employments, through the promotion of innovative IGAs. Overall, the TRI CAR

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[215] See http://centrafriquenligne.over-blog.com/article-les-pygmees-un-peuple-oublie-du-developpement-67658336.html

[216] See http://www.lemonde.fr/voyage/article/2006/03/24/les-pygmees-petit-peuple-des-forets_754265_3546.html

[217] GILBERT, J., 2012. *Etude de la législation de la RCA au vu de la Convention 169 de l'Organisation internationale du travail relative aux peuples indigènes et tribaux*. Bangui – Haut-commissariat aux droits de l'homme et à la bonne gouvernance, février 2012. 96p

[218] FAO Roma, 2004. *Voluntary guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security*. Roma – FAO, November 2004. 48p

[219] See http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/

Project will provide incentives for allowing rural households to overcome technical, cultural or financial adoption barriers, and thus strengthening employments, food security, and revenues.

331. Specifically, the TRI CAR Project will comply with the six priority dimensions that are crucial to achieving Decent Rural Employment: (i) Respects the core labour standards (no child labour, no forced labour, freedom of association, no discrimination), (ii) Adequate living income, (iii) Adequate employment security and stability, (iv) Risk mitigation measures, (v) No excessive working hours, (vi) Access to adapted technical and vocational training.

#### *3.3.5. Capacity development*

332. As explained in **Part 2.3.3 supra**, effective capacity development approaches are essential to enhance the impact and sustainability of GEF project results through deepening country ownership and leadership of the development process. Therefore, all three capacity development dimensions (individual capacities, organizational capacities, enabling environment) will be addressed systematically in the capacity-building need assessment planned in Output 3.1 under Component 3.

333. Based on that, specific capacity-building activities will be implemented, targeting the following groups (see details in **Part 2.3.3 supra**), and will be monitored and evaluated all over the lifetime of the project (see details in **Part 5 infra**):

- Field officers and Local Project Cordinators (Output 3.2): Themes to be covered will be precisely defined in capacity-building roadmaps, but may cover the following issues (non-exhaustive list): reforestation in particular and FLR in general / agroecology / IGAs in the rural sector (including in particular the promotion of NTFPs) / structuration-strengthening of associations-farmers' groups) / use of CEOF and Ex-Act tool / Etc.;
- Local populations (Output 3.3): Similarly, themes to be covered will be precisely defined in specific capacity building roadmaps, but may cover the following issues (non-exhaustive list): reforestation in particular and FLR in general / agroecology / IGAs in the rural sector (including in particular the promotion of NTFPs) / structuration-strengthening of associations-farmers' groups) / Etc.
- Academic institutions (Output 3.4): The organizational capacities of ICRA and ISDR are quite weak with regard to FLR and agro-ecology. More generally, these institutions have for long been understaffed and underfinanced. Capacity-building should therefore aim at developing two basic, coherent and effective R&D joint-programs with CIRAD in terms of FLR on the one hand, agro-ecology on the other hand.

# 4. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

## 4.1. Institutional arrangements

### *4.1.1. Roles and responsibilities of main institutions*

334. The TRI CAR Project key stakeholders (directly involved in the implementation of activities) are the following: local communities (including indigenous peoples – Pygmies / Bay'Aka) gathered in associations and farmers' groups, Special delegations/Communal councils, central / regional / prefectural / local services from the MEDDECFP, the MDRA, and the Ministry of Energy, APDS staff, SEFCA, local NGOs, ICRA, ISDR. Their main roles and responsibilities in the Project are summarized in the Figure inserted in **Part 2.4.2 supra**.

### *4.1.2. Coordination with other initiatives*

335. The TRI CAR Project will closely liaise with the teams of the programs and projects that have been identified as baseline initiatives (see **Part 2.1.2 supra**). Among these programs and project, the PDRSO, the Mining and Forest Governance Project, and the APDS Program are focusing on the South-West of the CAR and will therefore be part of the PSC of the TRI CAR Project (see **Part 4.2 infra**). Other programs and projects, not directly engaged in field activities

in the South-West but active in terms of FLR may be engaged in the National Coordination on FLR (See Output 3.7 in **Part 2.3.3 supra**). Specifically, recalling the main drivers of environmental threats identified in the baseline analysis, the coordination with these initiatives will consist of the following:

- PDRSO (2017-2021, AFD-FFEM funding, EURO 6.5 million): Comp 1 will support 10 forest Communes of the South-West in preparing their Local Development Plans, thus contributing to improve land planning and inter-sectoral coordination. Comp 2 will support PEAs and forest industry in general, thus contributing to reduce unsustainable industrial logging. Comp 3 will set up small-scale / pilot reforestation and ANR/FLR action (few ha) near Bangui, thus contributing to promote A/R and FLR activities. The same Comp 3 will also set up small-scale / pilot agro-ecology trials (few ha) near Bangui, thus contributing to reduce unsustainable slash-and-burn activities;
- Forest part of the Mining and Forest Governance Project (2018-2022, WB funding, USD 5.7 million): Comp A will support 11 forest Communes of the South-West in preparing their Local Development Plans, thus contributing to improve land planning and inter-sectoral coordination. Comp B will support PEAs and forest industry in general, thus contributing to reduce unsustainable industrial logging; Comp D will set up pilot Community forests and promote formal artisanal logging near Berbérati, thus contributing to (i) reduce unsustainable artisanal logging, (ii) reduce unsustainable wood energy harvest, (iii) promote A/R activities;
- CoNGOs' Project (2016-2018, IIED funding, budget for the CAR not yet defined): It will facilitate multi-stakeholders concertation, thus contributing to (i) reduce unsustainable artisanal logging, (ii) promote A/R activities;
- APDS Program (on-going for many year and no expected closure in the coming years, multi-donor trust fund – Tri-National Sangha): The Program aims at preserving the APDS and will thus contribute to reducing encroachment of local populations and the associated unsustainable practices (slash-and-burn cropping, NTFPs harvesting, bushmeat hunting associated in most cases with bushfires, etc.);
- ECOFAC6 (2017-2021, EU funding, EURO 12 million for the CAR): It will support the protection of the three protected areas in the North and the South-East, and will thus contribute to reducing encroachment of local populations and the associated unsustainable practices;
- Mining part of the Mining and Forest Governance Project (2018-2022, WB funding, USD 4.3 million): The Mining part of this Project will support the "formalization" of the artisanal mining in the South-West, thus contributing to reduce land degradation due to mining (NB: such land degradation is reduced compared to land degradation caused by slash-and-burn activities, wood energy harvesting, bushfires, etc. as described in **Part 2.1.1 supra**);
- PRADD2 (ending in late 2018, USAID funding, USD 0.7 million): It will also support the "formalization" (and the conformity to the Kimberley process) of the artisanal mining in the South-West, thus contributing to reduce land degradation due to mining;
- LDN target setting process (recently started, UNCDD/GM funding): It will allow assessing land degradation in the CAR, with a special focus on the South-West (work carried out by the WRI/OSFAC) and support the LDN target setting, thus contributing to improve the knowledge regarding ecosystem values in the CAR.

336. Two major initiatives are presented in the baseline (see **Part 2.1.2 supra**), but their exact contents are not yet known: (i) RCPCA: 2016-2021, multi-donor funding, USD 387 million planned for the activity III-1 Revamping the productive sectors (agriculture, livestock, forestry, and mining), (ii) National Agriculture Support Program: to be launched in 2018 or even 2019, WB funding, USD 45 million planned. Immediately after its launching, the TRI CAR Project will liaise with these two initiatives, in order to participate in their fine-tuning, to avoid overlaps of funding and to maximize synergies.

## 4.2. Implementation arrangements

337. The FAO will be the GEF Agency responsible for the supervision and provision of technical guidance during the implementation of the TRI CAR Project. The MEDDEFCP will be the lead national executing partner: (i) it will chair a multi-stakeholder PSC, and (ii) it will host the PMU. Here below are described the implementation arrangements regarding the PSC and the PMU.

338. The PSC will bring together various institutions and representatives. Here below is a proposal (gathering 26 Representatives), to be discussed and validated at the first meeting of the PSC, together with the detailed rules of operation of the PSC. It is worth noting that other institutions may be invited to take part occasionally to the PSC, if need be: e.g. Ministry in charge of Land Planning if foreseen discussions on the Regional Land Planning Scheme for the South-West, Ministry in charge of Energy if foreseen discussions on the WISDOM Platform, etc.

- MEDDEFCP (2 Rep.): One representative from the Central services and one representative from one of the three Regional services involved in field activities (DR in Bangui covering the Prefectures of Bangui and Ombella-M'Poko, DR in M'Baïki covering the Prefectures of Lobaye, DR in Berbérati covering the Prefectures of Mambéré-Kadéï and Sangha-Mbaéré);
- MDRA (2 Rep.): One representative from the Central services and one representative from one of the three Regional services involved in field activities;
- Ministry of Finance (1 Rep.): One representative from the Central services;
- Ministry of Home Affairs (1 Rep.): One representative from the Central services;
- FAO (2 Rep.): One representative from the FAO in Bangui and one representative from the FLR team in Roma;
- Local populations (10 Rep.): Two representatives from each of the five pilots sites (Bangui, M'Baïki, Berbérati, Mambéllé, Bayanga). Out of these 10 Representatives, at least five should be women and at least two should be Pygmies / Bay'Aka, so as to ensure an adequate representation of the marginalized groups;
- Local NGOs (2 Rep): One active in the field of rural development and/or environment, to be selected from the CIONGA and/or RONGEDD (see **Part 2.4.1 supra**); One promoting the rights of Pygmies / Bay'Aka, either from MFEP or the REPALCA (see **Part 2.4.1 supra**);
- ICRA (1 Rep.): One representative from the Boukoko station;
- ISDR (1 Rep.): One representative from the ISDR Campus in M'Baïki;
- APDS (1 Rep.): One representative from the APDS Program in Bayanga;
- SEFCA (1 Rep.): One representative from the SEFCA company in Mambéllé;
- PDRSO (1 Rep.);
- Forest and Mining Governance Project (1 Rep.).

339. The PMU staff will be present and act as Secretariat of the PSC. The PSC will meet at least once a year to ensure:

- Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs;
- Close linkages between the TRI CAR Project and other ongoing Programs and Projects relevant to the TRI CAR Project;
- Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support;
- Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication;
- Effective coordination of Government partner work under the TRI CAR Project; and
- Approval of the Annual Project Progress and Financial Reports, as well as the Annual Work Plan and Budget.

340. The members of the PSC will each assume the role of a Focal Point for the TRI CAR Project in their respective institutions or communities (in the case of the Representatives from the local

populations). As Focal Points, the concerned PSC members will (i) technically oversee activities in their sector, (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their institutions/communities and the TRI CAR Project, (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the TRI CAR Project activities and the work plan of their institutions/communities, and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the TRI CAR Project.

341. Technical Committees will be set up at local level, for each of the Pilot sites, gathering local stakeholders involved in field activities. These Technical Committees will be limited to 10 members maximum and will have a consultative and advisory role, to inform the PSC about the progress and challenges faced locally. The meetings of these Technical Committees will be organized twice a year, notably in advance of the PSC meetings. Their exact composition will be defined precisely a few month after the launching of field activities, in an ad hoc manner (adapted to the local conditions in each of the pilot sites).

342. A PMU will be established and hosted in Bangui by the MEDDEFCP. It will include:

- One Project Manager (PM, international/full-time), leader of the PMU, from year 1 to 3;
- One National Counterpart (national/full-time), Deputy-PM from year 1 to 3, and PM from year 4 to 5;
- One Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist (national/full time);
- Three Local Project Coordinators (Local PCs, national experts/full-time). Two will be based in Bangui and one in Berbérati. NB: the day-to-day field activities in the Mambéllé pilot site and the Bayanga pilot site will be respectively coordinated by a SEFCA staff and an APDS staff. They will not be paid by the TRI CAR Project, but they will operationally be part of the PMU and will follow the same terms of reference that the three Local PCs;
- One United Nations Volunteer (UNV, international expert/full time) based in M'Baïki. He/she will act as a Local PC for the M'Baïki pilot site, and in addition, coordinate and supervise most of the activities planned under the Component 3, including the joint ICRA-ISDR-CIRAD R&D Programs on agro-ecology and FLR;
- 32 field agents from the MEDDEFCP and the MDRA. As explained in Output 2.4 under Component 2 (see **Part 2.3.2 supra**), these field agents would be distributed as follows: 11 in Bangui, 6 in Berbérati, 2 in Mbaïki, 1 in Bayanga and 13 in Mambéllé. Knowing FLR actions and IGAs relate as much to agriculture as to forestry, these field agents will be selected from both the MEDDEFCP and the MDRA, with an exact balance dependent on needed skills and assessed site by site. The field agents will be supervised by the local PCs.

NB: The finance and administrative management of the TRI CAR Project will be directly handled by the FAO Bangui Office and be supported by the Project Management Costs (PMC).

343. The terms of references of the PMU staff (as well as finance and administrative tasks to be carried out by the FAO Bangui Office) are provided in **Annex 6 infra**. The PMU staff will be recruited by the TRI CAR Project and will report (through the PM) to the FAO Representative in Bangui (Budget Holder – BH). Some key functions of the PMU are:

- Technically identify, plan, design, and support all activities;
- Liaise with Government agencies and regularly advocate on behalf of the TRI CAR Project;
- Prepare the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and monitoring plan;
- Be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the TRI CAR Project in line with the AWP/B;
- Ensure a results-based approach to TRI CAR Project implementation, including maintaining a focus on results and impacts as defined by the results framework indicators;
- Monitor TRI CAR Project progress;
- Be responsible for the elaboration of FAO Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); and
- Facilitate and support the mid-term and final evaluations of the TRI CAR Project.

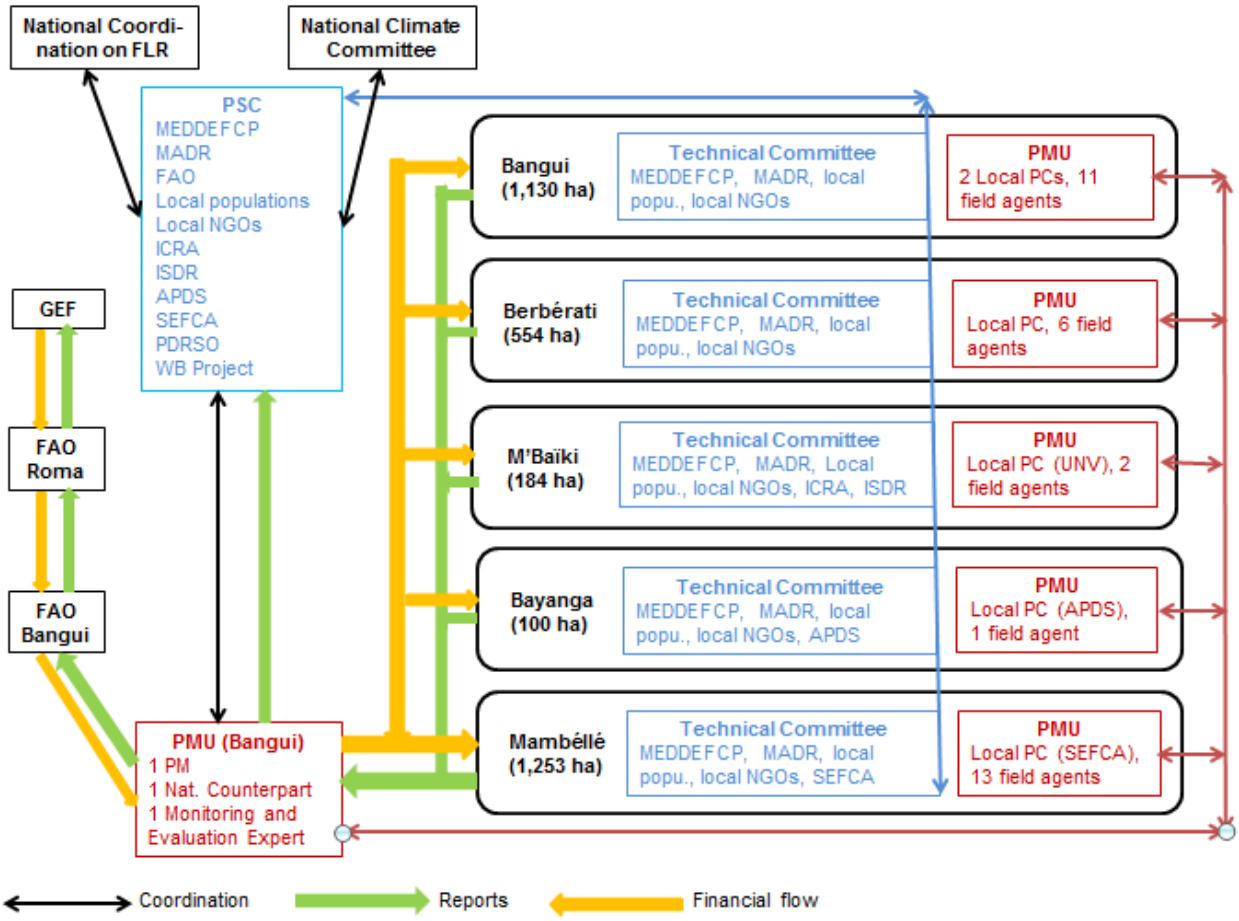



**Figure 43 - Organogram of the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

344. All the PMU staff (PM, National Counterpart, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Local PCs, UNV, field agents) will be recruited after an open and competitive call for applications. The Local PCs will be seconded senior officers (at least 15 years of work experience) from the MEDDEFCP, jointly selected by the MEDDEFCP and the FAO. They will be based in the Regional office of the MEDDEFCP and work on a daily basis with the services of the MEDDEFCP, but they will directly report to the PMU in Bangui. The field agents will have at least five years of work experience, be either seconded officers from the MEDDEFCP and the MARD, or field agents from local NGOs. They will be jointly selected by the MEDDEFCP, the MARD, and the FAO. They will be hosted in the Prefectural services of the MEDDEFCP and/or MDRA, and work on a daily basis with these services, but they will directly report to their respective Local PCs.

345. The PMU will be supported by a Lead Technical Officer (LTO) from the FLR team in FAO Roma, as well as a Chief Technical Officer (CTA). Both will carry out regular supervision missions. Last, but not the least, the PMU staff will be supported by national and international consultants who will be identified during the TRI CAR Project implementation, to carry out the tasks described in the following Outputs (See **Part 2.3.1 supra** for Outputs 1.xx; **Part 2.3.3 supra** for Outputs 3.xx; **Part 2.3.4 supra** for Outputs 4.xx)

- Output 1.1.1: Two PhD students for the valuation of ecosystem services;
- Output 1.1.2: Two international experts and two national experts for the assessment of restoration activities;
- Output 1.2.1: Three international experts and three national experts for the elaboration of a South-Western Land Planning Use Scheme;
- Output 1.2.2: Two international experts and two national experts for the upgrading of the WISDOM Platform for Bangui/Bimbo;
- Output 1.2.3: One international expert and one national expert for the fine-tuning of the Forest Policy Statement and the inclusion of FLR concerns

- Output 1.2.4: One international expert and one national expert for the upgrading of the SNPA-DB;
- Output 3.1: Two international experts for the capacity need assessment;
- Output 3.2: A volume of short-term expertise for capacity-building of civil servants (ad hoc experts to be identified, based on the capacity need assessment);
- Output 3.4: Various experts from the CIRAD, specialized in agro-ecology (UR Aïda) and FLR (UR *Forêts et sociétés*), to implement joint R&D Programs with ICRA and ISDR;
- Output 3.6: Various experts, specialized in the elaboration of bankable FLR projects (ad hoc experts to be identified, based on the types of financing opportunities to explore);
- Output 4.2.2: One international expert and one national expert for the preparation of training materials;
- Output 4.2.3: One international expert and one national expert for the preparation of a guide of good practices in terms of FLR activities and IGAs.

## 4.3. Risk management

### *4.3.1. Significant risks faced by the Project*

346. No major risk (i.e. ranked "High", with an impact estimated as "High" or "Medium High", and a likelihood estimated as "High" or "Medium High") has been identified (see **Annex 4 and Annex 5 infra**). This being said, the likelihood of the RCPCA to be successfully implemented, and to bring back peace and socioeconomic growth, could be questioned (see risk#1 infra): the fact that that USD 2.5 billion have already been pledged at the CAR Donor conference in Brussels in November 2016 and the Government has started implementing the RCPCA (see **Part 1.1.2 infra**) lead to be optimistic and to consider the risk of failure of the RCPCA as "Medium Low".

| # | Risk statement | Impact* | Likelihood** | Ranking*** | Mitigating action | Action owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The RCPCA is not successfully implemented, not bringing back peace and socioeconomic growth | H | ML | ML | Out of reach of the project, as it depends on the overall political situation in the CAR. | CAR Gvt |
| 2 | Poor improvement of the business climate, unable to attract more private and public resources into FLR activities | H | L | ML | Idem: Out of reach of the project, as it depends on the overall political situation in the CAR. | CAR Gvt |
| 3 | Topic no more of high relevance to national policy-makers and international stakeholders | H | L | ML | MEDDEFCP and PMU to raise awareness and maintain the political momentum regarding FLR | MEDDEFCP & PMU |
| 4 | Poor appropriation of the Project objectives by the local communities and poor interest in implementing field activities | H | L | ML | MEDDEFCP and PMU to raise awareness among communities and to develop ad-hoc FLR activities and IGAs, based on local needs | MEDDEFCP & PMU |

**effect on project if risk were to occur: H, MH, ML, or L **estimate of likelihood: H, MH, ML, or *** Red/Amber/Green*

**Figure 44 - Significant risks faced by the Project (authors, 2017)**

### *4.3.2. Environmental and social risks posed by the project*

347. The checklist of the Project environmental and social screening is included in **Annex 4 infra**. Out of the checklist, four risks appear with a mitigation hierarchy estimated as "Moderate", as described in the figure infra. For each of these four risks, the following aspects are described in **Annex 4 infra**: mitigation options, responsible, timeframe, and indicator.

| Risk | Mitigation hierarchy |
|---|---|
| ESS 3.2.1 & 3.2.2: Importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation and/or R&D | Moderate |
| ESS 3.4: Management of planted forests | Moderate |
| ESS 7.4: Major gender inequality in the labour market | Moderate |
| ESS 9.3: Indigenous Peoples living in the project area | Moderate |

**Figure 45 - Environmental and social risks posed by the project (authors, 2017)**

### *4.3.3. Risk management strategy*

348. For each of the four environmental and social risks presented supra, a risk log is described in **Annex 4 infra**, detailing for each risk the following aspects: mitigation options, responsible, timeframe, and indicator. During the lifetime of the TRI CAR Project, project team meetings will include a standing agenda item to update the risk log and monitor progress of mitigations on key risks. Project partners will be kept informed of significant residual risk exposures that affect them.

## 4.4. Financial management

### *4.4.1. Financial planning*

349. The total cost of the TRI CAR Project will be USD 15,761,638, to be financed through a USD 5,961,638 GEF Trust Fund grant and USD 9,800,000 co-financing. The figures infra show the costs by components and by sources of financing. The FAO will, as GEF Agency, only be responsible for the execution of the GEF resources.

| Project Components | GEF Financing | | Co-Financing | | Total ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ($) a | % | ($) b | % | c=a+ b |
| Component 1 | 822 417 | 35% | 1 500 000 | 65% | 2 322 417 |
| Component 2 | 3 111 615 | 35% | 5 670 000 | 65% | 8 781 615 |
| Component 3 | 1 012 234 | 24% | 3 180 000 | 76% | 4 192 234 |
| Component 4 | 731 485 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 731 485 |
| Project management | 283 888 | 85% | 50 000 | 15% | 333 888 |
| **Total Project Costs** | 5 961 638 | | 10 400 000 | | 16 361 638 |

**Figure 46 - TRI CAR Project costs by component and by sources of financing (authors, 2017)**

| *Name* | *Co-financier* | *%* |
|---|---|---|
| PDRSO (AFD/FFEM) | 4 000 000 | 38,5% |
| Forest Gvce (WB) | 4 800 000 | 46,2% |
| CAFI | 1 000 000 | 9,6% |
| FAO | 600 000 | 5,8% |
| **Total Co-financing** | 10 400 000 | 100,0% |

**Figure 47 - TRI CAR Project co-financiers (authors, 2017)**

350. The detailed results-based budget in **Annex 3 infra** details how the GEF Trust Fund grant will be utilized and to what end. It provides expected expense details per outcome and per year. The other co-financiers of the TRI CAR Project will contribute as follows (in USD million):

| | PDRSO (AFD/FFEM) | | | For. & Min. Project | | | CAFI | | | FAO | | | Total co-financing | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-kind | Cash | Total | In-kind | Cash | Total | In-kind | Cash | Total | In-kind | Cash | Total | In-kind | Cash | Total |
| **Component 1** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal** | | 1,00 | 1,00 | | 0,50 | 0,50 | | | | | | | | 1,50 | 1,50 |
| **Component 2** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal** | | 3,00 | 3,00 | | 2,40 | 2,40 | | | | | 0,27 | 0,27 | | 5,67 | 5,67 |
| **Component 3** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal** | | | | | 1,90 | 1,90 | | 1,00 | 1,00 | | 0,28 | 0,28 | | 3,18 | 3,18 |
| **Component 4** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PMC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal** | | | | | | | | | | 0,05 | | 0,05 | 0,05 | - | 0,05 |
| **TOTAL** | | 4,00 | 4,00 | | 4,80 | 4,80 | | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,05 | 0,55 | 0,60 | 0,05 | 0,55 | 10,40 |

**Figure 48 - Details of TRI CAR Project co-financing (authors, 2017)**

### *4.4.2. Financial management and reporting*

351. Financial Records. FAO shall maintain a separate account in United States dollars for the Project's GEF resources showing all income and expenditures. Expenditures incurred in a currency other than United States dollars shall be converted into United States dollars at the United Nations operational rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. FAO shall administer the Project in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives.

352. Financial Reports. The BH shall prepare six-monthly Project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the Project, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and separately, the un-liquidated obligations as follows:

- Details of Project expenditures on a component-by-component and output-by-output basis, reported in line with Project budget codes as set out in the Project document, as at 30 June and 31 December each year;
- Final accounts on completion of the Project on a component-by-component and output-by-output basis, reported in line with Project budget codes as set out in the Project document;
- A final statement of account in line with FAO Oracle Project budget codes, reflecting actual final expenditures under the Project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

353. The BH will submit the above financial reports for review and monitoring by the LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. Financial reports for submission to the GEF will be prepared in accordance with the provisions in the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and submitted by the FAO Finance Division.

354. Budget Revisions. Semi-annual budget revisions will be prepared by the BH in accordance with FAO standard guidelines and procedures.

355. Cost Overruns. The BH is authorized to enter into commitments or incur expenditures up to a maximum of 20% over and above the annual amount foreseen in the Project budget under any budget sub-line provided the total cost of the annual budget is not exceeded. Any cost overrun (expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount) on a specific budget sub-line over and above the 20% flexibility should be discussed with the GEF Coordination Unit with a view to ascertaining whether it will involve a major change in Project scope or design.

356. If it is deemed to be a minor change, the BH shall prepare a budget revision in accordance with FAO standard procedures. If it involves a major change in the Project's objectives or scope, a budget revision and justification should be prepared by the BH for discussion with the GEF Secretariat. Savings in one budget sub-line may not be applied to overruns of more than 20% in other sub-lines even if the total cost remains unchanged, unless this is specifically authorized by the GEF Coordination Unit upon presentation of the request. In such a case, a revision to the Project document amending the budget will be prepared by the BH. Under no circumstances can expenditures exceed the approved total Project budget or be approved beyond the NTE date of the Project. Any over-expenditure is the responsibility of the BH.

357. Audit. The Project shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in FAO financial regulations, rules and directives and in keeping with the Financial Procedures

Agreement between the GEF Trustee and FAO. The audit regime at FAO consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor-General (or persons exercising an equivalent function) of a member nation appointed by the Governing Bodies of the FAO and reporting directly to them, and an internal audit function headed by the FAO Inspector-General who reports directly to the Director-General. This function operates as an integral part of the FAO under policies established by senior management, and furthermore has a reporting line to the governing bodies. Both functions are required under the Basic Texts of FAO which establish a framework for the terms of reference of each. Internal audits of imprest accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place at FAO field and liaison offices on a cyclical basis.

358. Procurement. Careful procurement planning is necessary for securing goods, services and works in a timely manner, on a "Best Value for Money" basis. It requires analysis of needs and constraints, including forecast of the reasonable timeframe required to execute the procurement process. Procurement and delivery of inputs in technical cooperation projects will follow FAO's rules and regulations for the procurement of supplies, equipment and services (i.e. Manual Sections 502 and 507):

- Manual Section 502: "Procurement of Goods, Works and Services" establishes the principles and procedures that apply to procurement of all goods, works and services on behalf of the FAO, in all offices and in all locations, with the exception of the procurement actions described in Procurement Not Governed by Manual Section 502;
- Manual Section 507 establishes the principles and rules that govern the use of Letters of Agreement (LoA) by FAO for the timely acquisition of services from eligible entities in a transparent and impartial manner, taking into consideration economy and efficiency to achieve an optimum combination of expected whole life costs and benefits.

359. As per the guidance in FAO's Project Cycle Guide, the BH will draw up an annual procurement plan for major items, which will be the basis of requests for procurement actions during implementation. The first procurement plan will be prepared at the time of Project start-up, if not sooner. The plan will include a description of the goods, works, or services to be procured, estimated budget and source of funding, schedule of procurement activities and proposed method of procurement. In situations where exact information is not yet available, the procurement plan should at least contain reasonable projections that will be corrected as information becomes available.

360. The procurement plan shall be updated every twelve months and submitted to FAO BH and LTO for clearance, together with the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and annual financial statement of expenditures report for the next instalment of funds. The BH, in close collaboration with the Project Manager, the LTO and the Budget and Operations Officer will procure the equipment and services provided for in the detailed budget in **Annex 3 infra**, in line with the Budget and in accordance with FAO's rules and regulations.

# 5. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

## 5.1. Oversight

361. Project oversight will be carried out by the PSC, the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and relevant Technical Units in HQ. Oversight will ensure that: (i) Project outputs are produced in accordance with the Project results framework and leading to the achievement of Project outcomes; (ii) Project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the Project objective; (iii) Risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) Project global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits are being delivered.

362. The FAO GEF Unit and HQ Technical Units will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs), periodic backstopping and supervision missions.

## 5.2. Monitoring

363. Project monitoring will be carried out by the PMU and the FAO BH. Project performance will be monitored using the Project results matrix (see **Annex 1 infra**), including indicators (baseline and targets) and AWP/B. At inception, the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize identification of: (i) outputs (ii) indicators; and (iii) missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) will also be developed during project inception by the M&E specialist.

## 5.3. Reporting

364. Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: (i) Project Inception Report; (ii) AWP/B; (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) Co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the GEF Monitoring Evaluation Tracking Tools against the baseline (completed during Project preparation) will be required at midterm and final Project evaluation.

365. **Project Inception Report**. It is recommended that the PMU prepares a draft Project Inception Report in consultation with the LTO, BH and other Project partners. Elements of this report should be discussed during the Project Inception Workshop and the report subsequently finalized. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of Project partners, progress to date on Project establishment and start-up activities, and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B and a detailed Project monitoring plan. The draft Project Inception Report will be circulated to the PSC for review and comments before its finalization, no later than one month after Project start-up. The report should be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded to the Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) by the BH.

366. **Results-based AWP/B.** The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the PMU in consultation with the FAO Project Task Force and reviewed at the Project Inception Workshop. The Inception Workshop (IW) inputs will be incorporated and the PMU will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the IW to the BH. For subsequent AWP/B, the PMU will organize a Project Progress Review and planning meeting for its review. Once comments have been incorporated, the BH will circulate the AWP/B to the LTO and the GEF Coordination Unit for comments/clearance prior to uploading to the FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the Project's Results Framework indicators so that the Project's work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the Project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed Project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B should be approved by the PSC and uploaded to the FPMIS by the BH.

367. **Project Progress Reports (PPRs):** PPRs will be prepared by the PMU based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project's Results Matrix (see **Annex 1 infra**). The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. They will also report on Projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The BH has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU, LTO and the Investment Centre Division GEF Funding Liaison Officer (TCI GEF FLO). After LTO, BH and TCI GEF FLO clearance, the TCI GEF FLO will ensure that PPRs are uploaded to the FPMIS in a timely manner.

368. **Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR):** The BH (in collaboration with the PMU and the LTO) will prepare an annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the TCI GEF FLO for review and approval no later than (check each year with GEF Unit but roughly end June/early July each year). The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Evaluation Office as part

of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. PIRs will be uploaded to the FPMIS by the TCI GEF Coordination Unit.

369. **Key milestones for the PIR process:**

- Early July: the LTO submits the draft PIR (after consultations with BH, project teams) to the GEF Coordination Unit (faogef@fao.org, copying respective GEF Unit officer) for initial review;
- Mid-July: GEF Unit responsible officers review main elements of PIR and discuss with LTO as required;
- Early/mid-August: GEF Coordination Unit prepares and finalizes the FAO Summary Tables and sends to the GEF Secretariat by (date is communicated each year by the GEF Secretariat through the FAO GEF Unit);
- September/October: PIR is finalized, after careful and thorough review by the GEF Coordination Unit and discussion with the LTO for final review and clearance;
- Mid-November (date to be confirmed by the GEF): the GEF Coordination Unit submits the final PIR - cleared by the LTO and approved by the GEF Unit - to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.

370. **Technical Reports:** Technical reports will be prepared by national and/or international consultants (partner organizations under LOAs) as part of Project outputs and to document and share Project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the PMU to the BH who will share it with the LTO. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said report. The BH will upload the final cleared reports to the FPMIS. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to Project partners and the PSC as appropriate.

371. **Co-financing Reports:** The BH, with support from the PMU, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Request. The PMU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing can be found in the PIR.

372. **GEF Tracking Tools:** Following the GEF policies and procedures, the relevant tracking tools for full sized projects will be submitted at three moments: (i) with the Project document at CEO endorsement; (ii) at the Project's mid-term review/evaluation; and (iii) with the Project's terminal evaluation or final completion report. The Tracking Tools will be uploaded in FPMIS by the GEF Unit. They are developed by the Project Design Specialist, in close collaboration with the FAO Project Task Force. They are filled in by the PMU and made available for the mid-term review an again for the final evaluation.

373. **Terminal Report:** Within two months before the end date of the Project, and one month before the Final Evaluation, the PMU will submit to the BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior Government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the Project, and to provide the GEF with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the Project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of Project results.

## 5.4. Evaluation

374. For full-sized Projects such as the TRI CAR Project, a Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at Project mid-term to review progress and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving the Project objectives, outcomes and outputs. Findings and recommendations of this review/evaluation will be instrumental for bringing improvement in the overall Project design and execution strategy for the remaining period of the Project's term. FAO will arrange for the mid-term review/evaluation in consultation with the Project partners. The evaluation will, inter alia:

- Review the effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of Project implementation;
- Analyze effectiveness of partnership arrangements;
- Identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;
- Propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary; and
- Highlight technical achievements and lessons learned derived from Project design, implementation, and management.

