



Midway Progress Report: Central
African Republic
Submission date: 26 June 2020

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
FCPF Preparation Fund



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Note: The note in FMT 2012-7 rev. de la FMT highlights the process to enable participating REDD+ countries to present midway progress reports and, where applicable, requests for additional contributions to the FCPD Preparation Fund which may reach 5 million dollars which will be reviewed by the Participants Committee (CP). This midway progress report has been written in accordance with this note.





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Symbols and Acronyms

| | |
|-----------|--|
| AD | Activity Data |
| AFAT | Agriculture, Foresterie et Autres utilisations des Terres - Agriculture, Forestry and Other Use of Land |
| AFD | Agence Française de Développement - French Development Agency |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AGDRF | Agence de Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestières - Forestry Resource Sustainable Management Agency |
| AN | Assemblée Nationale - National Assembly |
| ANR | Assisted Natural Regeneration |
| CAFI | <i>Central African Forest Initiative</i> |
| CAR | Central African Republic |
| CDF | Centre des Données Forestières - Forestry Data Centre |
| CDL | Comité de Développement Local - Local Development Committee |
| CEP | Champs Ecole Paysan - Farmer's School Field |
| CGES | Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale - Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| CGPA | Cadre de Gestion des Peuples Autochtones - Indigenous Peoples' Management Framework |
| CGPC | Cadre de Gestion du Patrimoine Culturel - Cultural Heritage Management Framework |
| CIP REDD+ | Comité Inter Préfectoral REDD+ - REDD+ Inter Prefectoral Committee |
| CN REDD+ | Comité National REDD+ - REDD+ National Committee |
| CNC | Coordination Nationale Climat - National Climate Coordination |
| CNI | Cadre National d'Investissement - National Investment Framework |
| COP | Conference of the Parties |
| CP | Comité des Participants - Participants Committee |
| CPDN | Contribution Prévüe Déterminée au niveau National - Forecast Contribution Determined at National Level |
| CPRIP | Cadre de Politique de Réinstallation Involontaire des Populations - Involuntary Resettlement of Populations Policy Framework |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| CT REDD+ | Coordination Technique REDD+ - REDD+ Technical Coordination |
| CV4C | Voix des Citoyens pour le changement - Voice of Citizens for Change: forestry observation in the Congo Basin |
| DFID | <i>Department For International Development</i> |
| DFP | Domaine Forestier Permanent - Permanent Forestry Domain |
| DGF | Direction Générale des Forêts - General Forestry Department |
| DSRP | Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté - Poverty Reduction Strategy Document |
| DTAT | Directives Territoriales d'Aménagement du Territoire - Territorial Development Directives |
| EDF | European Development Fund |
| EESS | Evaluation Environnementale et Sociale Stratégique - Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation |
| EF | Emission Factors |
| ERPA | <i>Emission Reductions Payment Agreement</i> |
| ERPD | <i>Emission Reductions Program Document</i> |
| ER-PIN | <i>Emission Reductions Program Idea Note</i> |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | <i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i> |
| FC | Forêt Communautaire - Community Forest |
| FCPF | <i>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</i> |



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| | |
|---------|--|
| FD | Fonds de Développement Forestier - Forestry Development Fund |
| FGEF | French Global Environment Facility |
| FLEGT | <i>Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade</i> |
| FMT | <i>Finance Management Team</i> |
| FMU | Forest Management Unit |
| FNE | Fonds National de l'Environnement - National Environment Fund |
| FSC | <i>Forest Stewardship Council</i> |
| GDRNE | Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement - Sustainable Natural and Environmental Resource Management |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GFC | Global Forest Change |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GRM | Grant Monitoring Report |
| IEC | Information, Education and Communication |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IO | Independent Observer |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| kUSD | Kilo USD |
| LACCEG | Climatology, Mapping and Geographical Studies Laboratory |
| MADR | Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural - Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development |
| MEDD | Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable - Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development |
| MEFCP | Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche - Ministry of Waters, Forests, Hunting and Fishing |
| MEFP | Maison de l'Enfant et de la Femme Pygmée - House of Pygmy Women and Children |
| MEPC | Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération - Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation |
| MFCFA | Millions FCFA |
| MGPR | Mécanisme de Gestion des Plaintes et Recours - Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (or in a more complete form: Mechanism for returning information and managing complaints and appeals) |
| Mha | Million hectares |
| MINUSCA | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Mission for Stability in the Central African Republic |
| MMG | Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie - Ministry of Mines and Geology |
| MRV | <i>Monitoring, Reporting and Verification</i> |
| MTPER | Ministère des Travaux Publics et de l'Entretien Routier - Ministry of Public Works and Road Maintenance |
| MUSD | Millions USD |
| MW | Megawatt |
| NERF | Niveau d'Emissions de Référence des Forêts - Forest Reference Emission Level |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organisation |
| NSA | Non State Actor |
| NTFP | Non Timber Forest Products |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OEFB | Observatoire Economique de la Filière Bois - Wood Sector Economic Observatory |
| OLB | Origine et Légalité des Bois - Origin and Legality of Wood |
| OP | Operational Policies |



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| | |
|----------|--|
| OSFAC | Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale - Satellite Observatory for Forests in Central Africa |
| OTP | <i>Open Timber Portal</i> |
| PADECAS | Projet d’Appui au Développement des Chaînes de valeurs Agricoles dans les Savanes - Project to Support the Development of Agricultural Value Chains in the Savannahs |
| PDA | Public Development Assistance |
| PDL | Plan de Développement Local - Local Development Plan |
| PDRSO | Projet de Développement Régional du Sud-Ouest - South West Regional Development Project |
| PEA | Permis d’Exploitation et d’Aménagement - Operation and Development Permit |
| PFBC | Partenariat pour les Forêts du Bassin du Congo - Partnership for Forests in the Congo Basin |
| PGES | Plan de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale - Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| PGPP | Plan de Gestion des Pestes et Pesticides et de lutte contre les pollutions - Pest and Pesticide Management and anti-pollution plan |
| PGRN | Projet de Gouvernance des Ressources Naturelles - Natural Resource Governance Project |
| PID | <i>Project Information Document [for REDD+ preparation in CAR]</i> |
| PPECF | Programme de Promotion de l’Exploitation Certifiée des Forêts - Certified Forest Usage Promotion Programme |
| PPM | Plan de Passation des Marchés - Contract Signing Plan |
| PRADAC | Projet d’Appui à la Relance et au Développement de l’Agrobusiness en Centrafrique - Project for Supporting the Restart and Development of Agrobusiness in the Central African Republic |
| PRC | Plan de Renforcement des Capacités dans les domaines de l’évaluation - Plan to Strengthen Capacities in the evaluation domains |
| PREPAS | Projet de Relance de la Production Agropastorale dans les Savanes - Project to Restart Agropastoral Production in the Savannahs |
| PTBA | Plan de Travail et Budget Annuel - Working Plan and Annual Budget |
| RCPCA | Plan National de Relèvement et de Consolidation de la Paix - National Recovery and Peace Consolidation Plan |
| REDD+ | Reduction of Emissions [Greenhouse Gas] related to Deforestation and forest Degradation, the "+" symbol indicates the eligibility of activities related to afforestation (or increase in forest carbon stocks), the conservation and sustainable management of forests |
| REPALCA | Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locale de Centrafrique - Network of Indigenous and Local Populations in the Central African Republic |
| REPALEAC | Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers d’Afrique Centrale - Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for sustainable forestry ecosystem management in the Central African Republic |
| R-PIN | <i>Readiness Plan Idea Note</i> |
| R-PP | <i>Readiness Preparation Plan</i> |
| RSF | Rapport de Suivi Financier - Financial Monitoring Report |
| SAOH | Série Agricole et d’Occupations Humaines - Agricultural and Human Occupation Series |
| SAS | Schéma d’Aménagement Spécifique - Specific Development Scheme |
| SED | Stratégie Energie Domestique - Domestic Energy Strategy |
| SFD | Saudi Fund for Development |
| SIS | <i>Safeguard Information System</i> |
| SNAT | Schéma National d’Aménagement du Territoire - National Territorial Development Scheme |
| SNSF | Système National de Surveillance des Forêts - National Forest Supervision System |



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| | |
|--------------------|--|
| SRAT | Schéma Régional d'Aménagement du Territoire - Regional Territorial Development Scheme |
| SVL | Système de Vérification de la Légalité - Legality Verification System |
| tC | Tonne of Carbon |
| tCO ₂ e | Tonne of CO ₂ equivalent |
| TFP | Technical and Financial Partner |
| TLV | <i>Timber Legality Verification</i> |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| TRI | <i>The Restoration Initiative</i> |
| UC-PFTT | Unité de Coordination du Projet de Facilitation des Transports et du Transit en zone CEMAC - Coordination Unit for the Project to Facilitate Transport and Transit in the CEMAC zone |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNHCR | <i>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i> |
| USD | <i>United States Dollar</i> |
| VPA | Voluntary Partnership Agreement |
| WB | World Bank |
| WCS | <i>Wildlife Conservation Society</i> |
| WRI | <i>World Resources Institute</i> |
| WWF | <i>World Wildlife Fund</i> |



1. Preparation for the REDD+ in the CAR

1.1 Introduction

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a land-locked country in Africa which extends over a surface area of approximately 62.3 Mha of which 28.3 Mha is forest according to the definition used by the FAO. The forests in the CAR are composed of dense, humid forests¹ and different types of dry forest, woodland or wooded savannah.

The forest deforestation and degradation rate has remained very low until now (0.2% per year). However, there is a risk of this situation being compromised if the implementation of the socio-economic development activities envisaged by the National Recovery and Peace Consolidation Plan – RCPA (2017-2021) does not integrate sustainable development principles.

The CAR is aware of the role played by its forests in reducing global changes and is solidly committed to reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation and to the sustainable management, conservation and increase in forest carbon stocks (REDD+ process). A *Readiness* Preparation Plan (R-PP)² was therefore presented to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF³) in 2013. The CAR's REDD+ preparation process was interrupted by the serious political crisis which struck the country from 2013. The return to constitutional order enabled the REDD+ preparation activities to restart in 2015. The CAR's government sent a request to the World Bank in March 2015 for the financial institution to become the implementation partner for the FCPF Preparation Fund⁴ preparation and contribution process. The World Bank confirmed its agreement in July 2015.

The overall objective of the "REDD+ preparation" phase is to develop a set of tools, strategies and national policies (R-Package⁵) described in the CAR's R-PP which will enable GHG emission reduction projects to be implemented (implementation or investment phase). The total budget of the R-PP which would enable the CAR to reach the *Readiness* point was estimated in 2013 at 20.83 MUSD of which nearly 75% is dedicated to identifying and implementing REDD+ pilot projects to generate field experiments to supply the REDD+ process in the CAR.

¹ The CAR's dense, humid forests extend over nearly 5.4 Mha with 3.8 Mha in the south-west massif and 1.6 Mha in the south-east massif, also called the "Bangassou Forest."

² <https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/central-african-republic>

³ The FCPF is a worldwide partnership established between public authorities, businesses, civil society and indigenous populations working for the REDD+ process.

⁴ The FCPF has two distinct and complementary financing mechanisms: the Preparation Fund and the Carbon Fund. The Preparation fund finances the preparation activity and the Carbon Fund is designed to implement payment systems based on forecast results, in particular in the context of the Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD).

⁵ The R-Package has a national scope and comprises all the major REDD+ preparation activities: organisation, consultation and strategic preparation for the REDD+, establishment of a level of reference, monitoring and methods for taking account of transverse aspects such as governance and environmental and social safeguards. The R-Package is a voluntary package and does not constitute a notification obligation in the context of the FCPF Preparation Fund. However, the procedure is compulsory for any company which wants to participate in the Carbon Fund. A country's R-Package must be approved by the CP before the Carbon Fund can take an emission reduction programme document into account (see [Figure 1](#) below).



The contribution from the FCPF Preparation Fund is 3.8 MUSD and must enable the key REDD+ preparation activities to be carried out (excluding REDD+ pilot projects). The REDD+ preparation project's *Project Information Document (PID)*⁶ describes the target activities for the FCPF contribution; these are structured according to the PID around two components:

- **COMPONENT 1 – Institutional provisions for REDD+ preparation** – This component seeks to support the national structures in charge of coordinating REDD+ implementation in the CAR. In particular, this involves making operational the functioning of the REDD+ Technical Coordination (CT REDD+), including contributions in terms of personnel, material investment and to operating costs. Resources are also targeted to facilitate the holding of regular meetings by the REDD+'s other institutional bodies in the CAR: the REDD+ National Committee (CN REDD+) and the REDD+ Inter-Prefectoral Committees (CIP REDD+) on the infra-national scale. The REDD+ stakeholder consultation and participation process is supported with specific actions to take account of gender aspects, along with the involvement of indigenous populations and the private sector (considered as a key partner for implementing REDD+ activities in the field). Finally, support for the establishment of a first Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (MGPR) is provided from the REDD+ preparation stage, in particular to respond to the many questions and concerns of stakeholders.
- **COMPONENT 2 – Support for REDD+ National Strategy preparation** – This component helps to complete the CAR's partners' activities for the development of a REDD+ National Strategy. Funds are used to carry out complementary studies to better understand the deforestation and forest degradation factors and to propose strategic REDD+ orientations which are relevant for the CAR. A Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation (EESS) will be carried out, along with an Environmental and Social Management Framework (CGES) as one of the main tools for implementing and monitoring the requirements in the EESS. The numerous consultations and discussions which will be carried out during the EESS are intended to constitute a true forum for exchange about the REDD+ in the CAR. In order to identify the stakeholders and key issues to be taken into consideration for the REDD+ National Strategy. This component should also finance analyses and studies to establish a mechanism for sharing the benefits and potential income from the REDD+. The MGPR will be consolidated for the REDD+ implementation phase based on the lessons learned from Component 1. The activities which seek to develop a Forest Reference Emission Level (NERF) are completed according to the support already provided by the CAR's other partners on this theme and the other activities launched by the CT REDD+.

In May 2020, the preparation activities financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund's contribution are sufficiently advanced to initiate this "Midway Progress Report" which constitutes a key stage in the REDD+ preparation process (see [Figure 1](#)). This report provides a snapshot of the CAR's progress in terms of REDD+ preparation activities, and in particular the activities financed by the FCPF's contribution.

⁶https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/2_Concept%20Stage%20Project%20Information%20Document%20%28PID%29%20-%20P156721%20%202016-12-06%2014.06.pdf

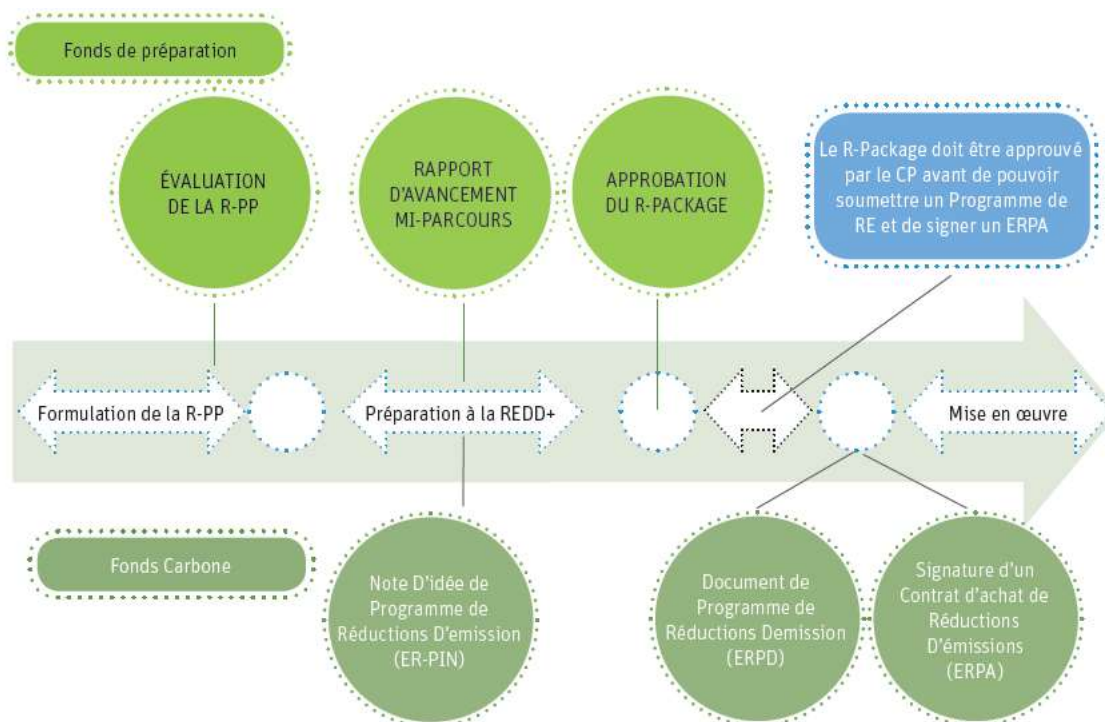


Figure 1. Position of the Midway Progress Report (green box) in the PFPC Preparation Fund and Carbon Fund processes (Source: FCPF, 2013)⁷

1.2 Summary of the progress in relation to the FCPF evaluation criteria

Table 1 summarises the progress of the REDD+ preparation process in the CAR in relation to the FCPF's evaluation criteria when this midway progress report is written. The following colour code is adopted:

| | |
|--|---|
| | Criterion completed |
| | Substantial progress |
| | Satisfactory progress, improvements still necessary |
| | Additional development required |
| | No progress |

The following sections in this report provide explanations for these ratings assigned to the FCPF evaluation criteria.

⁷ FCPF, 2013. Guide for the application of the FCPF REDD+ preparation evaluation framework.