375. It is recommended that an independent Final Evaluation be carried out three months prior to the terminal review meeting of the Project partners. The Final Evaluation will aim to identify the Project impacts and sustainability of Project results and the degree of achievement of long-term results. This evaluation will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to sustain Project results and disseminate products and best-practices within the country and to neighbouring countries.

## 5.5. M&E plan

376. The M&E Plan of the TRI CAR Project will be as follows:

| Type of M&E Activity | Responsible Parties | Time-frame | Costs (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inception Workshop (IW) | PMU in consultation with the LTO, BH, PSC | Within 1 month after start-up | 10,000 |
| Results-based AWP/B | PMU in consultation with the FAO Project Task Force | 3 weeks after start-up and annually (with the reporting period July to June) | Salaries and expendables / non-expendables for PMU staff |
| Project Inception Report | PMU in consultation with the LTO, BH. Report cleared by the BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded to FPMIS by the BH | 1 month after start-up | |
| Project M&E Plan | M&E Specialist | 1 month after start-up onward | |
| Finalization of baseline information, and reassessment at mid-term and Project closure | M&E Specialist | During project year 1, 3, and 5 | |
| Supervision Visits | FAO | Annually | Fees |
| Project Progress Reports (PPRs) | PMU, based on the monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project's Results Matrix. PPR submitted to the BH and LTO for comments and clearance. BH to upload it to the FPMIS. | No later than one month after the end of each six-monthly reporting period (30 June and 31 December) | Salaries and expendables / non-expendables for PMU staff |
| Project Implementation Review reports (PIRs) | LTO (in collaboration with the PMU) to prepare a PIR covering July (previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the BH and the TCI GEF FLO | August 1, of each reporting year | Fees |
| Co-financing Reports (Disbursement, Output) | PMU | On a semi-annual basis (as part of the semiannual PPRs) | Salaries and expendables /non- |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Tracking Tools | PMU, reviewed by LTO | At midterm and end of Project | expendables for PMU staff |
| Technical Reports | Project staff and consultants, with peer review as appropriate | As appropriate | |
| Mid-term Evaluation | External consultant, FAO Office of Evaluation in consultation with PMU, GEF Coordination Unit and other partners. | At midterm | 30,000 |
| Independent Final Evaluation | External consultant, FAO Office of Evaluation in consultation with PMU, GEF Coordination Unit and other partner | Three months prior to terminal review meeting | 40,000 |
| Terminal Report | PMU with assistance of other project staff and the LTO | Two months before Project end | 7,000 |
| Lessons Learned workshop and impact assessment | Project Staff, short-term consultants and FAO | At Project end | 10,000 |
| | | Total | 97,000 |

**Figure 49 - M&E Plan of the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

## 5.6. Communication

377. Communication for Development (ComDev) is a social process based on dialogue promoted by FAO to be used in its portfolio of development programs and projects. It is a key driver of change in agriculture and rural development. It is a results oriented communication process based on dialogue and participation, that allows rural people to voice their opinions, share knowledge and actively engage in their own development (FAO Roma, 2014c)[220].

378. Through the use of local media, policy dialogues, workshops, seminars, short video clips, and more, the TRI CAR Project will apply ComDev to maximize its impact, fostering multi-stakeholders dialogue, informed decision-making and collective action. All communication and outreach material, platforms and events will be made available in Sango and French, the two national languages, as well as other local languages if needed (e.g. Pygmies / Bay'Aka language).

379. In addition to the information-management and knowledge-sharing strategy at national level, the TRI CAR Project will also participate to South-South exchanges and knowledge sharing (see details of Component 3 in **Part 2.3.3 supra**).

[220] FAO Roma, 2014c. *Communication for rural development - Guidelines for planning and project formulation*. Roma – FAO, 2014. 62p

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1: Results matrix

The TRI CAR Project results matrix was elaborated taking into account the guidance received from TRI Coordination Unit (FAO-UNEP-UICN, 2017)[221]. Regarding the targets a), b), and c), the explanations are as follow:

a) The field activities of the TRI CAR Project will take place in the South-West, i.e. an area estimated at 10,068,500 ha (see **Part 1.1.3 supra**). It seems reasonable and conservative to consider that these field activities would reinforce the sustainable landscape and forest management of at least 10% of this total area, i.e. 1 million ha;

b) During the field missions carried out for the preparation of the TRI CAR Project, households were met in the pilot sites of Bangui, Berbérati, M'Baïki and Bayanga, and they have pledged a total of 984 ha (see **Annex 12 infra**). As the consultations were carried out after a limited notice, it can conservatively be assumed that twice this surface could be restored, i.e. 1,968 ha. Adding the 1,253 ha of the Mambéllé site, the total of surface to be restored by the TRI CAR Project would be 3,221 ha.

c) Applying the Ex-Act methodology (see details of calculation at the end of this Annex 1), these restoration activities would translate into 2,636,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ of increased removals and 1,598,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ of avoided emissions. In total, the TRI CAR Project would generate 4,234,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ of avoided emissions/increased removals over the lifetime of the Project, i.e. 846,800 $tCO_{2eq}$/year of avoided emissions/increased removals. This is equivalent, in absolute terms, to 15% of the emissions due to the deforestation in the South-West (FRM et al., 2016).

| Results chains | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification (MoV) | Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Global Environmental Objective: Biodiversity conservation, protection of climate and other ecosystem services through restoration of critical landscapes in the CAR and complementary Biodiversity conservation, protection of climate and other ecosystem services through restoration of critical landscapes in the CAR and complementary SLM. | a) Area (ha) of land under improved/new application of forest and landscape restoration and complementary land management, stratified by land management actors (communities, farmers, private enterprises, and others). | a) 37 ha/year of reforestation at national level from 2001 to 2015 [134 ha/year from 2001 to 2015, and 27.5% of reforestation in the South-West, according to BONANNEE (2001) and CAS-DF (2015)] | a) 1 million ha of production landscapes under improved biodiversity management regimes. | • Annual Project Progress Reports<br>• Field monitoring reports<br>• Joint monitoring missions<br>• GEF Tracking tools | The RCPCA is succesfully implemented, bringing back peace and socioeconomic growth<br><br>Topic remains of high relevances to national and international stakeholders<br><br>The Project is adopted and supported by the national, regional and local stakeholders<br><br>Private and public investors see an interest in investing in FLR actions |
| | b) Area (ha) of deforested and degraded landscapes in restoration transition, stratified by land management actors (communities, farmers, private enterprises, and others). | b) Nearly nil for the last decades, apart from few ha restored mainly from the 1970's to the 1980's in the Lobaye (Croisement Leroy near Boukoko and M'Baïki), by CTFT and ARF. | b) 3,221 ha of degraded agro-ecosystem and degraded forest landscapes moved to sustainable land management regimes. | • Annual Project Progress Reports<br>• Field monitoring reports<br>• Joint monitoring missions<br>• GEF Tracking tools | |
| | c) tCO2eq avoided emissions/increased removals in the CAR landscapes as a result of TRI interventions. | c) 15,002,800 tCO2eq/year of emissions in the South-West [0.13% of deforestation over 3,313,419 ha, with an average loss of 3,483 tCO2eq/ha, according to (FRM et al., 2016)] | c) 4,234,000 tCO2eq avoided emissions/increased removals over the Project's impact period. | • Activity baseline and monitoring survey<br>• Application of Ex-ACT methodology<br>• GEF Tracking tools | |
| Program Development Objective: Poverty reduction, strengthened food security, and human well-being and livelihoods enhanced in the CAR through restoration of critical landscapes and complementary SLM. | Value from restored landscapes (including jobs; livelihoods from production, sale and consumption of wood and non-wood products; crop yields from agroforestry; cultural and ancillary values, etc.) | Restoration is generally weak and inadequate in the forest and agricultural sectors of the CAR as characterized by perverse incentives that encourage deforestation and degradation resulting in economic inefficiency. | Increased contribution of sustained forest and agro-forest ecosystem services to national economies and local livelihoods of both women and men | • National jobs data in relevant sectors<br>• National and sub-national poverty-level data<br>• Revenue amount distributed to communities<br>• Surveys of key livelihood indicators (e.g. income, employment, school enrolment rates, etc.) for communities linked with the Project | |

**Figure 50 - Result Matrix of the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

[221] FAO-UNEP-IUCN, 2017. *The Restoration Initiative (TRI) information document: Making Use of the TRI M&E Framework in Developing Child Project M&E Logframes and Systems*. Roma – FAO, February 2017. 8p

| Program Component 1: Policy Development and Integration | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Targets** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| **Outcome 1.1) Increased national and sub-national commitment to forest and landscape restoration;** | 1.1) New/additional Bonn Challenge commitments from TRI countries. | 1.1) 3.5 million ha of current pledge to Bonn Challenge by the CAR | 1.1.1) xx million ha* of deforested and degraded land newly committed to restoration by the CAR, in support of the Bonn Challenge.<br>**to be defined by end of 2017, by the LDN National Committee* | www.Bonnchallenge.org | Political impulse sufficient to support the processes and validate the final documents |
| **OP 1.1.1 Filling of knowledge gap: ecosystem service valuation** | | | | | |
| **OP 1.1.2 Filling of knowledge gap: assessment of restoration opportunities** | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.2) National and sub-national policy and regulatory frameworks are increasingly supportive of restoration, sustainable land management, maintenance and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest and other land uses, and reduced emissions from LULUCF and agriculture.** | 1.2) Policies and regulatory frameworks in the CAR that support forest and landscape restoration while incorporating biodiversity conservation, accelerated low GHG development and emissions reduction, and sustainable livelihood considerations; degree to which governments implement relevant regulations and programs. | 1.2) Existing policies and regulatory frameworks with certain gaps:<br>(i) Knowledge gap for ecosystem valuation<br>(ii) Knowledge gap for restoration opport.<br>(iii) No Land Planning Scheme at any level (national/regional/prefectural/communal)<br>(iv) Poor knowledge and consideration of wood energy in the energy and forest policies<br>(v) No forest policy as such and on-going elaboration of a forest policy statement<br>(vi) Outdated SNPA-DB, not mentioning FLR concerns | 1.2.1) Key policies and regulatory frameworks strengthened (scale 1 to 4: 1=Above expectations, 2=On target, 3=Below expectations, 4=Completed)<br>(i) Improved knowledge: (agro)biodiversity, soil fertility, C storage, C/B of ecosystem services<br>(ii) ROAM study<br>(iii) South-Western Land Planning Scheme<br>(iv) Upgraded WISDOM Platform / Strat. for (peri)urban forests in Bangui<br>(v) Fine-tuned forest policy statement developing new concepts, incl. FRL<br>(vi) Upgraded SNPA-DB, including FLR concerns<br><br>1.2.2) 2,000 women and men providing input to policy planning | • Respective Governments' policy documents and regulatory frameworks<br>• Gender disaggregated participation tracking data<br>• GEF Tracking Tools | |
| **OP 1.2.1 Elaborating a Land Planning Scheme for the South-West area** | | | | | |
| **OP 1.2.2 Upgrading the Wood Energy Supply Plan (WISDOM) for Bangui/Bambio** | | | | | |
| **OP 1.2.3 Fine-tuning the Forest Policy Statement and including FLR concerns** | | | | | |
| **OP 1.2.4 Upgrading the SNPA-DB and including FLR concerns** | | | | | |

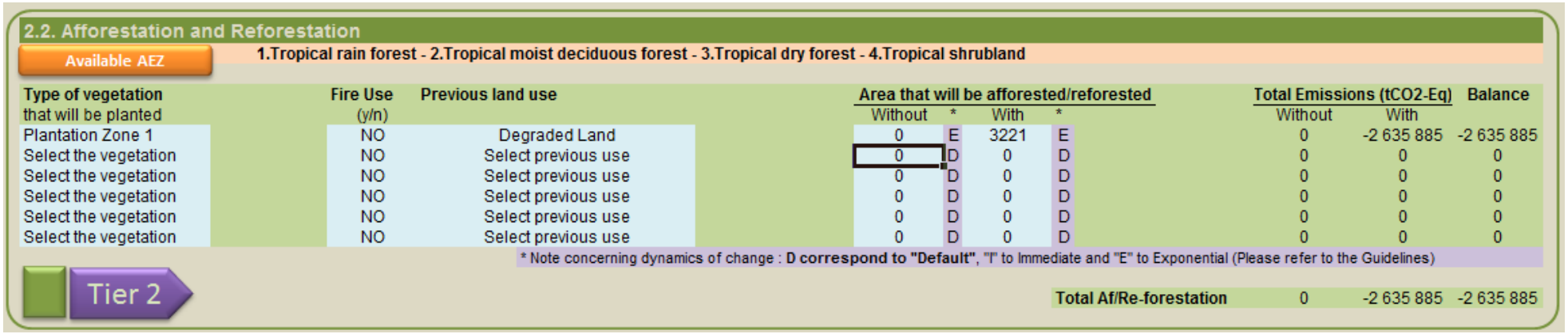
| Program Component 2: Implementation of Restoration Programs and Complementary Initiatives | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Targets** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| **Outcome 2) Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by government, private sector and local community actors, both men and women.** | 2.1) Area (ha) of deforested and degraded landscapes in restoration transition, stratified by land management actors (communities, farmers, private enterprises, and others) in the CAR. | 2.1) 37 ha/year of reforestation at national level from 2001 to 2015 [134 ha/year from 2001 to 2015, and 27.5% of reforestation in the South-West, according to BONANNEE (2001) and CAS-DF (2015)] | 2.1.1) 3,221 ha under restoration in the landscape, stratified by land management practices and actors such as communities, farmers, private enterprises, etc., and progress on restoration (I*ndex of Restoration Progress* , 1-5).<br><br>2.1.2) 5,000 of men and women engaged in restoration programs at different levels (decision-making, labor) | • Annual Project Progress Reports<br>• Field monitoring reports<br>• Joint monitoring missions<br>• Collect Earth complemented with biophysical survey and using Collect Mobile<br>• Application of Ex-ACT methodology<br>• Bonn Challenge Progress-Tracking Protocol<br>• Gender disaggregated participation tracking data<br>• GEF Tracking tools | Appropriation of the Project objectives by the local communities and strong interest in implementing field activities<br><br>Appropriation of the Project objectives by the field officers and regional staff of the MEDDEFCP and MADR, and officers fully dedicated to their tasks in a result-based approach |
| | 2.2) Area (ha) of land under improved/new application of forest and landscape restoration and complementary land management, stratified by land management actors (communities, farmers, privates, and others) in the CAR | 2.2) Nearly nil for the last decades, apart from few ha restored mainly from the 1970's to the 1980's in the Lobaye (Croisement Leroy near Boukoko and M'Baïki), by CTFT and ARF. | 2.2.1) 1 million ha of agro-ecosystem and forested landscapes moved to sustainable land management regimes. | Same as supra for 2.1.1) and 2.2.2) | |
| | 2.3) Number of direct project beneficiaries (from capacity building, trainings, equipment, jobs, revenue and income, products such as sustainably harvested timber, NTFP, etc.) by women and men. | 2.3) Nil | 2.3.1) 5,000 direct project beneficiaries (from capacity building, trainings, equipment, jobs, revenue and income, products such as sustainably harvested timber, NTFP, etc.) by women and men<br><br>2.3.2) Livelihood benefits derived from TRI activities | • Annual Project Progress Reports<br>• Field monitoring reports<br>• Joint monitoring missions<br>• SenseMaker or customize existing socioeconomic surveys and using Collect Mobile<br>• GEF Tracking tools | |
| | 2.4) tCO2eq avoided emissions/increased removals in TRI target landscapes as a result of TRI interventions. | 2.4) 15,002,800 tCO2eq/year of emissions in the South-West [0.13% of deforestation over 3,313,419 ha, with an average loss of 3,483 tCO2eq/ha, according to (FRM et al., 2016)] | 2.4.1) 4,204,000 tCO2eq avoided emissions/increased removals over the Project's impact period<br><br>2.4.2) Deployment of low GHG technologies and practices | • Activity baseline and monitoring survey<br>• Application of Ex-ACT methodology<br>• GEF Tracking tools | |
| **OP 2.1 Baseline setting in each FLR perimeter, within the five pilot sites** | | | | | |
| **OP 2.2 Implementing FLR activities with local populations** | | | | | |
| **OP 2.3 Implementing complementary IGAs with local populations** | | | | | |
| **OP 2.4 Day-to-day supervision and support by field agents and PMU** | | | | | |

## Program Component 3: Institutions, Finance and Upscaling

| Outcome | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome 3)Strengthened institutional capacities and financing arrangements in place to allow for and facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and diverse ecosystem services in the CAR.** | 3.1) Number of cross-agency mechanisms and/or frameworks established and maintained to strengthen and facilitate coordinated national and sub-national action on restoration. | 3.1) Little to no coordination of actions onrestoration | 3.1.1) Support to the National Coordination on on FLR. | GEF Tracking Tools | Political willingness to share information and discuss/resolve cross-sectoral issues<br><br>Right adequation of capaci-building support activites to a wide range of stakeholders, with different views and skills<br><br>Improvment of the business climate, able to attract more private and public resources into FLR activities |
| | 3.2) Establishment/functioning of field-level support entities (i.e. nurseries, restoration value chain businesses, etc.); number of TRI-supported trainings, workshops, and capacity-building/learning events; demonstrated increase in knowledge and capacity to plan for and manage restoration. | 3.2) Little to no field-level capacities in terms of FLR and agro-ecology | 3.2.1) Capacity-building needs assessment carried out and ad hoc capacity-building actions implemented for (i) MEDDEFCP and MADR (esp. Field officers), (ii) Targeted local populations, (iii) Academic institutions (ICRA and ISDR), in the following areas: FLR, agro-ecology, IGAs, structuration-strengthening of associations-farmers' groups, CEOF and Ex-Act tool, etc. | • UN Environment Capacity development scorecard<br>• Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (KAP) methodology<br>• GEF Tracking Tools | |
| | 3.3) Value of resources (public, private, development partners) flowing into restoration initiatives in TRI countries. | 3.3) None (PDRSO recently started with marginal funds for micro-projects in terms of restoration; Forest and Mining Governance Project and CAFI not yet started) | 3.3) by the end of the Project, 7 million US$ of additional funding (in addition to TRI CAR Project) flowing into restoration and complementary SLM initiatives from diverse sources and innovative mechanisms | • Enabling Investment Rapid Diagnostic tool<br>• GEF Tracking Tools | |
| | 3.4) Number of bankable restoration projects developed in TRI countries through inclusive development process and meeting industry standards for quality and financial viability. | 3.4) Nil | 3.4) Two bankable restoration projects developed (one with external private funding, one with external public funding) as well as a study on domestic channeling and disbursement of forest taxes and others | • Scorecard matrix for status of bankable projects<br>• Technical reports on domestic channeling and disbursement of forest taxes and others | |
| **OP 3.1 Capacity needs assessment of key stakeholders** | | | | | |
| **OP 3.2 Capacity-building of field officers and local project coordinators** | | | | | |
| **OP 3.3 Capacity-building of targeted local populations** | | | | | |
| **OP 3.4 Capacity-building of academic institutions (ICRA and ISDR)** | | | | | |
| **OP 3.5 Mobilizing domestic and external funding for FLR** | | | | | |
| **OP 3.6 Support to the National Coordination on FLR** | | | | | |

| Program Component 4: Knowledge, Partnerships, Monitoring and Assessment | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Targets** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| **Outcome 4.1) Increased effectiveness of Program investments among Program stakeholders;** | 4.1 High-quality TRI-supported South-South exchanges that address restoration | 4.1) Nil | 4.1.1) Presentation of Annual high-quality TRI-supported Annual Knowledge and Learning workshop, meeting or exceeding participant expectations; One South-South exchange per year on FLR and Agro-ecology | • Project Implementation Reports and meeting minutes.<br>• # of TRI exchange events held, attendance at events (f/m) | Willingess from TRIC child project stakeholders in the three countries (the CAR, Cameroon and the DRC) to share views and information regularly |
| | 4.2) Program monitoring system successfully developed and supporting implementation of Project | 4.2) Nil | 4.2.1) Program monitoring system successfully developed and supporting implementation of the TRI CAR Project. | • Meeting minutes<br>• Adaptive management scoring tool<br>• GEF Tracking Tools | Balanced M&E system, (i) detailed enough to capture a wide range of information, (ii) but simple enough to be concretelly used by concerned project stakeholders |
| **OP 4.1.1 South-South exchange for a mixed audience (civil servants, asso/groups, ICRA/ISDF.ARF): FLR actions / FRM** | | | | | Adequate facilitation of the PSC, to ensure a righ reprensation of all views, incl. from local communities and indigenous peoples |
| **OP 4.1.2 Participation to the annual knowledge meetings and the bi-annual finance events** | | | | | |
| **OP 4.1.3 Monitoring & Evaluation of the Project** | | | | | |
| **OP 4.1.4 Project Steering Committe (PSC)** | | | | | |
| **Outcome 4.2) Improved knowledge of best practices on restoration among key external audiences.** | 4.3) Development of timely and relevant TRI knowledge products that capture lessons learned, and supporting tools for accessing and communicating TRI results to practitioners and global community. | 4.3) Nil | 4.3.1) TRI-related best practices and lessons-learned published on TRI web portal and shared with environmental and development agencies and organizations, in particular (i) Reports/short movies re: technical days (three/year), (ii) Training materials on FRL and IGAs, (iii) Guide on good practices in terms of FRL and IGAs | • Knowledge products developed<br>• Distribution records (mailing list, physical distribution records)<br>• Download records<br>• Event attendance records | Balanced training / capitalization / communication materials, (i) detailed enough to capture a wide range of information, (ii) but simple enough to be concretelly used by concerned project stakeholders |
| | 4.4) Development of effective global awareness campaign increasing public awareness and support for FLR. | 4.4) Nil | 4.4.1) Increased number of people equipped with new knowledge related to forest and landscape restoration through communications from the TRI CAR Project. | • Online platform metrics (likes, retweets, followers, page hits, views, comments)<br>• References to FLR in global media | |
| **OP 4.2.1 Facilitation of technical days, gathering practitioners and policy-makers** | | | | | |
| **OP 4.2.2 Creation and diffusion of technical materials and awareness-raising, to promote FLR and IGAs** | | | | | |
| **OP 4.2.3 Elaboration of a Guide of Good Practices in terms of FLR & IGAs** | | | | | |

The restoration activities would cover 3,221 ha, thus translating into 2,636,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ of increased removals.



2.2. Afforestation and Reforestation

Available AEZ — 1.Tropical rain forest - 2.Tropical moist deciduous forest - 3.Tropical dry forest - 4.Tropical shrubland

| Type of vegetation that will be planted | Fire Use (y/n) | Previous land use | Area that will be afforested/reforested Without | * | With | * | Total Emissions (tCO2-Eq) Without | With | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plantation Zone 1 | NO | Degraded Land | 0 | E | 3221 | E | 0 | -2 635 885 | -2 635 885 |
| Select the vegetation | NO | Select previous use | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Select the vegetation | NO | Select previous use | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Select the vegetation | NO | Select previous use | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Select the vegetation | NO | Select previous use | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Select the vegetation | NO | Select previous use | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 |

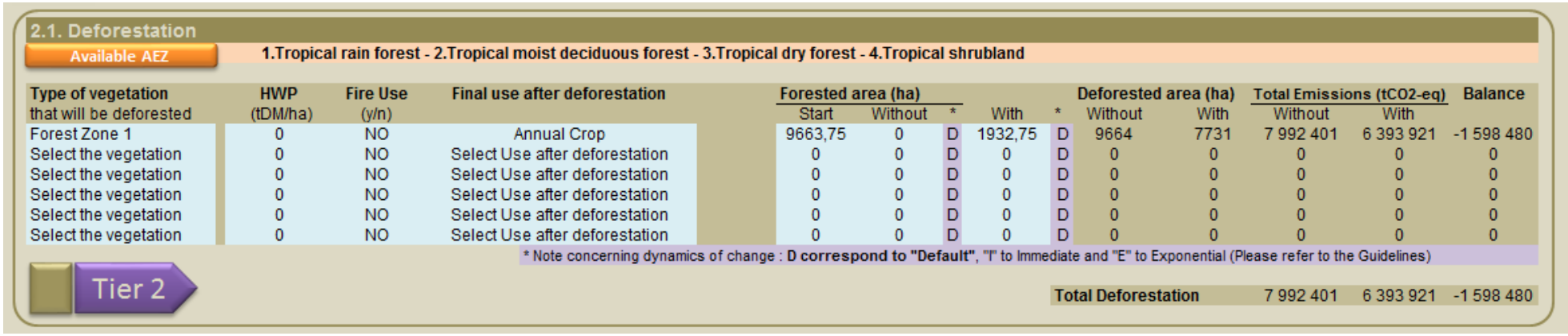
* Note concerning dynamics of change : **D correspond to "Default"**, "I" to Immediate and "E" to Exponential (Please refer to the Guidelines)

Tier 2

| | Without | With | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Af/Re-forestation | 0 | -2 635 885 | -2 635 885 |

Figure 51 - Ex-Act tool: estimate of increased carbon removals due to reforestation (authors, 2017)

Then, avoided emissions from deforestation could be estimated. Considering (i) 3,221 ha of land to be restored, (ii) each households has in average 1.5 ha of degraded fallows under his control in the South-West (TECSULT, 1994), (iii) the households engaged in the TRI CAR Projects could reasonably restore half of the degraded fallows under their control, i.e. 0.75 ha/household, then the TRI CAR Project would mobilize 3,221 / 0.75 = 4,295 households. Normally, each household would clear 0.9 ha of forests every two years for cropping, i.e. 0.45 ha/year (TECSULT, 1994). In the lifetime of the TRI CAR Project, it is reasonable and conservative to assume that the households engaged in the Project would avoid clearing for at least one year, thus avoided the deforestation of 1.933 ha (0.45 ha/year x 1 year x 4,295 households), out of the 9,664 ha (0.45 ha/year x 5 years x 4,295 households) that would have been normally cleared, thus translating in 1,598,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ of avoided emissions.



2.1. Deforestation

Available AEZ — 1.Tropical rain forest - 2.Tropical moist deciduous forest - 3.Tropical dry forest - 4.Tropical shrubland

| Type of vegetation that will be deforested | HWP (tDM/ha) | Fire Use (y/n) | Final use after deforestation | Forested area (ha) Start | Without | * | With | * | Deforested area (ha) Without | With | Total Emissions (tCO2-eq) Without | With | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forest Zone 1 | 0 | NO | Annual Crop | 9663,75 | 0 | D | 1932,75 | D | 9664 | 7731 | 7 992 401 | 6 393 921 | -1 598 480 |
| Select the vegetation | 0 | NO | Select Use after deforestation | 0 | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Select the vegetation | 0 | NO | Select Use after deforestation | 0 | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Select the vegetation | 0 | NO | Select Use after deforestation | 0 | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Select the vegetation | 0 | NO | Select Use after deforestation | 0 | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Select the vegetation | 0 | NO | Select Use after deforestation | 0 | 0 | D | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Note concerning dynamics of change : **D correspond to "Default"**, "I" to Immediate and "E" to Exponential (Please refer to the Guidelines)

Tier 2

| | Without | With | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Deforestation | 7 992 401 | 6 393 921 | -1 598 480 |

Figure 52 - Ex-Act tool: estimate of avoided GHG emissions due to avoided deforestation (authors, 2017)

In total, the TRI CAR Project would generate 4,234,000 $tCO_{2eq}$ of avoided emissions/increased removals over the lifetime of the Project, i.e. 846,800 $tCO_{2eq}$/year of avoided emissions/increased removals. This is equivalent, in absolute terms, to 15% of the emissions due to the deforestation in the South-West (FRM et al., 2016)

## ANNEX 2: Workplan

| | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 |
| **COMPONENT 1 - Policy Development and Integration** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.1 - Increased national and sub-national commitments to forest and landscape restoration** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 1.1.1 Filling of knowledge gap: ecosystem service valuation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 1.1.2 Filling of knowledge gap: assessment of restoration opportunities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Ouctome 1.2 - National and sub-national policy and regulatory frameworks are increasingly supportive of landscape restoration** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 1.2.1 Elaborating a Land Planning Scheme for the South-West area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 1.2.2 Upgrading the Wood Energy Supply Plan (WISDOM) for Bangui/Bambio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 1.2.3 Fine-tuning the Forest Policy Statement and including FLR concerns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 1.2.4 Upgrading the SNPA-DB and including FLR concerns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **COMPONENT 2 - Implementation of Restoration Programs and Complementary Initiatives** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2 - Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by Government, private sector and local community actors, both men and women** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 2.1 Baseline setting in each FLR perimeter, within the five pilot sites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 2.2 Implementing FLR activities with local populations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 2.3 Implementing complementary IGAs with local populations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 2.4 Day-to-day supervision and support by field agents and PMU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **COMPONENT 3 - Institutions, Finance and Upscaling** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3 - Strengthened institutional capacities and financing arrangements in place to allow for and facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and diverse ecosystem services** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 3.1 Capacity needs assessment of key stakeholders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 3.2 Capacity-building of field officers and local project coordinators | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 3.3 Capacity-building of targeted local populations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 3.4 Capacity-building of academic institutions (ICRA and ISDR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 3.5 Mobilizing domestic and external funding for FLR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 3.6 Support to the National Coordination on FLR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **COMPONENT 4 - Knowledge, Partnerships, Monitoring and Assessment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 4.1 - Increased effectiveness of project investments among project stakeholders** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 4.1.1 South-South exchange for a mixed audience (civil servants, asso/groups, ICRA/ISDF.ARF): FLR actions / FRM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 4.1.2 Participation in the annual knowledge meetings and the bi-annual finance events | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 4.1.3 Monitoring & Evaluation of the Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 4.1.4 Project Steering Committe (PSC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 4.2 - Improved knowledge of best practices on restoration among key external audiences** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 4.2.1 Facilitation of technical days, gathering practitioners and policy-makers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 4.2.2 Creation and diffusion of technical materials and awareness-raising, to promote FLR and IGAs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OP 4.2.3 Elaboration of a Guide of Good Practices in terms of FLR & IGAs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Figure 53 - Workplan of the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

# ANNEX 3: Budget

| | | | BUDGET | | | | | | | | | | | | | EXPENDITURES BY YEAR | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oracle code | Input description | Unit | Units | Unit cost | C1 | | | C2 | C3 | C4 | | | PMC | GEF | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year4 | Year 5 |
| | | | | | OC1.1 | OC1.2 | Tot | OC2 | OC3 | OC4.1 | OC4.2 | Tot | | | | | | | |
| **5300 Salaries professionals** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Human Ressources and Procurement Officer | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 141 944 | | | | | | | | | $ 141 944 | $ 141 944 | $ 28 389 | $ 28 389 | $ 28 389 | $ 28 389 | $ 28 389 |
| | Operations and Administrative Officer | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 141 944 | | | | | | | | | $ 141 944 | $ 141 944 | $ 28 389 | $ 28 389 | $ 28 389 | $ 28 389 | $ 28 389 |
| 5300 Sub-total salaries professionals | | | | | | | | | | | | | $ 283 888 | $ 283 888 | $ 56 778 | $ 56 778 | $ 56 778 | $ 56 778 | $ 56 778 |
| **5570 Consultants** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Consultants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Project Coordinator | Month | 36 | $ 10 000 | | | $ 60 000 | $ 180 000 | $ 60 000 | | | $ 60 000 | | $ 360 000 | $ 72 000 | $ 72 000 | $ 72 000 | $ 72 000 | $ 72 000 |
| | UN Volunteer | Month | 60 | $ 2 500 | | | | | | | | $ 150 000 | | $ 150 000 | $ 30 000 | $ 30 000 | $ 30 000 | $ 30 000 | $ 30 000 |
| | Chief Technical Advisor | Days | 210 | $ 900 | | | $ 31 500 | $ 94 500 | $ 31 500 | | | $ 31 500 | | $ 189 000 | $ 37 800 | $ 37 800 | $ 37 800 | $ 37 800 | $ 37 800 |
| | 2 FAO experts in Collect Earth (baseline setting) (OP2.1) | Day | 30 | $ 750 | | | | $ 22 500 | | | | | | $ 22 500 | $ 22 500 | | | | |
| | 2 FAO experts for Capacity need assessment (OP3.1) | Day | 60 | $ 750 | | | | | $ 45 000 | | | | | $ 45 000 | $ 45 000 | | | | |
| | FAO experts for Capacity-building of field officers (OP3.2) | Day | 200 | $ 750 | | | | | $ 150 000 | | | | | $ 150 000 | $ 30 000 | $ 30 000 | $ 30 000 | $ 30 000 | $ 30 000 |
| | FAO finance expert - Mobilizing funding for FLR (OP3.5) | Day | 120 | $ 750 | | | | | $ 90 000 | | | | | $ 90 000 | $ 33 750 | $ 45 000 | $ 11 250 | | |
| | Expert for creation of technical materials on FLR and IGAs (OP4.2.2) | Day | 20 | $ 1 000 | | | | | | | $ 20 000 | $ 20 000 | | $ 20 000 | $ 20 000 | | | | |
| | Expert for creation of guide of GP on FLR and IGAs (OP4.2.3) | Day | 40 | $ 1 000 | | | | | | | $ 40 000 | $ 40 000 | | $ 40 000 | $ 40 000 | | | | |
| Sub-total international Consultants | | | | | | | $ 91 500 | $ 297 000 | $ 376 500 | | $ 60 000 | $ 301 500 | | $ 1 066 500 | $ 331 050 | $ 214 800 | $ 181 050 | $ 169 800 | $ 169 800 |
| **National consultants** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | National Counterpart (Deputy PM from Y1-3 and PM from Y4-5) | Month | 60 | $ 1 100 | | | $ 11 000 | $ 33 000 | $ 11 000 | | | $ 11 000 | | $ 66 000 | $ 13 200 | $ 13 200 | $ 13 200 | $ 13 200 | $ 13 200 |
| | Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist | Month | 60 | $ 700 | | | $ 7 000 | $ 21 000 | $ 7 000 | | | $ 7 000 | | $ 42 000 | $ 8 400 | $ 8 400 | $ 8 400 | $ 8 400 | $ 8 400 |
| | Driver | Month | 60 | $ 300 | | | $ 3 000 | $ 9 000 | $ 3 000 | | | $ 3 000 | | $ 18 000 | $ 3 600 | $ 3 600 | $ 3 600 | $ 3 600 | $ 3 600 |
| | Field agents MEDDEFCP & MADR for day-to-day supervision (OP2.4) | Man-year | 161 | $ 3 883 | | | | $ 625 437 | | | | | | $ 625 437 | $ 125 087 | $ 125 087 | $ 125 087 | $ 125 087 | $ 125 087 |
| | Local coordinators MEDDEFCP in Bangui (2) and Berberati (1) (OP2.4) | Man-year | 15 | $ 7 200 | | | | $ 108 000 | | | | | | $ 108 000 | $ 21 600 | $ 21 600 | $ 21 600 | $ 21 600 | $ 21 600 |
| | PhD - valuation of Carbon and Biodiversity co-benefits (OP1.1.1) | Year | 3 | $ 22 667 | $ 68 000 | | $ 68 000 | | | | | | | $ 68 000 | $ 17 000 | $ 22 667 | $ 22 667 | $ 5 667 | |
| | PhD - valuation of tradable Cost-Benefits of FLR activities (OP1.1.1) | Year | 3 | $ 22 667 | $ 68 000 | | $ 68 000 | | | | | | | $ 68 000 | $ 17 000 | $ 22 667 | $ 22 667 | $ 5 667 | |
| | Finance expert - Mobilizing funding for FLR (OP3.5) | Day | 120 | $ 250 | | | | | $ 30 000 | | | | | $ 30 000 | $ 11 250 | $ 15 000 | $ 3 750 | | |
| | Expert for creation of technical materials on FLR and IGAs (OP4.2.2) | Day | 20 | $ 250 | | | | | | | $ 5 000 | $ 5 000 | | $ 5 000 | $ 5 000 | | | | |
| | Expert for creation of guide of GP on FLR and IGAs (OP4.2.3) | Day | 40 | $ 250 | | | | | | | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 | | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 | | | | |
| Sub-total national Consultants | | | | | $ 136 000 | | $ 157 000 | $ 796 437 | $ 51 000 | | $ 15 000 | $ 36 000 | | $ 1 040 437 | $ 232 137 | $ 232 221 | $ 220 971 | $ 183 221 | $ 171 887 |
| **5570 Sub-total consultants** | | | | | $ 136 000 | | $ 248 500 | $ 1 093 437 | $ 427 500 | | $ 75 000 | $ 337 500 | | $ 2 106 937 | $ 563 187 | $ 447 021 | $ 402 021 | $ 353 021 | $ 341 687 |
| **5650 Contracts** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ROAM study - assessment of restoration opportunities (OP1.1.2) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 126 500 | $ 126 500 | | $ 126 500 | | | | | | | $ 126 500 | $ 94 875 | $ 31 625 | | | |
| | Land Planning Scheme for the South-West area (OP1.2.1) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 241 500 | | $ 241 500 | $ 241 500 | | | | | | | $ 241 500 | $ 90 563 | $ 120 750 | $ 30 188 | | |
| | Upgrading the Wood Energy Supply Plan (WISDOM) for Bangui (OP 1.2.2) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 138 500 | | $ 138 500 | $ 138 500 | | | | | | | $ 138 500 | $ 51 938 | $ 69 250 | $ 17 313 | | |
| | Fine-tuning the Forest Policy Statement and including FLR (OP1.2.2) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 97 000 | | $ 97 000 | $ 97 000 | | | | | | | $ 97 000 | $ 36 375 | $ 48 500 | $ 12 125 | | |
| | Upgrading the SNPA-DB and including FLR (OP1.2.3) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 66 250 | | $ 66 250 | $ 66 250 | | | | | | | $ 66 250 | $ 24 844 | $ 33 125 | $ 8 281 | | |
| | FLR activities with local populations - excl. Mambélé (OP2.2) | Ha | 1 968 | $ 444 | | | | $ 873 792 | | | | | | $ 873 792 | $ 97 088 | $ 194 176 | $ 194 176 | $ 194 176 | $ 194 176 |
| | FLR activities with local populations in Mambélé (OP2.2) | Ha | 1 253 | $ 174 | | | | $ 217 709 | | | | | | $ 217 709 | $ 24 190 | $ 48 380 | $ 48 380 | $ 48 380 | $ 48 380 |
| | Complementary IGAs with local populations (OP2.3) | Ha | 3 221 | $ 169 | | | | $ 545 750 | | | | | | $ 545 750 | $ 60 639 | $ 121 278 | $ 121 278 | $ 121 278 | $ 121 278 |
| | Capacity-building of academic institutions - ICRA and ISDR (OP3.4) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 293 209 | | | | | $ 293 209 | | | | | $ 293 209 | $ 32 579 | $ 65 158 | $ 65 158 | $ 65 158 | $ 65 158 |
| | Mi-term evaluation, final evaluation and terminal report (OP4.1.3) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 77 000 | | | | | | $ 77 000 | | $ 77 000 | | $ 77 000 | | | | | $ 47 000 |
| **5650 Sub-total Contracts** | | | | | $ 126 500 | $ 543 250 | $ 669 750 | $ 1 637 251 | $ 293 209 | $ 77 000 | | $ 77 000 | | $ 2 677 210 | $ 513 089 | $ 732 241 | $ 526 897 | $ 428 991 | $ 475 991 |
| **5900 Travel** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Field mission from CTA | Travel | 10 | $ 5 000 | | | $ 8 333 | $ 25 000 | $ 8 333 | | | $ 8 333 | | $ 50 000 | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 |
| | South-South exchange for a mixed audience (OP4.1.1) | Travel | 5 | $ 20 000 | | | | | | $ 100 000 | | $ 100 000 | | $ 100 000 | $ 15 789 | $ 21 053 | $ 21 053 | $ 21 053 | $ 21 053 |
| | Annual knowledge meetings (OP4.1.2) | Travel | 5 | $ 5 100 | | | | | | $ 25 500 | | $ 25 500 | | $ 25 500 | $ 4 026 | $ 5 368 | $ 5 368 | $ 5 368 | $ 5 368 |
| | Bi-annual finance events (OP4.1.2) | Travel | 2 | $ 5 100 | | | | | | $ 10 200 | | $ 10 200 | | $ 10 200 | $ 1 611 | $ 2 147 | $ 2 147 | $ 2 147 | $ 2 147 |
| **5900 Sub-total travel** | | | | | | | $ 8 333 | $ 25 000 | $ 8 333 | $ 135 700 | | $ 144 033 | | $ 185 700 | $ 31 426 | $ 38 568 | $ 38 568 | $ 38 568 | $ 38 568 |

| Oracle code | Input description | Unit | Units | Unit cost | BUDGET C1 OC1.1 | C1 OC1.2 | C1 Tot | C2 OC2 | C3 OC3 | C4 OC4.1 | C4 OC4.2 | C4 Tot | PMC | GEF | EXPENDITURES BY YEAR Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year4 | Year 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5023 Training and workshops** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Workshops for capacity need assessment (OP3.1) | Lumpsum | 5 | $ 4 000 | | | | | $ 20 000 | | | | | $ 20 000 | $ 20 000 | | | | |
| | Capacity-building of field officers and local project coordinators (OP3.2) | People | 4 000 | $ 16 | | | | | $ 64 725 | | | | | $ 64 725 | $ 12 945 | $ 12 945 | $ 12 945 | $ 12 945 | $ 12 945 |
| | Capacity-building of targeted local populations (OP3.3) | People | 12 000 | $ 8 | | | | | $ 97 087 | | | | | $ 97 087 | $ 10 787 | $ 21 575 | $ 21 575 | $ 21 575 | $ 21 575 |
| | Workshops for FLR funding studies (OP3.5) | Lumpsum | 6 | $ 5 000 | | | | | $ 30 000 | | | | | $ 30 000 | $ 11 250 | $ 15 000 | $ 3 750 | | |
| | Support to the National Coordination on FLR (OP3.6) | Lumpsum | 20 | $ 1 456 | | | | | $ 29 126 | | | | | $ 29 126 | $ 5 825 | $ 5 825 | $ 5 825 | $ 5 825 | $ 5 825 |
| | Inception and final workshop of the Project (OP4.1.3) | Lumpsum | 2 | $ 10 000 | | | | | | $ 20 000 | | $ 20 000 | | $ 20 000 | $ 10 000 | | | | $ 10 000 |
| | PSC meetings (OP4.1.4) | Lumpsum | 5 | $ 10 000 | | | | | | $ 50 000 | | $ 50 000 | | $ 50 000 | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 | $ 10 000 |
| | Technical days for practitioners and policy-makers (OP4.2.1) | Lumpsum | 14 | $ 2 427 | | | | | | | $ 32 767 | $ 32 767 | | $ 32 767 | $ 3 641 | $ 7 282 | $ 7 282 | $ 7 282 | $ 7 282 |
| | Workshops for creation of guide of GP on FLR and IGAs (OP4.2.3) | Lumpsum | 2 | $ 2 000 | | | | | | | $ 4 000 | $ 4 000 | | $ 4 000 | $ 4 000 | | | | |
| **5023 Sub-total training** | | | | | | | | | $ 240 939 | $ 70 000 | $ 36 767 | $ 106 767 | | $ 347 706 | $ 88 448 | $ 72 627 | $ 61 377 | $ 57 627 | $ 67 627 |
| **6000 Expendable procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Field mission costs for baseline setting (OP2.1) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 57 978 | | | | $ 57 978 | | | | | | $ 57 978 | $ 57 978 | | | | |
| | Diffusion of technical materials on FLR and IGAs, incl. DIMITRA (OP4.2.2) | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 50 000 | | | | | | | $ 50 000 | $ 50 000 | | $ 50 000 | $ 5 556 | $ 11 111 | $ 11 111 | $ 11 111 | $ 11 111 |
| | Car PMU - operation and maintenance | Year | 5 | $ 5 000 | | | $ 4 167 | $ 12 500 | $ 4 167 | | | $ 4 167 | | $ 25 000 | $ 5 000 | $ 5 000 | $ 5 000 | $ 5 000 | $ 5 000 |
| | Motorbikes field agents - operation and maintenance | Month | 1 933 | $ 32 | | | | $ 62 544 | | | | | | $ 62 544 | $ 12 509 | $ 12 509 | $ 12 509 | $ 12 509 | $ 12 509 |
| | Motorbikes UNV and 3 local coord. - operation and maintenance | Month | 240 | $ 32 | | | | $ 5 825 | | | | $ 1 942 | | $ 7 767 | $ 1 553 | $ 1 553 | $ 1 553 | $ 1 553 | $ 1 553 |
| | Tel/internet field agents | Month | 1 933 | $ 16 | | | | $ 31 272 | | | | | | $ 31 272 | $ 6 254 | $ 6 254 | $ 6 254 | $ 6 254 | $ 6 254 |
| | Tel/internet PMU | Month | 480 | $ 65 | | | | $ 31 068 | | | | | | $ 31 068 | $ 6 214 | $ 6 214 | $ 6 214 | $ 6 214 | $ 6 214 |
| **6000 Sub-total expendable procurement** | | | | | | | $ 4 167 | $ 201 187 | $ 4 167 | | $ 50 000 | $ 56 108 | | $ 265 628 | $ 95 064 | $ 42 641 | $ 42 641 | $ 42 641 | $ 42 641 |
| **6100 Non-expendable procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Car PMU | Lumpsum | 1 | $ 30 000 | | | $ 5 000 | $ 15 000 | $ 5 000 | | | $ 5 000 | | $ 30 000 | $ 6 000 | $ 6 000 | $ 6 000 | $ 6 000 | $ 6 000 |
| | Motorbikes field agents | Lumpsum | 32 | $ 1 133 | | | | $ 36 246 | | | | | | $ 36 246 | $ 36 246 | | | | |
| | Motorbikes UNV and 3 local coordinators | Lumpsum | 4 | $ 1 133 | | | | $ 3 398 | | | | $ 1 133 | | $ 4 531 | $ 4 531 | | | | |
| | Computer/printer field agents | Lumpsum | 32 | $ 809 | | | | $ 19 545 | | | | | | $ 19 545 | $ 19 545 | | | | |
| | Computer/printer PMU (excl. Driver) | Lumpsum | 7 | $ 809 | | | | $ 4 248 | | | | | | $ 4 248 | $ 4 248 | | | | |
| **6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement** | | | | | | | $ 5 000 | $ 78 436 | $ 5 000 | | | $ 6 133 | | $ 94 569 | $ 70 569 | $ 6 000 | $ 6 000 | $ 6 000 | $ 6 000 |
| **6300 General Operating Expenses budget** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **6300 Sub-total GOE budget** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | **TOTAL** | $ 262 500 | $ 543 250 | $ 935 750 | $ 3 035 311 | $ 979 148 | $ 282 700 | $ 161 767 | $ 727 541 | $ 283 888 | $ 5 961 638 | $ 1 418 562 | $ 1 395 876 | $ 1 134 282 | $ 983 626 | $ 1 029 292 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SUBTOTAL Component 1** | **$ 935 750** | 16% |
| **SUBTOTAL Component 2** | **$ 3 035 311** | 53% |
| **SUBTOTAL Component 3** | **$ 979 148** | 17% |
| **SUBTOTAL Component 4** | **$ 727 541** | 13% |
| **TOTAL** | **$ 5 677 750** | 100% |
| **Project Management** | **$ 283 888** | |
| **TOTAL GEF** | **$ 5 961 638** | |

**Figure 54 - Detailed budget of the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

## ANNEX 4: The Project risk log

### A. Risks

| # | Risk statement | Impact* | Likelihood** | Ranking*** | Mitigating action | Action owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The RCPCA is not successfully implemented, not bringing back peace and socioeconomic growth | H | ML | ML | Out of reach of the project, as it depends on the overall political situation in the CAR. | CAR Gvt |
| 2 | Poor improvement of the business climate, unable to attract more private and public resources into FLR activities | H | L | ML | Idem: Out of reach of the project, as it depends on the overall political situation in the CAR. | CAR Gvt |
| 3 | Topic nor more of high relevance to national policy-makers and international stakeholders | H | L | ML | MEDDEFCP and PMU to raise awareness and maintain the political momentum regarding FLR | MEDDEFCP & PMU |
| 4 | Poor appropriation of the Project objectives by the local communities and poor interest in implementing field activities | H | L | ML | MEDDEFCP and PMU to raise awareness among communities and to develop ad-hoc FLR activities and IGAs, based on local needs | MEDDEFCP & PMU |

**effect on project organization if risk were to occur: H, MH, ML, or L* ***estimate of likelihood: H, MH, ML, or L* **** Red = H / Amber = MH / Green = ML or L*

**Figure 55 - Main risks faced by the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

### B. Environmental and Social risks (GEF, 2016b)[222]

The main environmental and social risks are described infra, followed by the complete environmental and social risks screening:

**➔ ESS 3.2.1 & 3.2.2: Importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation and/or R&D** **Mitigation hierarchy: MODERATE**

**Mitigation actions**:

- Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers;
- Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);
- Get internal clearance from the Pesticide Risk Reduction Group of the Plant Production and Protection Division at FAO (AGPMC) all procurement of seeds and planting materials;
- Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported;
- Clarify whether seed saving is permitted under the country's existing laws and/or regulations and advise the counterparts accordingly;
- Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations, that farmers' rights to Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) and over associated traditional knowledge are respected in the access to PGRFA and the sharing of the benefits accruing from their use;

[222] GEF, 2016b. *Environmental and Social Risk Identification: Applicable Environmental and Social Safeguards*. Geneva – GEF, November 2016. 18p

- Ensure compliance with Access and Benefit Sharing norms as stipulated in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol of the Convention on Biodiversity, as may be applicable.

**Responsible**: PMU **Timeframe**: Over the lifetime of the project **Indicator**: M&E reports related to field activities (Component 2)

**➔ ESS 3.4: Management of planted forests** **Mitigation hierarchy: MODERATE**

**Mitigation actions**:

- Adhere to existing national forest policies, forest programmes or equivalent strategies;
- Observe principles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests;
- Incorporate conservation of biological diversity as fundamental in planning, management, utilization and monitoring of planted forests.

**Responsible**: PMU **Timeframe**: Over the lifetime of the project **Indicator**: M&E reports related to field activities (Component 2)

**➔ ESS 7.4: Major gender inequality in the labour market** **Mitigation hierarchy: MODERATE**

**Mitigation actions**:

- To anticipate likely risk of socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems, integrate specific measures to reduce gender inequalities and promote rural women's social and economic empowerment. In particular, women of all ages would be supported in priority through the capacity-building activities and the field activities (see **Part 3.3.2 supra**).

**Responsible**: PMU **Timeframe**: Over the lifetime of the project **Indicator**: M&E reports for CB (Comp 3) and field activities (Comp 2)

**➔ ESS 9.3: Indigenous Peoples living in the project area** **Mitigation hierarchy: MODERATE**

**Mitigation actions**:

- Ensure the FPIC process is followed all over the lifetime of the project (see **Part 3.3.3 supra**);
- Pygmies Bay'Aka groups are few in the South-West (see **Parts 1.1.3 and 3.3.3 supra**), are poorly interested in agriculture and may be less attracted in FLR and IGAs activities than other ethnic groups (See **Annex 12 infra**). Despite this, specific measures will be promoted in the FLR and IGAs activities, to respond to their specific needs.

## SAFEGUARD 1 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

| | **Management of soil and land resources** | **If No** | **If Yes** | **Results** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.1** | Could this project result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **1.2** | Could this project undermine sustainable land management practices? | **LOW** | **HIGH**. | **LOW** |
| | **Management of water resources and small dams** | | | |
| **1.3** | Would this project develop an irrigation scheme that is more than **20 hectares** or withdraws more than **1000 $m^3$/day** of water? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **1.4** | Would this project develop an irrigation scheme that is more than **100 hectares** or withdraws more than **5000 $m^3$/day** of water? | **LOW** | **HIGH**. | **LOW** |
| **1.5** | Would this project aim at improving an irrigation scheme (without expansion)? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **1.6** | Could this project affect the quality of water either by the release of pollutants or by its use, thus affecting its characteristics? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.7** | Would this project include the usage of wastewater? | | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **1.8** | Would this project involve the construction or financing of a dam that is more than **15 m**. in height? | | **LOW** | **NO GO** | **LOW** |
| **1.9** | Would this project involve the construction or financing of a dam that is more than **5 m**. in height? | | **LOW** | **HIGH**. | **LOW** |
| | **Tenure** | | | | |
| **1.10** | Could this project result in a negative change to existing legitimate tenure rights? | | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| | **Climate** | | | | |
| **1.11** | Could this project result in a reduction of the adaptive capacity to climate change for any stakeholders in the project area? | | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| **1.12** | Could this project result in a reduction of resilience against extreme weather events? | | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| **1.13** | Could this project result in a net increase of GHG emissions beyond those expected from increased production? | | **LOW** | ***NEXT*** | **LOW** |
| | **1.13.1** | Is the expected increase below the level specified by FAO guidance or national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)? | **HIGH** | **LOW** | |
| | **1.13.2** | Is the expected increase above the level specified by FAO guidance or national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | |

## SAFEGUARD 2 BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL HABITATS

| | **Protected areas, buffer zones or natural habitats** | **If No** | **If Yes** | **Results** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2.1** | Would this project be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| | **Biodiversity Conservation** | | | |
| **2.2** | Could this project change a natural ecosystem to an agricultural/forestry production unit with a reduced diversity of flora and fauna? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| **2.3** | Could this project increase the current impact on the surrounding environment (by using more water, chemicals, etc.)? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| | **Use of alien species** | | | |
| **2.4** | Would this project use an alien species which has exhibited an invasive behavior or a species with unknown behavior? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| | **Access and benefit sharing for genetic resources** | | | |
| **2.5** | Would this project involve access to genetic resources for their utilization and/or access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous, local communities and/or farmers? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |

## SAFEGUARD 3 PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

| | **Introduce new crops and varieties** | | **If No** | **If Yes** | **Results** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3.1** | Would this project Introduce crops and varieties previously not grown? | | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| | **Provision of seeds and planting materials** | | | | |
| **3.2** | Would this project provide seeds/planting material for cultivation? | | **LOW** | **NEXT** | |
| | **3.2.1** | Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **MOD** |
| | **3.2.2** | Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for research and development? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **MOD** |
| | **Modern biotechnologies and the deployment of their products in crop production** | | | | |
| **3.3** | Would this project supply or use modern plant biotechnologies and their products? | | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| | **Planted forests** | | | | |
| **3.4** | Would this project establish or manage planted forests? | | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |

## SAFEGUARD 4 ANIMAL (LIVESTOCK AND AQUATIC) GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

| | **Introduce new species/breeds and change in the production system of locally adapted breeds** | **If No** | **If Yes** | **Results** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4.1** | Would this project introduce non-native or non-locally adapted species, breeds, genotypes or other genetic material? | **LOW** | **NEXT** | **LOW** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4.1.1 | Would this project foresee an increase in production by at least 30% (due to the introduction) relative to currently available locally adapted breeds and can monitor production performance? | NO GO | LOW | |
| | 4.1.2 | Would this project introduce genetically altered organisms, e.g. through selective breeding, chromosome set manipulation, hybridization, genome editing or gene transfer and/or introduce or use experimental genetic technologies, e.g. genetic engineering and gene transfer, or the products of those technologies? | LOW | HIGH | |
| 4.2 | | Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed for the first time into a country or prod. system? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 4.3 | | Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed, independent whether it exists in the country? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 4.4 | | Would this project ensure there is no spread of the introduced genetic material into other production systems (i.e. indiscriminate crossbreeding with locally adapted species/breeds)? | MOD | LOW | LOW |
| | | **Collection of wild genetic resources for farming systems** | | | |
| 4.5 | | Would this project collect living material from the wild, e.g. for breeding, or juveniles and eggs for on-growing? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| | | **Modification of habitats** | | | |
| 4.6 | | Could this project modify the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 4.7 | | Would this project be located in or near an internationally recognized conservation area e.g. Ramsar or World Heritage Site, or other nationally important habitat, e.g. national park or high nature value farmland? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 4.8 | | Could this project block or create migration routes for aquatic species? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 4.9 | | Could this project change the water quality and quantity in the project area or areas connected to it? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 4.10 | | Could this project cause major habitat / production system changes that promote new or unknown chances for geneflow, e.g. connecting geographically distinct ecosystems or water bodies; or would it disrupt habitats or migration routes and the genetic structure of valuable or locally adapted species/stocks/breeds? | LOW | HIGH | LOW |
| 4.11 | | Would this project involve the intensification of production systems that leads to land- use changes (e.g. deforestation), higher nutrient inputs leading to soil or water pollution, changes of water regimes (drainage, irrigation)? | LOW | MOD | LOW |

## SAFEGUARD 5 PEST AND PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT

| | Supply of pesticides by FAO | If No | If Yes | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.1 | Would this project procure, supply and/or result in the use of pesticides on crops, livestock, aquaculture or forestry? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 5.2 | Would this project provide seeds or other materials treated with pesticides (in the field and/or in storage)? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 5.3 | Would this project provide pesticides to farmers directly or through voucher schemes? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 5.4 | Could this project lead to increased use of pesticides through intensification or expansion of production? | LOW | MOD | LOW |
| 5.5 | Would this project manage or dispose of waste pesticides, obsolete pesticides or pesticide contaminated waste materials? | LOW | HIGH | LOW |

## SAFEGUARD 6 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

| | | If No | If Yes | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.1 | Would this project imply removal? | LOW | NEXT | LOW |
| 6.2 | Would this removal* be voluntary? | NO GO | HIGH | |

## SAFEGUARD 7 DECENT WORK

| | | If No | If Yes | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.1 | Could this project displace jobs? (e.g. because of sectoral restructuring or occupational shifts) | LOW | HIGH. | LOW |
| 7.2 | Would this project operate in sectors or value chains that are dominated by subsistence producers and other vulnerable informal | LOW | MOD | LOW |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | agricultural workers, and more generally characterized by high levels “working poverty”? | | | |
| **7.3** | Would this project operate in situations where youth work mostly as unpaid contributing family workers, lack access to decent jobs and are increasingly abandoning agriculture and rural areas? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **7.4** | Would this project operate in situations where major gender inequality in the labour market prevails? (e.g. where women tend to work predominantly as unpaid contributing family members or subsistence farmers, have lower skills and qualifications, lower productivity and wages, less representation and voice in producers’ organizations, more precarious contracts and higher informality rates, etc.) | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **7.5** | Would this project operate in areas or value chains with presence of labour migrants or that could potentially attract labour migrants? | **LOW** | MOD | **LOW** |
| **7.6** | Would this project directly employ workers? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **7.7** | Would this project involve sub-contracting? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **7.8** | Would this project operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **7.9** | Would this project provide or promote technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for farmers, other rural workers or rural populations in general? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| **7.10** | Would this project foresee that children **below the nationally-defined minimum employment age** (usually 14 or 15 years old) will be involved in project-supported activities? | **LOW** | **NO GO** | **LOW** |
| **7.11** | Would this project foresee that **children above the nationally-defined minimum employment age** (usually 14 or 15 years old), but under the age of 18 will be involved in project-supported activities? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **7.12** | Would this project operate in a value chain where there have been reports of child labour? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| **7.13** | Would this project operate in a value chain or sector where there have been reports of forced labour? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |

## SAFEGUARD 8 GENDER EQUALITY

| | | If No | If Yes | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8.1** | Could this project risk reinforcing existing gender-based discrimination, by not taking into account the specific needs and priorities of women and girls? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **8.2** | Could this project not target the different needs and priorities of women and men in terms of access to services, assets, resources, markets, and decent employment and decision-making? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |

## SAFEGUARD 9 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

| | | If No | If Yes | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **9.1** | Are there indigenous peoples living outside the project area where activities will take place? | **LOW** | **NEXT** | |
| **9.2** | Do the project activities influence the Indigenous Peoples living outside the project area? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |
| **9.3** | Are there indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **MOD** |
| **9.4** | Would this project adversely or seriously affect on indigenous peoples’ rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area? | **LOW** | **HIGH** | **LOW** |
| **9.4** | Would this project be located in an area where cultural resources exist? | **LOW** | **MOD** | **LOW** |

**Figure 56 - Environmental and Social Risks faced by the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

## ANNEX 5: Risk classification certification form

After completing the E&S screening checklist, the LTO certifies this certification form.

| | |
|---|---|
| Project symbol: | xx |
| Project title: | Forest and Landscape Restoration supporting Landscape and Livelihoods Resilience in the Central African Republic (CAR) |

### A. RISK CLASSIFICATION

☒ Low ☐ Moderate ☐ High

1. Record key risk impacts from the E&S Screening Checklist

| Risk | Mitigation hierarchy: |
|---|---|
| ESS 3.2.1 & 3.2.2: Importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation and/or R&D | Moderate |
| ESS 3.4: Management of planted forests | Moderate |
| ESS 7.4: Major gender inequality in the labour market | Moderate |
| ESS 9.3: Indigenous Peoples living in the project area | Moderate |

2. Has the project site and surrounding area been visited by the compiler of this form?

☒ Yes ☐ No

### B. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION/ ENGAGEMENT

(See **Annex 12 infra** for the complete lists of attendance of meetings)

| Identification of stakeholders | Date | Participants | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inception workshop – Policy-makers from the CAR Gvt; Academic institutions; Local and international NGOs; FAO staff | 15/12/16 | 48 | Bangui |
| Local consultations during the 1st field mission – Local communities and decentralized services; Consultants | 22/01/17 | 54 | Bagandou |
| | 23/01/17 | 9 | Mambéllé |
| | 23/01/17 | 17 | M'Baïki |
| | 25/01/17 | 19 | Bayanga |
| | 26/01/17 | 44 | Nola |
| | 27/01/17 | 58 | Berbérati |
| Debriefing of the 1st mission – FAO Rep ; Deputy FAO Rep; Consultants | 29/01/17 | 4 | Bangui |
| Local consultations during the 2nd field mission – Local communities and decentralized services; Consultants | 11-14/03/17 | 183 | Bayanga[1] |
| | 15-16/03/17 | 142 | Berbérati |
| | 23-25/03/17 | 467 | Bangui[2] |
| | 29-31/03/17 | 208 | Mambéllé[3] |
| | 1-2/04/17 | 28 | M'Baïki[4] |
| Final workshop – Policy-makers from the CAR Gvt; Academic institutions; Local and international NGOs; FAO staff | 14-15/06/17 | 30 | Bangui |

**Figure 57 - List of consultations held for preparing the TRI CAR Project (authors, 2017)**

[1] Bayanga city and surroundings: Batali, Manassao, Mossapoula 1, Yandoumbé

[2] Bangui city and surroundings: Böh, Boubou, Gbâ, Gbagoyola, Gbango, Gbanyele, Gbetin, Inohoro, Kassenbé, Kourounbouga, Kpanbaladeke, Landji, Loungoudi, Mbakari, Mboko, Myo, Ngoundja, Nguinda, Trage, 5 Sakaï

[3] Mambéllé city and surroundings: Bekombo, Dengbé, Kamanga, Mbaéré, Mbatamale, Quartier Tondo, Siplac

[4] M'Baïki city and surroundings: Boukoko

1. Summarize key risks and impacts identified from the stakeholder engagement

| # | Risk identified by the local stakeholders | Response given |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inadequate plant and/or tree species distributed by the TRI CAR Project | Choices of species to be made by the populations, according to their needs |
| 2 | Lack of technical support on a day-to-day basis | Field agents to be appointed for each sites, trained and equipped by the Project |
| 3 | Bushfires to destroy restored areas | Provision of technical support in terms of fire-resistant species and firebreaks; Promotion of “block restoration” (adjacent degraded fallows) to facilitate bushfire management |
| 4 | Land use conflicts to arise once areas are restored | Baseline study to identify the land use rights and the land users; Restoration activities to be carried out only on old fallows with farmers having clear customary rights recognized by the community itself (e.g. “*Procès-verbal de palabres*”) |
| 5 | Most in needs to be excluded from the TRI CAR Project field activities | Baseline study to identify these marginalized groups and PMU and field agents to support them in priority in carrying out field activities, following the FPIC approach |
| 6 | Restored areas to be degraded again once the TRI CAR Project stops | Baseline study to determine the most adapted FLR activities and IGAs, ensuring self-sustainability of the restored areas in the long term |

**Figure 58 - Main risks identified by the local stakeholders (authors, 2017)**

2. Have any of the stakeholders raised concerns about the project?

No, no major concern was raised about the project.

The LTO confirms the information above

Date: xx/xx/2017

Signature:

Xxx

## ANNEX 6: Terms of reference of PMU staff

**International Project Manager - PM (full time) and national Counterpart (full time)**

*NB: The terms of reference for the international PM and the National Counterpart are presented together, as the International PM will lead the Project for the three first years, with the support of the National Counterpart acting as a Deputy PM. Then, as most of the field activities and transversal activities would have been launched, the National Counterpart would lead the Project for the two last years, with an enhanced support from the international CTA.*

Under the direct supervision of the FAO Representative in the CAR (Budget Holder - BH) and the technical guidance of the FLR Team in FAO Roma, the PM will lead the PMU that acts as Secretary to the PSC. He/she will work in close collaboration will the FAO Representation in the CAR and all PMU staff, and be responsible for the overall planning, daily management, technical supervision and coordination of all Project activities. Specifically this will include the following tasks:

- Serve as the FAO's point of contact with the Project and Project partners and be responsible for overall functioning and performance of the Project;
- Manage and supervise human resources allocated to the PMU including: providing technical supervision/guidance in implementing Project activities and day-to-day coordination and communication with the Project executing partners;
- Act as the Secretary for all PSC meetings and activities, including preparation of documents and the reports;
- Participate in the inception workshop, annual Project progress review and planning workshops with local stakeholders and Project executing partners to prepare the AWP/B in collaboration with the PMU;
- Prepare six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) in coordination with the PMU, reporting on the implementation of activities, and monitoring the achievement of project outcomes and output targets;
- Support the LTO in preparation of the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) report;
- Establish working relations with appropriate national and local institutions (Government and grass-roots organizations) to ensure effective implementation of Project supported activities at national and local level;
- Coordinate the design of participatory Project M&E system and exercise overall management responsibility of the regular monitoring and review of the execution of the activities including: (i) conducting regularly field M&E visits to Project sites, which information will be included into the six-monthly PPRs; (ii) preparing monthly monitoring progress in achieving all Project outputs and outcome indicators; (iii) providing technical and operational guidance to executing partners staff; and (iv) proposing eventual shifts in Project implementation strategies if the Project is not performing as planned.

**M&E Specialist (national/full time)**

Under the overall supervision of the PMU and the direct supervision of the PM, he/she will support the PMU in designing and establishing the M&E system of the Project. The M&E system will be used by the PM when complying M&E tasks, as detailed: (i) conducting regularly field M&E visits to project sites, which information will be included into the six-monthly PPRs; (ii) monitoring progress in achieving Project outputs and outcome indicators; (iii) providing technical and operational guidance to PMU staff and executing partners, and (iv) proposing eventual shifts in project implementation strategies if the Project is not performing as planned.

In collaboration with the PM, the PMU staff and the main executing partners, he/she will perform the following main tasks:

- Presentation and clarification (if needed) of the Project Results framework with all project stakeholders;

- Design the M&E monitoring plan, agreed with all stakeholders based on the outcomes of the inception workshop and the project M&E plan summary;
- Reviewing of the M&E indicators and their baseline values;
- Drafting the required clauses to include in consultants' contracts to ensure they complete their M&E reporting functions (if relevant);
- Updating project risks matrix and mitigation measures;
- Developing mechanisms and methodologies for systematic data collection and recording in support of outcome and output indicators monitoring and evaluation.

**Local Project Coordinators – Local PCs (three, national/full time)**

Under the overall supervision of the BH, the LTO and the direct supervision of the PM, the local PCs will directly assist the PM in the daily management, technical supervision and coordination of all Project field activities related to Component 2, and in gathering inputs from the Technical Committee (TC) for the preparation of Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs). Specifically this will include the following main tasks:

Technical duties:

- In collaboration with the PMU and members from the TC, support the elaboration of baselines for FLR activities (Output 2.1);
- In consultation with the PMU and members from the TC, identify FLR activities and IGAs that are: (i) selected in a participatory manner to ensure social acceptance by the target communities; (ii) gender sensitive; (iii) economically viable (production of crops, NTFPs, wood energy, etc. that can be linked to viable value chains); (iv) favorable to the preservation of the existing agro-ecosystem, biodiversity and natural habitats;
- Based on the two first items, through the guidance and backstopping of Project partners and field staff, support the local populations in implementing FLR activities (Output 2.2) and complementary IGAs (Output 2.3);
- Participate in the establishment of mechanisms to collect appropriate information for the monitoring and evaluation system of activities;
- Prepare reports and other documents as required;

Management duties:

- Support the PM in developing, liaising and maintaining regular contacts and partnerships with Governmental bodies and implementing partners to ensure effective implementation of Project supported activities;
- Conduct regular monitoring and support visits to the Project area to ensure maximum impact of the interventions;
- Provide support to the PM in gathering inputs from the local stakeholders, Project field staff and executing partners for the preparation of the PIRs and PPRs;
- Provide support to the PM in the six-monthly monitoring of progress in achieving Project outcomes and outputs targets;
- Support the preparation of the English version of PPRs and PIRs complying with GEF and FAO requirements;
- Participate in the inception workshop, annual project progress review and planning workshops;
- Undertake any other related duties arising within the context of the project.