Table 1. Progress according to the FCPF evaluation criteria

| Comp | No. | Criteria | Evaluation |
|------|-----|--|------------|
| 1a | 1 | Responsibility and transparency | Yellow |
| | 2 | Operational mandate and budget | Green |
| | 3 | Multi-sector coordination and inter-sector collaboration mechanisms | Green |
| | 4 | Technical supervision capacity | Yellow |
| | 5 | Fund management capacity | Orange |
| | 6 | Information and complaint feedback mechanism (see MGPR) | Orange |
| 1b | 7 | Participation and commitment by the main stakeholders | Yellow |
| | 8 | Consultation process | Yellow |
| | 9 | Information distribution and access to information | Yellow |
| | 10 | Use and disclosure of consultation results | Yellow |
| 2a | 11 | Evaluation and analysis | Green |
| | 12 | Hierarchy of direct and indirect favourable/unfavourable elements for the highlighting of forests | Green |
| | 13 | Link between these favourable/unfavourable elements and the REDD+ activities | Green |
| | 14 | Action plans to take account of the rights to natural resources, land tenure and governance | Green |
| | 15 | Incidence on forestry laws and policies | Green |
| 2b | 16 | Selection and hierarchy of the REDD+ strategic options | Green |
| | 17 | Feasibility evaluation | Green |
| | 18 | Incidence of the strategic options on the sector policies in force | Green |
| 2c | 19 | Adoption and application of laws and regulations | Orange |
| | 20 | Implementation directives | Orange |
| | 21 | Benefit sharing mechanism | Orange |
| | 22 | REDD+ national registry and REDD+ activity monitoring system | Red |
| 2d | 23 | Analysis of questions relative to social and environmental safeguards | Green |
| | 24 | Design of the REDD+ strategy according to impacts | Green |
| | 25 | Environmental and social management framework | Green |
| 3 | 26 | Demonstration of the method | Green |
| | 27 | Use of historic data and adaptation to the national context | Yellow |
| | 28 | Technical feasibility of the methodological approach and compliance with the UNFCCC directives and IPCC recommendations and guidelines | Yellow |
| 4a | 29 | Explanation of the monitoring method | Yellow |
| | 30 | Demonstration of the first application phases | Orange |
| | 31 | Institutional mechanisms and capacities | Yellow |
| 4b | 32 | Identification of aspects not related to carbon and the relevant social and environmental problems | Green |
| | 33 | Monitoring, notification and exchange of information | Red |
| | 34 | Institutional mechanisms and capacities | Red |



2. Progress in implementing the R-PP

2.1 Component 1: Organise and consult

2.1.1 Sub-component 1a: National arrangements for preparation management

The REDD+ process governance bodies in the CAR laid down by the R-PP are the REDD+ National Committee, the REDD+ Inter-Prefectoral Committees (CIP REDD+) and the REDD+ Technical Coordination (CT REDD+).

In practice, these three bodies have been put in place institutionally, their organisation and mandate have been specified by regulation, except for the CIP REDD+ (see [Appendix 1](#) in section [7.1](#) below). The operation and performance levels of these three REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR are variable. The minutes of the meetings of the three REDD+ bodies (see Appendices 5 and 6 in sections 7.5 and 7.6) demonstrate the transparency of the operation of the REDD+ bodies in the CAR.

The CN REDD+ was created by *Decree No. 11.287 governing the creation, organisation and operation of the national committee charged with implementing the process to reduce emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation, for sustainable forest management and for the conservation and increase of carbon stocks*. This *Decree No. 11.287* was completed by *Decree No. 016 of 20 July 2018 nominating the members of the Central African Republic's REDD+ national committee* (see [Appendix 1](#) in section [7.1](#) below). The CN REDD+ is chaired by the Prime Minister. It has 26 members, including in particular: 6 ministers, the president of the Commission in charge of the Environment at the National Assembly, the president of the Economic and Social Council, representatives of producers' groups and the private sector, representatives of Civil Society Organisations (OSC) and representatives of local communities and indigenous peoples. The CN REDD+ is the body which is charged with managing the whole REDD+ National Strategy with the following functions:

- Define and implement national REDD+ policy;
- Approve the working plan of the CIP REDD+ and the CT REDD+;
- Monitor, check and evaluate the implementation of the process;
- Put in place REDD+ resource redistribution strategies;
- Arbitrate on any conflicts.

Decree No. 11.287 mentions the need to hold six-monthly CN REDD+ meetings in ordinary session to ensure effective and high-level management of the REDD+ process. Although established by order of the Prime Minister in 2018, the CN REDD+ has still not yet met, in particular due to the political instability which has reigned in the CAR over the last few years. A first CN REDD+ meeting should be organised in 2020, before closure of the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution. This first CN REDD+ meeting should make this institutional body and its associated mandates effective.



The CIP REDD+ are bodies to facilitate the REDD+ process at a devolved level; they were also created by *Decree No. 11.287*. There are three of them and they cover all 16 Prefectures in the CAR:

- The CIP Nord which covers five Prefectures (Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Ouham-Pendé, Ouham; Nana-Gribizi) with 45 members;
- The CIP Sud-Ouest with six Prefectures (Nana-Mambéré; Mambéré-Kadéï; Sangha-Mbaéré; Lobaye; Ombella-M’Poko; Kémo) and 54 members;
- The CIP Sud-Est with five Prefectures (Mbomou; Haut-Mbomou; Ouaka; Basse-Kotto; Haute-Kotto) and 45 members.

Each prefectural team is therefore composed of nine members. In the same way as the CN REDD+, these are mixed committees composed of members of government, the private sector, OSC and representatives of local and indigenous communities. The main missions of the CIP REDD+ are to:

- Facilitate the implementation of the CN REDD+ and REDD+s decisions at their Prefectures;
- Communicate the proposals from their zones to the CT REDD+.

In accordance with *Decree No. 11.287*, the CIP REDD+ are presided over by the Prefect of the locality where the meeting is held and each prefectural team is required to organise sessions to report on the work of the CIP meeting. The meetings will be held every six months, rotating between each Prefecture in the CIP. In fact, since 2017, a single mission of the CT REDD+ accompanied by 7 Ministers of the Central African Republic government set up the CIP Sud-Ouest and Sud-Est (see [Appendix 6](#) in section [7.6](#) below for the articles which were published in the press about this mission). No other CIP REDD+ Sud-Ouest and Sud-Est meetings have been held since this mission. For security reasons, the CIP Nord has still not yet met until now.

The CT REDD+, which was also set up by *Decree No. 11.287*, is the body for implementing the REDD+ process in the CAR, and has the following missions in particular:

- Develop and submit proposals for activities for approval by the CN REDD+;
- Plan the implementation of the CN REDD+'s decisions;
- Have the decisions and orientations of the CN REDD+ carried out by public or private structures;
- Manage the REDD+ process in the CAR;
- Ensure the mobility of national and international experts;
- Provide the Technical Secretariat of the CN REDD+;
- Draft and circulate the REDD+ process technical and financial reports and its activity report.

The CT REDD+ is managed by a National Coordinator (Focal Point for the REDD+ process in the CAR) and comprises a permanent Technical Secretariat and five themed groups: Information, Education and Communication (IEC); Legal and Land; modelling and Reference level; socio-environmental evaluation; Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV). The minutes of the main meetings organised by the CT REDD+ and the REDD+ process stakeholders in the CAR are in [Appendix 5](#) (see section [7.5](#) below).

A National Climate Coordination (CNC) was created by *Decree No. 17.042 governing the organisation and operation of the national climate coordination in the Central African Republic*. The CNC is placed under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). The CNC has a mandate which exceeds the simple context of the REDD+ process and its main missions are the development and strategic orientation of national policy and initiatives in terms of climate change.



In practice, a reduced REDD+ Technical Coordination team was created within the National Climate Coordination, for which the roles and responsibilities of each Coordination in the REDD+ process are not clearly defined. This then results in an overlap between these two institutional bodies. For example, the REDD+ National Coordinator combines this mandate with that of the CNC National Coordinator and the different service providers mention in most of their productions (presentations, reports, other deliverables) the CNC and not the REDD+. Throughout this midway progress report, the term CT REDD+ will be kept although the term CNC would be more appropriate in practice.

Table 2 below summarises the main workshops organised between 2018 and 2020 for which the REDD+ institutional bodies were mobilised.

Table 2. Main workshops organised in the context of the REDD+ process in the CAR between 2018 and 2020

| Title | Dates | Location | Number of participants |
|--|--------------------|----------|------------------------|
| MRV Departure and forest definition analysis and situation report workshop | 12 March 2020 | Bangui | 45 |
| Central African Republic territorial development discussion day | 3 August 2018 | Begoua | 43 |
| Stakeholder discussion workshop to develop the National Investment Framework for the REDD+ mechanism | 24 April 2019 | Bangui | 50 |
| Workshop to start the REDD+ EESS/SESA in the CAR | 22 October 2019 | Bangui | 45 |
| REDD+ Socio-Environmental Strategy Study in the CAR workshop | 23-24 October 2019 | Bangui | 45 |

Figure 2 below shows the links and responsibilities specific to each of the three REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR and the CNC.

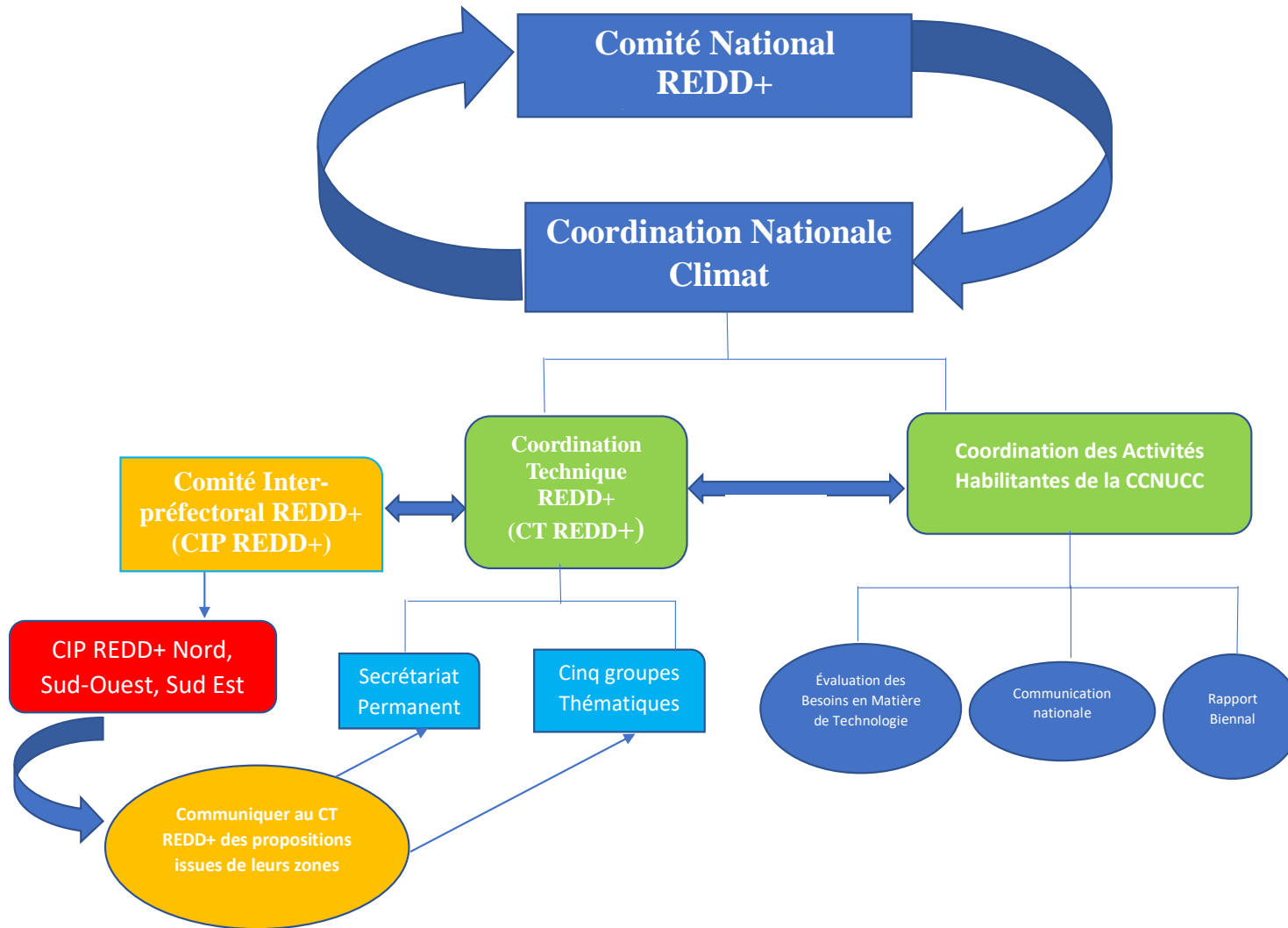


Figure 2. REDD+ institutional base in the CAR (Source: FOKABS/ARBONAUT/CIEDD, 2020)



Until now, the CN REDD+ and the CIP REDD+ have played a modest role. The REDD+ preparation process mainly involved the CT REDD+, which operated as a *Task Force* to prepare, plan, assist and monitor the implementation of the REDD+ preparation studies from the Terms of Reference (ToR) stage until validation of the reports and deliverables. The CT REDD+'s technical supervision capacity was demonstrated in particular by its ability to generate a national consensus after discussion with the stakeholders to validate the quality criteria for forest definition for the development of the Forest Reference Emissions Level (NERF) and the MRV (see sections [2.3](#) and [2.4.1](#) below).

Multi-sector coordination and inter-sector collaboration initiatives were put in place under the impetus of the REDD+ National Coordinator in the CAR. Within the REDD+ institutional landscape in the CAR, the CT REDD+ has the mandate for coordinating with other administrations or technical and specialist institutions, the private sectors and NGOs for the REDD+ preparation activities in agreement with the government's sector strategies. This mandate is expressed during the organisation of meetings of the stakeholders, including in particular different technical Ministries, at the different stages in the development of the REDD+ National Strategy (see section [0](#) below), the EESS and the CGES (see section [2.2.4](#) below) or the CAR's REDD+ National Investment Framework (CNI) 2020-2025. The REDD+ National Coordinator also underlines the involvement of the different Departments in reviewing the documents produced by the service providers in charge of REDD+ preparation activities. In the same way, the CT REDD+, represented by the REDD+ National Coordinator, is regularly invited to workshops and working meetings organised by the other technical administrations or development partners. However, this technical supervision capacity requires reinforcement by involving other members of the three REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR.

Some of the equipment involved and the operation of the CT REDD+ have been provided up to now by the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution. In addition to the FCPF contribution, the CAR government has contributed to the rehabilitation of the CT REDD+'s offices and the purchase of IT equipment for the laboratory put in place in the context of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) process (see section [2.4.1](#) below). In general, the salaries of the agents involved were covered by the State budget and only a few bonuses as compensation were paid by the FCPF contribution to six of the agents for their involvement in the CT REDD+. The REDD+ National Coordinator mentions a contribution of 300 MFCFA in the 2019 Finance Law to contribute to the operation of the CT REDD+, which helps to justify the REDD+'s fund management capacity, although coordination with the other development partners in the CAR should be reinforced and formalised.

As for the financial aspects, the institutional framework stated in the R-PP indicates that it is this National Environment Fund (FNE) which will be responsible for managing the funds associated with the REDD+ process. However, the FNE management methods are governed by a law which does not mention the REDD+ explicitly in its provisions. In the context of the REDD+ preparation, these legislative adjustments were not desired and the financial aspects of the FCPF contribution were managed directly through the CT REDD+ without going through the FNE.

However, according to the R-PP, the expansion of the FNE portfolio may be considered to that it meets the needs of a REDD+ fund. To enable this, the FNE's statutes may be amended so that it constitutes the financial instrument for implementing the REDD+ National Strategy, creating a specialist mechanism within the FNE to finance eligible REDD+ activities. However, the stakeholders consulted for the development of the REDD+ National Strategy (see section [2.2.2](#) below) would like a REDD+ National Fund to be created, with its own legal identity and a flexible, simple, accessible and multi-party approach (this mechanism is, for example, the one put in place in the DRC). In principle, the REDD+ National Fund would be an entity tasked with mobilising and managing various resources and financing to reduce and adapt to climate change.



Therefore, the Fund may take the form of a public institution with legal status and financial autonomy under the dual supervision of the Ministry of Finance the Ministry in charge of the Environment. To guarantee its credibility, the management of the fund should respect the principles of good governance, including transparency, social equity, responsibility, representativeness and independent control. Before the REDD+ National Strategy is finalised, which is scheduled for the end of 2020, the Central African Republic government will have to decide on the provisions for creating a REDD+ National Fund and making it operational if this option is retained, in accordance with the wishes expressed during consultations for the development of the REDD+ National Strategy. If the option of a REDD+ National Fund is not retained, the CAR government will propose a REDD+ fund management mechanism compatible with effective, efficient and transparent budgetary management.

The main responsibilities of the REDD+ National Fund would involve:

- Mobilising internal and external financial resources;
- Financing and supporting the projects approved by the CN REDD+;
- Support the financing of the REDD+ institutional mechanism;
- Ensure fiduciary standards are respected;
- Monitor and evaluate the financing activated for the REDD+ process.

The Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (MGPR), called the “Feedback and appeals mechanism” in the FCPF evaluation criteria, which has been put in place until now was that of the Natural Resource Governance (PGRN) financed by the IDA. Therefore, at this stage in the REDD+ preparation, it only concerns the forestry communes in the South West forest massif in the CAR, the PGRN intervention zone. For the implementation of the REDD+, *ad hoc* provisions should be put in place. The expectations concerning the MGPR are described in the section relative to the REDD+ implementation framework (see section [2.2.3](#) below).

Progress has been made with sub-component 1a, with the support of the FCPF Preparation Fund – The coordination system has been structured in general for preparation for the REDD+ and should be adapted as the REDD+ national process enters its implementation phase. The objective will be to restructure, reinforce and make operational the CN REDD+, the CIP REDD+, the CT REDD+ and the CNC for which the mandate for the REDD+ process shall be clarified in order to remove any current ambiguities between the CNC and the CT REDD+. The coordination between the three institutional bodies of the REDD+ and the technical Ministries must be reinforced further. In addition, the Ministry in charge of Mines should be integrated into the CN REDD+; this omission must be corrected in connection with the impacts of mining activities on forest coverage (see section [2.2.1](#) below). Other financing than the FCPF contribution shall be secured to guarantee the long-term operation of these institutional bodies and the REDD+ activities in the CAR. Like in 2019, the REDD+ National Coordinator mentions the current assignment of nearly 275 MFCFA in the 2020 Finance Law to finalise the work to rehabilitate the offices and have a budgetary envelope for agent bonuses and the general operation of the REDD+ institutional bodies. This type of public financing must be confirmed for 2020 and for future years in order to finalise the REDD+ preparation process and have sufficient, predictable and sustainable budgets to start the first implementation activities.