**Un Volunteer - UNV (international/full time)**

Under the overall supervision of the BH, the LTO and the direct supervision of the PM, the UNV will directly assist the PM in the daily management, technical supervision and coordination of all Project field activities in M'Baïki and related to Component 2, and in gathering inputs from the Technical Committee (TC) for the preparation of Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and the Annual Project

Implementation Reviews (PIRs). He will also provide support to the PM in the implementation of all activities under Component 3, in particular the institutional strengthening of ICRA and ISDR (Output 3.4). Specifically, this will include the following main tasks:

Technical duties:

- In collaboration with the PMU and members from the TC, support the elaboration of baselines for FLR activities (Output 2.1);
- In consultation with the PMU and members from the TC, identify FLR activities and IGAs that are: (i) selected in a participatory manner to ensure social acceptance by the target communities; (ii) gender sensitive; (iii) economically viable (production of crops, NTFPs, wood energy, etc. that can be linked to viable value chains); (iv) favorable to the preservation of the existing agro-ecosystem, biodiversity and natural habitats;
- Based on the two first items, through the guidance and backstopping of Project partners and field staff, support the local populations in implementing FLR activities (Output 2.2) and complementary IGAs (Output 2.3);
- In collaboration with the PM, the Local PCs, and the LTO, supervise the capacity need assessment (Output 3.1) and the related capacity-building activities (Outputs 3.2 and 3.4) with a special focus on Output 3.4, which will consist in the design and implementation of the joint CIRAD-ICRA-ISDR R&D Programs on agro-ecology and FLR;
- In collaboration with the PM, the Local PCs, and the LTO, coordinate and supervise the other activities under Component 3: (i) Output 3.5 related to South-South exchanges regarding FLR, (ii) Output 3.6 related to FLR financing, and (iii) Output 3.7 related to the National FLR Platform;
- Participate in the establishment of mechanisms to collect appropriate information for the monitoring and evaluation system of activities;
- Prepare reports and other documents as required;

Management duties:

- Support the PM in developing, liaising and maintaining regular contacts and partnerships with Governmental bodies and implementing partners to ensure effective implementation of Project supported activities;
- Conduct regular monitoring and support visits to the Project area to ensure maximum impact of the interventions;
- Provide support to the PM in gathering inputs from the local stakeholders, Project field staff and executing partners for the preparation of the PIRs and PPRs;
- Provide support to the PM in the six-monthly monitoring of progress in achieving Project outcomes and outputs targets;
- Support the preparation of the English version of PPRs and PIRs complying with GEF and FAO requirements;
- Participate in the inception workshop, annual Project progress review and planning workshops;
- Undertake any other related duties arising within the context of the Project.

**Field officers (32, national/full time)**

Under the overall supervision of the BH, the LTO and the direct supervision of the PM and their local PC, they will carry out the following main tasks included under Component 2:

- In collaboration with the PMU and members from the TC, support the elaboration of baselines for FLR activities (Output 2.1);
- In consultation with the PMU and members from the TC, identify FLR activities and IGAs that are: (i) selected in a participatory manner to ensure social acceptance by the target communities; (ii) gender sensitive; (iii) economically viable (production of crops, NTFPs, wood energy, etc. that can be linked to viable value chains); (iv) favorable to the preservation of the existing agro-ecosystem, biodiversity and natural habitats;

- Based on the two first items, through the guidance and backstopping of the PMU and Project partners, support the local populations in implementing FLR activities (Output 2.2) and complementary IGAs (Output 2.3);
- Participate in the establishment of mechanisms to collect appropriate information for the monitoring and evaluation system of activities;
- Prepare reports and other documents as required;

**Finance and Administrative Management**

The following tasks will be carried out by the FAO office in Bangui and be supported by the Project Management Costs:

- Ensure smooth and timely implementation of Project activities in support of the results-based workplan, through operational and administrative procedures according to FAO rules and standards;
- Coordinate the Project operational arrangements through contractual agreements with key Project partners;
- Arrange the operations needed for signing and executing Letters of Agreement (LoA) and Government Cooperation Program (GCP) agreements with relevant Project partners;
- Maintain inter-departmental linkages with FAO units for donor liaison, finance, human resources, and other units as required;
- Day-to-day manage the Project budget, including the monitoring of cash availability, budget preparation, budget revisions, and budget recording to be reviewed by the PM. This include (i) Initiate travel authorizations for staff and non-staff, prepare travel expense claims and secondment reports using the FAO's computerized travel system; (ii) Verify accuracy of coding, appropriate budget line and conformity with financial rules and regulations of transactions to be initiated; (iii) Maintain records of expenditure, verify conformity with administrative rules and availability of funds prior to review by the supervisors; enter forecast data in the BMM; (iv) Review data warehouse transaction monthly listings following each BMM refreshment to reconcile projects accounts and prepare requests for adjustment through journal vouchers; (v) Draft routine correspondence with regard to budgetary, administrative, and financial matters;
- Ensure that relevant reports on expenditures, forecasts, progress against workplans, Project closure, are prepared and submitted in accordance with FAO and GEF defined procedures and reporting formats, schedules and communications channels, as required;
- Execute accurate and timely actions on all operational requirements for personnel-related matters, equipment and material procurement, and field disbursements;
- Undertake missions to monitor the outputs-based budget, and to resolve outstanding operational problems, as appropriate;
- Be responsible for results achieved within her/his area of work and ensure issues affecting Project delivery and success are brought to the attention of higher level authorities through the BH in a timely manner,
- In consultation with the FAO Evaluation Office, the LTO, and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, support the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations, and provide inputs regarding Project budgetary matters;
- Provide inputs and maintain the Field Program Management Information System (FPMIS) up-to-date.

## ANNEX 7: Key-figures of the CAR: economics and NRM[223]

# Central African Republic

| Population (millions) | **4.6** | Land area (1,000 sq. km) | **623** | GDP ($ billions) | **1.5** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|---|---|---|
| GNI per capita, *World Bank Atlas* method ($) | 320 | 1,686 | 728 |
| Adjusted net national income per capita ($) | 305 | 1,382 | 637 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 39.5 | 36.7 | 30.0 |
| **Agriculture** | | | |
| Agricultural land (% land area) | 8 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land) | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural productivity, value added per worker (2005 $) | 863 | 673 | 332 |
| Cereal yield (kg per hectare) | 1,716 | 1,433 | 2,158 |
| **Forests and biodiversity** | | | |
| Forest area (% land area) | 36.2 | 27.7 | 27.5 |
| Deforestation (avg. annual %, 2000–2011) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area) | 18.0 | 16.4 | 13.8 |
| Threatened species, mammals | 8 | | |
| Threatened species, birds | 10 | | |
| Threatened species, fish | 3 | | |
| Threatened species, higher plants | 18 | | |
| **Oceans** | | | |
| Total fisheries production (thousand metric tons) | 30.2 | 6,652 | 12,351 |
| Capture fisheries growth (avg. annual %, 1990–2013) | 3.7 | 1.8 | 3.9 |
| Aquaculture growth (avg. annual %, 1990–2013) | 2.4 | 15.6 | 5.2 |
| Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) | .. | .. | .. |
| Coral reef area (sq. km) | .. | 17,980 | 15,120 |
| Mangroves area (sq. km) | .. | 27,808 | 25,817 |
| **Energy and emissions** | | | |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 681 | 359 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 57.6 | 66.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 535 | 219 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.1 | 30.9 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 20.0 | 45.5 |
| $CO_2$ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| **Water and sanitation** | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 30,543 | 4,120 | 4,875 |
| Total freshwater withdrawal (% of internal resources) | 0.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 1 | 81 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 68 | 64 | 69 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 54 | 53 | 61 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 85 | 87 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 22 | 30 | 37 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 7 | 23 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 44 | 41 | 46 |
| **Environment and health** | | | |
| $PM_{2.5}$ pollution, mean annual exposure (μg/cu. m) | 19 | 17 | 19 |
| $PM_{2.5}$ exposure (% pop. exceeding WHO guideline level) | 100 | 72 | 78 |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | 5 | 6 |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | 14 | 14 |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 139 | 92 | 76 |
| **National accounting aggregates—savings, depletion and degradation** | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | *23.8* | *23.1* |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.2 | 8.6 | 7.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.7 | 1.1 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 4.5 |
| $CO_2$ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Air pollution damage (% of GNI) | *0.6* | *1.1* | *1.6* |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | *6.7* | 9.2 |

[223] World Bank, 2015. *The Little Green Data Book*. Washington DC – World Bank, 2015. 250p

## ANNEX 8: Data and maps about recent deforestation in CAR

For the last ten years, diverse LULUCF assessments have been carried out in the CAR. These assessments use different sets of definitions in terms of land use classes, which makes comparisons of data difficult (SalvaTerra, 2015). In particular, the definition for forest is not consistent between studies:

- In the 2010 and 2015 FAO Forest Resources Assessments (FAO Roma, 2010a) (FAO Roma, 2014a), a default definition is used: minimum surface: 0.5 ha; minimum height: 5 m; tree crown cover: 10%;
- In the WRI Interactive Forest Atlas for the CAR (WRI, 2013), classification is done considering a Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) of 9 ha (based on GlobCover satellite images with 300 m resolution) and diverse sub-definitions (open forest, closed forest, mosaic forest/agriculture, etc.), not fully in line with (i) the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel of experts on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Volume 4 Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)[224] and (ii) the REDD Source Book[225];
- In the LULUCF analysis carried out in 2010-2014 for nine central Prefectures by the project "Satellite Observation of Tropical Forests" (*Observation satellitaire des forêts tropicales* – OSFT), the following definition is used: minimum surface: 0.5 ha; minimum height: 5 m; tree crown cover: 30% (JAFFRAIN & PINET, 2014);
- In the LULUCF analysis carried out in 2012-2013 for three Southern Prefectures by the project "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Africa" (REDDAF), the following definition is used: minimum surface: 1 ha; minimum height: 5 m; tree crown cover: 30%[226];
- In the LULUCF analysis carried out in 2016 for the South-West of the CAR by FRM, the definition used is the same than for REDDAF (FRM et al., 2016).


**Figure 59 - LULUCF mapping: areas covered by OSFT and REDDAF (SIRS & GAF-AG, 2016)**

In addition to the fact that land use definitions are not consistent over different studies, the WRI Interactive Forest Atlas for the CAR is the only initiative providing LULUCF data at national level, with two limitations: (i) lack of precision and (ii) definitions for the land use classes not fully in line with the IPCC and the Global Observation for Forest Cover and Land Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD) recommendations.

This being said, the Forest Atlas for the CAR has a great merit, as it gives key estimates: around 28.3 Mha of forests (45.5% of the country), with 5.5 Mha (8.9%) of dense humid forests encountered in one-third of the country (South-West, where they are commercially logged, and

[224] See http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html

[225] See http://www.gofcgold.wur.nl/redd/sourcebook/GOFC-GOLD_Sourcebook.pdf

[226] See https://www.reddaf.info/content/deliverables-list.html

South-East – near Bangassou - where they are not) and 22.8 Mha (36.6%) of forest-savanna mosaics encountered in the other two-thirds. In addition to data on forests (legal nature, productive forests, protected areas, etc.), the Forest Atlas also provides useful data on mining concessions, hunting concessions, infrastructures, gain/loss in vegetation cover, bush fires, etc.(last update: 2013).

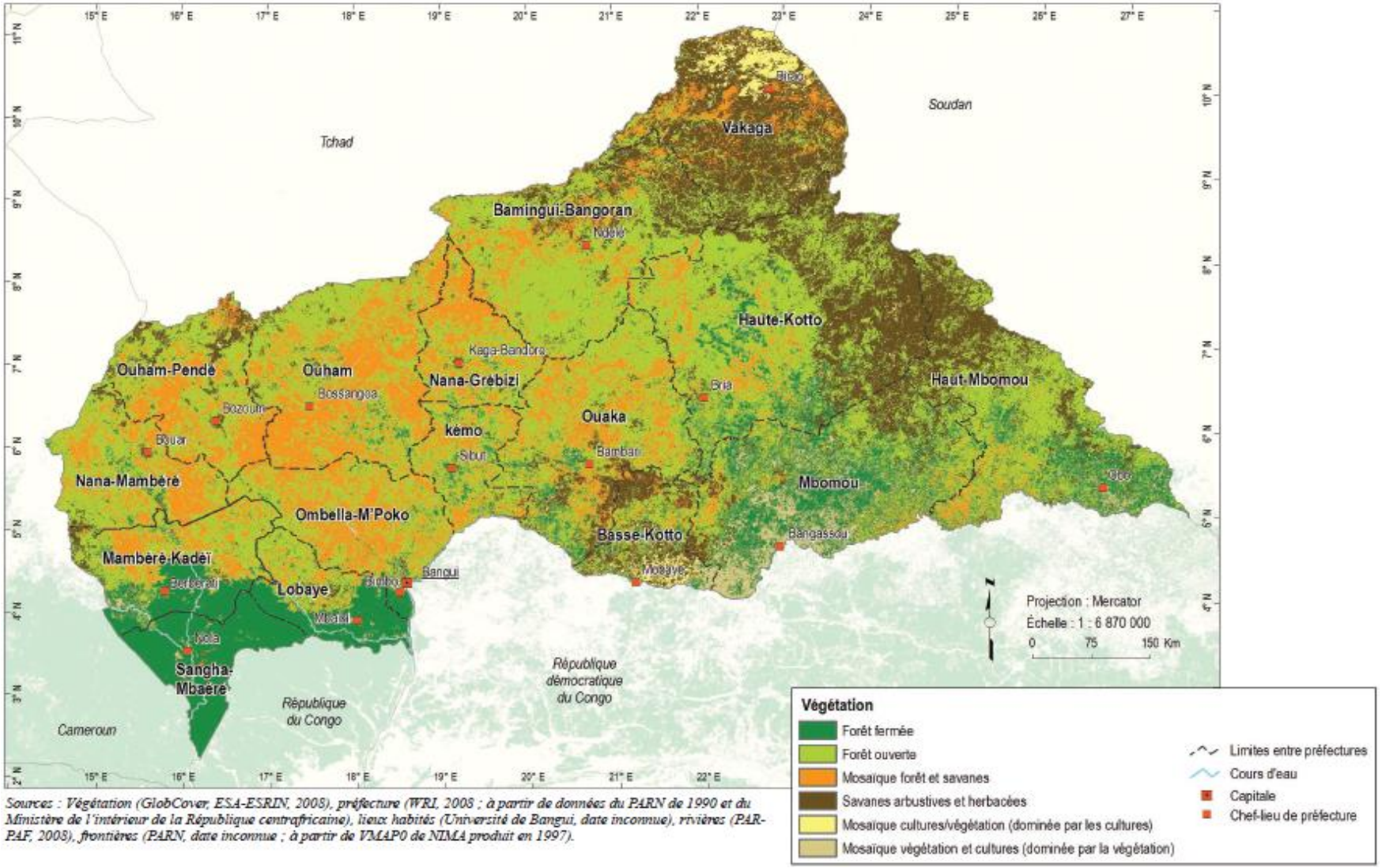
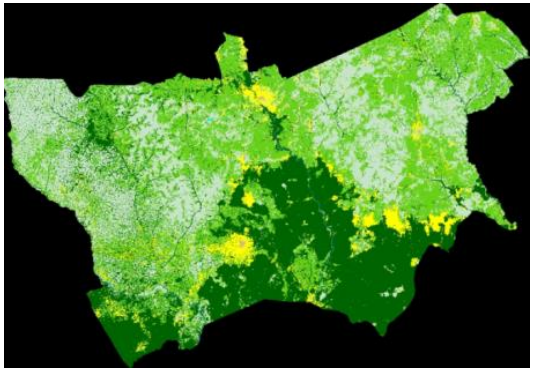


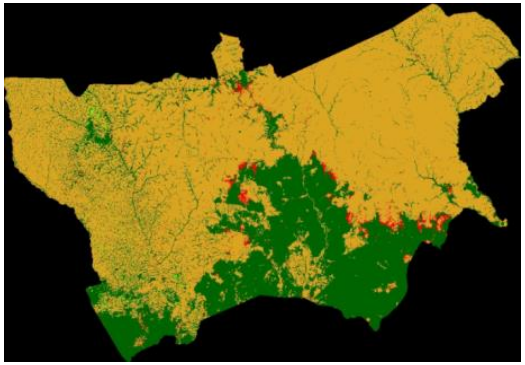

**Figure 60 - LULUCF map of the CAR for 2008 (WRI, 2010)**

Even if they covered only 45% of the CAR and used different MMU (1 ha for REDDAF and 0.5 ha for OSFT), the REDDAF and OSFT projects provided useful information, both in terms of land use (map on the left infra) and land use change (map on the right infra)[227]:



| Class | Code | Colour code |
|---|---|---|
| Forest / Forêt | 21 | |
| Grassland / Savane | 26 | |
| Cropland / Agricole | 27 | |
| Settlements / Habitat, Autre | 28 | |
| Water / Eau | 29 | |
| Wetlands / Zones Humides | 30 | |
| Woody Savannah / Savane Arborée | 31 | |
| Plantations / Plantations | 32 | |
| NoData | 45 | |

**Figure 61 - Land use map of Mambéré-Kadéi in 2010 (JAFFRAIN & PINET, 2014)**



| Class | Code | Colour code |
|---|---|---|
| Non Forest / Non Forêt | 0 | |
| Forest / Forêt | 1 | |
| Regeneration / Régénération | 9 | |
| Deforestation / Déforestation | 10 | |
| NoData | 45 | |

**Figure 62 - Land use change map of Mambéré-Kadéi 2000-2010 (JAFFRAIN & PINET, 2014)**

Thus, thanks to REDDAF and OSFT projects, there are data for 13 "Southern" Prefectures, in terms of land use in 1990, 2000, and 2010, as well as land use change between 1990 and 2000, and between 2000 and 2010. Overall, the annual average rate of net deforestation in humid forest was estimated at 0.24% between 1990 and 2000 and 0.17% between 2000 and 2010. These rates are above the annual rates of net forest loss (i) at global level: 0.18% between 1990 and 2000, and 0.08% between 2010 and 2015[228], and (ii) for the Congo Basin: 0.09% between 1990 and 2000, and 0.17% between 2000 and 2005 (TCHATCHOU et al., 2015)[229]. The rates are even higher in Prefectures like Nana-Mambéré and Kemo-Gribingui: around 7% between 2000 and 2010, as shown on the right (DE WASSEIGE et al., 2014).

| Préfecture | Surface Totale (km²) | 1990 | | Changements 1990-2000 en forêt dense humide | | Changements 2000-2010 en forêt dense humide | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Surface forêt dense humide* | | *Déforestation* | *Recolonisation* | *Déforestation* | *Recolonisation* |
| | | *(km²)* | *(%)* | *(km²)* | *(km²)* | *(km²)* | *(km²)* |
| *Mambere-Kadei* | 30 100 | 9 845 | 32,7 % | 694 | 59 | 436 | 151 |
| *Nana-Mambere* | 27 400 | 3 342 | 12,2 % | 251 | 17 | 244 | 19 |
| *Ouham-Pende* | 23 300 | 1 093 | 4,7 % | 105 | 25 | 99 | 7 |
| *Ouham* | 27 300 | 3 733 | 13,7 % | 200 | 27 | 187 | 28 |
| *Kemo-Gribingui* | 16 800 | 4 582 | 27,3 % | 318 | 32 | 347 | 15 |
| *Ouaka* | 49 200 | 5 246 | 10,7 % | 263 | 112 | 188 | 120 |
| *Haute Kotto* | 16 200 | 4 174 | 25,8 % | 182 | 23 | 254 | 27 |
| *Basse Kotto* | 17 200 | 2 750 | 16,0 % | 54 | 102 | 53 | 160 |
| *Mbomou* | 60 400 | 23 668 | 39,2 % | 362 | 141 | 364 | 116 |
| *Haut Mbomou* | 24 000 | 5 731 | 23,9 % | 117 | 139 | 74 | 144 |
| *Sangha Mbaéré* | 18 700 | 17 713 | 94,7 % | 124 | 34 | 118 | 55 |
| *Lobaye* | 18 400 | 10 223 | 55,6 % | 119 | 7 | 128 | 64 |
| *Ombella-Mpoko* | 32 100 | 6 536 | 20,4 % | 308 | 1 | 115 | 14 |
| **Total** | **361 100** | **98 636** | **27,3 %** | **3 097** | **718** | **2 607** | **919** |
| Déforestation nette | | | (km²) | 2379 | | 1688 | |
| | | | (%) | 2,41 % | | 1,75 % | |

**Figure 63 - Net deforestation in CAR's humid forests (DE WASSEIGE et al., 2014)**

[227] See http://bassinducongo.reddspot.org/web/fr/115-cartes-forestieres.php

[228] See http://www.fao.org/news/story/fr/item/327181/icode/

[229] TCHATCHOU, B., SONWA, D. J., IFO, S., & TIANI, A.-M., 2015. *Déforestation et dégradation des forêts dans le Bassin du Congo - État des lieux, causes actuelles et perspectives - Papier occasionnel 120*. Bogor – CIFOR, 2015. 60p

As presented in (FRM et al., 2016), deforestation dynamics are uneven across the South-West The table below on the left shows the deforestation rates observed for each of the PEAs and protected areas. As explained in the table below on the right: (i) 1st line: the highest rates of deforestation are located near Bangui (strong combined demand for food crops and wood energy), (ii) 2nd line: the high rate of deforestation on the 1990's at the North of the PEA SEFCA was due to bush fires. Deforestation in the 2000's was much lower, (iii) 3rd line: close to towns and villages and along the main roads, the rate of deforestation is generally moderate and stable over time.

| Zone d'étude entière | | Surface en ha | | | | | | Taux annuels de déforestation en % | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Totale | Forêts 1990 | Forêts 2000 | Forêts 2015 | Déforestation 1990-2000 | Déforestation 2000-2015 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2015 |
| Total | | 4 031 444 | 3 474 460 | 3 380 229 | 3 313 419 | 94 230 | 66 810 | 0.20% | 0.13% |
| **Concessions forestières** | | **Surface en ha** | | | | | | **Taux annuels[4] de déforestation en %** | |
| N°PEA | Société | Totale | Forêts 1990 | Forêts 2000 | Forêts 2015 | Déforestation 1990-2000 | Déforestation 2000-2015 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2015 |
| 164 | THANRY | 224 344 | 215 866 | 215 777 | 215 722 | 89 | 56 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 165 | IFB | 206 524 | 189 316 | 185 093 | 177 188 | 4 223 | 7 905 | 0.16% | 0.28% |
| 169 | IFB | 191 750 | 173 455 | 172 093 | 170 558 | 1 363 | 1 534 | 0.05% | 0.07% |
| 171 | SCAD | 471 462 | 400 370 | 386 947 | 373 630 | 13 423 | 13 317 | 0.24% | 0.22% |
| 174 | SEFCA | 398 656 | 377 994 | 353 260 | 346 567 | 24 734 | 6 693 | 0.44% | 0.14% |
| 175 | SOFOKAD | 191 446 | 140 662 | 137 837 | 137 197 | 2 825 | 639 | 0.14% | 0.03% |
| 183 | SEFCA | 326 946 | 278 975 | 264 703 | 261 472 | 14 272 | 3 231 | 0.34% | 0.09% |
| 184 | VICA | 371 356 | 253 385 | 250 620 | 247 684 | 2 765 | 2 935 | 0.07% | 0.09% |
| 186 | IFB | 221 110 | 134 039 | 124 341 | 118 803 | 9 698 | 5 537 | 0.53% | 0.29% |
| 188 | TIMBERLAND INDUSTRIES | 230 876 | 215 710 | 214 664 | 212 685 | 1 046 | 1 979 | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| 189 | STBC | 213 055 | 207 112 | 206 804 | 205 338 | 308 | 1 466 | 0.01% | 0.04% |
| 190 | SINFOCAM | 238 624 | 212 783 | 211 956 | 209 053 | 828 | 2 903 | 0.03% | 0.08% |
| 191 | ROUGIER SANGHA MBAERE | 270 437 | 239 657 | 236 397 | 230 328 | 3 260 | 6 069 | 0.11% | 0.15% |
| 192 | CENTRABOIS | 153 959 | 125 414 | 116 015 | 106 434 | 9 399 | 9 581 | 0.55% | 0.55% |
| sous total | | 3 710 547 | 3 164 739 | 3 076 506 | 3 012 661 | 88 233 | 63 846 | 0.17% | 0.12% |
| **Aires protégées** | | **Surface en ha** | | | | | | **Taux annuels de déforestation en %** | |
| Nom | | Totale | Forêts 1990 | Forêts 2000 | Forêts 2015 | Déforestation 1990-2000 | Déforestation 2000-2015 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2015 |
| Forêt classée de BOTAMBI | | 27 916 | 24 178 | 18 584 | 16 031 | 5 594 | 2 553 | 1.86% | 0.94% |
| Parc BODINGUE-MBAERE | | 80 232 | 79 349 | 79 309 | 79 200 | 39 | 109 | 0.00% | 0.01% |
| Parc national de DZANGA NDOKI 1 | | 72 628 | 71 108 | 71 066 | 71 066 | 42 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Parc national de DZANGA NDOKI 2 | | 50 042 | 49 704 | 49 700 | 49 650 | 5 | 49 | 0.00% | 0.01% |
| Réserve Man And Biosphère | | 17 859 | 13 650 | 13 332 | 13 084 | 318 | 248 | 0.17% | 0.12% |
| Zone communautaire de chasse | | 52 654 | 52 333 | 52 333 | 52 333 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Zone de Pré-parc 1 | | 6 907 | 6 804 | 6 804 | 6 804 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Zone de Pré-parc 2 | | 12 660 | 12 595 | 12 595 | 12 590 | 0 | 5 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| sous total | | 320 898 | 309 720 | 303 723 | 300 759 | 5 997 | 2 964 | 0.01% | 0.01% |

**Figure 64 - Deforestation rates per PEA / PA in the South-West (FRM et al., 2016)**

| Zone | Observations | Taux de déforestation annuel (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1990-2000 | 2000-2015 |
| Proximité de Bangui : Concession Centrabois (PEA 192) + Forêt classée de Botambi | D'importantes superficies forestières ont été défrichées à proximité de la capitale, ce qui explique les taux de déforestation élevés dans la concession de Centrabois et dans la forêt classée de Botambi ( et Figure 9). Ils sont dus à la forte demande en terres pour l'agriculture ou aux besoins en énergie (production de charbon) à proximité de Bangui, ville qui présente un nombre d'habitants élevé et une forte pression démographique. | 0,75% | 0,60% |
| Zone nord de la zone d'étude : concessions SEFCA (PEA 174 et 183) | Au nord de la zone d'étude, d'importantes superficies forestières ont été détruites au cours de la première période d'étude (Figure 9 et Figure 19). Une vérité terrain faite par le PARPAF en 2005 avait permis de constater qu'il s'agissait en fait d'anciennes surfaces forestières fortement impactées par le passage du feu. Cela explique les taux de déforestation importants au sein des concessions SEFCA lors de cette période, taux qui diminuent fortement ensuite pour rejoindre le taux de déforestation observé dans le reste de la zone d'étude (voir ci-dessous). | 0,40% | 0,12% |
| Autour des zones d'habitations et principales routes (ensemble des autres concessions forestières) | Dans les autres concessions forestières, on constate localement (autour de certains villages et des principaux axes routiers : voir Figure 9) des zones de forte pression sur les forêts : cela est lié à une plus forte densité de population accroissant la demande en terre, principalement pour l'agriculture. Cette tendance est stable au cours du temps (pas de variation du taux de déforestation sur la seconde période). | 0,11% | 0,11% |

**Figure 65 - Deforestation patterns in the South-West (FRM et al., 2016)**

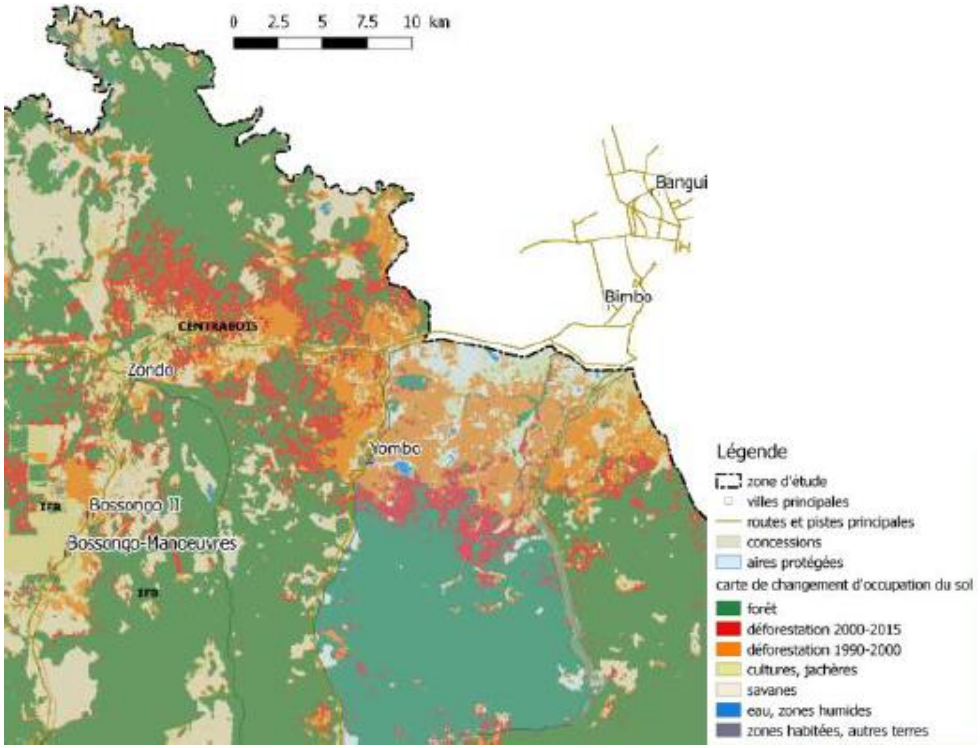



**Figure 66 - Map of 1990-2015 deforestation - near Bangui (FRM et al., 2016)**

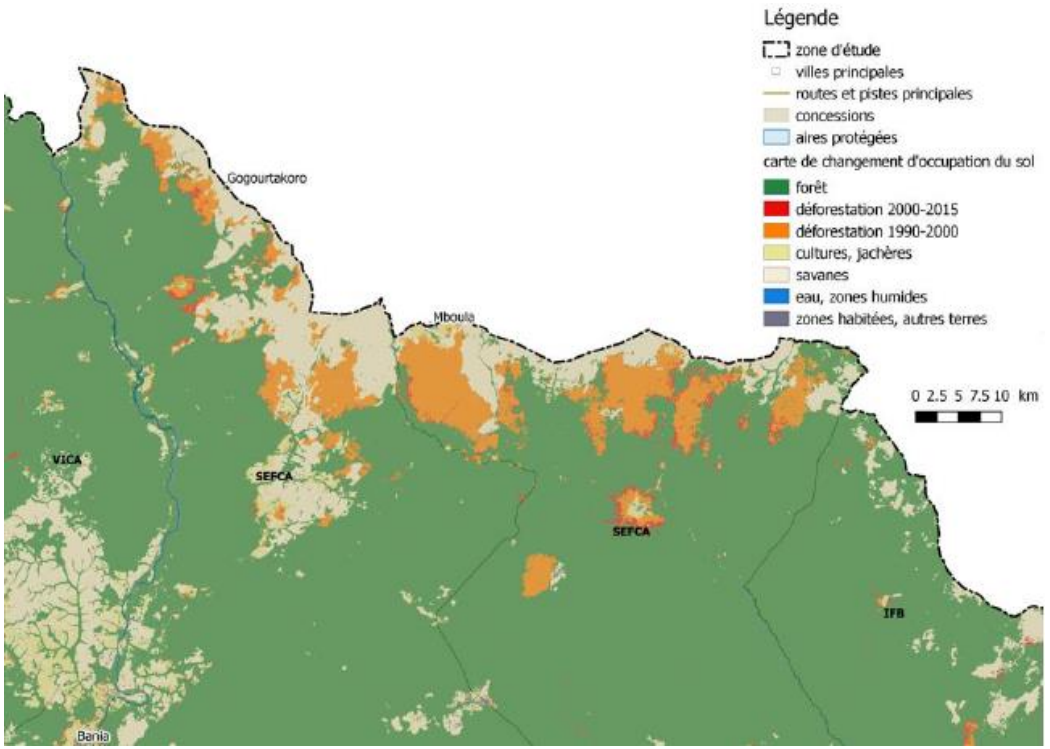



**Figure 67 - Map of 1990-2015 deforestation - North of PEA SEFCA (FRM et al., 2016)**

# ANNEX 9: Plans of actions & budgets of relevant Projects

## ➔ *RCPCA*

| Composantes prioritaires | Coûts (millions de dollars É.-U.)[a] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020–2021 | Total |
| Pilier I : Restaurer la paix, la sécurité et la réconciliation | 117 | 130 | 113 | 100 | 461 |
| Appuyer la réduction de la violence par le désarmement et la réintégration des ex-combattants et des enfants associés aux groupes armés | 42 | 43 | 30 | 0 | 115 |
| Promouvoir la stabilité par la réforme du secteur de la sécurité | 35 | 36 | 27 | 33 | 131 |
| Réformer l'institution judiciaire et promouvoir la fin de l'impunité | 19 | 21 | 24 | 40 | 105 |
| Faciliter la réconciliation et la cohésion sociale, et mettre en place les conditions pour le retour des réfugiés et les solutions durables pour les personnes déplacées | 21 | 30 | 31 | 27 | 109 |
| Pilier II : Renouveler le contrat social entre l'État et la population | 200 | 246 | 284 | 596 | 1 326 |
| Redéployer l'administration sur tout le territoire et mettre en place une gouvernance locale inclusive | 28 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 88 |
| Fournir les services de base à la population sur tout le territoire, en particulier dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la santé et de l'eau, en transférant progressivement les capacités et les moyens aux structures nationales | 65 | 105 | 140 | 344 | 654 |
| Assurer la sécurité alimentaire et la résilience | 14 | 19 | 21 | 50 | 104 |
| Renforcer la bonne gouvernance (stabilité macroéconomique, gestion et contrôle des finances publiques, recettes fiscales, lutte contre la corruption) | 92 | 98 | 106 | 185 | 481 |
| Pilier III : Promouvoir le relèvement économique et la relance des secteurs productifs | 58 | 182 | 262 | 721 | 1 224 |
| Relancer et développer les secteurs productifs (agriculture et élevage, industries extractives et forestières) | 19 | 68 | 88 | 213 | 387 |
| Réhabiliter et construire les infrastructures (notamment les réseaux de transport, d'électricité et de communication) | 29 | 101 | 156 | 456 | 742 |
| Assurer les conditions propices au développement du secteur privé et à l'emploi (amélioration de l'appui aux entreprises et des services financiers, formation professionnelle, entreprenariat et emploi) | 10 | 14 | 18 | 52 | 94 |
| Renforcement des capacités et appui à la mise en œuvre | 30 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 150 |
| Total | 406 | 589 | 689 | 1 477 | 3 161 |

a. Les coûts ont été arrondis dans ce tableau pour ne pas faire apparaître les décimales, ce qui explique de légères différences dans les sommes.

**Figure 68 - Plan of actions and budget of the RCPPCA (CAR Gvt, 2016c)**

## ➔ *Forest and Mining Governance Project*

| | Component | Mining | % | Forestry | % | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Support the implementation of effective regulatory frameworks in the mining and forest sectors | 759 123 | 8% | 516 622 | 5% | **1 275 745** | 13% |
| 2 | Strengthen institutional capacity to govern the sectors through enhanced operational efficiency and administrative tools | 1 808 175 | 18% | 613 488 | 6% | **2 421 663** | 24% |
| 3 | Improve Communes' access to revenue from forestry and mineral resources to enable collective development and poverty reduction | 1 485 287 | 15% | 2 486 241 | 25% | **3 971 528** | 40% |
| 4 | Generate investor awareness and incentives to accelerate private investment in forestry and mining | 142 071 | 1% | 1 988 993 | 20% | **2 131 064** | 21% |
| | Sub-total | 4 194 656 | 42% | 5 605 344 | 56% | **9 800 000** | 98% |
| | Project Preparation Advance (SESA, ESMF, and frameworks) | | | | | 200 000 | 2% |
| | **Grand total** | | | | | **10 000 000** | |

**Figure 69 - Global budget for the Forest and Mining Governance Project (World Bank, 2017b)**

| | | Objet | Unit type | Unit Price | Quantity | Number | Technical assistance | NRGP Coord. Unit | Total | % | CAR contribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **A** | **Rural development - support to 11 forest communities in completing and implementing their development plan** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Management plan development | per community | 40,000 | 11 | 1 | 440,000 | | | | |
| | 2 | Support to priority investments as derived from management plans | per community | 130,000 | 11 | 1 | 1,430,000 | | | | |
| | 3 | Capacity building to improve skills of communities in management planning and project management | per community | 5,000 | 11 | 1 | 55,000 | | | | |
| | | **Sous total** | | | | | **1,925,000** | | **1,925,000** | | **0** |
| | **B** | **Strengthening the private sector** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Capacity building to improve company efficiency by strengthening skills of workers (loggers, sharpeners, skidders, etc.) | Per logging company | 15,000 | 11 | 1 | 165,000 | | | | |
| | 2 | Support to priority investments aiming at increasing mill efficiency | Per logging company | 100,000 | 11 | 1 | 1,100,000 | | | | |
| | 3 | Comparative analysis of fiscal regimes of the timber industry within the Congo Basin | Study | 100,000 | 1 | 1 | 100,000 | | | | |
| | 4 | Study on the service provision to mills and Douala | Study | 100,000 | 1 | 1 | 100,000 | | | | |
| | 5 | Cost analysis of FOB Douala prices | Study | 75,000 | 1 | 1 | 75,000 | | | | |
| | | **Sous total** | | | | | **1,540,000** | | **1,540,000** | | **0** |
| | **C** | **Strengthening institutional capacity** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Assessment of the efficiency of the tax collection and redistribution process, with a view to reforming the modalities of its implementation | Study | 100,000 | 1 | 1 | 100,000 | | | | |
| | 3 | Support the newly established team of eco-guards to tackle illegal logging | Lump sum per year | 75,000 | 1 | 5 | 375,000 | | | | |
| | | **Sous total** | | | | | **475,000** | | **475,000** | | **0** |
| | **D** | **Community forests** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Facilitate the creation of community forests in the vicinity of Berbérati, with a view to reducing illegal activities | Lump sum | 100,000 | 1 | 1 | 100,000 | | | | |
| | 2 | Develop the management plan of 2 newly created community forests | Community forest | 50,000 | 2 | 1 | 100,000 | | | | |
| | 3 | Support the implementation of management plans, while promoting innovative approaches, through e.g. the emergence of SMEs made of former artisanal loggers. | Lump sum | 200,000 | 1 | 1 | 200,000 | | | | |
| | | **Sous total** | | | | | **400,000** | | **400,000** | | **0** |
| | | TOTAL FORESTRY | | | | | **4,340,000** | | **4,340,000** | **44%** | **0** |

**Figure 70 - Forest part of the budget for the Forest and Mining Governance Project (World Bank, 2017b)**

## ANNEX 10: Questions raised at the validation workshop

The validation workshop took place at the FAO office in Bangui on the 14th and 15th of June 2017. It gathered 39 representatives from the FAO, the Ministries (MEDDEFPC, MADR, Finance), the National Committee on Climate (CNC), the CAS-DF, the APDS, Research Centers (ICRA, ISDR, ARF, LACCEG), donors and projects (UNDP, PDRSO), local NGOs (PRESIBALT, REPALCA, MFEP - *Maison de la femme et de l'enfant pygmées*) (see list of attendance at the end of Annex 10)

The draft TRI CAR Project document was presented in details: general context, state of natural resources, barriers to overcome, objectives, outcomes, outputs, activities, budget, workplan, institutional arrangements, risks and mitigation options, etc. It was generally well-received and the participants expressed their satisfaction at the end of the workshop. Comments and questions were also collected, that were later used to enrich the draft document. Here below are the questions raised during the workshop, as well as the responses given (elements later included in the document are underlined):

Q1 (A. OUESSEBANGA – LACCEG): *Will the Project use high and very high resolution imagery to assess FLR opportunities?* ➔ Yes, thanks to the OSFT project (AFD-funded), such images are available for the major part of the CAR and covers all the South-West.

Q2 (J. SITAMOU, NGO MFEP): *The draft framework law on land tenure has been prepared, but is not yet validated. Would it be possible to highlight the need to get this framework law validated when fine-tuning the forest policy statement?* ➔ Yes, explicit mention will be added under Output 1.2.3.

Q3 (B. BOKOTO DE SIMBOLI, UNDP): *When is the forest policy statement expected to be finalized?* ➔ By early 2020, after a 2-year consultation process, to make sure all views expressed during the consultations are well reflected.

Q4 (K. VERMONT, UNDP): *Would the IGAs be supported through grants or credits?* ➔ As detailed in Output 2.3, they will be supported by small-scale credits, channeled through the Village Saving & Lending Association (AVEC) supported by many donors (including the FAO and the UNDP).

Q5 (B. B. NZANGA, CNC): *Would the PhD students mobilized under Output 1.1.1 be supervised by the University of Bangui and the CIRAD?* ➔ They will be supervised by the University of Bangui as a national partner, but the choice of the international partner is not limited: it can be CIRAD, IITA, PRASAC, ICRAF, etc.

Q6 (H. BEDAME-MOYOUKPEMA, ICRA): *Agro-ecology practices using cover plants are very promising, but their design in the Central African context needs an adequate support. Who will provide this support?* ➔ As detailed in Output 3.4, the Aïda research unit at CIRAD has the adequate expertise and will be mobilized.

Q7 (M. LACHARME, PDRSO): *The PRSO will implement small-scale REDD+ pilot actions in the South-West of Bangui. In that context, data on wood energy will be collected locally and could support the upgrading of the WISDOM Platform for Bangui.* ➔ Information well-noted: data can be shared in due time between the PDRSO and the TRI CAR Project.

Q8 (B. POPOCKO, NGO PRESIBALT): *Are there any negative environmental impacts foreseen?* ➔ As detailed in Annex 4, a thorough risk assessment was carried out and leads to the conclusion that there is no major negative environmental impact foreseen. A particular attention is paid to the issue of "importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials" (ESS 3.2.1 & 3.2.2) and the issue of "management of planted forests" (ESS 3.4). Adequate mitigation actions are planned in that regard.

Q9 (J. SITAMOU, NGO MFEP): *A draft Code of the local authorities has been prepared, but its status remains unclear and it is unlikely it will be submitted to the National Assembly until the communal elections take place*. This should be reflected somewhere in the document. ➔ Yes, explicit mention will be added under Part 2.1.2.

Q10 (M. AMOUDOU, CNC): *After years of stand-by caused by under-financing, the REDD+ process should be soon relaunched, thanks to the support of the FCPF and the CAFI. This should be reflected somewhere in the document*. ➔ It is already described in Part 1.2.3.

Q11 (B. BOKOTO DE SIMBOLI, UNDP): *The buffer zone of the APDS should be re-delineated, as the population increases* ➔ Thanks to the fine-tuning of the forest policy statement (Output 1.2.3) and the upgrading of the SNPA-DB (Output 1.2.4), the current national text regarding the classification of protected areas can be brought in line with the international guidelines from IUCN. Thanks to the Land Planning Scheme for the South-West (Output 1.2.1), impacts of such re-delineation for the buffer zone of the APDS can be assessed, to inform decision-makers.

Q12 (B. BOKOTO DE SIMBOLI, UNDP): *Will the Project support the restoration of degraded fallows that could be outside of "series agricoles" of a PEA, knowing local populations are not supposed to practice slash-and-burn agriculture in such locations?* ➔ As detailed in Outputs 2.1 and 2.2, the Project will operate in strict compliance with existing rules and regulations. As such, old fallows to be restored should necessarily be located in the "*series agricoles*" of the PEAs and outside protected areas.

Q13 (O. SEMBOLI, Univ. of Bangui): *Can we estimate ex ante the impacts of the Project on the revenues of households?* ➔ Households would benefit from both FLR activities and accompanying IGAs. These activities will be demand-driven and one cannot prejudge of the precise types of FLR activities and IGAs that would carried out. However, thanks to the PhD thesis on valuation of tradable cost-benefits of restoration activities (Output 1.1.1) and the monitoring & evaluation system (Output 4.1.3), the impacts of Project activities on the revenues of households will be assessed during Project implementation.

Q14 (A. BANGE, MEDDEFCP): *Will the Project support isolated farmers, i.e. not part of a local Association/Group?* ➔ The aim of the Project is to support FLR activities over blocks of adjacent old fallows, allowing landscape restoration and minimizing restoration costs (economy of scale).

Q15 (J. F. BAGA, CAS-DF): *Is it possible for the Project to restore a CAS-DF afforestation perimeter at 25 km from Berbérati, that was burnt in 1984?* ➔ The end-beneficiaries of the Project are households. Now, if the local populations and the CAS-DF have a common interest in restoring such an afforestation perimeter and if the CAS-DF is willing to transfer the management to the local populations, which is possible under current regulations (community forest), then this opportunity could be explored.

Q16 (J. TOMBET, MEDDEFCP): *Would it be possible to promote the breeding of grasscuter (aulacodes) in the frame of the Project?* ➔ As explained in Output 2.3, the list of eligible IGAs is not restricted and design and implementation of IGAs will be demand-driven.

Q17 (G. PAMONGUI, APDS): *It should be noted that the buffer zone of the APDS, as presented in its 2016-2020 management plan, is divided by a river, reason why local populations tend to concentrate on the Eastern bank of the river, where there is an easy access to the road. The Project should keep it in mind when supporting FLR activities near the APDS. Furthermore, even if the WWF, main operator of the APDS, is more interested in conservation than FLR, synergies would be possible between the WWF and the Project* ➔ Well-noted, this will be taken into account during Project implementation.

Q18 (B. F. KEMANDA, NGO MFEP): *In the Prefecture of Sangha-Mbaéré, some villages are mostly inhabited by Pygmies / Bay'Aka households (e.g. villages of Yadoumbé, Moudimba, etc.). In these villages, Pygmies / Bay'Aka households are sometimes tempted to cede their land use rights to non – Pygmies households, in exchange of cigarettes or food stuff. The Project should take care of that and support Pygmies / Bay'Aka households to secure their land use rights.* ➔ Following GEF and FAO guidelines regarding indigenous peoples, the Project will adopt specific provisions to collaborate with the Pygmies / Bay'Aka (e.g. systematic use of the FPIC approach, dedicated communication tools for these households, due consideration of their land use rights during baseline setting, etc.)

Q19 (J. SITAMOU, NGO MFEP): *Local NGOs could be part of the end-beneficiaries, but also provide field officers for the day-to-day supervision of the activities. This should be reflected in the document.* ➔ Yes. As it stands now, local NGOs can directly implement FLR activities and IGAs with the Project, assuming they gather interested households. As for the field officers, from the initial consultations with the MEDDEFCP and MADR, and taking into account the current situation (2013 crisis and recovery process), the draft document emphasizes the need to strengthen the decentralized services of the MEDDEFCP and MADR to carry out the day-to-day supervision. Now, it can be explicitly mentioned in Output 2.4 that the field officers can be seconded civil servants or NGOs agents. In any case, these field officers will be selected on a competitive basis at the inception of the Project, taking into account their experience and motivation.

Q20 (I. BADAKA NABENA, MADR): *ICRA and ISDR should be responsible for managing all the tree nurseries to be put in place by the Project.* ➔ Considering the size of the Project area and the fact that ICRA and ISDR does not have the mandate, nor the capacity, to produce tree seedlings at large scale, the Project aims at supporting ICRA and ISDR in the production of "basic plants and seeds", which will then be distributed to community-based tree nurseries for multiplication. This arrangement is common in large-scale community-based afforestation projects.

Q21 (M. LACHARME, PDRSO): *It would be useful to include Communal councils in the design of the field activities.* ➔ As detailed in Output 2.1, this is foreseen. In addition, as explained in Part 2.1.2, synergies will be created with the PDSRO (AFD-funded) and the Forest and Mining Governance Project (WB-funded) in the 21 Communes where they operate.

Q22 (B. B. NZANGA, CNC): *In terms of REDD+ and FLR, the CNC is willing to develop bankable projects, to be submitted to the GCF, LDNF, CAFI, etc. Support from the Project would be welcome in designing such projects.* ➔ Yes, as detailed in Output 3.5, this is foreseen and already budgeted in the project.

Q23 (M. AMOUDOU, CNC): *All the documentation produced by the Project could be made available online at www.apvrca.org, as it is done for documents related to the VPA-FLEGT and REDD+.* ➔ Well-noted. It will be done during Project implementation.

Q24 (B. LANRY, Ministry of Finance): *The Ministry of Finance corroborates the fact that forest Communes face difficulty to manage the forest taxes (e.g. lack of capacity to plan and budget Local development plans, delay in disbursing the funds, etc.).* ➔ As explained in Part 2.1.2, the PDRSO (AFD-funded) and the Forest and Mining Governance Project (WB-funded) will support the 21 forest Communes of the South-West. These two projects are part of the baseline of the present Project and they will strengthen the fiduciary and planning capacities of these forest Communes, thus creating the enabling conditions for an effective implementation and scaling-up of the Project activities.

Q25 (J. C. BOMESSE, Ministry of Home Affairs): *Our Ministry is in charge of elaborating the document "CAR, vision 2050". As such, we are interested in topics such as FLR, agro-ecology, natural resources management, etc. and we should be represented in the Steering Committee of the Project.* ➔ In the current wording of the document, the Ministry of Home Affairs is not mentioned as a permanent member of the Steering Committee, but it is mentioned it can be invited as required, when issues under its mandate, have to be discussed by the Steering Committee. Now, as there seems to be no objection, the Ministry of Home Affairs, as well as the Ministry of Finance, will be identified as permanent members of the Steering Committee.

Q26 (J. SITAMOU, NGO MFEP; M. LACHARME, PDRSO; B. BOKOTO DE SIMBOLI, UNDP; G. PAMONGUI, APDS; C. BESACIER, FAO): *It would be worth having a representative of local NGOs and a representative of indigenous peoples' organizations in the Steering Committee.* ➔ In the current wording of the document, there are 10 representatives (at least five women and at least two Pygmies / Bay'Aka) of the local

populations in the Steering Committee. It will be mentioned that the Steering Committee includes one rep. of local NGOs and one rep. of indigenous peoples' organizations.

Q27 (B. B. NZANGA, CNC): *Is it possible to have a UNV permanently based in M'Baïki.* ➔ M'Baïki is a small city, but it is safe, only 2-hour drive from Bangui, and French volunteers from the CIRAD and French Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been placed there for the last 20 years without problem.

Q28 (M. VEYRET-PICOT, FAO): *There is no need to have a Finance and Administrative Manager in the PMU and a dedicated budget line for such Manager, as the Project Management Costs can cover the extra-costs of finance and administrative management to be internalized in the FAO Bangui Office.* ➔ Well-noted, it will be reflected in the document.

Q29 (H. BEDAME-MOYOUKPEMA, ICRA; E. NGOUNO-GABIA, FAO; M. LACHARME, PDRSO; B. B. NZANGA, CNC): *Taking into account the need to ensure ownership of the Project, it would be worth having a national counterpart to the international Project Manager. After the three first years, the position of international Project Manager could be abolished and the national counterpart could act as Project Manager for the two remaining years, with an enhanced support for the international CTA* ➔ Well-noted. It will be reflected in the document.

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15/06/17

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## ANNEX 11: Data gathered during the field missions

### ➔ RECAP SITES

Per pilot site: Number of Communes, Number of CDR, Drivers of deforestation/degradation, Description of fallows to be restored, Number/positions of fields agents (MEDDEFCPF, MADR), Level of capacity of field agents in terms of FLR planning, implementation of FLR, implementation of IGAs. Here below is a sample of data for the pilot site of Bangui (the same data have been gathered for the four other pilot sites):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **COMMUNES CONCERNEES** | *Lister toutes les Communes potentielles (en s'assurant qu'elles correspondent à celles listées en colonne E de l'onglet "Communes")* | Bimbo, Damara |
| **NOMBRE D'ASSO DANS LES COMMUNES CONCERNEES** | *Lister toutes les Asso, en indiquant si possible leur nombre d'adhérents, leurs surfaces cultivées, leurs montants en caisse (cumul), etc.* | Groupement : 13, Membres : 2 836, Femmes : 1 444, Surface : 428 ha, Caisse : 531 900 FCFA |
| **MOTEURS DE DEGRADATION DANS LA ZONE** | *Lister par ordre d'importance décroissant, avec explications succinctes.* | Premièrement : Cultures sur abattis-brûlis récurrentes ; Deuxièmement : abattages d'arbres à grande échelle pour bois de feu et charbon de bois, les deux phénomènes associés à la croissance démographique |
| **DESCRIPTION DES FRICHES A RESTAURER DANS LA ZONE** | *Présenter de façon synthétique : nombre de strates, espèces dominantes et nombre de tiges par strates, état du sol, niveau de fertilité, etc.* | Dans la périphérie de Bangui, les friches se distinguent par un mélange d'*Imperata cylindrica* (Poaceae), de *Panicum maximum* (Poaceae) et de *Chromolaena odorata* (Asteraceae); la strate arborescente est constituée de *Manguifera indica* (Anacardiaceae), *Elaeis guineensis* (Palmaceae), de jeunes pousses d'*Hymenocardia acida* (Euphorbiaceae) et des rejets de *Terminalia glaucescens* (Combretaceae) et *Albizia zygia* (Fabaceae). |
| **AGENTS DES E&F DANS LA ZONE** | *Présenter les agents présents : DR, Inspecteurs (nbre, localisation), Chefs cantonnement (nbre localisation), éléments/agents (nbre, loca), etc.* | 1 Directeur Régional (DR), Ingénieur Forestier et MSc. basée à Bangui; 2 Ingénieurs (1 Cadre à la Direction, 1 Chef de Brigade); 9 Techniciens (2 Cadres à la Direction, 7 Chefs de Brigades); 15 Préposés Forestiers ou Eléments répartis dans 6 Brigades); 4 Pépiniéristes, 2 Surveillants Pisteurs, 3 Admin. civils |
| **NIVEAU GLOBAL DES AGENTS E&F EN PLANIFICATION DE LA RFP** | *Synthétiser les capacités (0 = aucune, + = faible, ++ = bonne) : 1/ analyses biophysiques, 2/ analyses socio-éco, 3/ planification concertée, 4/ SIG, 5/ clarification et sécurisation foncière* | DR: 1 : ++; 2: ++; 3: +; 4:+; 5:+<br>IP: 1 : ++; 2: ++; 3: +; 4:+; 5:+<br>CC: 1 : 0; 2: 0; 3: 0; 4: 0; 5: 0<br>Elém./Agents: 1 : 0; 2: 0; 3:0; 4: 0; 5: 0 |
| **NIVEAU GLOBAL DES AGENTS E&F EN MISE EN OEUVRE DE LA RFP** | *Synthétiser les capacités (0 = aucune, + = faible, ++ = bonne) : 1/ gestion de pépinières, 2/ reboisement "classique" (en plein pour bois d'œuvre), 3/ reboisement multi-usage (agroforesterie, bois de feu, etc.), 4/ agro-écologie (association d'activités agro-sylvopastorales)* | DR: 1 : ++; 2: ++; 3: +; 4:+<br>IP: 1 : ++; 2: ++; 3: +; 4:+<br>CC: 1 : ++; 2: ++; 3: 0; 4: 0<br>Elém./Agents: 1 : +; 2: +; 3: 0; 4: 0 |
| **NIVEAU GLOBAL DES AGENTS E&F EN MISE EN OEUVRE DES AGR** | *Synthétiser les capacités (0 = aucune, + = faible, ++ = bonne) : 1/ élaboration de microprojets et plans d'affaire (faisabilité technique, rentabilité, etc.), 2/ appui techniques sur AGR PFNL, 3/ appui techniques sur AGR agropastorales* | DR: 1 : 0; 2: +; 3: 0<br>IP: 1 : 0; 2: +; 3: 0<br>CC: 1 : 0; 2: 0; 3: 0<br>Elém./Agents: 1 : 0; 2: 0; 3: 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **AGENTS DE L'AGRI DANS LA ZONE** | *Présenter les agents présents : DR, Inspecteurs (nbre, localisation), Chef service (nbre localisation), agents etc.* | 1 Directeur Régional (DR), Ingénieur, basé à Bangui; 3 Chefs de secteur, Techniciens d'Agriculture, basés à Bangui; 6 Conseillers Techniques Agricoles, Techniciens, basés à Bangui |
| **NIVEAU GLOBAL DES AGENTS DE L'AGRI EN PLANIFICATION DE LA RFP** | *Synthétiser les capacités (0 = aucune, + = faible, ++ = bonne) : 1/ analyses biophysiques, 2/ analyses socio-éco, 3/ planification concertée, 4/ SIG, 5/ clarification et sécurisation foncière* | DR: 1 : +; 2: +; 3: ++; 4:0; 5:0<br>CS: 1 : +; 2: +; 3: +; 4:0; 5:0<br>CTA: 1 : 0; 2: 0; 3: 0; 4: 0; 5: 0 |
| **NIVEAU GLOBAL DES AGENTS DE L'AGRI EN MISE EN OEUVRE DE LA RFP** | *Synthétiser les capacités (0 = aucune, + = faible, ++ = bonne) : 1/ gestion de pépinières, 2/ reboisement "classique" (en plein pour bois d'œuvre), 3/ reboisement multi-usage (agroforesterie, bois de feu, etc.), 4/ agro-écologie (association d'activités agro-sylvopastorales)* | DR: 1 : ++; 2: ++; 3: +; 4:+<br>CS: 1 : +; 2: +; 3: +; 4:0<br>CTA: 1 : 0; 2: 0; 3: 0; 4: 0 |
| **NIVEAU GLOBAL DES AGENTS DE L'AGRI EN MISE EN OEUVRE DES AGR** | *Synthétiser les capacités (0 = aucune, + = faible, ++ = bonne) : 1/ élaboration de microprojets et plans d'affaire (faisabilité technique, rentabilité, etc.), 2/ appui techniques sur AGR PFNL, 3/ appui techniques sur AGR agropastorales* | DR: 1 : ++; 2: +; 3: ++<br>CS: 1 : +; 2: +; 3: +<br>CTA: 1 : +; 2: 0; 3: + |

**Figure 71 - Synthesis of field data gathered per pilot site, example of Bangui (authors, 2017)**

### ➔ DETAILS PER PILOT SITE

Per Asso/Group in each pilot site: Name of the Asso/Group, Name and contact of the President, Date of creation, Number of members (men/women), Legal status, Presence of meeting book and cash book, Amount in cash, Main activities, Main crops, Average yield in cassava (t/ha/yr), Average deforested area (ha/yr/household), Average cropping cycle (year), Area under fallow (ha/Asso-Group), Potential area for FLR (ha/Asso-Group), Main objectives of FLR (improving soil fertility and/or producing lumber and/or producing fire wood and/or producing fruits and/or producing other NTFPs. NB: For each objective, classification as +/++/+++), Demanded plant/tree species per main objective (exhaustive listing. NB : classification as +/++/+++), Level of capacities (management of tree nursery, monospecific plantation, multiuse plantation/agroforestry, agro-ecology, elaboration of micro-project, implementation of micro-project re: NTFPs / re: other agrosylvopastoral activities)

Here infra are presented, as example, the data for three Associations/Groups in the Bangui Pilot Sites. Data have been gathered and compiled for 117 Associations/Groups spread over the five Pilot sites.

| **NOM ASSO/GROUPE** | ARJADE | TARA MO BA | KPINGB NA MABOKO |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NOM PRESIDENT(E)** | KOMONDO Rodrigue Nestor | TAYANGA Marie Josée | NGAGNINI Esther Aimée |
| **TEL PRESIDENT(E)** | 72 01 71 09 | 72 39 96 31 | 75 70 89 47 |
| **NOMBRE MEMBRES** | 177 | 50 | 80 |
| **DONT FEMMES** | 65 | 45 | 65 |
| **RECO. LEGALE** | N°00019/09 | NA | NA |
| **PLAN D'ACTION** | Oui | NA | NA |
| **LIVRE DE PV** | NA | Oui | Oui |
| **LIVRE DE CAISSE ?** | Non | Non | Non |
| **MONTANT EN CAISSE (en FCFA)** | 30 000 | 1 625 | 1 775 |
| **ACTIVITES DE L'ASSO/GROUPE (par ordre décroissant)** | 1/ Manioc, 2/ Riz, 3/ Arachide, 4/ Maïs, 5/ Haricot, 6/ Sésame, 7/ Aviculture, 8/ Porcherie, 9/ Bœufs d'attelage | 1/ Production vivrière (indifférenciée), 2/ Elevage de cabris | 1/ Production vivrière (indifférenciée), 2/ Commerce, 3/ Elevage (indifférencié) |
| **SURF. MOY. DEFRICHEE (ha/ménage/an)** | 1 | 0,75 | 0,5 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **DUREE CULTURE (an)** | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **SURF. MOY. EN FRICHE (ha/ménage)** | 2 | 30 | 40 |
| **CULTURES PRINCIPALES (importance en % des membres)** | Maïs (100%), Sésame (100%), Arachide (100%), Manioc (85%), Courge (4%), Haricot (2%) | Manioc (100%), Maïs (100%), Arachide (100%) | Manioc (100%), Maïs (100%), Arachide (100%), Gombo (100%), Courge (50%) |
| **REND. MOYEN EN MANIOC (t/ha)** | NA | 5 | 5 |
| **SURF. MOY. A RESTAURER (ha/ménage)** | 3 | 0,6 | 0,5 |
| **OBJECTIFS DE RESTAURATION** | | | |
| *(i) Hausse fertilité pour agri* | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| *(ii) Production bois œuvre* | + | ++ | ++ |
| *(iii) Production bois de feu* | + | + | 0 |
| *(iv) Production fruits* | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| *(v) Production autres PFNL* | NA | NA | NA |
| **SI OBJ. FERTILITE : ESPECES DESIREES ?** | Acacia spp. = +++ | Moringa = +++, Mondjiom = +++ | Mondjom = +++, Moringa = +++ |
| **SI OBJ. BOIS ŒUVRE/SERVICE : ESPECES DESIREES ?** | Sapin =++, Gmelina = + Teck = +, Acacia spp.= +, Cèdre = ++ | Tectona grandis = +++ | Tectona grandis = +++ |
| **SI OBJ. BOIS DE FEU : ESPECES DESIREES** | Bebera = +++, Dèrè = ++, Goup = ++, Paka = ++, Bourounda / Celtis spp. = +++ | Acacia spp. = +++ | Acacia spp. = +, Javanica = +, Toronica = +, Damal = + |
| **SI OBJ. FRUITS : ESPECES DESIREES ?** | Marronnier = ++, Poivrier = ++, Colatier = ++, Cocotier = +++, Oranger = ++, Palmier = ++, Citronnier = ++, Avocatier = +++ | Oranger = +++, Avocatier = +++, Colatier = +++, Olivier = +++, Corossolier = +++, Colatier = +++ | Oranger = +++, Avocatier = +++, Pamplemoussier = +++, Olivier = +++, Cocotier = +++, Corossolier = +++, Colatier = +++ |
| **SI OBJ. AUTRES PFNL : ESPECES DESIREES ?** | Gnetum = ++, Ngbin / Dorstenie sp.= ++, Done/ Landolphia spp. = ++, Karité = ++, Divers arbres à chenilles = +++, Kèkè ti laurier = +++, Kèkè ti nguiriki = ++ | Nguiriki = +++, Dèkè = +++, Biri = +++, Balawa = +++, Nguiriki = +++, Kombé = +++ | Nguiriki = +++, Poko = +++, Mbaka = +++, Biri = ++, Yembe = +++, Boro = +++, Nguiriki = +++, Doko = +++, Mbaka = +++, Biri = + |
| **NIVEAU GLOBAL DES MEMBRES DE L'ASSO EN** | | | |
| Gestion de pépinière | + | 0 | 0 |
| Reboisement classique | + | 0 | 0 |
| Reboisement multi-usage | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agro-écologie | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elaboration de micro-projets | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MeO d'AGR sur PFNL | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MeO d'AGR agropastorales | + | 0 | 0 |

**Figure 72 - Details of field data gathered per Association/Group, examples in Bangui (authors, 2017)**

## ➔ CURRICULUM AT ISDR: IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO FLR AND IGAs

| THEMES | Sous-thèmes | Cours | BTS1 | BTS2 | LP2 | LP3 | Ingé | Synthèse du contenu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PLANIFICATION DE LA RFP | *1/ Analyse biophysique* | 1/ Topographie | 20 | | | | 45 | Lecture d'une carte topographique prenant en compte les longitudes et latitudes, les courbes de niveau et réalisation d'un profil topographique en travaux pratiques |
| | | 2/ Environnement des plantes | | | | | 30 | Description des facteurs biotiques et abiotiques qui caractérisent la zone d'occurrence d'une espèce végétale, notamment le climat, le substrat édaphique, la phytogéographie ainsi que la faune et l'entomofaune impliquées dans la pollinisation et dissémination des semences. |
| | | 3/ Agrostologie-Agroclimatologie | 30 | | 45 | | 45 | Description du climat local et du microclimat qui déterminent la répartition régionale des cultures et qui sous-tendent la cartographie agricole et le calendrier agricole |
| | | 4/ Botanique forestière | | 35 | | | | Centrée sur la phytogéographie et les descriptions morphologiques, anatomiques; présentation des paramètres décrivant la qualité technologique du bois tels que la dureté, la densité du bois / masse volumique et le principe de la détermination des tarifs de cubages. Peu de références aux équations allométriques, aux services écosystémiques et aux questions émergentes (REDD+, LULUCF, FLR, sauvegardes environnementales, etc.) |
| | | 5/ Pédologie | 30 | 20 | | | 30 | Description des processus de formation des sols, présentation de la typologie des sols, description des processus de minéralisation de la matière organique et de dégradation des sols, réalisation des profils topographiques suivie de la description des couches en travaux pratiques; présentation des paramètres de caractérisation d'un sol : pH, teneur en matière organique, teneur en matière organique dissoute, teneur en eaux, etc. |
| | | 6/ Ecologie | 40 | | | | | Ecologie générale comprenant la description des facteurs écologiques, la présentation des cycles biogéochimiques, l'introduction aux changements climatiques |
| | *2/ Analyses socio-éco* | 1/ Analyse socio-éco et envrtale de projet | | | 25 | | | Présentation des données socioéconomiques et environnementales concourant à la problématique et la justification des projets |
| | | 2/ Economie rurale | | | | | 80 | Répertorie et décrit les activités économiques en milieux ruraux par région et/ou communauté et met l'accent sur les potentiels naturels locaux et les perspectives de leur développement et les possibilités d'échanges interrégionaux à même de sous-tendre un développement équitable |
| | | 3/ Sociologie | | | | | 45 | Introduction à la géographie humaine, l'anthropologie et la sociologie : description des grands groupes sociaux et leur répartition géographique, mettant l'accent sur leurs mœurs, us et coutumes, ainsi que leur organisation sociales, leurs principales activités économiques, notamment les principales pratiques écologiques qui fondent leurs rapports au milieu naturel et la typologie de leur gouvernance sociopolitique |
| | *3/ Planification concertée* | 1/ Gestion participative des RN | | | | | | Cours basé sur l'aménagement des ressources naturelles caractérisé par l'implication des communautés locales et autochtones dans toutes les étapes de la gestion, incluant la cartographie participative, la planification participative, l'élaboration de plan simple de gestion et sa mise en œuvre, etc. |
| | *4/ SIG* | 1/ Initiation SIG, cartographie, télédétection | | | 30 | | 45 | Bases théoriques de l'utilisation combinée de système d'information géographique, de la télédétection et de la cartographie pour le suivi du couvert végétal, de l'utilisation des terres et du changement d'utilisation des terres, généralement sans applications pratiques du fait du manque de technologies appropriées |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *5/ Clarification / sécur. foncière* | 1/ Aménagement foncier | | | | | 45 | Cours essentiellement théorique axé sur les principes de l'aménagement du territoire; très peu d'illustrations pratiques basées, par exemple, sur la gestion des terroirs villageois |
| **MISE EN OEUVRE DE LA RFP** | *1/ Gestion de pépinières* | 1/ Amélioration des plantes | | 30 | | | | Cours théorique, basé sur la génétique, les principes de la sélection végétale et de croisement variétal, sans démonstrations pratiques. |
| | | 2/ Expérimentat° agricole | | 30 | | | | Cours en principe très pratique de mise en place de parcelles stratifiées à des fins de traitements, mais désormais devenu théorique par manque de moyens logistiques |
| | *2/ Reboisement "classique" (plein)* | 1/ Arboriculture | | 40 | | | | Cours théorique associés à des applications pratiques sur le périmètre de reboisement ISDR |
| | | 2/ Sylviculture | 40 | 80 | 30 | | 60 | Idem |
| | *3/ Reboisement multi-usage (agroforesterie, bois de feu, etc.)* | 1/ Arboriculture | | 40 | | | | Idem |
| | | 2/ Agro-écologie | | | | | | Inexistant. A créer |
| | *4/ Agro-écologie* | 1/ Reproduction des plantes cultivées | | | | | | Inexistant. A créer |
| **MISE EN OEUVRE DES AGR** | *1/ Elaboration de µprojets et plans d'affaire (faisabilité, rentabilité, etc.)* | 1/ Analyse socio-éco et envrtale de projet | | | 25 | | | Présentation des données socioéconomiques et environnementales concourant à la problématique et la justification des projets |
| | *2/ Appui techniques sur AGR PFNL* | 1/ Economie | 80 | 50 | 50 | | 50 | Cours d'économie décrivant les principales activités économiques, agriculture, industries, mines, commerce, etc. et leurs impacts sur l'emploi, le PIB, les recettes fiscales, etc. |
| | | 2/ Politique et gouvernance des RN | | 30 | | | | Présentation des textes législatifs et règlementaires fixant les modalités d'accès, de prélèvement et de répartition des bénéfices |
| | *3/ Appui techniques sur AGR agropastorales* | 1/ Economie | 80 | 50 | | | | Cours d'économie décrivant les principales activités économiques, agriculture, industries, mines, commerce, etc. et leurs impacts sur l'emploi, le PIB, les recettes fiscales, etc. |
| | | 2/ Culture vivrière | | | | | 80 | Présentation de la gamme des cultures vivrières, des pratiques culturales associées, de la production et commercialisation des produits |
| | | 3/ Agroforesterie | | | 20 | | | Agriculture associée à la gestion de la fertilité du sol par la plantation d'espèces fixatrices d'azote et par l'association des cultures pour soutenir la production et le le rendement |
| | | 4/ Intégration élevage agriculture | | | | | | Inexistant. A créer |