2.1.2 Sub-component 1b: Consultation and dialogue with key stakeholder groups



This sub-component of the R-PP is not present in the FCPF evaluation framework. It was added specifically to the CAR's R-PP in order to complete the consultations which were held when the R-PP was developed. In fact, only 3 Prefectures (Lobaye, Ombella M'Poko, Sangha-Mbaéré) of the 16 in the CAR were consulted for drafting the R-PP due to a lack of financing from the Central African Republic government complementary to those of funding partners⁸. It therefore appeared necessary to organise discussions with the REDD+ process stakeholders in the Prefectures which were not visited in order to consolidate the R-PP and then the REDD+ National Strategy across the whole of the Central African Republic.



Inspired by the *Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade* (FLEGT) process and the drafting of the 1st Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (DSRP), six groups of actors were identified for R-PP consultations in 2013, i.e. civil society, the private sector, administration, elected representatives (National Assembly and Economic and Social Council), the university and scientific sector and the development technical and financial partners. In total, ten consultation workshops were held and over 100 key people were consulted individually or in groups to develop the R-PP. 67 people, including 4 women, were interviewed individually, distributed as follows:

- 11 representatives of civil society;
- 5 representatives of the private sector (forestry, mining and agriculture);
- 32 representatives of the different Central African Republic administrations associated with the REDD+ process;
- 8 members of universities and research centres;
- 5 members of parliament and members of the Economic and Social Council;
- 6 representatives of the technical and financial partners, international NGOs and funding partners.

As this midway progress report is drafted, this consultation process with all key stakeholders across the whole national territory has still not been organised, notably for security reasons which remain valid until now (see [Figure 3](#) below).

⁸The French Development Agency (AFD) provided financial and technical support to the development of the R-PP.



Figure 3. Map of vigilance zones in the CAR, according to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs⁹

Sub-component 1b has not been implemented and will not be implemented in 2020 – The consultations and participation for the REDD+ preparation process were nevertheless extended in the Southern part of the country and will be enough, in the short term, to develop the REDD+ National Strategy (see section 9 below). Other consultations on a national scale will be organised when the security situation in the CAR allows. These consultations which will be conducted outside the Southern part of the CAR may feed into the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy by refining the REDD+ strategic options retained at national level.

⁹ <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/conseils-par-pays-destination/republique-centrafricaine/#securite> – Consulted on 15/05/2020



2.1.3 Sub-component 1c: Consultation and participation process

The actions in this sub-component 1c must be associated with the activity programme of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) themed group of the CT REDD+. The CT REDD+ had planned to recruit an individual consultant, financed by the FCPF contribution, to produce a communication and consultation plan dedicated to the REDD+ preparation activities. This document should propose specific actions for the involvement of civil society and local and indigenous populations in the REDD+. This consultant could not be recruited due to difficulties in the contracting department (see section 0 below).

Although the communication and consultation plan could not be developed, activities associated with the stakeholder consultation and participation process are programmed for 2020. A communication campaign will be organised in 6 Prefectures: Ombella-M’Poko, Lobaye, Sangha-Mbaéré, Mambéré-Kadéï, Nana-Mambéré and Kémo. The objectives are to inform, raise awareness and collect the opinion of stakeholders and in particular local authorities and communities as to the stakes involved in climate change (in particular on the agricultural timetable) and the implementation of the REDD+ process. Documents in the local language will be used and local radio stations may be used to facilitate the distribution of key messages to local communities. In the Prefectures, this campaign will also provide the opportunity to give fresh impetus to the activities of the CIP REDD+ set up in the institutional context of the REDD+ in the CAR (see section [2.1.1](#) above). Twenty-four Civil Society Organisations (OSC) who are members of the OSC Sustainable Natural and Environmental Resource Management (GDRNE) platform will be involved. In addition, the indigenous peoples of the Central African Republic who are part of the Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for sustainable forestry ecosystem management in the Central African Republic (REPALEAC) have organised themselves in a national network named the Network of Indigenous and Local Populations in the Central African Republic (REPALCA). The REPALCA was also contracted by the CT REDD+ to organise specific awareness campaigns for the indigenous populations of the Prefectures of Ombella-M’Poko, Lobaye, Mambéré-Kadéï and Sangha-Mbaéré. The themes discussed in the campaigns run by the REPALCA will generally be the same as those of the GDRNE.

Where possible and according to the timetables of the different service providers, the work of the GDRNE and the REPALCA will be carried out in synergy with the service providers responsible for developing the EESS, the CGES and the REDD+ National Strategy who are also planning to carry out consultations with stakeholders and in particular local communities (the following sections in this report provide more information about these complementary discussion processes). The GDRNE and REPALCA field activities were unable to be carried out at the start of 2020 as had been planned due to the measures implemented by the Central African Republic government to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. Mission reports will be produced and will identify the main subjects for discussion and any recommendations issued by the stakeholders to be taken into account for the REDD+ National Strategy (see section [0](#) below) and more generally for the implementation of the REDD+ in the CAR over the coming years. The service provider in charge of the REDD+ National Strategy shall indicate how the conclusions of this consultation and participation process conducted essentially in the South of the CAR will enable REDD+ national strategic options which are consistent at national level to be developed in the short term, pending the consultations carried out in the rest of the country.



In the context of the development of the CAR's REDD+ National Investment Framework (CNI) 2020-2025, consultations were carried out at three levels (224 people met in total):

- Bilateral consultations with the actors who are involved in developing REDD+ or REDD+-aligned activities. These consultations have two objectives: (i) To raise awareness and provide information about the CNI development process and (ii) To support the CNI technical development work by collecting relevant information from stakeholders;
- The holding of three discussion workshops with the stakeholders identified for the CNI (government institutions, technical and financial partners, private sector and civil society, see [Appendix 2](#) in section [7.2](#) below for the exhaustive list): when the work starts, at the midway point and after the first draft CNI is available;
- A revision period for the first version of the CNI in advance of the last discussion workshop in order to collect comments from stakeholders.

In the same way, the different studies carried out to prepare the REDD+ National Strategy (see section [2.2.1](#) below) also carried out several surveys, discussion processes and participation workshops with stakeholders in Bangui and in the field. The use and disclosure of the results of the consultations conducted will be detailed in the REDD+ National Strategy (see section [2.2.2](#) below)

During the implementation of the REDD+, information distribution and access mechanisms will be put in place for the operation and monitoring of the environmental and social safeguards (see section [2.4.2](#) below).

[Appendix 2](#) (see section [7.2](#) below) lists the target stakeholders for the consultations and summarises the main workshops which are held in the context of REDD+ preparation.

A medium amount of progress has been made on sub-component 1c; progress is, however, expected before the end of 2020 with activities financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution – During the REDD+ implementation phase, the permanent stakeholder consultation and participation phase will be managed on a daily basis by the mechanisms put in place for the environmental and social safeguards on a national scale (see section [2.2.4](#) below). The REDD+ National Strategy will provide orientations on the methods for consulting stakeholders in the Prefectures outside the Southern part of the CAR.



2.2 Component 2: Preparing the REDD+ strategy

2.2.1 Sub-component 2a: Analysis of the policies and governance relative to land and forest use

Several studies have been carried out recently related to deforestation and forest degradation factors in the CAR. In the same way, numerous analyses have been carried out concerning the policies and governance relative to land tenure and the use of land in the CAR. Table 3 summarises the main complementary studies carried out on these themes during preparation for the REDD+ and which were used to draft the CAR's REDD+ National Strategy Document which is being finalised (see section [2.2.2](#) below).



Table 3. Studies carried out, or launched, to develop the REDD+ National Strategy

| Title of the study | Progress/Date | Service provider(s) |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Study of deforestation and forest degradation factors in the Central African Republic– <i>Role of industrial forestry exploitation</i> | Completed/December 2016 | FRMi; Cossocim; ETC Terra |
| Inventory of national legislation on the rights and methods of access to land and natural resources | Completed/January 2018 | PDRSO (Consultant) |
| Understanding of usage and land rights in the South West – <i>Opposition between formal rights and customary rights</i> | Completed/June 2018 | PDRSO (Consultant) |
| Inventory of artisan lumber operation sites around Bangui in the Central African Republic – <i>Quantification of flows and characterisation of the sector</i> | Completed/January 2019 | PDRSO (CIRAD) |
| Inventory of the energy wood supply for the city of Bangui (CAR) – <i>Quantification of flows and characterisation of the sector</i> | Completed/January 2019 | PDRSO (CIRAD) |
| Development of the Central African Republic's National Investment Framework (CNI) – <i>Start-up report</i> | Completed/May 2019 | TEREA; IRAM; CIRAD |
| Development of the Central African Republic's National Investment Framework (CNI) – <i>Inventory</i> | Completed/June 2019 | TEREA; IRAM; CIRAD |
| Development of the Central African Republic's National Investment Framework (CNI) – <i>Identification of CNI-REDD+ 2020-2025 priority measures</i> | Completed/August 2019 | TEREA; IRAM; CIRAD |
| Central African Republic's National Investment Framework (CNI) REDD+ 2020-2025 – <i>Final version – December 2019</i> | Completed/December 2019 | TEREA; IRAM; CIRAD |
| Feasibility study for the installation of a 5 MW biomass power station in the CAR | Start/April 2020 | TEREA; CIRAD |
| Study on the formulation of the vision, objective, principles and scope of the REDD+ National Strategy | To be validated/September 2019 | FOKABS; Arbonaut; CIEDD |
| Study on the driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation in the Central African Republic – <i>Identification</i> | To be validated/October 2019 | FOKABS; Arbonaut; CIEDD |
| Study on the driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation in the Central African Republic – <i>Analysis</i> | To be validated/March 2020 | FOKABS; Arbonaut; CIEDD |
| Study on the response by national authorities and technical and financial partners to the REDD+ process in the Central African Republic | To be validated/March 2020 | FOKABS; Arbonaut; CIEDD |
| Study on the REDD+ priority operational options – <i>Identification</i> | To be validated/September 2019 | FOKABS; Arbonaut; CIEDD |
| Study on the REDD+ priority operational options – <i>Analysis</i> | To be validated/March 2020 | FOKABS; Arbonaut; CIEDD |
| Study on governance and institutional arrangements | To be validated/March 2020 | FOKABS; Arbonaut; CIEDD |



→ ***Inventory of the direct and indirect factors of deforestation and forest degradation***

The studies listed in [Table 3](#) above, some of which are still to be validated officially, generally confirmed the direct¹⁰ and indirect¹¹ factors of deforestation and forest degradation identified in the R-PP. The analyses carried out in the R-PP were exhaustive in terms of what was known and the bibliography available before 2013. The R-PP clearly mentions the need to carry out complementary studies to better understand and rank the different causes of deforestation and forest degradation at national level and on an infra-national scale corresponding to homogeneous eco-regions. Most of these studies have been carried out; they will enable an informed and relevant REDD+ National Strategy to be produced. The contextual elements analysed in the different study or evaluation reports, once validated, will be used to define consistent and relevant CAR REDD+ strategic orientations (see section [2.2.2](#) below).

According to recent work (see [Table 3](#) above), the direct factors of deforestation and forest degradation identified in the CAR are in order of importance¹²:

1. Agriculture – Shifting slash-and-burn cultivation¹³ is the main factor for deforestation in the Central African Republic.
2. Energy wood – The Bangui energy wood supply basin (firewood and charcoal) has a median range of a 25 km radius and nearly 70 km along the Oubangui River. It impacts a zone of approximately 640,000 ha with variable levels of deforestation and forest degradation according to the sampling locations (savannah and crops to the North of Bangui, crop complexes and degraded forests to the West, degraded forests to the South and crop complexes to the East).
3. Artisan forestry exploitation (domestic market) - The opposite of industrial forestry exploitation, this forestry exploitation is not currently the subject of sustainable forestry resource development: it is governed by a defective regulatory framework which is not applied. Artisan forestry exploitation, estimated at over 210,000 m³ of round wood¹⁴ half of which comes from a 38 km radius to the south of the city of Bangui, represents a significant factor for forest degradation or deforestation in certain cases.
4. Industrial forestry exploitation (export) – The impact of this direct factor is lower than the cases above as here it is forest degradation and not deforestation. The use of the ground is not modified, the purpose of the land affected remains forest and natural regeneration will enable in a few years (10 to 20 on average) a biomass stock practically equivalent to the initial biomass. The forestry exploitation organised according to the forestry legislation which currently applies in the CAR therefore has a short-term impact which is gradually compensated for by the natural renewal of the forest.

¹⁰ The direct factors of deforestation and forest degradation are human activities which directly affect the environment. These are the most immediate factors which have a direct impact on forest coverage and which are observed at local level.

¹¹ The indirect factors, or underlying causes, of deforestation and forest degradation are seen as the fundamental forces which underlie the direct factors. These are associations of social, political, technological and cultural variables which constitute the initial conditions in human-environment relations. The indirect factors may operate directly on a local scale or indirectly at national or global level.

¹² It should be noted that this classification is a general one and that there are major disparities in terms of geography and time.

¹³ Includes forest fires for animal farming according to the geographical zones concerned.

¹⁴ As a comparison, industrial exploitation within forestry concessions in the South West forest massif produced an average of 410,000 m³ of round wood between 1991 and 2016.



Brush fires represent a direct cause of deforestation and forest degradation which may have an extremely high impact although they remain rare over time and localised in space. The CAR's CNI REDD+ 2020-2025 does not consider this anthropic activity as a direct factor, emphasising however, that this is a long-term debate. Other studies also support this orientation taken in the CNI. This analysis also applies to transhumant livestock farming. The provisional version of the study on the identification of the driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation in the CAR carried out in the context of the development of the REDD+ National Strategy (see [Table 3](#) above) confirms that brush fires and transhumant livestock farming must be considered as deforestation factors in the CAR.

Mining operations, which are essentially artisanal in the CAR, are an undeniable factor for deforestation since they turn all forestry zones into bare ground. Remote detection of this anthropic activity is hard; a more detailed study would be necessary to quantify precisely this deforestation factor. The analysis of the driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation carried out in the context of the development of the REDD+ National Strategy (see [Table 3](#) above) estimates nevertheless that the deforestation factor comes behind energy wood in terms of impact on the CAR's forests.

Anthropic activities such as infrastructure construction (public road building, town planning, electricity or water supply networks, etc.) and Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) may be seen as deforestation factors. Studies have shown that the impact of these factors on forest coverage has been negligible until now. However, the work in progress concerning the REDD+ National Strategy (see section [2.2.2](#) below) wants to keep this deforestation factor for reasons of precaution and consistency with the R-PP. Industrial agricultural plantations are currently rare in the CAR and cannot be considered at this point as a deforestation factor. The CAR's CNI REDD+ 2020-2025 also recommends not neglecting these potential deforestation factors and providing specific measures to assist their development.

For information purposes, Table 4 summarises, according to the draft REDD+ National Strategy which is being finalised, the annual carbon emissions from the main deforestation and forest degradation factors classified by order of importance which are used to rank the factors which are favourable or unfavourable for highlighting forests (in accordance with the FCPF evaluation criterion, see [Table 1](#)). Nevertheless, this data and the classification in Table 4 should be handled with care, as the study carried out is an estimate according to current knowledge and partial data which should be completed in the context of the development and implementation of the National Forest Supervision System (SNSF) and the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system (see sections [2.3](#) and [2.4.1](#) below).



Table 4. Annual carbon emissions from the main deforestation and forest degradation factors identified in the CAR (Source: FOKABS/ARBONAUT/CIEDD, 2019)

| Driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation | Wood and biomass consumed in tonnes/year | Estimated carbon emissions in tC/year | Estimated CO ₂ emissions in tCO ₂ e/year | Classification of the driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Slash-and-burn agriculture | 18,897,344 | 12,661,221 | 46,466,680 | 1 |
| Forest fires for cattle farming | 12,537,993 | 8,400,455 | 30,829,670 | 2 |
| Industrial forestry exploitation | 729,540 | 488,792 | 1,793,866 | 6 |
| Artisan wood | 66,150 | 44,321 | 162,656 | 8 |
| Service wood (rural environment) | 235,054 | 157,486 | 577,975 | 7 |
| Service wood (urban environment) | 9,630 | 6,452 | 23,678 | |
| Heating wood (rural environment) | 2,181,470 | 1,461,585 | 5,364,017 | 3 |
| Heating wood (urban environment) | 1,536,760 | 1,029,629 | 3,778,738 | |
| Charcoal | 3,290,000 | 2,204,300 | 8,089,781 | 4 |
| Artisan mining operations | 1,151,555 | 771,542 | 2,831,559 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 40,655 2482 | 27,239,016 | 99,967,189 | |

In summary, the categories of indirect factor or underlying cause of deforestation and forest degradation and consequently the long-term highlighting of forests are:

- Demographic and economic factors – Major demographic growth (2.7%/year between 1990 and 2015, Source: FAOSTAT) and the poverty of populations (making them dependent on subsistence practices) leading to growing demand for land, particularly for slash-and-burn agriculture around towns and villages. In addition, the populations remain dependent on energy wood in the absence of other cheap and accessible alternatives: the absence of notable forest plantations for energy purposes actually leads the population to use the natural forest permanently.
- Political and institutional factors – The weak governance and the uncertain presence of administrations inside the country or with extremely limited operating resources encourage the non-sustainable or illegal exploitation of resources. There is no territorial development plan in the CAR (see following paragraph in this same section for more information) which would slow down the expansion of certain activities which have a major impact on forest coverage (in particular agriculture). Moreover, the recent armed conflicts have driven the populations to migrate, sometimes to rural zones, increasing the dependency on subsistence activities which have an impact on forest coverage.