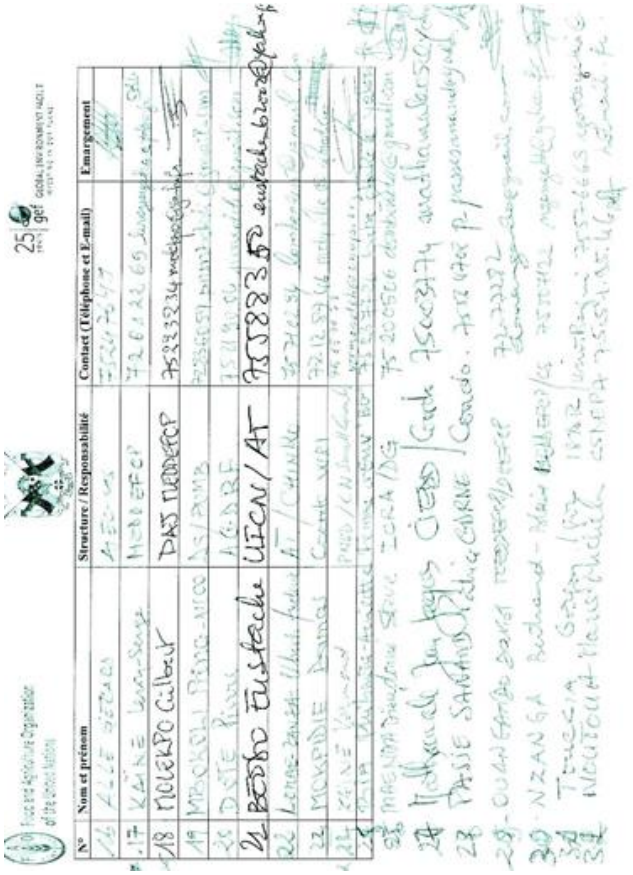
**Figure 73 - Screening of Curriculum at ISDR: importance given to FLR and IGAs (authors, 2017)**

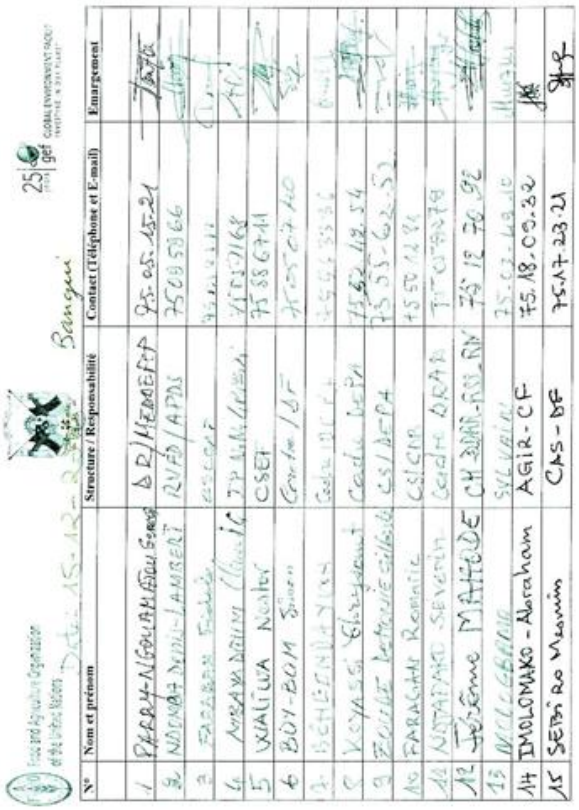
➔ **SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS WITH PYGMIES / BAY'AKA**

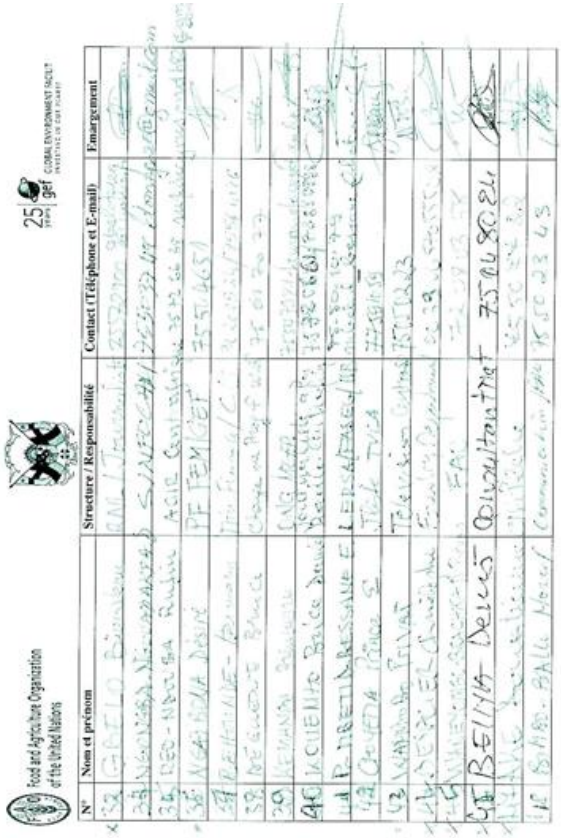
| | |
|---|---|
| **SITES** | Berbérati (Commune de Senkpa-Mbaéré) / Bayanga (Commune de Yobé-Sangha) |
| **NOMBRE DE FAMILLES** | Environ 120 à Berbérati, environ 80 à Bayanga (NB : bien sûr, d'autres familles cantonnées dans d'autres sites, mais non rencontrées) |
| **ACTIVITES PRINCIPALES** | Chasse : +++ Cueillette PFNL : +++ Exploitation forestière (guide) : ++ Agriculture : + |
| **COMPREHENSION DES OBJECTIFS DU PROJET (Présentation, puis clarifications demandées par les pygmées, et réponses apportées)** | Ils ont facilement compris le projet. L'acceptation du Projet s'est traduite par des acclamations dans les communautés visitées.<br>Ils ont déclaré être a priori rassurés des impacts positifs de ce Projet car jamais ils ont été mis à contribution dans ce genre d'exercice. Déclaration du plus vieux pygmée (centenaire) rencontré à Mbatamalé (Senkpa-M'Baéré) : « *Notre cadre de vie est en danger car la forêt brûle chaque années, d'où des répercussions sur nos pratiques. Si rien n'est fait, nous (Pygmées) allons un jour laisser incendier toute la forêt afin que l'on n'entende plus parler de nous* ».<br>Les questions récurrentes ont été les suivantes : Le Projet va-t-il nous doter en semences ? Nous former en techniques de conduite des pépinières ? Fournir de tracteurs pour les activités de terrain ? Peut-on avoir un document sur le Projet ? Pourquoi vous nous faites participer à l'élaboration du projet ? Comment SEFCA va tenir ses promesses ? Comment éviter les dégâts d'éléphant sur les terres restaurées ?<br>Les réponses ont été les suivantes : Le Projet vous appuiera techniquement et vous facilitera l'accès aux plants. Les engrais chimiques et le travail du sol au tracteur ne seront pas encouragés, mais on appuiera la mise en place de nouvelles techniques (agro-écologie). On cherchera à cibler des zones où les conflits hommes/éléphants sont réduits. Des séances de renforcements de capacités seront organisées. On vous fait participer au projet car le Projet se veut être la réponse à vos vrais besoins de développement. Vous serez les acteurs principaux en restaurant des superficies brûlées. L'activité ne concerne pas les jachères mais les friches (jachères abandonnées). |
| **SUGGESTIONS POUR LE RENDRE PLUS ADAPTE AUX PYGMEES** | Démarrage rapide du projet<br>Appuyer la sécurisation foncière des terres à restaurer<br>Appuyer certains ménages à racheter les friches vendues (NDR : malheureusement hors de portée du Projet) |
| **CRAINTES EMISES SUR LE PROJET : DOMMAGES POSSIBLES AUX PYGMEES** | Non-respect des limites des champs des Pygmées par les autres communautés non Pygmées, voire entre groupes Pygmées.<br>Il a été souligné l'importance d'un mécanisme de gestion de conflits entre les Pygmées et entre Pygmées et autres communautés voisines. |
| **AUTRES COMMENTAIRES** | Ils ont dénoncé la mise à feu d'une partie du PEA de la SEFCA par les autres communautés (conducteurs de motos-taxis, chasseurs, ramasseurs de kökö et champignons, etc.).<br>Les femmes ont déploré le fait qu'ils travaillent beaucoup plus dans les champs des autres que dans leurs propres champs. Elles déplorent le fait que leurs conjoints échangent les champs et friches contre 2 500 FCFA ou 1 à 2 litres d'alcool de traite.<br>Certains, vivant à l'intérieur des Aires Protégées de Dzanga-Sangha, se plaignent d'avoir un accès limité en forêt. Il a été difficile d'éclaircir ce point (normalement, ils ont libre accès à l'APDS ?) |

**Figure 74 - Summary of consultations with Pygmies / Bay'Aka households (authors, 2017)**

# ANNEX 12: Consultations – Lists of attendance of meetings







Reunion - TRI - Bogandeu

Liste des participants (suite)

| Nom et Prenom | Fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|
| 22. MADONDA YEN Cyprien | Attaché commercial | |
| 23. BOTTE Denis | Ouvrier agricole | |
| 24. GOSSO Bruno | Planteur | |
| 25. GANZA Alain | Maçon | |
| 26. MOKOLOMBOKA Bienvenu | Cultivateur | |
| 27. ANDJENEME Jobdan | Eleve | |
| 28. MADIGUE - Fabrice | Tailleur | |
| 29. MBALISSO - Lemagier | Taxi moto | |
| 30. MBOSSAYA - Clarisse | Commerçante | |
| 31. MOKOLOMACHOK - Sandrine | Cultivatrice | |
| 32. MBOYA - Yannick | Cultivateur | |
| 33. NZANGUEBE Richard | Chargé mission environnement | |
| 34. Ngaibey - Lambertine | | |
| 35. BEZA bad - JUNIOR | Etudiant | |
| 36. BURAEU Sylvie | Edgiard | |
| 37. BIAMA Hoñack | Bonnetier | |
| 38. EYATA Monique | Commerçante | |
| 39. MBOZAMO Madeleine | Commerçante | |
| 40. MOKOLOMBOKA Tatiana | Menagere | |
| 41. MBOKEA Teresse | Cultivatrice | |
| 42. ZOUBA Jesus Marcel | Commerçant | |
| 43. NGUENZE Stanislas | 1er V.P.D | |

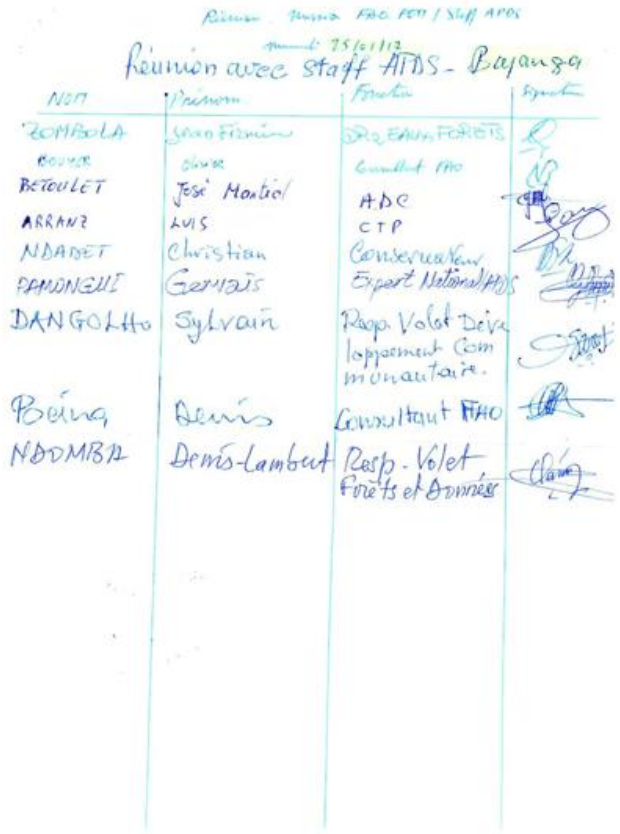
| Nom et Prenom | Fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|
| 44. VAMBA Alain | Cultivateur | |
| 45. MOKOTA - Garcia | Menuisier | |
| 46. ZAMBOA Jean | Cultivateur | |
| 47. BEKOMBO Nestor | Menuisier | |
| 48. BAYOMBO Jean | Menuisier | |
| 49. MOKOMBOKA Madeleine | Menuisière | |
| 50. MOKO Fred | Tailleur | |
| 51. MBOKOMBO Dominique | Chargé de Mission | |
| 52. MAKARA - Patrice | Cultivateur | |
| 53. MADOKOMBO Lucie | Cultivatrice | |
| 54. GUANGOMAT Gilbert | Sec Maire | |

Analyse resume objectifs ceding

| Nom | Prenom | Organisation/fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| BENGUIA | Gilles-Agnan | Président - Groupement | 01 |
| MELEO | Benjamin | Président d'Union Agricol | 02 |
| MZISSO-MBENA | Marcel | Chef Comptable (Bibolo) | 03 |
| NKOUPA | Jean-Dedieu | président du UNIO - Kindo | |
| Ntalo | Gustave | MEmbre | |
| Mombo Soutou | Paulette | T. G. G. | |
| BESSORAGAÏ | SAMUEL | Membre Groupement KANA | |
| BILLA | Ambré-Destin | Conseiller Group - KANA | |
| BIKAKO | EDDY | Membre Group - KANA | |
| NGAIGIO | Bienvenue | Membre Group - KANA | |
| MOPENDO | MAXIM | Membre Group KANA | |
| DOMPHOL | FELIX | D.T. MABO NA MABO | |
| NGISOLA | Camille | Président MABO NA MABO | |
| MOMBIMO | Antoinette | Pte Femme de la paix | 75556905 |
| PEGNANO | J LOUIS | -DT | |
| VAMANI | VALERIE | Présidente OFCA | 75-75-31-46 |
| KOÏ | Sylvestre | S-G groupement Tomba | |
| YELO | SUZANE | Présidente Mosso Pousso | + |
| MBOLILA | Jusel | Mb - Mosso Pousso | + |
| NGouli | Lucas | Membre | + |
| ZOLI | Francilin | Membre DENEKO | |

| Nom | Prenom | Org Fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| PACKA | Marie Josée | TG Group FING | |
| EYAGAÏRA | Alphonse | Group ZANGANA FOH | |
| BIAGT-EDOU | ROBERT | SG-ZANGANA FOH | |
| YAPERE | Albert | Group - CAFE | |
| MPISSEM | Justin | Group GBOUTOUMADJI | |
| BIKUAKIS | David | Pte comité Soct Radio | |
| NGONGO | Jean-Calvin | Correspondant | |
| NGUNGAO | ANTOINE | Group - Madeleine II | |
| LIMBI | Doris Merlin | Group - SALANE MBOKO | |
| NAMWARA | MARTIN | SERAKPÈM | |
| GBAKO | Bernard | SERAKPÈM | |
| NAMAGANA | Samuel | Secrét. Sous-Préfecture | |
| MOMOÑI | Etienne | chef de groupe | |
| KOUKI-TOMBO | Léopold | Groupement Café | |
| BELI | PIERRE | CHEF DE GROUPE | |
| KOSSAMBOK | BRIGITTE | Planteur Café | |
| DJEWA | IGNACE | Group DONEDJEG | |
| AKOUMA | ESTACHE | GROUP - KANA | |
| MABAMBA | Paul | Chef Quartier | |
| OUMAROU | MAMADOU | Comité ISLAMIC | |
| GUING | Jean-Claude | Inspect Prf. EPP | |

Liste participants



Réunion Bayanga FAO FEM / Staff APDS

Réunion avec staff ATBS - Bayanga

| NOM | Prénom | Fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| ZOMBOLA | Jean Firmin | DR EAUX, FORÊTS | |
| BOUYER | Olivier | Consultant FAO | |
| BETOULET | José Maricel | ADC | |
| ARRANZ | LUIS | CTP | |
| NDABET | Christian | Conservateur | |
| BANDINGUI | Gervais | Expert National FAO | |
| DANGOLTHO | Sylvain | Resp. Volet Développement Communautaire. | |
| BOUNA | Denis | Consultant FAO | |
| NDOMBA | Denis-Lambert | Resp. Volet Forêts et Données | |

25/01/2016

Réunion TRI - Bayanga

Liste des participants.

| N° | Nom et Prénom | Fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | MAKA Jean-François-JBS | Président Réseau RECAB OSC | |
| 02 | ENIGUELE Célestin | Commissaire Police | |
| 03 | WACKORO-Emmanuel | chef cantonnement | |
| 04 | ZEINA Robain | S/S. Préfecture | |
| 05 | NGBINGA André | Conseiller Municipal | |
| 06 | GUIENDE-SAMSON | CONSEILLER | |
| 07 | MALEKA MODESTE | chef de groupe | |
| 08 | ADO EMILIENNE | 2e VICE COMMUNE | |
| 09 | MOBANZA Justin-Dieu | Maire Baya | |
| 10 | MOBANZA Olivier | Chauffeur | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | | | |

Réunion TRI_Mansélé 24/01/2017

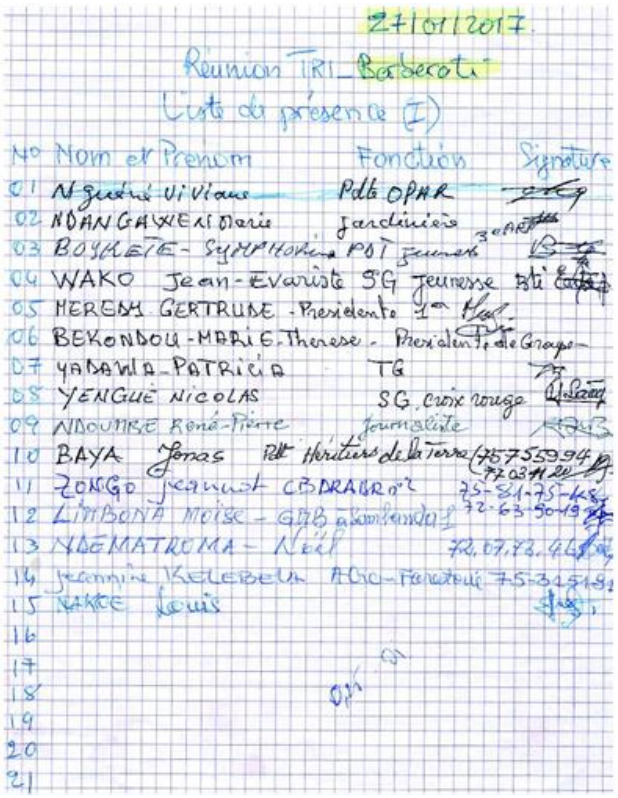
| N°/Nom Prénom | Fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|
| 01 OUBANGUI DIMITRI | FOOTBALLEUR | |
| 02 SIONGO CALIX | ELEVE | |
| 03 KOUKALE RODRIGUE | COMMERÇA | |
| 04 SONGO Rodrigue | Prospecteur ATIBS | |
| 05 MBOUYAKA GERVAIS | président-Jeunesse | |
| 06 KOTOINE Panthelemy | Comptable Mairie | |
| 07 EREMENTE André | Maire de Bambio | |
| 08 NOUHOU Amie | | |
| 09 KOUALE Pascal | | |
| 10 | | |

25/01/2016

Réunion TRI - Mbaiki

Liste des participants.

| N° | Nom et Prénom | Fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | - MOSSIA LEGRAIN Jean Bric | Inspecteur des Eaf du 2e tabaye | |
| 02 | - ASSHENGUY Amélie E. | DR Agriculture | 72501328 |
| 03 | - LEMETENDJI Alain C. | Coordo - Bakouma | 72 73 76 89 |
| 04 | - BOBOYA Michel Martial | Commissaire et | 72720144 |
| 05 | - GOLO-GONDA Tiburce Destin | Commissaire Eaux et Forêts | 72.04.06.35 |
| 06 | - KOBANGA Odette | T/G ROFADEL | 72-25-84-7 |
| 07 | - Woodessi Julienne | - | - - |
| 08 | - BOUYANGA ALEXIS | Président APEF | |
| 09 | - MOKOMBE Jonas | Coordo AS Bakouma & Ass. Le Cosaye | 77 57 20 85 72 22 30 49 |
| 10 | - GANZO Pierre | Planteur | |
| 11 | - BALEKOUZOO Bruno | Chef Cantonnement | 72 66 85 82 |
| 12 | - NZOMO Xavier-Prince | Secrétaire DPL/MINEF | 75 01 30 19 |
| 13 | - BELLA Cathy-Solomi | Stagiaire EF | 77 57 70 61 |
| 14 | - BAYA Fidèle | A.R.F | 92 80 15 05 |
| 15 | - | | 72768312 |
| 16 | - ZOMBOLA Jean Firmin | | |
| 17 | - Denis Bouka | Consultant FAO | 75048024 |



27/01/2017

Réunion TRI_Berberati

Liste de présence (I)

| N° | Nom et Prenom | Fonction | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Nguéné Viviane | Pdt OPAR | |
| 02 | NDANGAWEN Marie | Jardinière | |
| 03 | BOYLETE - Sylvie Modeste | PDT Jeunes | |
| 04 | WAKO Jean-Evariste | SG Jeunesse Bti | |
| 05 | HEREMI GERTRUDE | Presidente 1ère | |
| 06 | BEKONDOU-MARIE-Therese | Président 1er de Groupe | |
| 07 | YABAWA-PATRICIA | TG | |
| 08 | YENGUE NICOLAS | SG croix rouge | |
| 09 | NDOUMBE René-Pierre | Journaliste | |
| 10 | BAYA Jonas | Pdt Héritiers de la Terre | 75755994 77031122 |
| 11 | ZONGO Jeanust | CBDRABRO2 | 25-31-75-48 72-63-50-19 |
| 12 | LIMBONA Moise - GAB | Abomey | |
| 13 | NDEMATROMA - Noël | | 72.07.73.46 |
| 14 | Jeannine KELEBEM | ACIC-Fonctionnaire | 75-31-51-91 |
| 15 | NAKOE Louis | | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |

Réunion d'information TRI / Berberati

27/01/17 – Berberati (II)

| NOM | Prénom | Organisation | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOULENGUE | Emmanuel | chef cantonnement FBN | |
| KOUMBA | | | |
| MBANGO | H MARTIAL | ProPosé FORESTIER | |
| MOUSSA | Alexis | Assistant de DR | |
| GUIWA | Marcel | chef de groupe 5e | |
| SETE | Joseph | chef de groupe 5e | |
| ELINGA-Ampa | Joachim | Président conseil de la jeune | |
| NGUENE | Romain Thierry | Président Jeunesse d'Azra | |
| GBANG | JOACHIM-Mockia | Président 5e AZRA | |
| NGBOTO | Arcade | Animateur eau de Table | |
| DILA | Blaise-Pascal | Président BADEL | |
| BELLO | Valentin | Chauffeur agriculteur | |
| DANGAWAN | Thérèse | Présidente 4e Arrond | |
| FINOURA | Alfred | Exploit E-P/PK | |
| MAKPAO | Jeannine | Secrétaire Eaux et Forêts | |

27/01/2017 Feuille de Présence Berberati

| N° | Nom et Prénoms | Fonction | N° de Contact |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GBAÏ Justin | chef secteur ACAA | 75096891 |
| 2 | DATOUA Marc | Président g. TOMNÉ | 75-77-60-90 |
| 3 | NGBABA Marcel | Président B.B.T. | 75.11.28/70332.1 |
| 4 | Bémo-bobobilo Paul | Président-Groupement TOMNÉ | |
| 5 | NZEMBE Bibo Paul | Pres. ECOFOA | 75506487 |
| 6 | NOLA Louis | PRESIDENT RETRAITE B. | 75 52 42 41 |
| 7 | ZIBANGO Albert | Président OVVB. | 75 49 93 21 |
| 8 | NAKPAO CHRISTIAN | V-Président ZANGBETE | 75-75-65-64 |
| 9 | NSUENE-Mbanga | Pdt Coopcafé | 75017689 |
| 10 | BASSAWI BABANG Bernard | Président GPC 4 | 75 93 16 66 72 34 15 03 |
| 11 | LE Pénguié Hervé | Secrétaire adjoint Groupement | 72.73.87.02 |
| 12 | AMAKE NOGO bernard | Président Groupement exploitant | 75.10.40.10. |
| 13 | MALE MBETINGUENZA Pierre | TSA Retraité chef zone Tabaré | 77-42-36-50 |
| 14 | NGONDJO TOKENAO | G.G. Petit maraîcher | 75.31.30.64 |
| 15 | ZANG-FIO Félix | Président MOIAMA | 77 66 01 60 75 44 63 36 77 03 06 26 |
| 16 | ZICHO Sébastien | Secrétaire / GIAP | 75.38.53.53 |
| 17 | YAÏNA Thérèse | Déléguée technique | |
| 18 | Bongoma Blanche | Présidente | 72.55.05.68 |
| 19 | YALESSO LOYOLA | Secrétaire | 75.72.37.29 |
| 20 | Nguéné Viviane | OPAR Poste | 75581223 |
| 21 | DANGAWEN Marie | jardinière | 75731999 |
| 22 | NDEMA, Maurice | S-G-Bu JENE | |

27/01/2017 Feuille de Présence

| | Nom et Prenoms | Fonction | N° Contact |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | GAADO Jonas | psd ppt BEOKO NAKUE | 72.63.85.6 |
| 16 | DJOYAMA Albert | Cne C.I-Le BEOKO NAKE | NDV |
| 17 | LIOSSO Léonard | DR SEGA | 75765565 |
| 18 | NGOBET-KONZENI Didier | Planteur Cacao | 77.66.68.88 |
| 19 | NAKOE Jules | Journaliste R. Locale | 75585094 |

Total : 41 participants

Réunion TR1 - FAN/FDT Staff PDRSO/MACKS SETCA
Lieu: 29/11/17 - ISP
Bangui

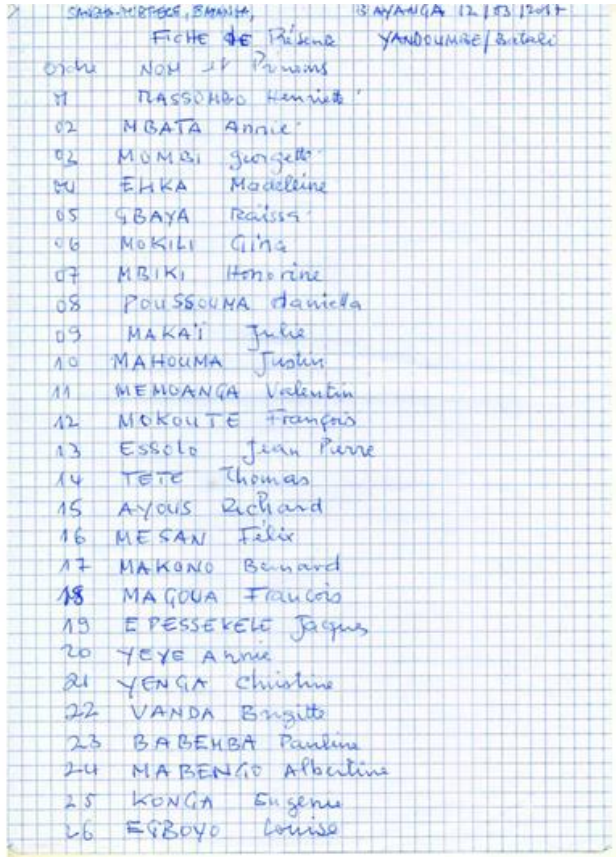
| NOM | PRENOM | ORGANISATION | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WESTEEL | Alexandre | FRM - SETCA | |
| WINGUE | Thomas Roger | AGDRF | |
| VIVIEN | Catherine | PDRSO | |
| Commissionner | Bruno | PDRSO | |

Préfecture: SANGHA-MBAERE
SPR : BAYANGA
Commune: YOBE-SANGHA
Yandoumbé (Bayanga) 11/03/2017

Réunion TR1 2, Présence

1 AGENDE Albert
2 AGENDE Albert 2
3 BOMELA Job
4 GBALI Mardi
5 ASSOE Elysee
6 DAKPO Daniel
7 MOKISSO Alphonse
8 LALIER André
9 SAMEDI Richard
10 BAKITA Didier
11 DJOKOUA Narcisse
12 MOMBEKA Emmanuel
13 DOUMBE Hamidou
14 LOSSI Emile
15 ANOUA Victor
16 CUNDI Armand
17 NAKOE Jean
18 NGONGO Joseph
19 NDOBO Emmanuel
20 MONGAMBE Ariel
21 MONGUENGE Modeste
22 YEYE Samuel
23 MONGO Jean paul
24 ISSAKA Jean Pierre
25 NGILO Paul

26 MAKALA Dimanche
27 TOUTOU Toux
28 NDAKI Jean noel
29 MOKOULA christian
30 BOMELA Josue
31 AHE MOKOUTE
32 FATIGUE Nina
33 MOULEBE Pauline
34 ADE Marie
35 KOMBO Mimi
36 NDOKO Pauline
37 MOUGASSA Romaine
38 MAWA Eudoxie
39 GOUANGA Rosette
40 AKPE Albertine
41 BOKAI Pauline
42 ELOBA Henriette
43 MAYELE Valerie
44 GBOKO Yvonne
45 WANEYOMBO-BRACHKA Dieudonné Bruno
46 BEINA Denis



SANGA-MBAERE, BANGUI, BAYANGA 12/03/2017
FICHE DE Présence YANDOUMBE/Bureau

01 NOM ET Prenoms
01 MASSOMBO Henriette
02 MBATA Annie
03 MOMBI Georgette
04 EHKA Madeleine
05 GBAYA Raissa
06 MOKILI Gina
07 MBIKI Honorine
08 POUSSOUNA Daniela
09 MAKAI Julie
10 MAHOUMA Justin
11 MEMOANGA Valentin
12 MOKOUTE François
13 ESSOLO Jean Pierre
14 TETE Thomas
15 AYOUS Richard
16 MESAN Félix
17 MAKONO Bernard
18 MAGOUA François
19 EPESSEKELE Jacques
20 YEYE Annie
21 YENGA Christine
22 VANDA Brigitte
23 BABEMBA Pauline
24 MABENGO Albertine
25 KONGA Eugenie
26 EGBOYO Louise

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | BADANGIA Marie | |
| 28 | ESSANGA Christine | |
| 29 | EMELE Albertine | |
| 30 | SANI Rose | |
| 31 | POMELE Misonne | |
| 32 | YOUNGA Catherine | |
| 33 | DZANGA Eric | |
| 34 | ELOUKA Henriette | |
| 35 | DACKO David | |
| 36 | GBONIO Louis | |
| 37 | Dimanche | |
| 38 | BIDOUMBI Omer | |
| 39 | MOSSOMBO Alphonse | |
| 40 | MOUEBOULE Sidonie | |
| 41 | BEINA Denis FAO | |
| 42 | WANEYOMBO-BRACHIKA Dieudonné Bmno FAO | |

DIMANCHE Le 12/03/2017

Préfecture : SANGHA-MBAERE
Sous-Préf. : BAYANGA
Commune : YOKE-SANGHA

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Village Mossafonda 1 // Village pygmées.

| N° | NOM ET PRENOMS | Groupement/Association |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | MATOMA Brigitte | DINGA NA mabo |
| 02 | DOUTOY Juliette | |
| 03 | ROLAN Veronique | |
| 04 | DINANCHE Nina | |
| 05 | PEA Julienne | |
| 06 | BONANGO Aberdin | |
| 07 | GNEKOKO Aline | |
| 08 | EBOULOU Pauline | |
| 09 | NANDIMBO Cydie | |
| 10 | BOTOBE Helene | |
| 11 | EWASSA Marie | |
| 12 | TOTOMBO Micheline | |
| 12 | GBALE Micheline | |
| 13 | DIMA Sylvie | |
| 14 | ESSOLOKO Marie | |
| 15 | ELABO Julienne | |
| 16 | BONANI Angella | |
| 17 | YOMBO Annita | |
| 18 | NDOUTOU Yvette | |
| 19 | ETOUNGOU Suzanne | |
| 20 | ANDOBO Lisa | |
| 21 | NOMO Martin | |
| 22 | MODOUMA André | |

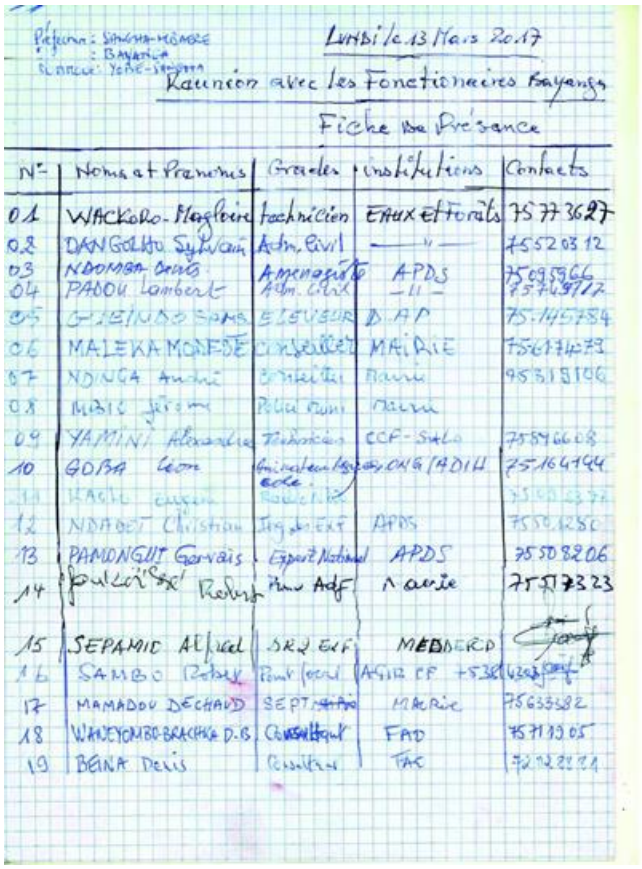
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23 | BANGA Jacque | |
| 24 | GNEGE Juldas | |
| 25 | MEPO Lundi | |
| 26 | NOMO Martin | |
| 27 | MESAN Felix | |
| 28 | SESSELE Bernard | |
| 29 | MOMBOLI François | |
| 30 | MENGUNGA Donatien | |
| 31 | MOKABO Urbain | |
| 32 | SATI Albert | |
| 33 | DIENGO Gilbert | |
| 44 | WANEYOMBO-BRACHIKA D-Bmno | |
| | BEINA Denis | |

Préfecture : SANGHA-MBAERE — Dimanche Le 12 Mars 2017

Réunion avec ASSO/Gpt Bayanga.

Fiche de presence

| N° | Noms et Prénoms | Association | Contacts | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | MBEA - Eugene | AGRI. EKADU | 75.31.47.76 | |
| 02 | KAOKO Eugene | AVT | 75033377 | |
| 03 | KOUINDA Emile | Gpt-Bay | 75011185 | |
| | NGUERINANDJI Alec | | | |
| 04 | GOUNFIO Nestor | Bayohongo | 75443365 | |
| 05 | BANGUI Lucas | Bayohongo | 75.45.74.35 | |
| 06 | TEMO Jasmin | Bayo Hongo | 75-01-75 73 | |
| 07 | MBOULOU M. Mathurin | Wessena 2 | 75 67.38.81 | |
| 08 | AKA Madeleine | TOUMBA YERE | | |
| 09 | MESSAYE Peguy | WALI YAKA | 75-10-66-08 | |
| 10 | IGNAMA Madeleine | TOUMBA ZARA | | |
| 11 | SAMBO Marie-G. | Ass. de Pêcheurs | 75-40-88-10 | |
| 12 | LONDA Brigitte | Ass. de Pêcheurs | 7564-80-58 | |
| 13 | MADJOUMBOU Simone | Mali Gaté | 7-41-16-83 | |
| 14 | Pêcheurs Lundi | V.E.B.V. | 75233363 | |
| 15 | Kindi-Mounga Gilbert | APB | 75-58-54-93 | |
| 16 | NGOUNA Jean-Nicaise | P.B.D | 75423171 | |
| 17 | WANIAKA Jean-Claude | PBD | 75 41 1678 | |
| 18 | MAGBAZA-Alexandre | P.B.D | | |
| 19 | LEKELIA Sylvain-Silvio | P.B.D. | | |
| 20 | BEINA Denis | FAO | | |



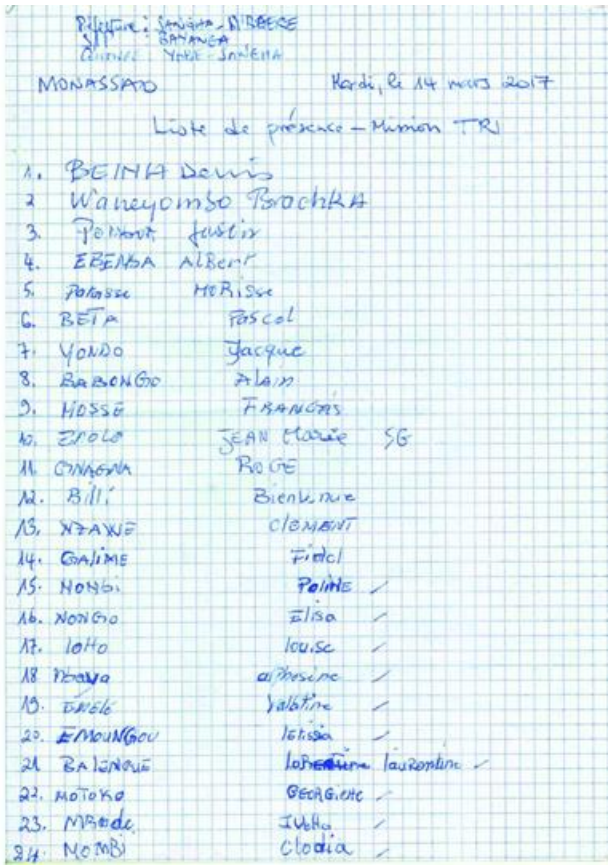
Préfecture : Sanaga-Maritime
: Bayanga
Commune : Yoke-Sanaga

Lundi le 13 Mars 2017

Réunion avec les Fonctionnaires Bayanga

Fiche de Présence

| N° | Noms et Prénoms | Grades | Institutions | Contacts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | WACKORO-Magloire | Technicien | EAUX et Forêts | 75 77 36 27 |
| 02 | DANGOLLO Sylvain | Adm. Civil | —"— | 75 52 03 12 |
| 03 | NDOMBA Denis | Administrateur | APDS | 75 09 59 66 |
| 04 | PADOU Lambert | Adm. Civil | —"— | 75 46 97 72 |
| 05 | GUEINDA SAMBA | Elevage | DAP | 75.14.57.84 |
| 06 | MALEKA MONESE | Conseiller | MAIRIE | 75 61 74 73 |
| 07 | NDINGA Andre | Enseignant | Mairie | 95 31 91 06 |
| 08 | MBIS Jérôme | Police Rural | Mairie | |
| 09 | YAMIN Alexandre | Technicien | ECF-SALO | 75 84 66 08 |
| 10 | GOBA Léon | Ingénieur Agronome | CNS/PADIH | 75 16 41 44 |
| 11 | HAGE [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 12 | NDABET Christian | Ingénieur EAF | APDS | 75 50 12 80 |
| 13 | PAMONGUI Gervais | Expert National | APDS | 75 50 82 06 |
| 14 | [illegible] Rebut | Pmu Adf | Mairie | 75 57 73 23 |
| 15 | SEPAMIC Alfred | SRJ EAF | MEBBERD | |
| 16 | SAMBO Robert | Point focal | AGIR PF | +536 [illegible] |
| 17 | MAMADOU DECHAUD | SEPT [illegible] | MAIRIE | 75 63 35 82 |
| 18 | WANEYOMBO-BRACHKA D.G | Consultant | FAD | 75 71 39 05 |
| 19 | BEINA Denis | Consultant | FAC | 72 92 22 21 |



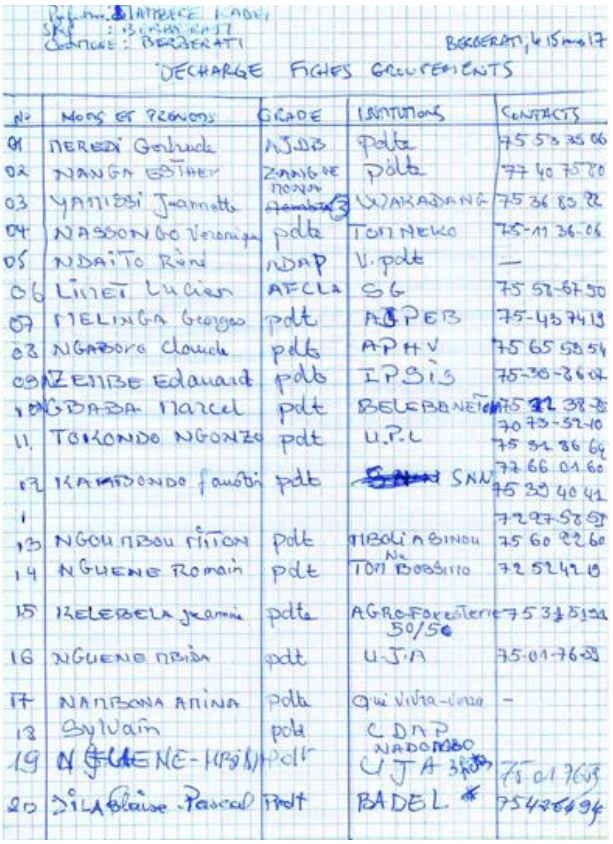
Préfecture : Sanaga-Maritime
SRJ : Bayanga
Commune : Yoke-Sanaga

MONASSADO — Mardi, le 14 mars 2017

Liste de présence – Mission TRI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | BEINA | Denis |
| 2 | Waneyombo | Brachka |
| 3. | Pemou | Justin |
| 4. | EBENGA | Albert |
| 5. | Polasse | Marise |
| 6. | BETA | Pascal |
| 7. | YONDO | Jacque |
| 8. | BABONGO | Alain |
| 9. | MOSSE | FRANCAIS |
| 10. | EPOLO | JEAN Marie SG |
| 11. | CONAGNA | ROGE |
| 12. | BILI | Bienvenue |
| 13. | NZAWE | CLEMENT |
| 14. | GALIME | Fidel |
| 15. | NONGO | Pointe |
| 16. | NONGO | Elisa |
| 17. | LOHO | Louise |
| 18 | NGAVA | Josephine |
| 19. | DAGO | Valentine |
| 20. | EMOUNGOU | Letissia |
| 21 | BALENGUE | Laurentine laurentine |
| 22. | MOTOKO | GEORGETTE |
| 23. | MBEDE | Ivette |
| 24 | NOMBI | Claudia |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25. | NDJANZE | Michel |
| 26. | ELABO | Dionne |
| 27. | VOTA | ALIXE |
| 28. | EMELE | RODIA |
| 29. | BOKOUNGA | HAMIS |
| 30. | NGOULIA | EMILIENNE |



Préfecture : BATTAERE [illegible]
SRJ : BEINA [illegible]
Commune : BERBERATI

BERBERATI, le 15 mars 17

DECHARGE FICHES ENGAGEMENTS

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTIONS | CONTACTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | NEREDI Gertrude | NJDD | Pdte | 75 53 35 06 |
| 02 | NANGA ESTHER | ZANGBE NONA | Pdte | 77 40 75 70 |
| 03 | YAMISSI Jeannette | [illegible] | UAKADANG | 75 36 83 22 |
| 04 | NASSONGO Veronique | pdte | TOMENKO | 75-11 36-06 |
| 05 | NDAITO René | NDAP | V. pdte | — |
| 06 | LINET Lucien | AFCLA | SG | 75 52-67 50 |
| 07 | FIELINGA Georges | pdt | AGPEB | 75-43 74 13 |
| 08 | NGABORO Claude | pdte | APHV | 75 65 53 54 |
| 09 | NZEMBE Edouard | pdte | IPSIS | 75-30-36 01 |
| 10 | BOBADA Marcel | pdt | BELEBANE | 75 [illegible] 38 [illegible] 70 75-52-10 |
| 11 | TOMONDO NGONZO | pdt | U.P.C | 75 52 86 64 |
| 12 | KAMBONDO Faustin | pdte | SNN | 72 66 01 60 75 39 40 41 |
| 13 | NGOUMBOU Titon | pdt | MBOLI A BINOU Na | 75 60 22 60 |
| 14 | NGUENO Romain | pdt | TOM BOBSILLO | 72 52 42 19 |
| 15 | KELEBELA Jeannie | pdte | AGROForesterie 50/50 | 75 31 51 20 |
| 16 | NGUENO NBIDA | pdt | U.J.A | 75-01-76 [illegible] |
| 17 | NANBONA ANINA | pdte | Qui Vive-Vous | — |
| 18 | Sylvain | pdt | CDAP | |
| 19 | N'GUENE-[illegible] | Pdt | NADOMBO UJA 3 [illegible] | 75 01 76 [illegible] |
| 20 | DILA Blaise Pascal | Pdt | BADEL | 75 43 64 94 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | NGOUDOU-MIOK Nestor | Président | MBOLI HASINOU I | 75602260 |
| 23 | MAMBELE LUTHER | P.d.T | SOHOLIMA | |
| 24 | KELEBELA Jasmin | pdte | Agro-foresterie | 75-31-5191 |
| 25 | NAMOE Louis | membre | — " — | |
| 26 | DSELLIS Felicité | pdte | | |
| 27 | BELIBONA Jeanselin | | G.I.E.30 | |
| 28 | MABESSIMO MARIUS | Coordonnateur | Coop Tom Cœur | |
| 29 | VGO Kohia Jean claude | Membre | TOM DE BOSSIMO | |
| 30 | Marcel NGBAKA | pdt | BELE-BANE-TOM | |
| 31 | GBANG Modeste | PDT | OBAHING-Séo | |
| 32 | DENOSSIAS Valerie | TTG | OBAHING-Séo | |
| 33 | NOUPKALA Innocent | Vice PDT | MBOLI HASINOU 2 | |
| 34 | NGANGO Privat | Conseil | TOM NE BOSSIMO | |
| 35 | NGUENE Viviano | Pdte | BAMBABA NOUVELLE | |
| 36 | MPEKO Noël | PROGRE | KP Elève II | |
| 37 | NGONGO Développement | PD | OBABA WAPO | |
| 38 | BAKABIY | VSP | YAKOUTOU | |
| 39 | BANBORO-claude | Président | APKV Handicapé | |
| 30 | NANGA-HESTER | Présidente | ZANG MOH NA | |
| 31 | NAMBEPIA-CELESTIN | Président | BUIKOIA | |
| 32 | FEIKIAN Gisèle | Vice Pdt | Kondo Tassa | |
| 33 | WONDONET Josiane | Présidente | Gbamoulou Bé | |
| 34 | NGAOUDAN Elysée | Président | Association MEKASNA | |

NB: 1/ Coopérative BADEL : 31 Ept's
2/ ONG (EDIFCI) : 21 Ept's

Préfecture : MAMBERE-KADEI
S/P : BERBERATI
Commune : BERBERATI

SITE: BERBERATI — MERCREDI, LE 15 MARS 2017

REUNION TECHNIQUE AVEC LES FONCTIONNAIRES DE BERBERATI

FICHE DE PRESENCE

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTIONS | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | SEPANIO Alfred | DR2/EFA | Eaux et Forêts | 7503.10.39 |
| 02 | WANEYOMBO-BRACHIKA Di Bruno | Consultant | FAO | 75H1965/PROFESSI |
| 03 | BADARA NABEM Isaac | MAIRE | Agriculteur Artisan | 72946581 |
| 04 | NGUENE-NGANDI Aubin | pdt Coopérat | Coopérat | 72079659 |
| 05 | BELLA Valentin | chauffeur | Agriculteur | 77-48-3145 |
| 06 | NBEMATROMA-Noël | Enquêteur Statistique | ONEC Mgr. | 7247.7346 |
| 07 | LIOSSO Léonard | DR2 | SEGA | 75768565 |
| 08 | DILA Séraphin - Pascal | Président | | |
| 09 | ROKPI David | Conseiller Technique | ACDA | 75 42 09 34 77 66 09 47 75 38 98 85 72 39 67 12 |
| 10 | Mme Patricia Douli | C.Poste | ORCCPA | 75245606 72 72 33 0929 |
| 11 | GBAI Justin | CS/ACDA | ACDA | 75096891 78830244 |
| 12 | ZONGO MATHIEU CRISPIN | DR2 | ACDA | 75239562 72 18 1363 |
| 13 | FINOUARA Alfred | IPMK/EF | MEDDEFCP | 75546062 |
| 14 | MBANGO MARTIAL | Brigadier Forêt | EAUX et Forêt | 75 57 8958 |
| 15 | KELEBELA Jasmin | SG E/P | pdte AGRO-Foresterie 50/50 | 75-31-51 91 |
| 16 | ZONGO Jacquet | CB | 75-81-7548 | |
| 17 | BEINA Denis | Conseiller | Agri. Fon | 72 02 18 51 |

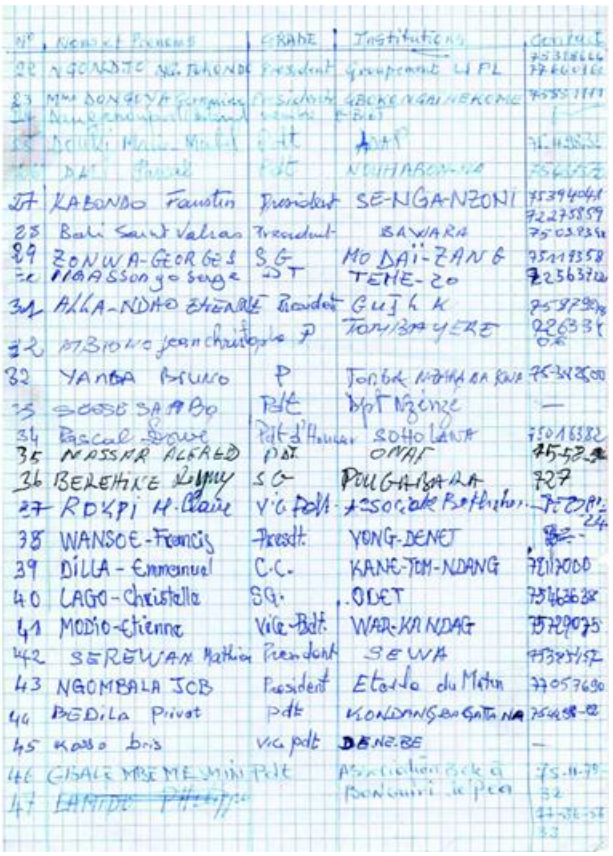
Préfecture : MAMBERE-KADEI
S/P : BERBERATI
Commune : BANGUI

SITE BERBERATI — BERBERATI, LE 16 MARS 2017

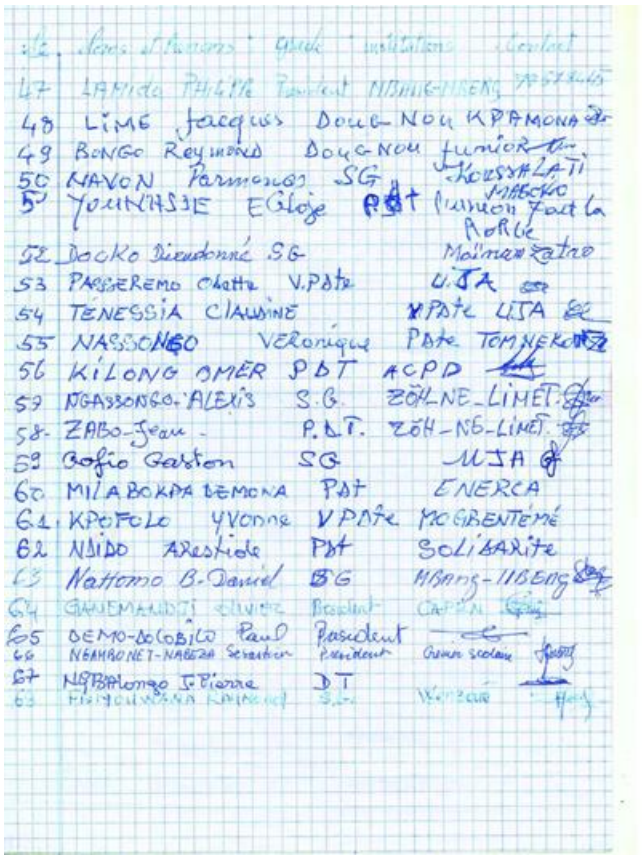
REUNION AVEC LES PARTIES PRENANTES LOCALES DE BERBERATI

FICHE DE PRESENCE

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTIONS | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | DANGSI-MBORI Albert | Président | BIHOLOCO (Groupement) | |
| 02 | TOBO René Paul | SG | Groupement Jardin d'Enfant | 72044554 |
| 03 | GUAINAI François | Président | Groupement U.J.A | 75499921 |
| 04 | ZIBONGO Albert | Président | Groupement Agriculteurs de Bobeti | 75381448 |
| 05 | BAZINGUE Patrice | S.G | BANDOUM GOUTE | |
| 06 | NGUIA Mathieu | Président | N'BOUNTE ting | |
| 07 | ANKOUMA | BRIGN | — " — | 75.78.74.57 |
| 08 | PINGO-LIKI Thiret | T.G.A | Union des groupements | 75-119-745 |
| 09 | NZEMBE Edouard | Président | UPG | 75 98 86 07 |
| 10 | BEINA Michel | SG | MO-NE-BE | 75 [illegible] |
| 11 | MAÏ LAZARE | SIG | [illegible] Jardin d'Enfants | " " |
| 12 | BAYA Jonas | Pdt | HERITIERS DE LATERRE | 75 75 69 |
| 13 | [illegible] | — | Jardin d'Enfants | [illegible] |
| 14 | DILA Séraphin-Pascal | Pdt Coopérative BADEL | BADEL | 75 42 09 34 77 66 09 47 |
| 15 | YAMENE-NGIANGUE | Président du Bureau | MAIRIE | 75 11 21 90 |
| 16 | GBAYA Jean Willibrord | Président | [illegible] | 75 [illegible] |
| 17 | NGUENE THIERRY | Président | TOM NE BOSSIMO | 72-52428 |
| 18 | YANOMO GINA | Présidente | GOE-TOM | |
| 19 | MEREDY TATIANA | Pdte | ASDB | 75 63 39 05 |
| 20 | WAKO Jean-Evariste pdt | | Zong Tho WEN-NA | 75 01 13 98 |
| 21 | YANGUI François | Pdt | GAD | 75326918 |

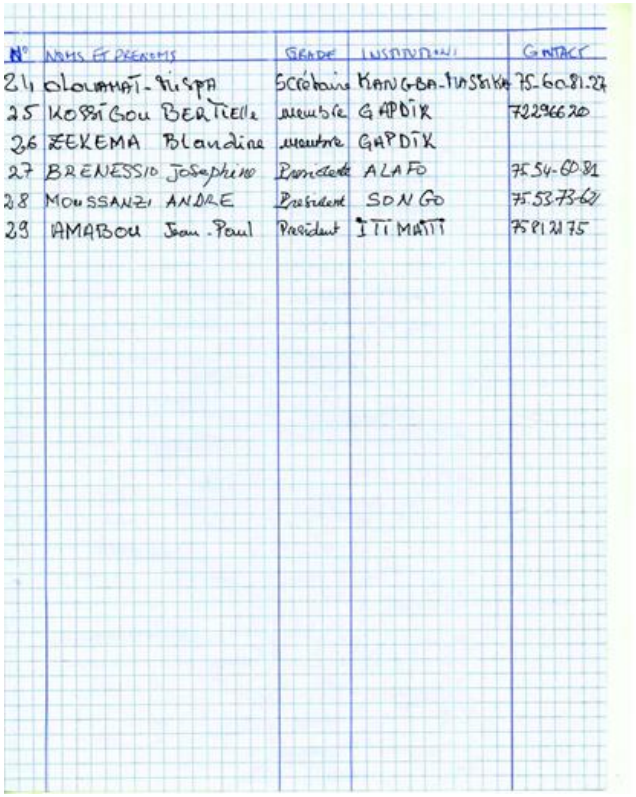


| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTIONS | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | KABONDO Faustin | Président | SE-NGA-NZONI | 75394041 72275859 |
| 28 | Bali Saint Valian | Président | BAWARA | 75 03 83 56 |
| 29 | ZONWA-GEORGES | S.G | MO DAÏ-ZANG | 75119358 |
| 30 | NGASSONGO Serge | DT | TENE-20 | 72563710 |
| 31 | ALLA-NDAO Eternité | Président | GUIAK | 75 87 29 [illegible] |
| 32 | N'BIONO Jean Christophe | P | TOMBA YERE | 22633[illegible] |
| 33 | YANDA Bruno | P | Tomba NGHARA BNA | 75-31-2500 |
| 34 | Pascal Sowé | Pdt d'Honneur | SOHOLIMA | 75018382 |
| 35 | NASSAR ALFRED | PDT | OMAS | 75 45 23 |
| 36 | BERETHIRE Rémy | S.G | POUGHARA | 727 |
| 37 | ROKPI M.Claire | V.G Pdt | Association Bethesda | [illegible] 24 |
| 38 | WANSOE-Francis | Président | YONG-DENET | [illegible] |
| 39 | DILLA - Emmanuel | C.C. | KANE-TOM-NDANG | 75[illegible]000 |
| 40 | LAGO-Christelle | SG | ODET | 75 46 36 38 |
| 41 | MODIO-Etienne | Vice-Pdt | WAR-KANDAG | 75 29 90 75 |
| 42 | SEREWAN Mathieu | Président | SEWA | 75 38 51 57 |
| 43 | NGOMBALA JCB | Président | Etoile du Matin | 77 05 76 90 |
| 44 | BEDILA Privat | pdt | KONDANGBANGATTA NA | 75 46 38 02 |
| 45 | Kasso Boris | Vice pdt | BENEBE | — |
| 46 | GBALE MBEMEMINI | Pdt | Association Bokâ Banguiri le Peul | 75-11-79 32 |
| 47 | [illegible] | | | 77 58 15 53 |

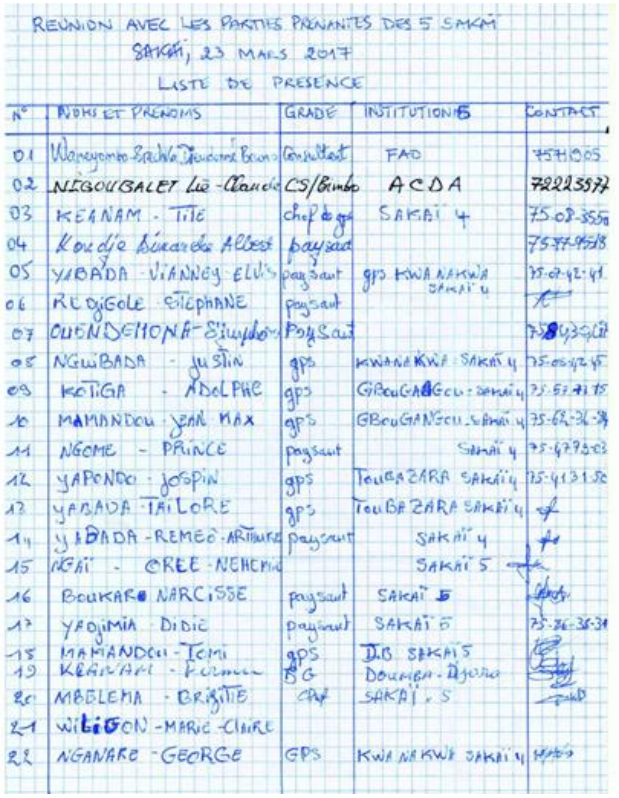


| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTIONS | CONTACTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | KOBORO Madeleine | Membre | OFCA | + |
| 70 | NANGA ESTHER | Président | ZANG NGOEMORA | 77 67 |
| 71 | WESSAMBO OUMAROU | PSD | KOMENEYAME | 75 48 95 |
| 72 | NJEMA, Maurice | SG | DENE KOME | 41 |
| 73 | NGAMBONET-NABEZA Sébastien | Président | Grenier Scolaire | 75 77 57 06 |
| 74 | NGuembeZA yves | Pn. | Kpamokha si Nou | |
| 75 | Zaï Bonaventure | conseiller | Kpamo ha si Nou | |
| 76 | GOTOHOUL DOTE Patrick | S.G | WAN-NE-YOMBO | |
| 77 | NGANDO Jonas | PST | BEOKE na Kwa | |
| 78 | MOMBO Daniel | CC | BEOKE na Kwa | |
| 79 | SOLE Riendonné | PST | NGAÏ-NE-KOME | |
| 80 | NGABÉ Louis | S.G | KINÉ KOMÉ | |
| 81 | BEÏKOUMOGIOLA | PST | MBOLIYASINOU | |
| 82 | WANSOE-Xavier | PDT | YONG-DENET-DAO | |
| 83 | WANTO Paul | Pdent | NGUIMDTOR LEYA | |
| 84 | MABOUSSA AIME | PDT | MABOKO | |
| 85 | MONZO Paul | P.BNK | BANEKO | |
| 86 | BALI Luc | PDT | TABI | |
| 87 | Datina Marc | Président | TOM-NE | |
| 88 | NGoajou Justin | Président | MABOUSSOKHA | |
| 89 | GOBADA-Freddy | SG | A.J. de PEÏ Gnia | |
| 90 | GBAE Odette | Membre | BADEN | |
| 91 | MONDOUMO JEAN Louis | V PDT | NDOYE | |
| 92 | KOMBOURO - Madeleine | Pdte | MOERÉSÉ | |

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTIONS | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | YAFARA André | CS Bgui | A C D A | 72-29-54 16 |
| 02 | GREFANDET Charly | TSE/F | DR7 E/F | 75206669 |
| 03 | SEBIRO Mamin | Ingénieur | CAS-AF | 75 17 53 21 |
| 04 | BEINIP Denis | Conseiller | FAO | 75 04 80 34 |
| 05 | NIGOUBALET Luc-Clément | CS/Bgui | ACDA | 72223977 |
| 06 | WANEYOMBO-BRACHKA Dodanié Sa | Conseiller | FAO | 72 20 03 98 |
| 07 | MBADET Simon | Président | KANGBA MASSIKA | 75 46 07 58 |
| 08 | MALEZIPOU ALAIN | Président | NGUEREPAZE | 75 03 30 03 |
| 09 | DIMANCHE GONÉZAPA | VS. PRÉSIDENT | OYO DE GAPOMA | 75 92 38 11 |
| 10 | GOUNOUMOUNDJOU Samuel | chef Secteur | | 75 05 50 59 |
| 11 | MAÏDOU MANDAGO Paul | Président | OYO DO GAPO | 75 76 41 83 |
| 12 | ZOUNOUA ALBERT | Président | Gt MAÏ NA KWA | 72409182 |
| 13 | MAMOKOSE Clotaire | C. Matériel | Gt Cie de la Mère | |
| 14 | NDARATA Solange | C Matériel | ALAFO | 75-02-32 |
| 15 | MIANGO Christe | Présidente | YOUKOU | 75 03 34 86 |
| 16 | MAKIMBOU Jacqueline | membre | Bon Samaritain | 72 22 01 |
| 17 | SAMBEAO Hortense | Présidente | Réseau / GAPCLM | 72 38 70 |
| 18 | KOYARASSO Florentin | S.G. | GAPCLM. | 75200076 |
| 19 | LETROMO Samedi Didier | Président | gpmt oyoka | 75 270553 |
| 20 | YAMINGO Jean-Claude | Président | GAPEM | 72 28 13 03 |
| 21 | YOGO Privat-Hippolyte | S-G | GAPEM | 72258949 |
| 22 | YABIASSO Louise | membre | GAPCLM | 72 56 23 75 |
| 23 | YASSIMBETI Marie Odile | S.G. | gpmt oyoka | |



| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | OLOUMAÏ - TISPA | Sécrétaire | KANGBA-TUNSAKA | 75-60-81-27 |
| 25 | KOBÏGOU BERTIELLE | membre | GAPDIK | 72296620 |
| 26 | ZEKEMA Blandine | membre | GAPDIK | |
| 27 | BRENESSIO Joséphine | Présidente | ALAFO | 7554-6081 |
| 28 | MOUSSANZI ANDRE | Président | SONGO | 75537362 |
| 29 | AMABOU Jean-Paul | Président | ITIMAÏTI | 75912175 |



REUNION AVEC LES PARTIES PRENANTES DES 5 SAKAÏ
SAKAÏ, 23 MARS 2017
LISTE DE PRESENCE

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTIONS | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Wanyama Sacha Jeune Bon | Consultant | FAO | 75710005 |
| 02 | NIGOUBALET Lié-Claude | CS/Bimbo | ACDA | 72223577 |
| 03 | KEANAM - TITE | chef de gp | SAKAÏ 4 | 75-02-3558 |
| 04 | Koudjo Bénarès Albert | paysan | | 75774958 |
| 05 | YABADA - VIANNEY - ELVIS | paysan | gps KWA NAKWA SAKAÏ 4 | 75-02-42-41 |
| 06 | REDJIGOLE STEPHANE | paysan | | |
| 07 | OUENDEMONA - Simplice | Paysan | | 75893618 |
| 08 | NGWABADA - JUSTIN | gps | KWANAKWA SAKAÏ 4 | 75-05-42-45 |
| 09 | KETIGA - ADELPHE | gps | GBOUGANGOU SAKAÏ 4 | 75-57-41-75 |
| 10 | MAMANDOU - JEAN MAX | gps | GBOUGANGOU SAKAÏ 4 | 75-62-36-38 |
| 11 | NGOME - PRINCE | paysan | SAKAÏ 4 | 75-62-96-63 |
| 12 | YAPONDO - JOSPIN | gps | TOUBAZARA SAKAÏ 4 | 75-41-31-56 |
| 13 | YABADA - TAILORE | gps | TOUBAZARA SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 14 | YABADA - REMEO - ARTHUR | paysan | SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 15 | NGAÏ - CREE - NEHEMIE | | SAKAÏ 5 | |
| 16 | BOUKARE NARCISSE | paysan | SAKAÏ 5 | |
| 17 | YADJIMIA - DIDIE | paysan | SAKAÏ 5 | 75-36-36-34 |
| 18 | MAMANDOU - TEMI | gps | TB SAKAÏ 5 | |
| 19 | KEANAM - Pierre | BG | DOUMBA - NJORO | |
| 20 | MABLEMA - BRIGITTE | CPF | SAKAÏ 5 | |
| 21 | WIBIGON - MARIE - CLAIRE | | | |
| 22 | NGANARE - GEORGE | GPS | KWA NA KWA SAKAÏ 4 | |

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | DOUTEI BONA - HERODE | GPS | TB SAKAÏ 4 | 75-36-33-20 |
| 24 | BADELA - SYMPHORIEN | paysant | SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 25 | OUBOBONA - BIENVENUE | GPS | KWA-NA KWA SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 26 | KABANLIMIA - PIERRE | GPS | TOUBAZARA SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 27 | NZAPA OKO - DIEUDONNÉ | GPS | DIDIGORO SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 28 | BEZANE - BRINO | GPS | TOUBAYERE SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 29 | GOTIE - VERONIQUE | paysan | SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 30 | Pouka Leino Catherine | GPS | Toubazara Sakaï 4 | |
| 31 | ACHE - IRÈNNE | paysant | SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 32 | DEMOKOA IVETTE | paysant | SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 33 | TINON - NINA - PRISCA | paysant | SAKAÏ 4 | |
| 34 | GREFANDET Charly | TSE/F | DRFE/F | 75206668 |
| 35 | YAFARA André | CS Bguí | A.C.D.A | 72295416 |
| 36 | SEBIRO Nesmin | Ingénieur DF | CAS-DF | 75172321 |
| 37 | Demo BEINA | Consultant | FAO | 72023881 |