In geographical terms, there are three main deforestation and forest degradation zones (Source: FRMi, 2016):

- Near Bangui with deforestation rates of 0.75% and 0.60% respectively for the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2015 due to the high demand in land for agriculture or for energy wood requirements;
- North Zone of the South West massif with deforestation rates of 0.40% and 0.12% respectively for the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2015 essentially related to brush fires;
- Around habitation zones and main roads with deforestation rates of 0.11% for the periods 1990-2000 and also 2000-2015 linked to demographic pressure and the demand in land for agriculture.

It is fundamental to note that certain geographic zones targeted for activities in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ in the CAR (see section 2.2.2 below) have not been covered by studies to find out and quantify the direct factors of deforestation and forest degradation. The knowledge which is currently available and is summarised in the paragraphs above relates to the production forests and protected areas of the forest massif in the South West of the CAR and the area around Bangui.

The studies listed in [Table 3](#) above also highlighted the need to set up a legal and regulatory framework which encourages sustainable exploitation of the forest resources for the production of energy wood and lumber (or service wood) for domestic and sub-regional markets.

→ Legal framework and governance concerning land management in the CAR and its developments in progress

Territorial development is governed by the Law No. 09-003 which defines territorial development policy orientation. Different tools exist in this law¹⁵. They set orientations and strategic and planning frameworks but have little scope over the question of land assignment or on the concrete methods for how they are enforced (restrictive character).

Three reading levels must be considered in relation to the land theme: cadastral land (in the sense of ownership), state land (in the framework of State ownership) and administrative management or competence. In the CAR, land management is currently officially defined by the public land code of 1964 and the provisions of the public land and land law of 1960 which have not been contradicted. The law of 1964 makes the distinction between public land and private State land. Land is incorporated into the public domain by classification by decree taken in the Council of Ministers. Declassified portions of public land fall into the private State domain. In its article 38, the law of 1964 stipulates in fact that vacant land (with no land ownership title or concession title) is presumed to be the property of the State in virtue of its right of sovereignty. A draft state and land code was registered in 2011, but its examination and adoption by the National Assembly were put back to enable this draft law to be made consistent with the agri-pastoral land code and the different sector codes involved in land affairs¹⁶ (fauna, forests, mines, etc.) some of which are under review (fauna in particular).

A draft Framework law relative to the harmonisation of legal instruments with a view to better governance of land regimes, which was initiated in 2012, should propose a general legal framework that may act as a reference for the later revision of sector laws and their application texts. Due to a

¹⁵ From central level to the territories: SNAT (National Territorial Development Scheme) - SRAT (Regional Territorial Development Scheme) - SAS (Specific Development Scheme) - DTAT (Territorial Development Directives) - Plan Contract - Atlas.

¹⁶ The Environment Code constitutes transverse legislation.



lack of financing, this draft Framework law is having trouble moving forward and the law for the state and land code still does not make the link with the other sector codes.

Concerning administrative management, a draft local authority and administrative district code, a sort of "devolution code" has been under discussion in the National Assembly for over two years. This draft law provides for a transfer of competence from the State to the regions and above all to the communes according to a subsidiarity principle. Concerning natural resources, this code makes the difference between management and land transfer, in the sense that the State continues to intervene in management through major "orientations" even if then the whole land management is transferred to the regions or communes.

In the context of the REDD+ process and the definition of the orientations in the REDD+ National Strategy, the content of these different draft laws is taken into consideration¹⁷ and will enable evaluation criterion 11 in the FCPF to be validated.

→ The specific case of the Permanent Forestry Domain and good governance tools in the forest sector

The Permanent Forest Domain (DFP) corresponds to the State's forest domains and public forests. According to the law 08.0222 the DFP integrates the South West forest massif and the South East forest massif. The South West forest massif is composed of Operation and Development Permits (PEA) and protected areas.

According to the law 08.022, the PEA constitute "*an administrative authorisation with a view to rational exploitation of a forest sector according to a development convention*" and does not therefore constitute a territorial unit. A PEA should be based on a territorial unit, for example, a Forest Management Unit (UFA¹⁸), defined within a territorial breakdown to which the management should apply. In addition, this territorial unit should be classified as a production forest according to the code of 2008 in order to be officially incorporated into the State's permanent private forest domain. In practice, the steps have been combined and there is confusion between the permit concept and the territorial unit and tenure concepts. Therefore, still in fact, the forest management which constitutes the sustainable forest management framework, is confused with territorial development. The confusion between territorial development and forest management is a source of conflict, for example the claim by PEA holders to exclude agricultural surfaces¹⁹ (Agricultural and Human Occupation Series – SAOH) from their permits and so free themselves of responsibility and surface taxes. This issue may be dealt with by classifying²⁰ UFA as production forests of the State's permanent forest domain, which has not yet been done. This classification should enable determination of whether certain lands (for example the SAOH in accordance with article 142 of the forest code) should or should not remain within the limits of classified forest.

¹⁷ TERE, IRAM, CIRAD. 2019. Identification of the priority measures in the REDD+ National Investment Framework (CNI) 2020-2025. Drafting of the Central African Republic's REDD+ CNI.

¹⁸ Generally called Forest Management Unit (UFA) in the production forest context.

¹⁹ Even if, in legal and territorial development terms, a minimum mapping unit should be defined.

²⁰ The forest code covered the forest registration subjects of the law of 1964 with the classification concept in the forest code of 2008.



If the law 08.022 for the forest code imposes the sustainable management process for forest concessions, other institutional or private tools complete this legal framework in order to promote good forest governance. The CAR has signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union (EU) in the context of the *Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade* (FLEGT) process. The VPA specifies that all wood in the Central African Republic presents a minimum risk of illegality when exported to the EU. In this way, it helps to guarantee and prove respect for the CAR's law and regulations in terms of forestry. There are also private legality or sustainable management certification systems which are recognised in the Congo Basin (FSC²¹, OLB²², Legal Source, TLV²³). Certified companies also present a minimum risk of illegality which is frequently checked by a recognised third party in the certification scheme.

→ ***CAR's commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)***

The CAR signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 and ratified it on 11th October of the same year. With a view to the COP 21 climate negotiations in Paris, on 28 September 2015 the CAR submitted its Forecast Contribution Determined at National Level (CPDN) presenting its commitments to fight climate change. The CAR's vision as presented in its CPDN consists in *"becoming an emerging country by 2030, built on a diversified and sustainable economy, harmoniously distributed across the national territory."* To enable this, the sectors concerned by its contributions, for sustainable and sober carbon development, are mainly based on changes in land assignment²⁴ and forestry (nearly 90%), energy and agriculture (around 5% each). The objective is to reduce the country's emissions by 5% by 2030 and by 25% by 2050, while ensuring an average annual growth rate in agricultural activities of 6% and stabilisation of the food insecurity rate at 15%.

→ ***In summary***

In the legal context stated above, in the absence of cadastral land (which is most often the case²⁵), territorial development associated with the enhancement of natural resources must both determine which land code applies to the management of the land in question and also define the domain land and/or where applicable the²⁶ which governs the land concerned. Effectively and although it is contrary to national legislation, the customary land management may also be composed in the zones where the demographic growth and the increasing rarity of free and available land are seeing these rights emerge.

Action plans are therefore established (different draft laws in progress presented in the paragraphs above) in the CAR to move forward in taking account of rights to natural resources (including customary rights) and improving good governance for the land regimes needed for the REDD+ activities. Reciprocally, the implementation of REDD+ activities may feed into current or future reform processes.

The strategic options retained for the implementation of the REDD+ (see section 2.2.2 below) take account of these analyses of the driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the land management governance context according to the reforms in progress.

²¹ Forest Stewardship Council

²² Origine et Légalité des Bois - Origin and Legality of Wood

²³ Timber Legality Verification

²⁴ The changes in land assignment refer to the development and implementation of territorial development policies and/or schemes.

²⁵ In the current state of the texts, the land registration process is extremely complicated and costly.

²⁶ In the sense of regulated zoning and any land rights according to a defined vocation.



Progress has been made with sub-component 2a with the support of funding from the FCPF contribution for the drafting of certain studies prior to the definition of REDD+ strategic orientations in the CAR (see section 2.2.2 below) – During stakeholder consultation and participation workshops concerning the future REDD+ National Strategy (see section 0 above), it will be necessary to create consensus on the direct and indirect factors of deforestation and forest degradation to make sure that the strategic options which will be retained will be adopted in the future. In addition, due to a lack of financial resources and for security reasons, there is currently little quantitative data concerning the factors for deforestation and degradation of the savannah or dry zone ecosystems. During REDD+ implementation additional information about these eco-regions shall be collected to refine the REDD+ strategic orientations specific to these regions. The CAR is committed to numerous reforms concerning natural resource management, decentralisation and governance in the broad sense; the conclusion of the draft laws which are being revised or drafted relating to these reforms will facilitate the operational implementation of the REDD+.

2.2.2 Sub-component 2b: REDD+ strategic options

The CAR's REDD+ National Strategy seeks to contribute to meeting the reduction objectives defined by the Forecast Contribution Determined at National Level²⁷ and so propose measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, maintain the high conservation value forest coverage, increase carbon stock and generate shared social, economic and environmental benefits.

The first milestones for identifying the REDD+ strategic options were placed in the R-PP. The analysis presented in the R-PP responds to most of the FCPF's evaluation criteria by ranking the strategic options identified in a scoring system (from 0 to 35) according to²⁸:

- The logical links between the direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation (see section 2.2.1 above);
- The costs and benefits of the strategic options considered, including the opportunity costs, the investment costs and the transaction costs;
- The feasibility of the strategic options considered;
- The sustainability and integration of the strategic options considered with the other policies and sector strategies;
- The risks of GHG emissions moving ("leaks" at domestic level).

According to this method, the R-PP has identified 4 strategic options broken down into 12 sub-options:

- Complete the territory zoning mechanism: zone the whole territory - map again and reinforce the protected areas;
- Improve agri-sylvo-pastoral technologies and outputs: make pastoral and agricultural routes more sustainable – promote efficient wood exploitation and conversion technologies;
- Promote sustainable forest management: promote legal and sustainable forest development – promote reforestation – make the community forest concept operational – involve local populations more in sustainable forest management – develop a Domestic Energy Strategy (SED);

²⁷ Remember that the CAR's CPDN targets a 5% reduction in the country's emissions by 2030 and a 25% reduction by 2050 in relation to the reference level.

²⁸ The only FCPF evaluation criterion which is missing from the step in the R-PP is the emission reduction potential of the interventions which must be estimated where possible in order to select or rank the strategic options.



- Reinforce institutions and governance: develop IEC on the REDD+ for the public – provide financial, material and technological support to administrations – reinforce civil society's capacities in terms of sustainable forest resource management, advocacy and control.

The REDD+ National Strategy, and consequently the REDD+ strategic orientations, is being finalised as this midway progress report is being written. The final version of the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025, which was delivered in December 2019, identifies 27 priority measures to contribute to 6 main effects which are the origin of deforestation and forest degradation. [Figure 4](#) lists these elements in the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 in a Change Theory scheme.

The process for selecting and ranking the REDD+ strategic options retained in the REDD+ National Strategy shall take account of the work carried out in the context of the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 for reasons of consistency²⁹ and due to the quality of the work carried out in the context of the CNI to select and rank the REDD+ strategic options to be developed in the CAR.

²⁹ This harmonisation of the strategic options presented in the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 and REDD+ National Strategy will facilitate the mobilisation and raising of funds in the national budget and from development partners for the operational implementation of emissions reduction programmes in accordance with the strategic options retained by the CAR.

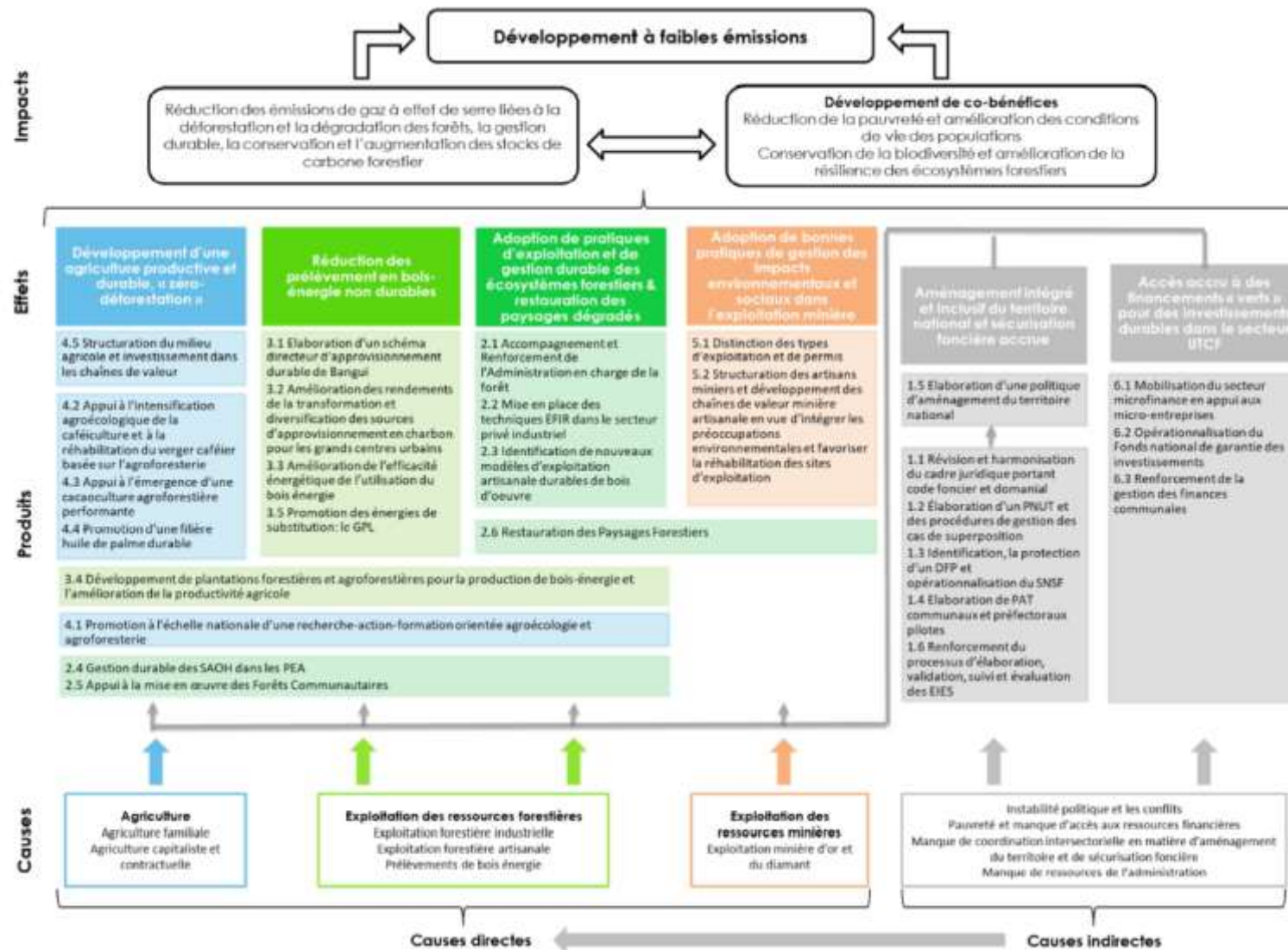


Figure 4. CAR REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 Change Theory scheme (Source: CNI, 2019)



The measures identified in the CNI appear perfectly consistent with the direct and indirect factors of deforestation and forest degradation identified in the CAR (see section [2.2.1](#) above). They are in keeping with the first areas identified by the R-PP which they specify, complete and update. In the same way, the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 evaluated the social, environmental and political feasibility and the risks of the measures proposed in the context of the current sectoral policies and reforms in progress in the CAR.

The CNI supports a mixed approach: central governance and local authorities in the spirit of the reforms undertaken by the CAR (see section [2.2.1](#) above). The Local Development Plans (PDL) may constitute a basis to support local governance and the implementation of REDD+ measures for two reasons:

- They enable the establishment of a discussion process with local populations and authorities (via the creation of Local Development Committees - CDL) which enable a link of trust and accountability to be recreated between the two;
- They use a holistic approach to resolve the different problems of a given zone based on a complete socio-economic diagnostic of it.

Progress has been made with sub-component 2b with the support of funding from the FCPF contribution for the drafting of the REDD+ National Strategy and the CFI for the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 – The REDD+ strategic orientations which are being finalised in the REDD+ National Strategy shall be carried out in synergy with the previous work (R-PP, CNI) not only to demonstrate the correct coordination of the REDD+ process in the CAR but also to facilitate the commitment of financing for the concrete and operational implementation of the measures identified. Consultations at local level (see section [Q](#) above) and an official workshop to validate the whole REDD+ National Strategy should be held during 2020. Over and beyond the REDD+ strategic orientations, the draft REDD+ National Strategy which is being developed also integrates requirements concerning the definition of the NERF, the SNSF/MRV system and the results expected from the EESS and the CGES. The service providers who develop these different tools expected after the REDD+ preparation phase shall put perfect collaboration in place to ensure consistency for the whole REDD+ mechanism in the CAR. The CT REDD+ will be tasked with coordinating this collaboration process between the partners, which is still insufficient as this mid-way progress report is written, in preparing the REDD+ in the CAR.

2.2.3 Sub-component 2c: REDD+ implementation framework

The CAR wants to develop an integrated, participatory, effective and efficient approach which involves in a full and lasting way all the actors concerned to implement its REDD+ National Strategy, the goal of which is to contribute to the country's sustainable development and the global efforts to fight climate change.

To achieve its objectives, the CAR must carry out a certain number of legislative and regulatory reforms to improve the existing legislative framework, which has a certain number of gaps³⁰ which are discussed in the previous sections in this report.

³⁰ In particular territorial development, land rights, agri-pastoral rights, forestry legislation for artisan exploitation, energy wood exploitation in the non-permanent forest domain.