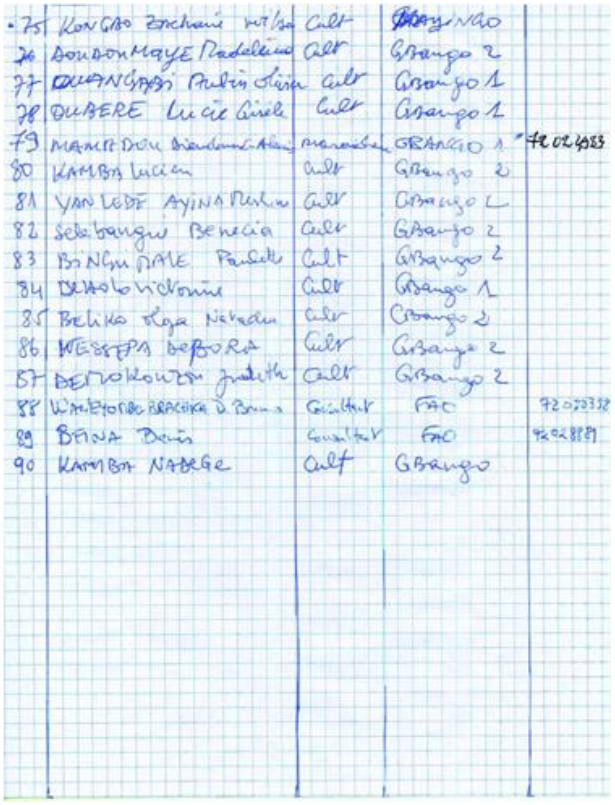
REUNION AVEC LES PARTIES PRENANTES DE GBÂ, IMOHORO, MYO ET GBAYELE

FICHE DE PRESENCE

IMOHORO, LE 24 MARS 2017

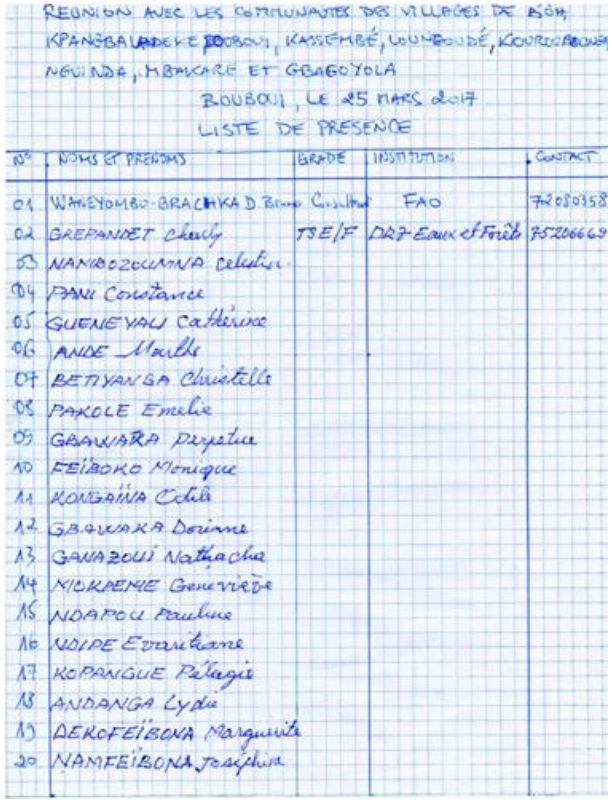
| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | NGOADOUNOU - Jérémie | Chef | IMOHORO | |
| 02 | BRAKOUDOU - Barnabé | CC | Office | |
| 03 | BINGUI - Gérard | Directeur | Ecole | |
| 04 | ZONGOFIO - Celestine | | | |
| 05 | IWANGO - Rachel | | | |
| 06 | BOUNA - Ricardo | | | |
| 07 | IKOUNOU - Pierre | | | |
| 08 | FASSE - Marie-Josée | | | |
| 09 | GAONAN-NO - Louise | | | |
| 10 | SOUROU - Rachel | | | |
| 11 | YORO - Joséphine | | | |
| 12 | KAKARIBA - Delphine | | | |
| 13 | MOUKIS - Louise | | | |
| 14 | BABAKO - Antoinette | | | |
| 15 | WAMBEÏ - Léontine | | | |
| 16 | OBE - Annie | | | |
| 17 | RISPAYO - IRÈNE | | | |
| 18 | RISPAYO - Alphat | | | |
| 19 | YOMBOUKANE - Marguerite | | | |
| 20 | MONGONOU - NAZARETH | | | |

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | ADJIANGA Jean-Baptiste | SE agpt | GBANGO | |
| 24 | NIENGYOMBO JONTIN Monsieur | V. Mt agpt | GBANGO | |
| 25 | DEYOGADA Lucienne | Cultivateur | Ngoundji I | |
| 26 | KONDE Natalie | Commerçante | Ngoundji I | |
| 27 | SUAME Bernadette | Cultivatrice | Ngoundji I | |
| 28 | PONDA — Patrick | Cultivateur | N'Gbango | |
| 29 | TABOUE Jean | Cult | Gbango | |
| 30 | ZENGO - Clement | Cult | GBANGO | |
| 31 | TARABISSA CHRISTIAN | Cult | NGoundji I | |
| 32 | PASSEROUZEM-ALFRED | Cult | NGoundji I | |
| 33 | TCHANGANDA - BIENVENU | Cult | GBANGO | |
| 34 | TCHANGANDA - PAPIN | Cult | GBANGO | |
| 35 | TCHANGANDA - SAMSON | Cult | GBANGO | |
| 36 | CUDAYACA PIGIDET | Cult | GBANGO | |
| 37 | DELLA - DAFIDE | Cult | GBANGO | |
| 38 | TCHANGANDA Augustin Landry Gaudy Parfait PARADIS | | GBANGO | |
| 39 | ZONKO-NAKON Brice Nadège | Cult | GBANGO I | |
| 40 | GANDA Pierre | Cult | GBANGO | 72 25 85 52 |
| 41 | DEMOHOUZON Seraphin | Cult | GBANGO | |
| 42 | NGANGOY NADEGE | Cult | GBANGO II | |
| 43 | TENANDA Jacques | Cultivateur | GBANGO II | |
| 44 | ABIEZ KANE Edi | Cultivateur | GBANGO II | |
| 45 | BANGBA Edi | Cultivateur | GBANGO II | |
| 46 | DENIANA Cox | Cultivateur | GBANGO II | |
| 47 | KETANGUE Gilbert | Cult agpt | GBANGO II | |
| 48 | VENA Samedi | Cultivateur | GBANGO II | |
| 49 | MANDABE Christian | Cult | Gbango II | |



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | KONGBO Zacharie | Cult | GBANGO | |
| 76 | DOUDOUMAYE Madeleine | Cult | Gbango 2 | |
| 77 | DUANGAGBI Pulcherie Olivia | Cult | Gbango 1 | |
| 78 | DUBERE Lucie Ginette | Cult | Gbango 1 | |
| 79 | MAMIE DOU Bienvenu Alain | Menuisier | GBANGO 1 | 72 02 43 33 |
| 80 | KAMBA Lucien | Cult | Gbango 2 | |
| 81 | YAN LEBE AYINA Pulcherie | Cult | Gbango 2 | |
| 82 | Sebebangui Benecia | Cult | Gbango 2 | |
| 83 | BINGUIDALE Pauline | Cult | Gbango 2 | |
| 84 | DEAGO Victorine | Cult | Gbango 1 | |
| 85 | Beliko Olga Nathalie | Cult | Gbango 2 | |
| 86 | WESSEPA DEBORA | Cult | Gbango 2 | |
| 87 | DETOKOUZON Judith | Cult | Gbango 2 | |
| 88 | WAMEYOMBO BRACHKA D. Bruno | Consultant | FAO | 72 07 39 58 |
| 89 | BENA Denis | Consultant | FAO | 72 02 88 87 |
| 90 | KAMBA NADEGE | Cult | GBango | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | BIANGO Marlise | Cultivateur | Gbango |
| 50 | IBABA Rekiatou Prisca | Cultiv. | Gbango 2 |
| 51 | YASSINGAKOLA Christine | Cultiv | Gbango |
| 52 | NDEYEPOA Alphonsine | Cult | Gbango |
| 53 | NAMBAKISSA Isabelle | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 54 | ANGIO François | Cult | Gbango |
| 55 | GUIAKPATA Yangoey | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 56 | NAPISE Alexis | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 57 | KOSSI Georgette | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 58 | SARAGBA Alpha Risos | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 59 | NDAMBIO Albert | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 60 | Ebdjibiaza Rigobert | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 61 | BAGUIAZA Leocadie | Cult | Gbango |
| 62 | AZOUBANGUI Stéfi | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 63 | Lucienne Josette | Cult | Gbango 1 |
| 64 | DOKOMANGO Nathalie | Cult | Gbango 1 |
| 65 | SADA Jessis | Cult | Gbango 1 |
| 66 | Kossi Jean de Dieu | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 67 | TANGA Bernstein | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 68 | VENDAMALE Paulin | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 69 | TCHANGANDA Samson | Cult | Gbango 1 |
| 70 | TCHANGANDA Léonie | Cult | Gbango 1 |
| 71 | PAMOBALE Josiane | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 72 | POANANDA Samedi | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 73 | AZONKATEME Gabin | Cult | Gbango 2 |
| 74 | Kossi Louis | Cult | Gbango |



REUNION AVEC LES COMMUNAUTES DES VILLAGES DE BÔM, KPANGBALA, DEKE, BOUBOUI, KASSEMBÉ, GOUMBOUDÉ, KOUROUBOUM, NGUINDA, MBAKARE ET GBAGOYOLA

BOUBOUI, LE 25 MARS 2017

LISTE DE PRESENCE

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | WAMEYOMBO-BRACHKA D. Bruno | Consultant | FAO | 72 07 39 58 |
| 02 | GREPANDET Cheryl | TSE/F | DRF Eaux et Forêts | 75 20 66 69 |
| 03 | NANBOZOUMNA Celestin | | | |
| 04 | PANI Constance | | | |
| 05 | GUENEYAU Catherine | | | |
| 06 | ANDE Marthe | | | |
| 07 | BETIYANGA Christelle | | | |
| 08 | PAKOLE Emelie | | | |
| 09 | GBANIARA Perpetue | | | |
| 10 | FEIBOKO Monique | | | |
| 11 | KONGAINA Cecile | | | |
| 12 | GBAKAKA Dorinne | | | |
| 13 | GANAZOUI Nathacha | | | |
| 14 | NIOKAEME Genevieve | | | |
| 15 | NDAPOU Pauline | | | |
| 16 | NOIDE Evaristeane | | | |
| 17 | KOPANGUE Pélagie | | | |
| 18 | ANDANGA Lydie | | | |
| 19 | DEKOFEIBONA Marguerite | | | |
| 20 | NAMFEIBONA Josephine | | | |

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | KOUNOUNIBA Alphonsine | | | |
| 22 | DONGAYE Blandine | | | |
| 23 | DOPANE Albertine | | | |
| 24 | YOLONIALE Virginie | | | |
| 25 | NGANAIKIA Joséphine | | | |
| 26 | ZARA François | | | |
| 27 | KOSSADE Louise | | | |
| 28 | NGOYA Léonie | | | |
| 29 | GUELA Estelle | | | |
| 30 | SAKO Marie-Noëlle | | | |
| 31 | KONGOMBE Larissa | | | |
| 32 | ZONGALLO Ambroisine | | | |
| 33 | KOSSADE Léa-Rosine | | | |
| 34 | DOBENGUE Delphine | | | |
| 35 | TOKOMESSE Georgette | | | |
| 36 | SELEBANGUE Edoxie | | | |
| 37 | BENGUE Belzza | | | |
| 38 | WILIKOYO Viviane | | | |
| 39 | BOUNGO Elysée | | | |
| 40 | OROYI Clautilde | | | |
| 41 | NAMGANA Berthe | | | |
| 42 | KODONOU Rosalie | | | |
| 43 | MOHOLO Petula | | | |
| 44 | OUANGUE Marie Rose | | | |
| 45 | WILITA Odila | | | |

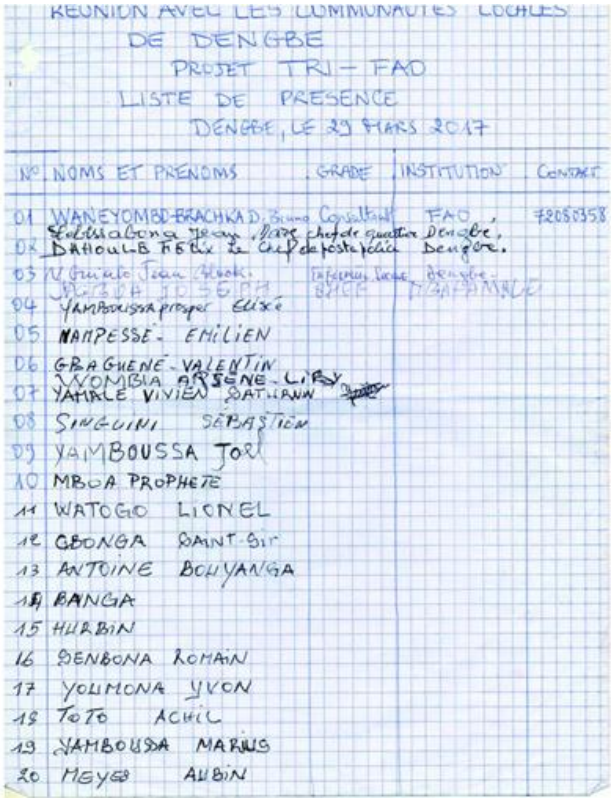

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | KOUNOUNIBA Alphonsine | | | |
| 22 | DONGAYE Blandine | | | |
| 23 | DOPANE Albertine | | | |
| 24 | YOLONIALE Virginie | | | |
| 25 | NGANAIKIA Joséphine | | | |
| 26 | ZARA François | | | |
| 27 | KOSSADE Louise | | | |
| 28 | NGOYA Léonie | | | |
| 29 | GUELA Estelle | | | |
| 30 | SAKO Marie-Noëlle | | | |
| 31 | KONGOMBE Larissa | | | |
| 32 | ZONGALLO Ambroisine | | | |
| 33 | KOSSADE Léa-Rosine | | | |
| 34 | DOBENGUE Delphine | | | |
| 35 | TOKOMESSE Georgette | | | |
| 36 | SELEBANGUE Edoxie | | | |
| 37 | BENGUE Belzza | | | |
| 38 | WILIKOYO Viviane | | | |
| 39 | BOUNGO Elysée | | | |
| 40 | OROYI Clautilde | | | |
| 41 | NAMGANA Berthe | | | |
| 42 | KODONOU Rosalie | | | |
| 43 | MOHOLO Petula | | | |
| 44 | OUANGUE Marie Rose | | | |
| 45 | WILITA Odila | | | |


| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | NAMSIO Marina | | | |
| 47 | WILIKOYO Adeli Marlène | | | |
| 48 | REDEBONA Alphonsine | | | |
| 49 | GAMI Jocelyne | | | |
| 50 | WILIKOYO Brigitte | | | |
| 51 | GBANOU Victorine | | | |
| 52 | NGAÏFEI Yvette | | | |
| 53 | DOROBEA Marie | | | |
| 54 | YAKITE Letticia | | | |
| 55 | BANGUE Marie Florence | | | |
| 56 | TOAGUENDE Rosalie | | | |
| 57 | NAMSE Rachelle | | | |
| 58 | ZONGAFEI Germaine | | | |
| 59 | TOUANDIRO Georgine | | | |
| 60 | SEMBIRO Romuald | | | |
| 61 | IVALA Anastasie | | | |
| 62 | BANGUE Sophie | | | |
| 63 | YASSIPOU Berthe | | | |
| 64 | FEIGANAZOU Samuel | | | |
| 65 | BALENGORA Aristide | | | |
| 66 | NAMOKI Edouard | | | |
| 67 | WENGONDE Rodrigue | | | |
| 68 | FEITOUANA Justin | | | |
| 69 | KPANAMNA Gabriel | | | |
| 70 | ZANGANAM Boniface | | | |
| 71 | SABOYONIBO Mariane | | | |
| 72 | ANTHA Mirelle | | | |
| 73 | CRONA Cécé | | | |
| 74 | KONOCKO Asta Flore | | | |
| 75 | RINGUI Luc | | | |
| 76 | RENADERE Patrick | | | |
| 77 | OUENEONDE Simeon | | | |
| 78 | REKBOHANAM-2 Emmanuel | Doct | C.C.M. | 72.38.18.80<br>70.10.85.23 |
| 79 | ARIANA Henri-Paul | | | |
| 80 | Ouémékondé Jean | | | |
| 81 | Madjé Moïse | | | |
| 82 | NAMGUÉRÉOUI Paulin | | | |
| 83 | WÉRÉNO Noël Gilbert | | | 72708555 |
| 84 | SABET GOÏNAN St EXUPERY | | | |
| 85 | PIRI Gaston | Chef Village | | |
| 86 | KAPANZA Jacques | | | |
| 87 | NAMKOÏNA Amobé | | | |
| 88 | KAÏBE Michel | | | |
| 89 | MOWENA . Enock | | | |
| 90 | ROUNAM Stéphane | | | |
| 91 | YANYGO - BIENVENU | | | |
| 92 | DOPANI - FLORENTIN | | | |
| 93 | MILABE THIERRY | | | |
| 94 | MAYANGA ERIC | | | |
| 95 | NGAÏBORONA Marc | | | |
| 96 | GONINGAÏ Victorine | | | |
| 97 | KARI CHARLotte | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 98 | MOKPEM Bruno | |
| 99 | FEÏREMAKON Nicolas | |
| 100 | RADANE Michelin | |
| 101 | KONANNA Thierry | |
| 102 | NGANABEAM Josué | |
| 103 | NDOUTIFEÏ Joseph | |
| 104 | GANANGAYE René | |
| 105 | GUIABANGA Jeanne | |
| 106 | IDO Roger | |
| 107 | NDONGO St Cyr | |
| 108 | GONDE Stéphane | |
| 109 | NGBANGA Aristide | |
| 110 | NDONGO Roxorine | |
| 111 | RENGAYE Rackelle | |
| 112 | YAMBIA Clémentine | |
| 113 | NGAÏPORO Samson | |
| 114 | WANDANE Violette | |
| 115 | KOFIO Antoinette | |
| 116 | DENANGUERE Berthe | |
| 117 | GARI Gino | |
| 118 | DENGAÏFENA Françoise | |
| 119 | OUININGAÏ Aristide | |
| 120 | KOFIO Marie | |
| 121 | IPANDA Cécile | |
| 122 | MOGANAM Alida | |
| 123 | FEYASSONE Angèle | |
| 124 | PEFONE Véronique | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 125 | BIRO Samuel | |
| 126 | NGAÏGAN Samedi Bruno | |
| 127 | MOGANAM Joachim | |
| 128 | KOMONDO Radrigue | |
| 129 | KONDOKO Clarisse | |
| 130 | KOUA Victorine | |
| 131 | SENEÏ Hypolite | |
| 132 | BADA-TIA Olivier | |
| 133 | BADA-TIA Gideon | |
| 134 | MOUNON Salvador | |
| 135 | FARAWENE Rébéca | |
| 136 | KOGBE Julienne | |
| 137 | FEÏDANGAFARA Angèle | |
| 138 | TOUADERA Innocent | |
| 139 | AGHA Arsène | |
| 140 | KOFIO Pauline | |
| 141 | WAKANGA Hélène | |
| 142 | ZONGOFIO Anne | |
| 143 | KPAKPA Mohamed | |
| 144 | BIRO Ludovic | |
| 145 | FEÏNDIRO Jean Claude | |
| 146 | MBOLOBE Pétula | |
| (147) | PLIZO Gabriel | Chef de village KPANGALANDENE |
| (148) | NGOYAN Franck | — " — " — KASSYENGBE |
| (149) | CABOYOMBO Alexis | — " — KOURBUGBONGA |
| 150 | KALAMBA Leroy | |

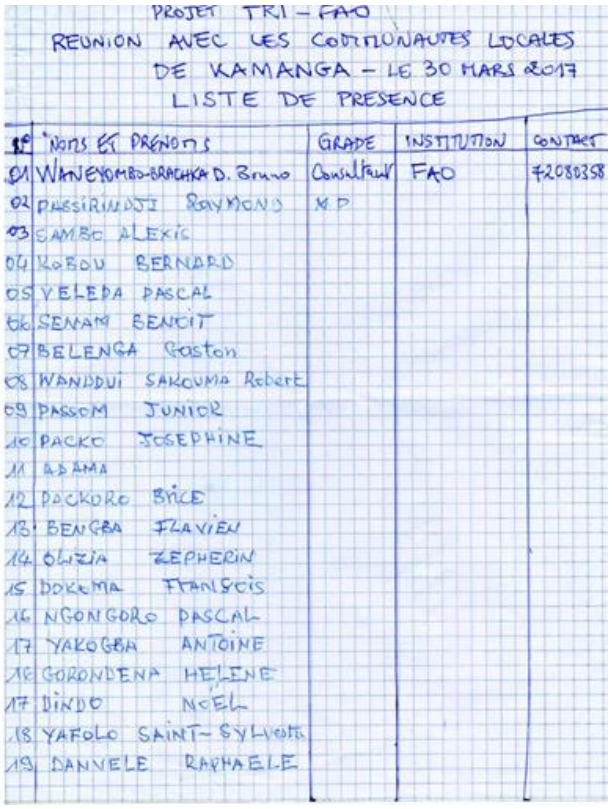
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 151 | KORON Edmond | |
| 152 | NDOLOBE Jean Claude | |
| 153 | TEGBA Julienne | |
| 154 | BENGUE Andrine | |
| (155) | BENGUE Christiane | Chef de village Bambouka |
| 156 | NIAKEAMOKO Justin | |
| 157 | BENGUE Saturnin | |
| 158 | NAMBOKINENA Osée | |
| 159 | NAMBINGE Benoit | |
| 160 | OUIABONA Jérémie | |
| 161 | NAMBENDA Fulbert | |
| 162 | MOKPEME Célestin | |
| 163 | REMKONA Maurice | |
| 164 | KPAMBETI Prudence | |
| 165 | KPARAMBETI Grace à Dieu | |
| 166 | NZIABA Grace à Dieu | |
| 167 | FEÏTENA Tatiana | |
| 168 | OUANGUE Sylvain | |
| 169 | MAÏNGOURA Elsa | |
| 170 | BINDORO Marguerite | |
| 171 | KPEKO Anne | |
| (172) | NDONGO Mathias | Chef de village GBABEGOYOLA |
| 173 | NAPOKO BIRO Ml. Fleuve | Chef section Bgouia 72576643 |
| 174 | SEÏBIRO Hermann | Logisticien CAS-AF 72 49 [illegible] |
| 175 | BEINA Denis | Consultant FAO [illegible] |



RÉUNION AVEC LES COMMUNAUTÉS LOCALES
DE DENGBE
PROJET TRI – FAO
LISTE DE PRÉSENCE
DENGBE, LE 29 MARS 2017

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | WANEYOMBO BRACHKA D. Bruno | Consultant | FAO | 72080358 |
| 02 | Sallisabonga Jean, Chef de quartier Dengbe, DAHOULE Félix le Chef de poste police Dengbe. | | | |
| 03 | N'Guessan Jean Claude | Interprète locale | Dengbe | |
| 04 | YAMBOUSSA prosper Elixé | | | |
| 05 | NAMPESSE - EMILIEN | | | |
| 06 | GBAGUENE - VALENTIN | | | |
| 07 | YAMBIA ARSENE - LIRY<br>YAMALE VIVIEN SATURNIN | | | |
| 08 | SINGUINI SÉBASTIEN | | | |
| 09 | YAMBOUSSA JOEL | | | |
| 10 | MBOA PROPHETE | | | |
| 11 | WATOGO LIONEL | | | |
| 12 | GBONGA SAINT SIR | | | |
| 13 | ANTOINE BOUYANGA | | | |
| 14 | BANGA | | | |
| 15 | HURBIN | | | |
| 16 | DENBONA ROMAIN | | | |
| 17 | YOUMONA YVON | | | |
| 18 | TOTO ACHIL | | | |
| 19 | YAMBOUSSA MARIUS | | | |
| 20 | MEYER AUBIN | | | |

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | KOTALIMBORA Thomas | Aménagiste | SEFCA | |
| 22 | ABOINEME VICTORINE | | | |
| 23 | UANIS | | | |
| 24 | BOUYOKO FIRMIN | | | |
| 25 | SAMBA Benjamin | Directeur Ecole Doyale | | |
| 26 | Beina Denis | Consultant | FAO | 75048024 |
| ~~27~~ | ~~WANIE~~ | | | |



PROJET TRI – FAO
REUNION AVEC LES COMMUNAUTES LOCALES
DE KAMANGA – LE 30 MARS 2017
LISTE DE PRESENCE

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | WANEYOMBO-BRACHKA D. Bruno | Consultant | FAO | 72080358 |
| 02 | PASSIRINDJI RAYMOND | M.P | | |
| 03 | SAMBO ALEXIS | | | |
| 04 | KOBOU BERNARD | | | |
| 05 | YELEDA PASCAL | | | |
| 06 | SENAM BENOIT | | | |
| 07 | BELENGA Gaston | | | |
| 08 | WANDJUI SAKOUMA Robert | | | |
| 09 | PASSOM JUNIOR | | | |
| 10 | PACKO JOSEPHINE | | | |
| 11 | ADAMA | | | |
| 12 | PACKORO BRICE | | | |
| 13 | BENGBA FLAVIEN | | | |
| 14 | OLIZIA ZEPHERIN | | | |
| 15 | DOKKMA FRANCOIS | | | |
| 16 | NGONGORO PASCAL | | | |
| 17 | YAKOGBA ANTOINE | | | |
| 18 | GORONDENA HELENE | | | |
| 19 | DINDO NOEL | | | |
| 18 | YAFOLO SAINT-SYLVESTRE | | | |
| 19 | DANNELE RAPHAELE | | | |

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | WISSI ANTOINNETTE | Ménagère | | |
| 21 | DESSIMA SABINE | Menagère | | |
| 22 | YINGONMON SYNTIA | | | |
| 23 | ZOUNGAPO MELANIE | | | |
| 24 | DANA FLORIDA | Menagère | | |
| 25 | DIALA FRANÇOISE | | | |
| 26 | GOSSOA Robertine | | | |
| 27 | OLIZIA ORTENCE | | | |
| 28 | PASSI ORTENCE | | | |
| 29 | YANGOINDJI Grace ADIED | | | |
| 30 | COLLECT NADEGE | | | |
| 31 | KAKANA Albert | Cultivateur | | |
| 32 | FIOKOGBANE OLIVIER | | | |
| 33 | GOKADJA ALPHONSE | | | |
| 34 | KETINANDJI Jean-Privat | Pâtissier | | |
| 35 | YAKOSSE ROMARIC | Cultivateur | | |
| 36 | KOTALIMBORA Thomas | Aménagiste | SEFCA | 72070140 |
| 37 | Beina Denis | Consultant | FAO | 75048024 |

PROJET TRI – FAO
REUNION AVEC LES COMMUNAUTES LOCALES DU
VILLAGE MBATAMALE
31 MARS 2017
LISTE DE PRESENCE

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | DONGOMANDJI FAUSTIN | Pasteur | EEB | Mbatamalé |
| 02 | KANABO Yves | | | Mbatamalé |
| 03 | MOKO Evariste | | | Mbatamalé |
| 04 | GOZOUO Lopez | | | Mbatamalé |
| 05 | NGBOA Joseph | Chef village | Chefferie | Mbatamalé |
| 06 | NDOKA Simon | | | |
| 07 | SAMBO Aristide | | | |
| 08 | SAMEDI Victor | | | |
| 09 | NGBOA Arsène | | | |
| 10 | NDOWOYA Faustin | | | |
| 11 | PAGMANDJI Privat | | | |
| 12 | NAMBONA Nelson | | | |
| 13 | PAKIENGOA Albert | | | |
| 14 | KASSANGOGOU Medard | | | |
| 15 | DIMANCHE Osée | | | |
| 16 | TOFO Firmin | | | |
| 17 | SERENAM Melchisedeck | | | |
| 18 | DONGOMANDJI Jean Baptiste | | | |
| 19 | KOMANDJI Joseph | | | |
| 20 | GBAKOLO Patrick | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | NDANGBANDU | Gustave |
| 22 | NDONGBERE | Jérémie |
| 23 | KOMBELE | Olivier |
| 24 | DOKAMONDJI | Bienvenu |
| 25 | GOTIANGA | Robert |
| 26 | DIMANCHE | Constant |

PROJET TRI – FAO

REUNION AVEC LES COMMUNAUTES AUTOCHTONES DES CAMPEMENTS MBATAMALE, BEKOMBO, QUARTIER FONDO

31 MARS 2017

LISTE DE PRESENCE

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | MOKOBA Dieudonné | Ancien Diacre | Eglise Coopération | Mbatamalé |
| 02 | KELEMBI Jean Marc | Pasteur | — " — | Mbatamalé |
| 03 | TONGO Gabriel | | | — " — |
| 04 | NGAPE Dominique | | | — " — |
| 05 | FETI Pierre | | | — " — |
| 06 | MATADI Kounda | | | — " — |
| 07 | NDIBA Etoné | | | |
| 08 | NDOMBI Martin | | | |
| 09 | MBOUTOU GUENE Fausti- | Pasteur | Eglise Compétit | MBAERE 3 |
| 10 | YASSIRI BOSCO | Pasteur | — " — | MBAERE 3 |
| 11 | NGAMBOUTOU Martin | Pasteur | — " — | MBAERE 3 |
| 12 | GOFO Maurice | Diacre | — " — | Mbatamalé |
| 13 | BOUA Georges | | — " — | Mbatamalé |
| 14 | TIAKA Héritier | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 15 | BABA Raymond | | | — " — |
| 16 | TANGUI Faustin | | | — " — |
| 17 | WAZEKOA Samedi | | | Mbatamalé |
| 18 | DANGBANDJI Gilbert | | | — " — |
| 19 | MAYANGA Gaston | | | MBAERE 3 |

| | NOMS ET PRENOMS | Grade | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BODENGUI Jean Pierre | | | MBAERE 3 |
| | EFO Eric | | | — " — |
| 22 | TOKONZI François | | | MBAERE 1 |
| 23 | KOMBO Jean Pierre | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 24 | BATOLE Grégoire | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 25 | SAMADI Charly | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 26 | SOMBOLO Pierre | | | MBAERE 2 |
| 27 | BATOLE Felix | | | MBAERE 5 |
| 28 | SIZO Eric | | | Mbatamalé |
| 29 | MBONDA Bernard | | | Mbatamalé |
| 30 | OPANZE Gilbert | | | Quartier Fondo |
| 31 | LIPEKE Mathieu | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 32 | MOSSIO Apollinaire | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 33 | AKOA Gilbert | | | Quartier Fondo |
| 34 | MONGO Patrick | | | MBAERE 5 |
| 35 | NGBANA Antoine | | | Mbatamalé |
| 36 | MONZO Daniel | | | MOLOMBE |
| 37 | DIMANCHE André | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 38 | MOSSENDE Clément | | | — " — |
| 39 | ZONALI Clément | | | — " — |
| 40 | GBAPO Thomas | | | — " — |
| 41 | KATA François | | | — " — |
| 42 | NGBANDI Gérard | | | Mbatamalé |
| 43 | MBAKANO Jean Marie | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 44 | JENN Pierre | | | — " — |

| | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BOGA Georges | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 46 | YANDILI Bosco | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 47 | NGAMBITA Rodias | | | — " — |
| 48 | BAKOLO Germaine | | | Mbatamalé |
| 49 | WOLIE Etienne | | | Mbatamalé |
| 50 | KELEMA Pascal | | | MBAERE 5 |
| 51 | SESSE Jonas | | | Mbatamalé |
| 52 | YERIMA François | | | MBAERE 1 |
| 53 | NGANGA Mathieu | | | Mbatamalé |
| 54 | YERIMA Gabriel | Chef Campement | | Mbatamalé |

REPAS COMMUNAUTAIRE – DECHARGE
Communauté des 8 quartiers de MBAERE
31 MARS 2017

REÇU DE FAO : 10000 FCFA

Fait à MBAERE, 31/03/2017
Pour les communautés
Le chef de Groupe

MOUSSA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 07 | ONISSE YORKIE | Couturier | |
| 08 | BODEKETTE Olivier | Commerçant | |
| 09 | KAWELE Legrand | Cultivateur | |
| 10 | ZAU TELESPOR | Artisan maçon | |
| 11 | DOKAMA BONAVENTURE | Commerçant | |
| 12 | NGAIGANAZOUI-BOUS | Chargeur | |
| 13 | SENEKIAM-VIDOUSSY | | |
| 14 | NGAMBOUTOU Loïck | Chauffeur | |
| 15 | MANDELA Nelson | Artisan maçon | |
| 16 | GOSSOUA Jean Luc | Cultivateur | |
| 17 | MAOKA Alfred | Cultivateur | |
| 18 | ISSA AYATOU | Cultivateur | MBAERE3 |
| 19 | GOZOBO DAVID | Chauffeur | |

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HAEMBI SEM | Elève | | MBAERE |
| | BANGUI DESIRE | Chauffeur | | |
| 22 | ANDJI MAYO BERANGINI | | | |
| 23 | SOMBET Germain | | | |
| 24 | DOUBE Tanguy | | | |
| 25 | GOAKOU Timothée | | | |
| 26 | KONAKOU YVON | | | MBAERE3 |
| 27 | NDOUMABE TERANCE | Cultivateur | | |
| 28 | TOUNA DJIMBALE | Chauffeur | | |
| 29 | Tribunal Wilfrid | Elève | | |
| 30 | YAMAPE Rodrigue | Commerçant | | MBAERE |
| 31 | NDAKA Diocèse | Chauffeur | | |
| 32 | YANGUENZE Mathieu | Taximan | | |
| 33 | BONDEKETTE NICAISE | Enseignant | | |
| 34 | MBOMATEGNA-URBAIN | Chauffeur | | |
| 35 | NGARASSE Perlin | Commerçant | | MBAERE |
| 36 | DOKAMA Charles | Cultivateur | | |
| 37 | BINGA Freddy | Chauffeur | | |
| 38 | BEFIO Prince | | | |
| 39 | WIFIGA Norbert | Cultivateur | | |
| 40 | KOTALA CHARLES | Infirmier Assistant | | |
| 41 | FEWANE Mathieu | chômeur | | |
| 42 | KOWILI-Fabrice | Taximan | | |
| 43 | KPANGAI Christian | Commerçant | | |
| 44 | LAOA-Joseph | Elève | | |

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MOUSSA ETIENNE | CHEF DEG | CHEFERI | |
| | NANA Bernadette | Présidente | OFCA | |
| 47 | KPAWIRENA Ulrich | | | MBAERE 3 |
| 48 | UPUMBA Emmanuel | PASTEUR | | MBAERE 3 |
| 49 | DOUSIMA ROME | Président | | MBAERE |
| 50 | NGONGORO NIKARI | | | MBAERE |
| 51 | KONGOLA MINIANGOU | Commerçant | | MBAERE2 |
| 52 | MONGBI BAYONE | | | MBAERE |
| 53 | KAKPEALA HERVE | | | MBAERE |
| 54 | NGUENGO Edouard | | | |
| 55 | VROSSI SILVIE | | | |
| 56 | KPENIQUE GHISLAIN | | | MbaeRe III |
| 57 | Bata ANICHET | | | |
| 58 | YAMBELO Pierre | | | |
| 59 | MAGUIGAGBAKOA Célestin | Employé bureau | | |
| 60 | WADE | OSCAR | | |
| 61 | NUGBO. Séraphin | | | |
| 62 | DELFIN BATAKA | | | |
| 63 | WANZAMA. Paul | | | |
| 64 | ZGNAMOKO- ISABELLE | MENAGERE | | |
| 65 | TONGOUNRIGUEN Guy | TAILLEUR | | |
| 66 | GAMA Essai | cultivateur | | |
| 67 | YATERE BERTRAND | cultivateur | | |
| 68 | BANGOMA SENIOR | A/MECAN | | |
| 69 | ABDOULAYE | ADEMAPRO | | |
| 70 | TANGATINGOY APPOLINAIRE | Pasteur | | |
| 71 | BALEMEYA ALBAN | Cultivateur | | |

PROJET TRI-FAO

CONTACT AVEC LES AUTORITES LOCALES
DE MBAERE (& SIPLAC)
Quartier MBaere 3
29 mars 2017

| N° | NOMS ET PRENOMS | GRADE | INSTITUTION | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | DONGOMANDJI FAUSTIN | PASTEUR | EEBS | |
| 02 | MOUSSA ETIENNE | Chef. DEG | MBAERE | MBAERE |
| 03 | KOTALIMBOKA Thomas | Manager | SE FCA | 72070 |
| 04 | TAMA Patrice | Mécanicien | SEFCA | MBaere 1 |
| 05 | GBAOUI Pasquier Valentin | Chef parc | MBOULA (50Km) | Mboula |
| 06 | Beena Benis | Consultant | FAO | ASOU 80 |
| 07 | WANEYOMBO-BRACHKA Dieudonné Bruno | Consultant | FAO | 72 08 03 |

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