More specifically, the R-PP mentions the drafting of a "REDD+ law." The REDD+ law would specify in particular: (i) The end purpose of the REDD+ National Strategy; (ii) The REDD+ eligibility criteria and indicators; (iii) The methods for creating the REDD+ National Registry and the conditions for authorising and/or registering REDD+ activities; (iv) The financial tools for supporting REDD+ activities (REDD+ mechanism or other REDD+ National Fund type mechanism); (v) The devolution of competencies to the CN REDD+; (vi) The legal qualification of REDD+ carbon credits. The legislation which is currently available in connection with the REDD+ process only concerns the creation of three REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR (CN REDD+, CT REDD+, CIP REDD+) and by extension the CNC. The relative regulatory texts are in [Appendix 1](#) (see section [7.1](#) below). A specific REDD+ law may be drafted later, in particular once all of the tools in the R-Package are finalised and the discussions on the carbon credit statutes and profit sharing methods are better defined.

In addition to improvements to the legislative framework in the CAR which are still necessary for the implementation of REDD+ activities (see section [2.2.1](#) above) and pending a potential exhaustive REDD+ law, several legislative and institutional mechanisms are still to be established or formalised as priority for better operation of the REDD+ process in the CAR:

- REDD+ mechanism within the National Environment Fund (FNE) or another mechanisms with its own legal identity to enable the creation of a Fund dedicated to REDD+ activities (see section [2.1.1](#) above). This REDD+ Mechanism or National Fund will enable international financing to be channelled and better managed and will encourage foreign investment;
- REDD+ national registry: this will be inspired by the international registry of appropriate actions at national level in terms of GHG emission reduction which was created during the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Cancun. The objective of the national registry is to list all the national REDD+ activities in order to: (i) Be able to measure, notify and verify their results in terms of the reduction in GHG emissions and social-environmental impacts (see section [2.3](#) below for more information about the MRV system) and (ii) To record financing requests and offers;
- Carbon credit: two options are possible: (i) To consider that captured/avoided carbon is in the public domain and is part of the State's assets, which is the only body able to carry out transactions on credits; (ii) To consider that the carbon credit certifies that an action has been carried out and therefore that it is liable to private appropriation. A specific study was planned in the R-PP to enable the CAR to determine the carbon credit set-up and transaction methods; this study has still not been carried out;
- REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism (carbon credits mentioned above, redistribution of financing for the REDD+, etc.): it shall be adapted and made different according to the stakeholders. Private entities may receive directly from the funds or indirect financing (tax exemptions, subsidised loans, etc.). Local communities and authorities may benefit from the support of technical and financial partners as investments, technical support or payment on results. An individual consultant was supposed to be recruited from the FCPF contribution fund to structure the REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism in the CAR in a participatory way. This recruitment was not possible due to the difficulties faced by the contracting department in charge of the FCPF contribution (see section 0 below);
- Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (MGPR): this mechanism is enshrined in the REDD+ activities. Its role is to complete, and not replace, the legal, formal conflict management channels. Structures should be put in place which are both close to local communities and at national level. According to the REDD+ National Strategy which is being finalised, the main functions expected of this mechanism are: complaint reception; complaint categorisation; arbitration and mediation to find a negotiated solution; assistance to complainants for legal or arbitration treatment of conflicts.



Finally, an SIS (*Safeguard Information System*) would be required to obtain payments on results according to the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework.

The lead times for committing FCPF Preparation Fund contribution financing (see section 2.5 below) will not enable these activities to be carried out before the end of the FCPF grant (extension in progress until December 2020).

Little progress has been made with this sub-component 2c due to the delay in implementing the project (see section 4 below), despite the forecasts in the REDD+ preparation project PID, and it has benefited very little from support from FCPF contribution financing (only for preparing draft regulatory texts) - This activity cannot be finalised with the financing currently available and cannot, on its own, justify an additional financing request to the FCPF for the REDD+ preparation process. The legal, institutional and organisational framework of the REDD+ may be completed when the REDD+ is implemented with the lessons learned from the first projects, or activities, carried out in the field.

2.2.4 Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts during the R-PP preparation and implementation phases

The implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy may have beneficial or harmful impacts on the life functions for people in the Central African Republic and on other social and environmental amenities than just forest carbon. A Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation (EESS) has been commissioned to define and detail these impacts more precisely. This EESS is accompanied by an Environmental and Social Management Framework (CGES) to propose actions to reduce the possible negative impacts³¹ and maximise the benefits. Other Management Frameworks³² will be developed to manage the risks specific to the project³³ and its intervention zone. These integration of environmental and social questions are integrated into the implementation of the REDD+ process in keeping with the directives of the UNFCCC, the Cancun guarantees, the World Bank's Operational Policies (OP) and the other relevant standards, according to national economic and social development policies.

The EESS and CGES production processes were carried out at the same time as the REDD+ National Strategy and the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 were drafted. These three processes were able to feed into each other, with the vital dynamic and purpose of an EESS accompanied by its CGES and specific Management Frameworks. This organisation enabled the logic to be adopted of an EESS and a CGES which apply to the measures of the REDD+ National Strategy and the CNI.

³¹ The CGES comprises an Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES) which takes account of the major risks and provides for reductions combined with a budget.

³² The EESS and CGES ToR have identified at least the: Indigenous Peoples' Management Framework (CGPA); Involuntary Resettlement of Populations Policy Framework (CPRIP); Functional Framework; Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PGPP) and pollution combat; Cultural Heritage Management Framework (CGPC); Plan to Strengthen Capacities in the evaluation domains (PRC). The examination of the specific risks of the study may lead to an increase in the number of Management Frameworks, given that the CGES may also take charge of the detailed examination of some of these risks and set reduction rules without it being necessary to produce additional specific management frameworks.

³³ In the context of the EESS and the CGES, the "draft" refers to the measures identified in the REDD+ National Strategy which is being finalised and the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 which was validated at the end of 2019.



Work on the EESS and CGES is in progress as this midway progress report is being finalised. [Table 5](#) below presents the current progress of the work and an estimated work programme for the activities to be finalised by the end of 2020. The delivery of the first versions of the EESS and the CGES and Management Frameworks is scheduled by the end of June 2020. A first series of consultations was organised in Bangui in the last quarter of 2019 and a second round in the Prefectures was supposed to take place in March 2020 but had to be stopped due to the Covid-19 pandemic. A validation workshop should be organised in July or August 2020 depending on the evolution of the Covid-19 pandemic and after consultations in the Prefectures.

Table 5. Timetable of the activities carried out and forecast for the EESS, CGES and Management Frameworks

| Activities | Periods or dates | Completion level |
|---|--|---|
| Start-up workshop | 22 October 2019 | Effective |
| First EESS workshop | 23/24 October 2019 | Effective |
| Consultation of references and group stakeholders in Bangui | September/October 2019 - Completed in January 2020 | Partial |
| Production of the Management Framework v0 drafts | First fortnight in February 2020 | Partial (Functional Framework, CGPA, PGPP) In December 2020 CGES and CPR |
| Workshops outside the capital | Scheduled for March 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic prevented them from being held before the v1 drafts were produced. At least one workshop is scheduled outside the capital in the second half of 2020 before the technical and validation workshops are held. | To come |
| v1 drafts of the Management Frameworks and the EESS | June 2020 | In progress |
| National technical workshop on the EESS | Second half of 2020 | To come |
| Technical workshop on the Management Frameworks | Second half of 2020 | To come |
| National document validation workshop (EESS, CGES, Management Frameworks) | Second half of 2020 | To come |



The participatory methodology used in the surveys and the workshops, which complete the preparation of the successive versions of the reports by the experts, is the traditional one where the subjects are examined in small, specialist groups³⁴, supported by an open-ended support of the problems raised. The first step for the working group is therefore to validate or complete the matrices. These matrices comprise one column for the measures, one column for the risks identified (by the consultants and by the participants) and one column for the reductions (also identified by the consultants and the participants). For each measurement, recommendations are made to feed into the process for drafting the REDD+ National Strategy and the CNI. The standard matrix to be filled in per measurement is in [Table 6](#) below.

Table 6. Standard EESS matrix to be filled in for the measures in the REDD+ National Strategy and the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 (AGRECO, 2020)

| Measures or options | Risks or opportunities | Mitigations | Recommendations | Programmed costs |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Short term | | | |
| | Medium term | | | |
| | Long term | | | |

The main managers and representatives of the REDD+'s institutional bodies in the CAR took part in the EESS and CGES consultations and workshops. The list of stakeholders targeted for the EESS and CGES consultations is identical to the list for the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 (see [Appendix 2](#) in section [7.2](#) below).

During the first REDD+ preparation phase, the Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (MGPR) is implemented through similar tools developed by other World Bank projects, in particular by the Natural Resource Governance (PGRN) in the forest communes in the South West forest massif in the CAR. The MGPR which will be used when the REDD+ is implemented in the CAR will be established in accordance with the REDD+ National Strategy and the EESS and its operational results (CGES and other Management Frameworks) (see section [2.2.3](#) above).

Progress has been made with sub-component 2d, it was financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund – In the CGES, the control and implementation mechanism for the socio-environmental monitoring studies throughout the lifetime of the project is also commented on. A risk and shared social and environmental benefit monitoring committee may be set up in a regulatory manner (on the DRC's model). The Safeguard Information System (SIS) will be put in place when the REDD+ starts to be implemented in the CAR according to the lessons learned from the first projects carried out in the field.

³⁴ According to the measures identified in the draft REDD+ National Strategy and the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025, five themed groups were constituted: Territorial and Land Development – Environmental and Social Impact Studies – Sustainable agriculture – Green mining – Forests and energy wood.



2.3 Component 3: Develop a reference level

The Forest Reference Emissions Level (NERF) seeks to provide for the future evolution, in the absence of any REDD+ activity, in net GHG emissions³⁵ due to variations in forest coverage and carbon stocks associated with Agriculture, Forestry and Other Use of Land (AFAT) activities. For the CAR, it will be based on the historic net GHG emission trends and will be adjusted to take account of future evolutions.

The development of the NERF requires in particular:

- The definition at national level of criteria to define a space as a "forest";
- Knowledge of biomass stocks according to determined ground occupancy categories, in order to calculate the "emission factors"³⁶;
- The production of ground occupancy change maps at determined periods and frequencies, in order to calculate the "activity data"³⁷.

The guidelines produced by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were also taken into account in the methodology developed, in particular concerning the ground occupancy categories, the national GHG inventories and the uncertainty calculations. In the same way, the CAR's decisions and orientations concerning the scope³⁸ of the NERF were justified in the documents produced³⁹ and comply with the UNFCCC's Directives. The CAR's NERF will be transmitted for validation to the UNFCCC's technical evaluation commission.

The design of a National Forest Supervision System (SNSF) and an effective Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system is complementary to the NERF. In particular, the MRV will enable the updating, reporting and verification of GHG emissions for the activities of AFAT sectors at national level (see section 2.4 below).

In the context of the CAR, there is no diagnostic of historic emissions due to deforestation. Forest carbon stocks are not very well known either. Forest inventories have therefore been scheduled to develop the NERF in the humid forest massif in the South West and the dry forests of the Centre⁴⁰ in order to have forest carbon of sufficient quality to comply with the requirements of the UNFCCC and the IPEC. Taking account of the security risk, the following 6 Prefectures were retained for the inventories: Ouham-Pende, Nana-Mambere, Ombella-M'Poko, Mambere-Kadei, Lobaye and Sangha.

The inventory mechanism sized to develop the NERF comprises 270 sampling units⁴¹ with 120 in the dense humid forest zone in the South West and 150 in the dry forest zone in the Centre (see [Figure 5](#)

³⁵ Net emissions = emissions – GHG absorption (CH₄; N₂O and CO₂ retained for the CAR, see NERF scope below); expressed in CO₂ equivalent tonnes (tCO₂e).

³⁶ The emission factors will be developed from inventory results (extrapolated for non-inventoried zones, or from literature), by difference between the biomass of forest strata and the biomass of non-forest strata by eco-region.

³⁷ The quantitative analysis of the driving forces behind deforestation (in connection with the REDD+ National Strategy, see section 2.2.1 above) in humid and dry forests will be carried out by diachronic analysis of the satellite images available (Landsat and Sentinel) in order to calculate the activity data.

³⁸ The scope of the NERF mainly concerns: the geographic scope, the definition of the forest, the stratification of forests, the reference period, the REDD+ activities concerned, the definition of deforestation/forest degradation/sustainable forest management, carbon pools, GHG, the forest inventory mechanism, inventory data processing and the methods for calculating and defining emission factors and activity data.

³⁹ In particular in the report: FRMi, February 2020. Preliminary report on the methods and data for the forest reference emission level (NERF)

⁴⁰ If the South West forest massif has been the subject of development inventories and the South East forest massif has also been partially inventoried, there is little inventory data above the 5th parallel (R-PIN RCA, 2009).

⁴¹ The sampling mechanism, or inventory mechanism, is based on circular plots, organised in clusters. The advantage of the circular plots is that they only require a single control point, their centre, and for a given surface, have a smaller perimeter (therefore fewer adjacent trees to be evaluated). The cluster is the sampling unit; it is composed of three inventory plots (with each inventory plot having a 25 m radius) which represent a total surface area of 0.6 ha. The advantage of the cluster mechanism is therefore that it maximises the inventoried surface

below). In May 2020, a 75% inventory completion rate was estimated: the 150 sampling units in the dry forest zone in the Centre were inventoried along with 50 sampling units in the dense humid forest zone. The Covid-19 pandemic had the consequence of shutting down inventories in the field. Given the deadlines laid down to draft the NERF financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution (see section 0 below) and the delays taken in the field, it does not appear possible for the design office which was contracted for this work (FRMi) to finalise the inventory work in the field. The consultant plans to use both the data from the development inventories carried out by forestry concession holders near non-inventoried sampling units in the dense humid forest zone in the South West and also data from the Mbaïki mechanism (in particular for the dead wood carbon pool). According to FRMi, these provisions⁴² would enable a 90% completion rate to be achieved for the inventory initially scheduled, limiting the losses specified on the different carbon pools. For the inventory, the carbon pools considered are, *a minima*, aerial biomass and root biomass⁴³.



Figure 5. Limitation of the inventory zones to develop the NERF (Source: FRMi, 2020)

while minimising the size of the mechanism. An exception is made for the "non forest" stratum (or ground occupancy category): given that the main driving force behind deforestation in the CAR is peasant farming which is a "small scale" factor, the cluster mechanism risks only inventorying the zones which have been subject to wide-scale deforestation (the whole cluster in the "non forest" stratum), and consequently skewing the results. The decision was therefore made to have a sampling mechanism specific to the "non forest" stratum, constituted of a single plot with a radius of 28 m (0.25 ha approximately).

⁴² These provisions have not yet been the subject of a principle agreement from the CT REDD+. The inventory report is being drafted by the consultant and will enable the CT REDD+ to validate this methodology or not.

⁴³ Discussions with the CT REDD+, in particular based on the results and processing the data from the forest inventory, as well as the additional information provided by the Mbaïki mechanism, will enable a decision to be made on whether or not to integrate the "dead wood" carbon pool into the forest carbon inventory.



The national definition retained for forest is standard and close to that of the FAO, i.e.:

- Minimum surface area of 0.81 ha (3 pixels Landsat image⁴⁴);
- Dominant stratum height of 5 m;
- Forest coverage of at least 10%.

The ground occupancy categories retained are:

- "Dense forest": coverage over 75%;
- "Open forest": coverage between 30% and 75%;
- "Wooded savannah": coverage between 10% and 30%;
- "Non forest": coverage under 10%.

The reference period proposed by the CAR covers the years 2011 to 2018, therefore 8 years (the UNFCCC does not impose a minimum duration), selected according to the availability of homogeneous data from Global Forest Change (GFC) and processed consistently (identical change detection algorithm).

The GHG retained are CO₂; CH₄ and N₂O considering that most of the emissions in the CAR must be associated with deforestation for shifting cultivation.

The REDD+ activities retained for developing the NERF in the CAR are summarised in [Figure 6](#) below. This [Figure 6](#) is from a workshop organised with the REDD+ stakeholders in the CAR on 30 January 2020 to validate the hypotheses retained concerning the emission factors within the scope of the NERF presented in the preceding paragraphs in this section.

| Activités REDD+ | Sélectionné | Justification / explication |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Réduction de la déforestation | Oui | La déforestation est la principale source d'émission de GES |
| Réduction de la dégradation | Oui | Dégradation des forêts due à l'exploitation artisanale et illégale et à la collecte de bois de chauffe = source importante d'émissions de GES |
| Gestion durable des forêts | Oui | Émissions provenant de l'exploitation industrielle du bois selon les plans d'aménagement approuvés = source importante d'émissions de GES |
| Renforcement des stocks de carbone | Non | La cartographie de plantations forestières a pas été effectuée jusqu'à maintenant (travail en cours). Zone de plantation forestière relativement petite, peu de potentiel de séquestration du carbone. |
| Conservation des stocks de carbone | Non | Couvert par la réduction de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts |

Figure 6. Choice of REDD+ activities for the development of the NERF in the CAR (Source: FRMi, 2020)

⁴⁴ To take account during GIS analyses of classification errors due to changes in the use of land in neighbouring zones, the mapping sampling unit is expanded to 3X3 pixels, with the pixel analysed located in the centre.



In parallel to the emissions factors, a huge amount of analysis work in the Geographical Information System (GIS) and using the *Collect Earth*⁴⁵ tool is being carried out to define the NERF activity data. The objective is to produce a ground occupancy map at the start of the historic NERF reference period (2011) then to produce ground occupancy change maps at the end of the reference period (2018). The same vegetative strata, the same two eco-regions (dense humid forest and dry forest) and the same determination criteria used in the zone covered by the inventory were also used to analyse the rest of the CAR by reclassifying the GFC stratification data⁴⁶. This methodology, which was also validated by the stakeholders during the workshop on 30 January 2020, will enable activity data to be produced across the whole CAR (and not just the zones covered by the inventories) in order to have a NERF on a national scale.

The process for calculating GHG in the NERF as presented in the preceding paragraphs in this section is summarised in [Figure 7](#). The emissions by deforestation or forest degradation factor are defined according to the data available in the CAR⁴⁷ and the studies carried out or used to develop the REDD+ National Strategy (see section [2.2.1](#) above).

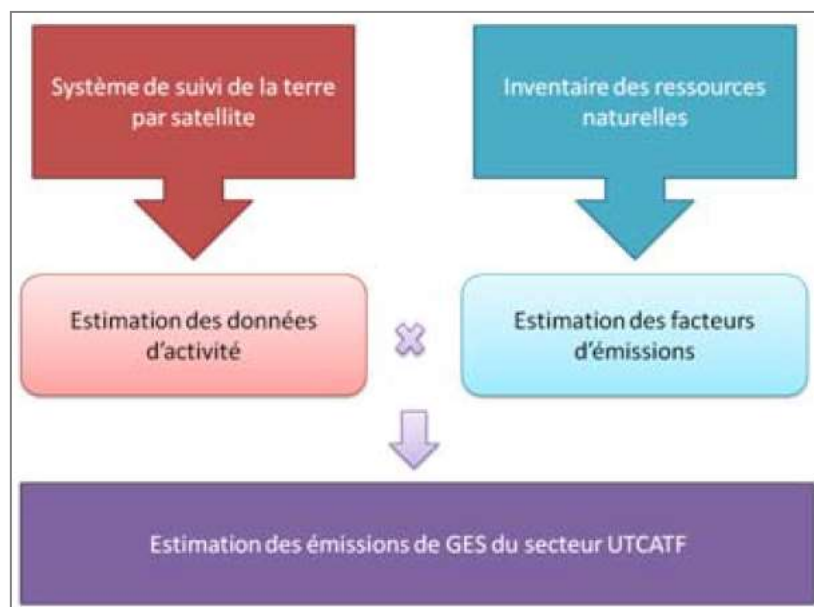


Figure 7. Process for calculating the NERF in the CAR (Source: FRMi, 2019)

The NERF development process desired by the CAR integrates into its objectives a transfer of competence to the CT REDD+ and the General Forestry Department (DGF). The main capacity reinforcement themes concern the forestry carbon inventory (for developing the data processing survey pan), the use of the *Collect Earth* tool for the future activity data update and the emission factor calculation.

⁴⁵ <http://www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth.html>

⁴⁶ http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.6.html

⁴⁷ In particular the annual industrial forestry sector production data for the calculation of emissions from industrial wood exploitation.



The establishment of the NERF may be a progressive process, the countries may proceed "*gradually and in an iterative manner and refine [the NERF] later, as long as the data and perfected methods and the new directives from the UNFCCC are made available*"⁴⁸. The work in relation to the activity data must be repeated periodically during the implementation of the REDD+ in the CAR. The emission factors may be updated according to the availability of the complementary data⁴⁹.

This component 3 is in progress, it is financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution – In order to ensure the operation of the SNSF/MRV system (see section 2.4.1 below), the reinforcement of the capacities of the administrations in charge of the NERF which was initiated when it was developed shall be continued as the REDD+ is implemented. Concerning the technical aspects, the CT REDD+ must still validate the provisions taken by the consultant in order to be able to finalise the CAR's NERF in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. To avoid any further delays in addition to those already incurred in implementing the REDD+ preparation project, the validation by the CT REDD+ or the revision of the options proposed by the consultant is expected as soon as possible.

2.4 Component 4: Develop a monitoring system

2.4.1 Sub-component 4a: Emissions and absorptions

The overall objective of the National Forest Supervision System (SNSF) is to provide the necessary information on the GHG emissions related to forest land at national and international level.

The SNSF is based on supervision functions and MRV functions for which the methodologies must be consistent, from development of the NERF underlying two types of function (see [Figure 8](#)).

⁴⁸ FCPF, 2013. Guide for the application of the FCPF REDD+ preparation evaluation framework.

⁴⁹ The emission factor calculations based on forestry inventories enable the TIER 2 requirements, targeted on a national scale for the CAR, to be reached. However, at the REDD+ preparation stage, default values from literature will be used to process the non-inventoried zones (in accordance with the TIER 1 requirements).



Figure 8. SNSF supervision functions and MRV functions (Source: FRMi, 2019)

The countries which participate in the REDD+ must create an SNSF to measure the emissions from AFAT activities. The implementation of an emissions measurement system is also a prior condition for participating in the REDD+ implementation mechanism and in particular taking part in payment systems for reducing deforestation, such as the FCPF's Carbon Fund. The SNSF is not only used to monitor and quantify GHG emissions, it is also a tool which will provide a host of information that may be used to plan and develop strategies and policies for the management of forest, natural and agricultural resources, as considered for the implementation of the REDD+ (see section 2.2.1 above). Finally, the SNSF will be used to monitor the results of the operational implementation and implementation in the field of the REDD+ strategic options identified (see section 2.2.2 above).

In order to be fully operational, the MRV system is composed of three components (Figure 9):

- 1) Emissions MRV, which responds to the need to notify estimated GHG emissions;
- 2) Monitoring of reduction activities, which monitors the implementation of activities in the field to reduce GHG emissions;
- 3) Monitoring of the support (financial and technical) which provides transparency on the financial commitment and amount of support received from different partners in implementing REDD+.

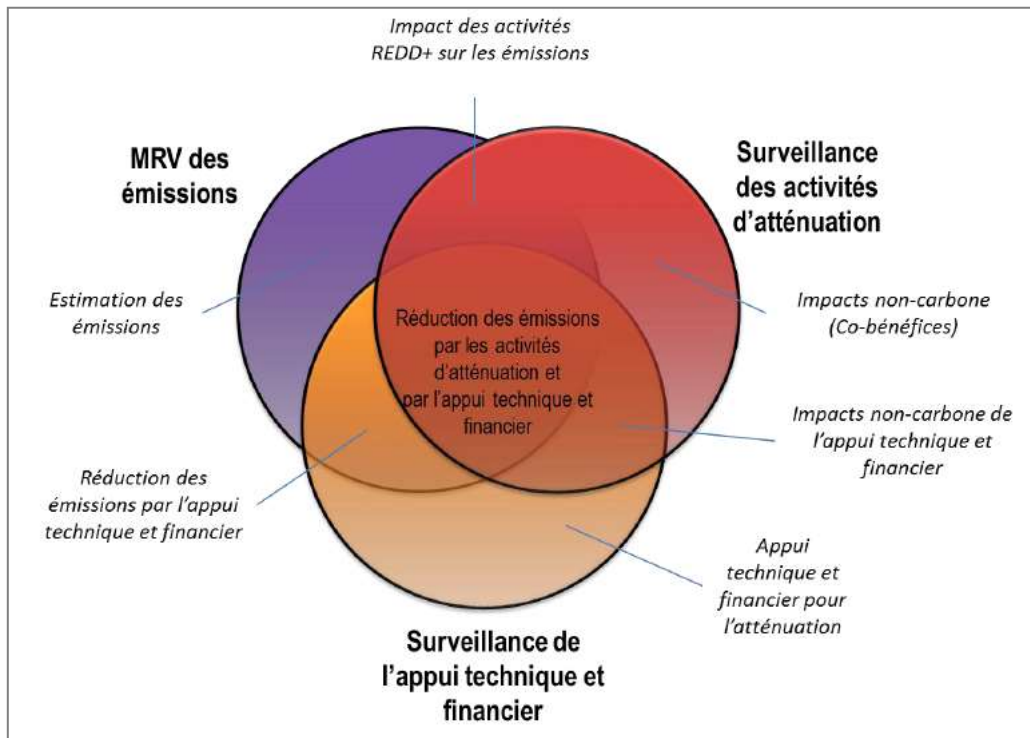


Figure 9. Composition of a complete and operational MRV (Source: FRMi, 2020)

As this midway progress report is being written, the CAR is in a phase where it is considering the institutional basis of the SNSF/MRV system. The orientations which are currently under discussion revolve around a classification of the stakeholders into three categories:

- Key stakeholders, directly involved in the MRV work, in the centre of [Figure 10](#);
- Primary stakeholders, with major involvement in the SNSF and MRV (1st circle in [Figure 10](#));
- Secondary stakeholders, who are not necessarily affected by the SNSF and MRV (2nd circle in [Figure 10](#)).

[Figure 10](#) below maps these three stakeholder categories; the acronyms are explained in the

Symbols and Acronyms section at the start of this report.

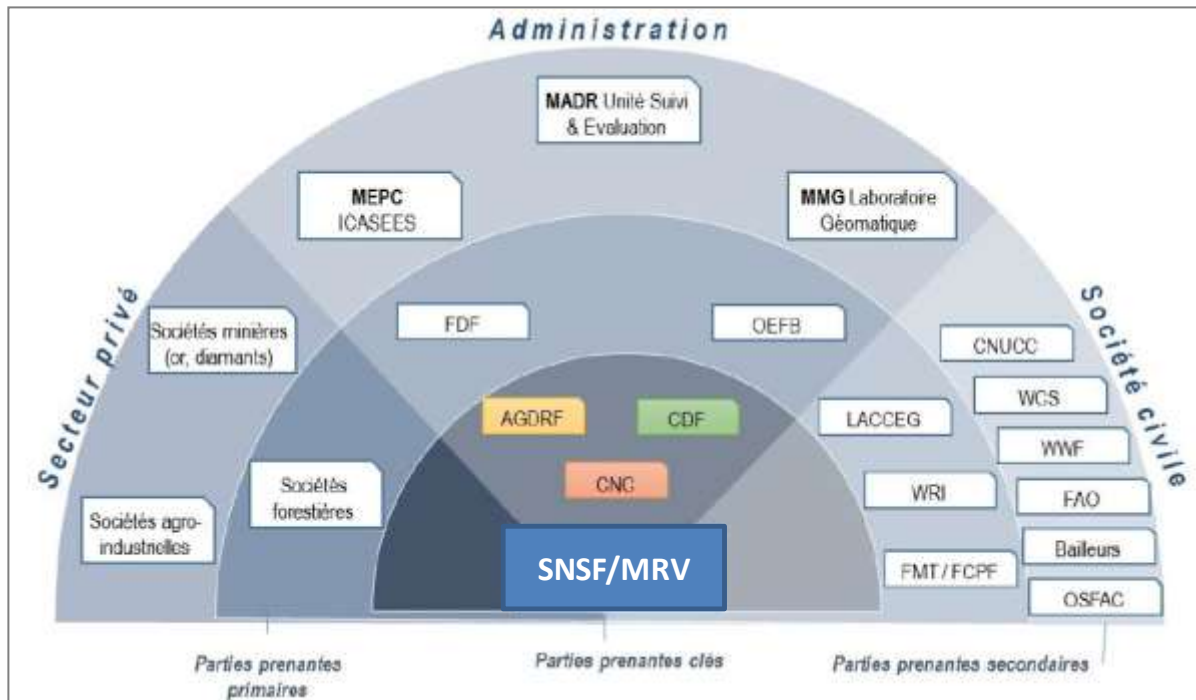


Figure 10. Overview of the REDD+ stakeholders and their possible involvement in the SNSF/MRV system being developed (Source: FRMi, 2020)

It should be noted that this institutional set-up may be required to change, in particular if certain Agencies, such as the AGDRF, or other institutions see their mandate and/or funding significantly reorganised.

The MRV monitoring method which is being developed in the CAR integrates the hypotheses and methodologies used to develop the NERF (see section 2.3 above) according to the REDD+ strategic orientations retained by the CAR (see section 2.2.2 above). The same emission factors, activity data and sources of uncertainty will be used in the MRV and the NERF (see Figure 8 above). In the same way, if the CAR wants to implement data from a new forest inventory or a new algorithm to identify changes in ground occupancy for the MRV, it would be necessary to apply them also to the NERF in order to produce an updated NERF. Synergy between the methodologies and data between MRV and NERF will enable the CAR to comply with the recognised international standards and directives and those which are being developed.

As this mid-way review report is being written, the MRV has not made enough progress to be able to demonstrate initial application phases. However, in addition to the MRV/NERF synergies discussed above, the methodology used to develop the MRV, in particular the consultations with stakeholders and the anchoring with the direct and indirect factors or deforestation (at the origin of the REDD+ strategic options) enables us to be confident in relation to the future application of the MRV.



In addition to the institutional basis process and the technical synergies mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the following steps are still to be carried out to finalise an operational SNSF/MRV system in the CAR:

- The definition of the functions devolved to the SNSF and the MRV: first concepts were discussed with the stakeholders during a workshop held on 12 March 2020, the discussion process still needs to continue;
- The development of SNSF/MRV system implementation procedures, specifying the mandates relative to the tasks associated with forest monitoring;
- The development of tools needed to implement the SNSF/MRV system: guides and technical manuals will be designed to facilitate the understanding and implementation of the SNSF/MRV system by the different actors involved, integrating in particular outlines and illustrated editing guides for the different reporting documents specific to the MRV and necessary at national and international level;
- The production of capacity reinforcement tools: training manuals and presentation media adapted to the different categories of actor (see [Figure 10](#) above), fully illustrated and easily reproducible;
- The organisation of training sessions with actors concerned by the SNSF/MRV system (see [Figure 10](#) above): this activity is fundamental and will deal with numerous SNSF/MRV themes (inventory to be carried out in the zones which are not covered by the NERF being developed, calculation of emission factors, identification and calculation of uncertainties, calculation of activity data, etc.);
- The identification of a financing mechanism to guarantee the long-term future of the SNSF/MRV system. The annual operating costs will be estimated and several financing options will be proposed to the CT REDD+ (State budget contributions, technical and financial partners, etc.);
- The adoption of an inter-ministerial decree to formalise the relationships between the SNSF/MRV system stakeholders and to process issues surrounding information sharing and its frequency.

The R-PP also provides for an Independent Observer (IO) system on the FLEGT model, competing the mandate of this FLEGT IO. Discussions may be organised with the EU, the main technical and financial partner of the FLEGT process, in order to consider this extension of the FLEGT IO mandate. The FLEGT process is in the restart phase in the CAR as this midway progress report is being written (see [Table 10](#) below). The Safeguard Information system (SIS), which shall be developed when the REDD+ is implemented (see section [2.2.3](#) above), could also take charge of these IO activities depending on the mandates which are assigned to it during its development.

A medium amount of progress has been made with this sub-component 4a; it is integrated into the NERF development contract which is financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution – Like the NERF (see section [2.3](#) above), the operational development of the SNSF/MRV system shall provide for sufficient reinforcement of the capacities of all the stakeholders involved (see [Figure 10](#)) in order to guarantee the long-term operation of this system after its development phase.



2.4.2 Sub-component 4b: Multiple benefits, other impacts and governance

A mechanism to monitor amenities other than carbon, notably the impacts on biodiversity, ground condition, water resources, landscapes, the living conditions of populations, good governance and so on will be put in place. According to the R-PP, this monitoring system covers significantly what is expected of the CGES, the other Management Frameworks which are in development (see section 2.2.4 above) and the tools and mechanisms associated with the REDD+ implementation Framework (see section 2.2.3 above), in particular:

- The Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (MGPR) specific to the REDD+ activities. This mechanism shall be present at the infra-national levels and be the subject of communication to authorities, the local and indigenous populations and more generally all the stakeholders concerned by the REDD+ activities.
- The REDD+ National register which will be put in place shall contain the information relative to the different REDD+ initiatives at national level which will be published regularly.
- The Safeguard Information system (SIS) which, according to the REDD+ National Strategy which is being finalised, is intended to provide information to all national and international actors in order to increase the benefits and reduce the social and environmental risks related to the implementation of the REDD+.

The R-PP also proposes taking inspiration from the ecological monitoring mechanisms (ecological inventories adapted to REDD+ activities) and the socio-economic surveys put in place in the context of forestry concession development in the South West forest massif.

This sub-component is in progress concerning the CGES with the support of the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution – The funds available and the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution commitment timetable do not enable complementary activities for the CGES to be carried out for this sub-component 4b. During initial financing mobilised for the implementation of the REDD+ (CAFI funds, development partner projects: AFD, European Union, World Bank, etc.), the specific REDD+ implementation Framework tools (see section 2.2.3 above, REDD+ National Registry and SIS included) which enable monitoring of amenities other than carbon may be put in place according to the lessons learned from the first REDD+ activities or projects.

2.5 Component 5: Timetable and budget

The R-PP was presented to the FCPF in 2013. The development of the REDD+ process was interrupted by the serious political crisis which the country had been experiencing since 2013 and restarted in 2016 with the return to constitutional order. The provisions R-PP timetable, which provided for a REDD+ preparation phase of two and a half years between 2013 and 2015, could not therefore be met. As the previous sections in this midway progress report have demonstrated, the CAR should, however, achieve most of the requirements of the FCPF evaluation criteria for the preparation phase after the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution which is extended to the month of December 2020.

The total budget of the R-PP preparation phase stood at 20,833 kUSD, a significant proportion of which (15,550 kUSD) was intended for the setting up of pilot projects, most of which could not be developed given the context in the CAR stated above. Although the R-PP mentions contacts to be made with the UN-REDD, the CAR has not benefited from additional budgetary support from this institution for its REDD+ preparation activities.



A detailed budgetary analysis of the CAR's REDD+ preparation phase is in section [5.2](#) below. The CAR's REDD+ National Investment Framework (CNI) 2020-2025 developed by funding from the *Central African Forest Initiative* (CAFI) is one of the REDD+ National Strategy operational tools. The CNI seeks to coordinate and mobilise REDD+ funding over a first implementation period (2020 to 2025). [Appendix 4](#) (see section [7.4](#) below) presents the initial work to survey the existing or considered funding sources for the implementation of the measures identified in the CNI and therefore more globally for the implementation of the REDD+ in the CAR.

Progress has been made with this component – There are several projects supporting the REDD+; they are currently financed in the main by funding partners and international donors and should contribute to the objective of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. For the purpose of efficiency in executing the REDD+ National Strategy which is being developed, it will be necessary to ensure the alignment of this funding and to reinforce and formalise coordination between the different development partners. At funding partner level, the experience acquired through the implementation of the RCPCA will be put to good use. In terms of mobilisation, the CNC already has a certain amount of experience through its resource mobilisation department (Green Climate Fund, FCPF, etc.).



2.6 Component 6: Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework

A monitoring and evaluation framework is proposed in the R-PP to monitor the implementation of the R-PP and therefore the CAR's REDD+- preparation phase. This monitoring and evaluation framework is detailed in [Table 7](#) below with an estimate of the completion of the indicators as this midway progress report is written and at the end of the FCPF contribution (2020).

The colour code in the last columns in [Table 7](#) is identical to the one used to evaluate the FCPF criteria (see section [1.2](#) above), it is stated below.





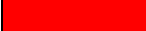
| | |
|---|---|
|  | Criterion completed |
|  | Substantial progress |
|  | Satisfactory progress, improvements still necessary |
|  | Additional development required |
|  | No progress |



Table 7. CAR R-PP monitoring and evaluation framework and current progress level and level estimated at the end of the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution

| Indicators | Verification resources | Collection methods | Responsibilities | Risks and hypotheses | Indicator verification at midway point (May 2020) | Indicator estimate at the end of the preparation contribution (December 2020) |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Evolution of the GHG analysis between 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 | Inventory of the GHG submitted to the UNFCCC and peer reviewed | Request to the UNFCCC Secretariat | CAR government | REDD+ National Strategy implemented, under funding cover | <i>Work on the NERF in progress</i> | <i>NERF finalised and submitted to the UNFCCC</i> |
| CN, CT et CIP REDD+ created and functional | Minutes of the meetings of these institutions R-PP progress report | Minutes External evaluation reports | REDD+ national institutions External design office | Political desire intact No conflict of competences | <i>CN, CT et CIP REDD+ put in place - Insufficient meeting frequency</i> | |
| Level of appropriation and satisfaction concerning the REDD+ national strategy | Satisfaction surveys | Questionnaires administered to representative panels | External design office | Piloting of the REDD+ National Strategy by the Minister in charge of the Environment only | <i>REDD+ National Strategy being drafted</i> | <i>REDD+ National Strategy finalised and appropriated by stakeholders</i> |
| Qualified causes Quantified and spaced pressure factors | Study reports provided for in component 2a | Field mission in key Prefectures | CT REDD+ | Availability of statistical data Measurability of certain phenomena | <i>Studies on the causes of deforestation carried out - Necessary complements (Centre, North CAR)</i> | |
| A REDD+ law has been enacted and is implemented | REDD+ law and application texts | Request to the Government General Secretariat | AN and CN REDD+ | Political desire intact No conflict of competences | <i>Decree instituting the three REDD+ institutional bodies (CN REDD+, CT REDD+, CIP REDD+) and the CNC, no REDD+ regulatory text</i> | |
| EESS carried out and CGES functional | EESS and CGES reports | Field surveys | CT REDD+ | | <i>Work on the EESS and CGES in progress</i> | <i>EESS and CGES finalised</i> |
| Reference level and development methods | Reference level submitted to the UNFCCC and peer reviewed | Request to the UNFCCC Secretariat | CAR government | Methodology used accepted by the UNFCCC | <i>Work on the NERF in progress</i> | <i>NERF finalised and submitted to the UNFCCC</i> |
| "GHG" and "other amenities" MRV systems functional | Verification reports for both MRV systems | Request to the UNFCCC Secretariat | CAR government | Methodology used accepted by the UNFCCC | <i>Work on the SNSF/MRV system in progress, nothing for "other amenities"</i> | <i>SNSF/MRV system finalised and submitted to the UNFCCC, nothing for "other amenities"</i> |



3. Respect for the Common approach principles

The World Bank is the implementation partner for the preparation process and the FCPF Preparation Fund in the CAR. The CAR has therefore followed the World Bank's guidelines on the Common Approach.

The application of the Common Approach demands that four series of guidelines are respected⁵⁰:

- FCPF guidelines and generic Terms of Reference (ToR) for Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluations (EESS) and Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (CGES), in accordance with the World Bank's policies and applicable procedures;
- FCPF guidelines concerning the commitment of stakeholders to REDD+ preparation;
- FCPF guidelines in terms of information disclosure;
- FCPF guidelines in terms of developing grievance and reparation mechanisms at national level.

The environmental and social safeguard (EES and CGES) development process is in progress (see section [2.2.4](#) above); it is carried out in parallel to the development of the REDD+ National Strategy. The ToR for these services have been written according to the World Bank's procedures and requirements concerning environmental and social safeguards.

As for the commitment of stakeholders to REDD+ preparation, the process in the CAR is heavily participatory, consultative, transparent and inclusive. The CT REDD+ has open offices and permanently receives representatives of stakeholders who contact it. A constant dialogue is being structured with civil society, organised on a common platform called GDRNE and with REPALCA for the indigenous peoples. Numerous ordinary discussion meetings or in response to requirements which arise from time to time have been held (see [Appendix 5](#) in section [7.5](#) below) and will continue to be held until the end of the preparation process. This progress gradually reinforces the feelings of trust and partnership between the actors and stakeholders. With regard to the ambitions of the R-PP and the orientations of the REDD+ in the CAR (see above [2.2.2](#) supra), the consultation aspect has been partially completed. Certain consultation and discussion activities will probably be deployed beyond 2020 due to the scale of the work still to be carried out. In fact, a satisfactory level of information and understanding of the REDD+ in a country such as the CAR (size, series of crises and zones which are not accessible for security reasons, etc.) requires sustained effort for several more years. This effort will be associated with the deployment of REDD+ activities in the field and will complete the actions which were already engaged during the REDD+ preparation process (sections [2.1.2](#) and [0](#) above provide more information about these consultation processes).

⁵⁰ FCPF, 2011. Common approach in terms of environmental and social safeguards for the multiple Partners on implementation, Version 8.



With regard to the disclosure and distribution of information, the CT REDD+ makes the documents available to stakeholders in good time and informs them on regularly and appropriately of the main REDD+ developments in the CAR: REDD+ National Strategy, EESS and CGES, CAR REDD+ CNI 2020-2025, NERF and SNSF/MRV system. As for fund management, the fiduciary agency applies the World Bank's standards and respects the contract signing process imposed by the World Bank (see section 0 below).

The development of a Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (MGPR) and the Safeguard Information System (SIS) will be developed during the REDD+ implementation phase (see section 2.2.3 above).



4. Analysis of the progress made in the activities financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution

Section 2 above provided an overview of the progress made and the challenges remaining (blue boxes) for the CAR for each component in the R-Package. This section concentrates on the results obtained to date thanks to the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution. The reference period is from 20 April 2017 (date when the contribution agreement was signed) to 15 May 2020 (date determined for the analysis in this midway progress report).

Operationally, the implementation of the FCPF contribution is guided by Working Plans and Annual Budgets (PTBA) as well as by a Contract Signing Plan (PPM) which are validated by the World Bank by non objection. The World Bank's main instrument for monitoring progress is the "Grant Monitoring Report (GRM)." The PTBA for 2020 and the record of expenditure and amounts remaining to be used by the end of 2020 (FCPC contribution closing date) determined on 31/03/2020⁵¹ are in [Appendix 3](#) (see section [7.3](#) below).

[Table 8](#)⁵² below summarises the expenditure of the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution by year and the commitments for 2020, the last year the funds will be used.

Table 8. FCPF Preparation Fund contribution expenditure by year

| Year | Provisional PTBA | Disbursed from the FCPF contribution (on 15/05/2020) | Commitment according to PTBA 2020 | Disbursed from the provisional FCPF contribution* |
|--|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2017 | - | 524,476 | - | 524,476 |
| 2018 | 3,564,700 | 541,113 | - | 541,113 |
| 2019 | 3,394,800 | 80,299 | - | 80,299 |
| 2020 | 1,814,374 | 714,350 | 729,523 | 1,443,873 |
| TOTAL (USD) | | 1,860,237 | 729,523 | 2,589,760 |
| Current disbursement rate (on 15/05/2020) | | | | 49% |
| Provisional disbursement rate* | | | | 68% |
| Estimated unused resources from the FCPF contribution (USD) | | | | 1,210,240 |

* On the FCPF contribution closing date set at 31/12/2020 if all the expenditure in the PTBA 2020 is made

⁵¹ This date of 31/03/2020 corresponds to the last Financial Monitoring Report (RSF) available for the FCPC Preparation Fund contribution which summarises the project expenditure as determined in the 1st quarter of 2020.

⁵² For this [Table 8](#) as for all the monetary values in this report, the conversion rate of 1 USD = 600 FCFA has been used.

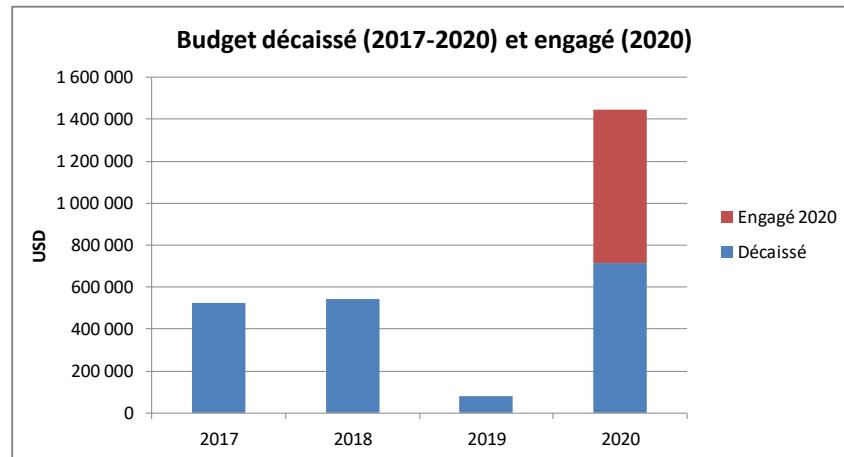


Figure 11. Evolution in the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution expenditure between 2017 and 2020

The graph above shows that an increase is expected in the level of expenditure in 2020 to finalise the main REDD+ preparation activities in the CAR. The provisional expenditure which had not yet been disbursed as this midway progress report was being written (see figure "Committed 2020" in [Figure 11](#) above) justify the need for a postponement of the contribution closing date to the end of December 2020 when it was scheduled for the end of June 2020 after a first postponement. Due to the management and organisational difficulties faced by the fiduciary unit in charge of the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution (see paragraphs below in this section for more information about the fiduciary issues), 2017 and 2018 did not enable any contracts to be signed with external service providers to carry out REDD+ preparation activities in the CAR. Consequently, 2017 and 2018 were essentially dedicated to the activities in Component 1 of the REDD+ preparation project and the R-PP (see section [2.1](#) above) corresponding to the institutional arrangements and discussions with stakeholders. In 2019, the first contracts were signed with technical service providers, with a significant start-up of all activities and the first payments in 2020.

The amounts disbursed on 15 May 2020 correspond to the expenditure made, or funds available in the project account, for a total of 1,860,237 USD consuming 49% of the contribution of 3,800,000 USD. This level of disbursement does not reflect the actual progress in the activities. In fact, the payment times for international service providers are long due to the difficulties the CAR has in accessing foreign currencies⁵³. Direct methods of payment are considered in order to make disbursements smoother and the first direct payments were made recently (April 2020).

[Table 9](#) below summarises the expenditure for the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution by area of intervention or component.

⁵³ These difficulties concern all of the projects of the World Bank and other development partners in the CAR.



Table 9. FCPF Preparation Fund contribution expenditure by area of intervention

| Fiduciary financial support/Components/Sub-components | R-PP component | Provisional PID (USD) | Provisional PTBA 2020 (USD) | Budget PTBA 2020 (USD) | Expenditure (USD) on 31/03/2020 |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fiduciary agency, UC-PFTT sub-contracting | 0 | 0 | 50,000 | 20,757 | 20,757 |
| Component 1: Institutional provisions for REDD+ preparation | 1 | 1,300,000 | 1,290,168 | 825,654 | 616,020 |
| Sub-component 1.1: Support for REDD+ institutional bodies | 1a | 600,000 | 973,501 | 642,598 | 572,964 |
| Sub-component 1.2: Support for the consultation and participation process | 1c | 500,000 | 316,667 | 183,056 | 43,056 |
| Sub-component 1.3: Support for the development of a Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (MGPR) | 1a | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Component 2: Support for preparation of the REDD+ National Strategy | 2 | 2,500,000 | 2,230,000 | 1,743,348 | 411,329 |
| Sub-component 2.1: Analysis of the REDD+ strategic options in connection with the deforestation and forest degradation factors | 2a | 1,300,000 | 1,000,000 | 499,204 | 148,970 |
| Sub-component 2.2: Development of the EESS and CGES adapted to the REDD+ | 2b | 700,000 | 430,000 | 334,298 | 33,430 |
| Sub-component 2.3: Support for development of the NERF on a national scale | 2d | 500,000 | 800,000 | 909,846 | 228,929 |
| | TOTAL | 3,800,000 | 3,570,168 | 2,589,760 | 1,048,106 |



The FCPF Preparation Fund contribution provided financing for the project management and the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the R-PP (see section 2.1.1 above – Sub-component 1a of the R-PP) as this midway progress report was being written:

- Expenses for personnel of the Coordination Unit for the Project to Facilitate Transport and Transit in the CEMAC zone (UC-PFTT) housed at the Ministry of Public Works and Road Maintenance (MTPER) sub-contracted to support the fiduciary functions of the REDD+ preparation project financed by the FCPF contribution. A *"Convention for sub-contracting fiduciary functions between the Ministry of Public Works and Road Maintenance (MTPER) and the Ministries of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and Waters, Forests, Hunting and Fishing (MEFCP)"* was signed on 10 July 2018 between these three Ministries. The convention specifies the methods for providing support for signing contracts and the financial management of the project activities provided by the UC-PFTT and the financial compensation for these services. Therefore, an accounting assistant position has been financed by the FCPF Fund contribution, along with a contract signature specialist (over a short period for this specialist);
- Expenses for personnel providing support functions to the CT REDD+ (secretary, drivers, maintenance agents, caretakers);
- The recruitment of an agency to carry out annual accounting audits on the accounts of the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution;
- Two vehicles and purchases of various equipment (IT, office, office supplies, generator, air conditioning units, etc.) for use by the CT REDD+;
- Various CT REDD+ operating expenses (in particular: office rent, vehicle servicing, Internet connection and telephone packages, insurance, bank fees, office water and electricity);
- Support from time to time for the mobilisation of participants in the different coordination meetings for the REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR (CT REDD+ essentially) and a first mission in the field to set up the CIP REDD+. A single CIP meeting was able to be organised, the CN REDD+ has still not met since the start of the REDD+ preparation project (a meeting is scheduled in 2020);
- The preparation of the draft decrees governing the REDD+ bodies.

These activities will continue to be financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution according to requirements until its closure at the end of December 2020.



The FCPF Preparation Fund contribution provided financing for the other R-PP implementation activities as this midway progress report was being written:

- The mobilisation of two OSC (GDRNE and REPALCA) in charge of consultation and discussion with the REDD+ stakeholders in the Western part of the CAR (see section 0 above – Sub-component 1c R-PP). **The contracts with the GDRNE and REPALCA were signed by these activities have not yet started in the field;**
- Materials to produce communications media (kits, pages, documents, etc.) and the recruitment of actors to produce documentaries about the REDD+. **This activity will be partially extended (see paragraph below);**
- The development of the REDD+ National Strategy by a consortium piloted by FOKABS (see section 2.2.2 above – Sub-component 2b). **This activity is in progress, the 10 prior studies have been produced and a first version of the REDD+ National Strategy is being finalised. The consultation activities and field validation workshops for the different study reports and the REDD+ National Strategy must still be carried out. The REDD+ National Strategy must then be validated during a national workshop;**
- The start-up of a feasibility study for the construction of a biomass power station to produce electricity on the outskirts of Bangui with a capacity of at least 5 MW (see section 2.2.1 above – Sub-component 2a). **This activity is in progress, only the start-up report has been produced at this stage;**
- The activities, studies, discussions and drafting of the EESS and the CGES (see section 2.2.4 above – Sub-component 2d). **These activities are in progress, the consultations with the stakeholders must continue before validation of the EESS and the CGES at national level;**
- The development of the NERF and the SNSF/MRV system (see sections 2.3 and 2.4.1 above – Component 3 and Sub-component 4a). **These activities are in progress, at the forest inventory report stage for the NERF and discussions on the institutional base for the SNSF/MRV system.**

According to the PTBA 2020 (see Appendix 3 in section 7.3 below), the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution should finance the following by its closure at the end of December 2020 as complement to the activities listed above in progress:

- The broadcasting of radio programmes to communicate and provide information on the REDD+ process (see section 0 above – Sub-component 1c R-PP);
- The organisation of an awareness campaign in the CAR's forest zones to reinforce the CIP REDD+ and more generally the involvement of stakeholders (see section 0 above – Sub-component 1c R-PP).

Most of the R-PP implementation activities for the REDD+ preparation presented in section 2 above have been carried out thanks to the FCPF contribution funds and the financing from the Central African Republic government (see section 2.1.1 above for more details about the items financed by the CAR). Only the CNI and a few complementary studies for the REDD+ National Strategy have not been financed by the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution.



The closure of the FCPF contribution was initially scheduled for the end of December 2019; it has been postponed twice for two main reasons, with different explanations:

- **Fiduciary management, recruitment process and signature of the main contracts** – The setting up of fiduciary arrangements between the World Bank and the CAR did not concern only the FCPF contribution but all of the projects financed by the World Bank or for which management was delegated to it (case of the FCPF contribution). Despite the efforts and missions in the CAR by the World Bank to speed up the process, the negotiations concerning the fiduciary arrangements and the lifting of other constraints⁵⁴ on the effective operation of the fiduciary agency finished at the start of 2019, which is just under two years after the contribution agreement was signed. The fiduciary arrangements negotiated between the World Bank and the CAR government set up a fiduciary entity (UC-PFTT) in charge of the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution. During the implementation phase, the UC-PFTT was subject to lengthy execution delays, notably in the tender and contracting processes with technical service providers in charge of the REDD+ preparation activities⁵⁵ (outside the institutional aspects of R-PP Sub-component 1a, see section [2.1.1](#) above). These combined delays explain in large part the first postponement of the FCPF contribution closing date to the end of June 2020. For this project closing date postponement to achieve satisfactory results at the end of the project, discussions were held in 2019 between the CAR and the World Bank to restructure the REDD+ preparation project and to concentrate on the main REDD+ preparation activities⁵⁶. A set of experts and national consultations who were initially due to be recruited to the CT REDD+, as well as other activities (REDD+ National Registry, SIS, etc.) were therefore separated from the preparation project financed by the FCPF contribution. This restructuring was validated in the PTBA 2020. The consequence of the abandonment of certain activities which were initially planned was a disbursement rate targeted at the end of the project of 68% and not 100% (see [Table 8](#) above). As this mid-way progress report is being written, the services which are the subject of contracts have been contractualised and only the implementation of the different contracts is still to be carried out;
- **Covid-19 pandemic** – This pandemic which has been raging across the planet since March 2020 had the consequence of stopping the work in progress in the field in accordance with the measures taken by the Central African Republic government to slow down the pandemic. The various consultations carried out in the context of the EESS and the CGES (see section [2.2.4](#) above), the orientations of the REDD+ National Strategy (see section [2.2.2](#) above) and the missions of the GDRNE and REPALCA in the West of the country (see section [0](#) above) were put on hold. The forest inventory work needed to establish the NERF were also stopped and may probably not restart (see section [2.3](#) above). In addition to strengthening the REDD+ implementation institutions in the CAR, the key activities of the FCPF contribution identified as priority during the restructuring of the project are the development of the REDD+ National Strategy, the production of the EESS and the CGES and the establishment of the NERF and the SNSF/MRV. The FCPF Preparation Fund contribution was therefore prorogued a second time, until the end of December 2020, in the hope of achieving these key results from the REDD+ preparation phase.

⁵⁴ In particular, the finalisation of the Contract Signing Plan (PPM), the use of the STEP platform to manage and control the contract signing process and the use of the TEMPRO package for accounting management.

⁵⁵ However, it should be noted that the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution was one of the World Bank's first projects in the CAR to fall under these fiduciary arrangements, which contributed to the start-up difficulties and execution delays for the procedures.

⁵⁶ REDD+ National Strategy – EESS and CGES – NERF and SNSF/MRV system – Consultation and discussions activities with stakeholders



Notwithstanding the progress made in 2019 described above, the overall capacities of the fiduciary agency are still limited and require significant and regular support from the World Bank for the recruitment procedures and payment of service providers or financial reports. Therefore, and despite the extension on two occasions of the FCPF contribution closing date, only the key activities of the FCPF REDD+ Preparation Fund contribution will be carried out and not all of the funding available from the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution may be mobilised (see [Table 8](#) above). Other REDD+ implementation Framework activities (see section [2.2.3](#) above) will be deployed progressively, using the lessons learned from the first REDD+ activities deployed in the field.



5. Update of the Finance Plan for the REDD+ preparation activities, including the other partners

5.1 Synergies with the other initiatives in progress

Independently of the REDD+ process, the Public Development Assistance (APD) constitutes the main financial flow in the CAR, which comes mainly from Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) donors. This phenomenon must be associated directly with the troubles that the country has been experiencing since 2013, translating to an increase in APD of 222% between 2012 and 2017.

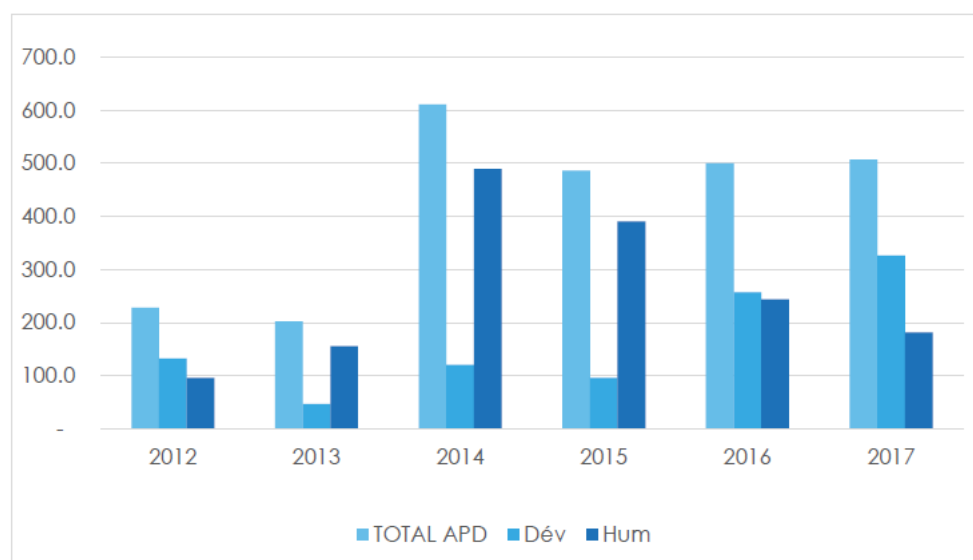


Figure 12. Evolution in APD flows received by the CAR between 2012 and 2017 by category: humanitarian aid and development aid in MUS\$ (Source: CNI⁵⁷, 2019)

The amounts dedicated to development are constantly increasing. On 30 September 2018, the CAR's partners had approved a total of 2,637,170,077 MUS\$ to support the implementation of the RCPCA, an amount which does not take into consideration the projects developed awaiting approval or the projects which are being prepared.

⁵⁷ According to the authors of the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025, this graphic has been developed from data about the net APD received available on the World Bank's website (<https://donnees.banquemondiale.org/>) and the data about the humanitarian aid disbursed available in the annual reports of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (<https://reliefweb.int/>). The share of APD funding disbursed for development has been calculated by the difference between these two external funding sources.

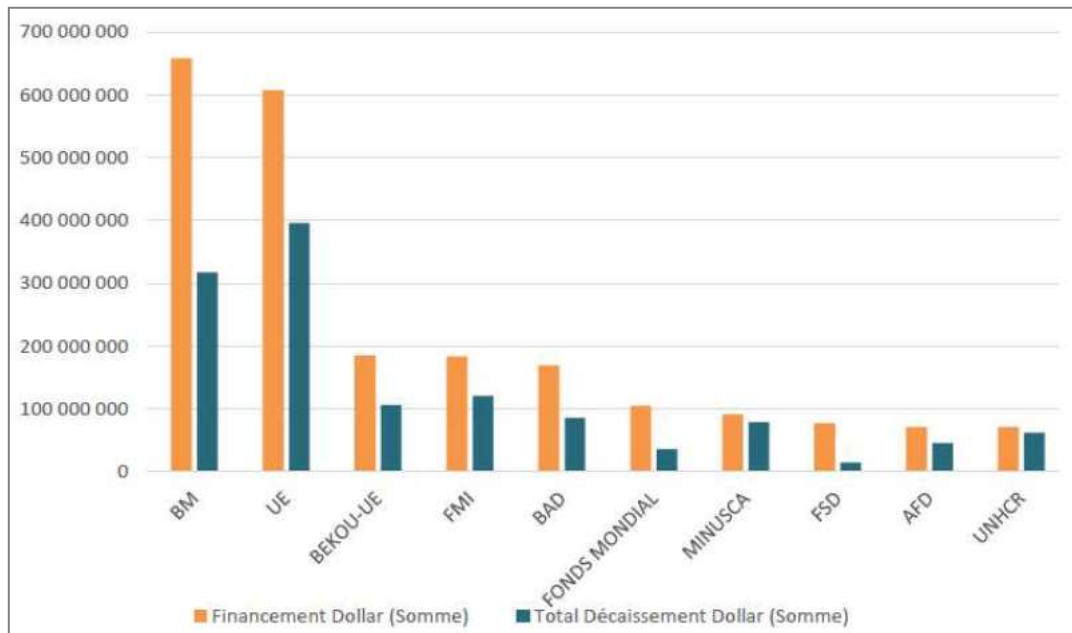


Figure 13. Distribution of the funding and disbursements of the 10 main Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) on 30 September 2018 (Source: RCPCA, 2018 in CNI, 2019)

As these are direct and indirect support for the REDD+ process, the main interventions by the Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) in progress as this midway progress report was being written are summarised in [Table 10](#) below. Further information about these projects is provided in [Appendix 4](#) (see section [7.4](#) below).

As yet, the private sector – which is mainly forestry, agriculture and mining – has still not made any concrete commitments to support the implementation of the REDD+. More formal commitments by the private sector may be put in place at the REDD+ implementation stage, according to a defined, validated and operational profit sharing mechanism between the stakeholders (see section [2.2.3](#) above).

The Central African Republic government shall define the follow-up it has planned for the REDD+ process alongside the development partners, including the FCPF and CAFI funds. In relation to the FCPF, the official handover of the R-package may provide the opportunity to establish a roadmap to enable the CAR to be eligible for the FCPF's Carbon Fund. The implementation of the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 shall also be the subject of coordination by the technical and financial partners, consistent with a potential CAR project eligible for the FCPF's Carbon Fund (ERPD/ERPA). In any case, the first step in the implementation of these processes shall be the feasibility studies for the strategic options proposed in the CAR's REDD+ National Strategy and REDD+ CNI 2020-2025. The CAFI, and the execution agency which will be retained for the CAR, will probably be the first tools for financing and implementing the REDD+ in the CAR considering the time to examine the project eligible for the Carbon Fund (see Figure 1 above).



Table 10. Summary of the main interventions by technical and financial partners in progress presenting links with the REDD+ process in the CAR

| TFP | Project | Main interventions and <u>links with the REDD+ process</u> |
|---|---|--|
| World Bank | Natural Resource Governance Project (PGRN) | The PGRN is structured around two components which concern the forest sector and two components for the mining sector. The PGRN intervenes to support the governance of each sector by implementing activities to reinforce strategic frameworks and national policies. The other PGRN support is intended to structure local development and the artisan mining sector in order to limit the environmental impacts of these economic activities. <u>These two sectors of activity have been identified as potential deforestation and forest degradation factors in the CAR; the PGRN support helps to reduce the impact of these factors. In addition, governance is an underlying deforestation and forest degradation factor; the PGRN also provides support to the CAR to improve the natural resource management and development frameworks on national and infra-national scales.</u> |
| | Project for Supporting the Restart and Development of Agrobusiness in the Central African Republic (PRADAC) | The PRADAC seeks to increase the productivity of family farmers and to strengthen the agri-food value chain through developing infrastructure and agricultural and rural entrepreneurship. In addition, the PRADAC provides institutional support to public services and agricultural sector project management services. <u>By intervening on agricultural themes, the PRADAC helps to reduce the impact of the first direct factor for deforestation and forest degradation identified in the CAR. Like the PGRN, the PRADAC helps to improve governance (in the agricultural sector) which is an underlying factor for deforestation and forest degradation.</u> |
| Central Africa Forest Initiative (CAFI) | Central African Republic's National Investment Framework (CNI) REDD+ 2020-2025 | <p>The CAFI's Board of Management has approved a grant (CAFI preparatory contribution of 1 MUSD) to support the CAR in developing a comprehensive and multi-sector national investment framework for the REDD+. This will consolidate the national financing priorities and will be developed through a vast consultation process.</p> <p><u>This investment framework will complete the preparation of the REDD+ National Strategy and will identify the financing priorities - and associated budgets - to deal with the driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation.</u> The development of the investment framework will place the emphasis on consultations with development partners, such as the embassies of donor countries, technical bodies or execution bodies, in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Reinforce the coordination role of the REDD+ National Committee chaired by the Prime Minister so that development partners are encouraged to align their support with the investment framework;</u> - <u>Mobilise additional resources and steer them towards the priority programmes identified in the investment framework.</u> <p>In April 2020, the government of the Central African Republic submitted its REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 to the CAFI Secretariat for independent evaluation. The results of this independent evaluation were</p> |



| TFP | Project | Main interventions and <i>links with the REDD+ process</i> |
|--|--|---|
| | | positive. A few recommendations were made by the evaluators and the Central African Republic government is currently in the process of integrating these recommendations into the CNI. |
| African Development Bank (ADB) | Project to Support the Development of Agricultural Value Chains in the Savannahs (PADECAS) | The PADECAS seeks to contribute to improvements in food and nutritional safety by increasing agricultural production (agriculture and animal farming) and improving subsistence resources for the beneficiary populations. The project seeks to stimulate investment in the production of basic crops and animal farming and to offer professional opportunities to women and young people. <i>By intervening on agricultural themes, the PADECAS helps to reduce the impact of the first direct factor for deforestation and forest degradation identified in the CAR.</i> |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | Project to Restart Agropastoral Production in the Savannahs (PREPAS) | The general objective of the PREPAS is to help to reduce poverty and improve food and nutritional safety in a sustainable way in the sub-prefectures of Bouar, Baoro, Bossemptélé and Yaloké. The development objective is to strengthen the socio-economic development framework and to restart plant and animal production using approaches which are adapted to climate change. <i>By intervening on agricultural themes, the PREPAS helps to reduce the impact of the first direct factor for deforestation and forest degradation identified in the CAR.</i> |
| Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | The Restoration Initiative (TRI) | The TRI project seeks to restore 3200 hectares of abandoned land which is considered as unproductive, using agro-ecology and agro-forestry practices. Specific support is provided to agricultural research centres to produce plants and improved seeds. <i>By intervening on agricultural and forest planning for land rehabilitation themes, the TRI project helps reduce the impact of the first direct factor for deforestation and forest degradation identified in the CAR and to reforest degraded land encouraging the increase in carbon stocks.</i> |
| Agence Française de Développement (AFD) | South West Regional Development Project (PDRSO) | The PDRSO project has three aspects: Local development to draft Local Development Plans (PDM) in 10 forest communes and to finance the priority actions in the PDL – Forest to support forest administrations (notably the AGDRF) by combining technical assistance and equipment – REDD+ to define and implement interventions to limit agricultural pressure on forests and measure its impact (comparable to the pilot projects identified in the R-PP, see section 2.2.2 above). Studies in Table 3 were also produced by this REDD+ component of the PDRSO. <i>The three components (local development, forest management and REDD+) of the PDRSO present links with the REDD+ process; this project was mentioned in the R-PP from 2013. Component 3, which supports innovative agri-</i> |



| TFP | Project | Main interventions and <i>links with the REDD+ process</i> |
|---|--|--|
| | | <p><i>forestry routes, contributes more directly to combating two important deforestation and forest degradation factors in the CAR: agriculture and energy wood.</i></p> |
| <p>European Union (EU) - EU-FAO FLEGT programme</p> | <p>Three projects in progress associated with the <i>Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) process</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for restarting the FLEGT VPA in the CAR, phase III - Monitoring of legality by strengthening the Independent External Observatory (OIE) in the CAR - Popularisation and implementation of the "<i>Open Timber Portal (OTP)</i>" platform in the CAR | <p>The FLEGT process in the CAR was defined by the signature of a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) on 28 November 2011. During the crisis which struck the CAR between 2013 and 2015, the implementation of this agreement was not a concern. The normalisation of the situation in a post-conflict context enables the process which had been put on standby during the crisis to be restarted. These projects intervene in the context of the restart of the FLEGT VPA in the CAR. Among their activities are the creation of an online database for productions within the forest administration and in partnership with the private sector, strengthening the involvement of civil society in the FLEGT OIE process and publicly distributing key information about forest management and exploitation with the support of civil society and the contribution of other stakeholders. Material contributions are also provided for the administration and OIE activities. This support, which involves all stakeholders, will be used in particular to build a future wider project financed by the XIth European Development Fund (EDF) for the operation of the Legality Verification System (SVL) for an amount of €6.7 M and for which the activities and timetable are not yet known. <i>The FLEGT process seeks to curb illegal forest exploitation; any support for the implementation of this process then helps to reduce the impacts of this deforestation and forest degradation factor.</i></p> |
| <p>KfW</p> | <p>Certified Forest Usage Promotion Programme (PPECF)</p> | <p>The coaching aspect of the PPECF partially finances the technical assistance requirements of forest operators for the introduction of management measures and new investments (not eligible for the PPECF) to meet the requirements of a certification system which they have selected (legality or sustainable management certification). SEFCA is currently the only company which has engaged with the PPECF in the CAR. <i>Third party forest certification (verified by independent annual audits) is a significant guarantee of the legality of industrial forestry exploitation; any support activities for forestry certification limits the illegal exploitation of forests recognised as a deforestation and forest degradation factor.</i></p> |



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| TFP | Project | Main interventions and <i>links with the REDD+ process</i> |
|---|--|---|
| EU, WRI and Wolverhampton University | Voix des Citoyens pour le changement: forestry observation in the Congo Basin (CV4C) | The CV4C project seeks to reinforce the contribution of Non-State Actors (NSA) - OSC - local and indigenous populations - to improve forest governance and sustainable forest management in 5 countries in the Congo Basin, including the CAR. <u>By mobilising civil society actors and local communities for sustainable forestry management, the project helps to denounce the illegal exploitation of forests which is recognised as a factor for deforestation and forest degradation. The greatest involvement of stakeholders (civil society for CV4C) is also a desire of the REDD+ process in the CAR.</u> |
| Department For International Development (DFID) | CoNGOs project | In the CAR, the CoNGO project provides support to the Maison de l'Enfant et de la Femme Pygmée (MEFP) NGO with a view to the assignment of the Bangassou Community Forest (FC) (structuring and organisation of applicants, multi-resource inventory, management plan, FC assignment request). <u>The greatest involvement of stakeholders (national NGO for the CoNGOs project in the CAR) is a desire of the REDD+ process in the CAR.</u> |



Of the projects and financing identified in the 2013 R-PP, only the PDRSO was actually rolled out. Except for the pilot activities to improve agricultural practices and agro-forestry planting in the PDRSO's REDD+ component⁵⁸, no pilot projects in the sense of the R-PP and the FCPF have been carried out. The troubles which have been shaking the CAR since 2013 led to both funding difficulties from the CAR government and also to a review of the TFP intervention strategy (see paragraphs above in this section) for their contribution to the RCPA established in 2016 following the conference of funding partners held in Brussels that same year.

The projects quoted in [Table 10](#) have fed into discussions in terms of institutional arrangements and REDD+ strategic orientations for the CAR (see section [0](#) above). They have also provided the first field results on innovative technical routes in the agriculture, forestry and energy sectors. These pilot initiatives, when deployed on a larger scale, may contribute to achieving the GHG emission reduction objectives in keeping with the REDD+ National Strategy.

As already discussed in this midway progress report, the development of the CNI financed by the CAFI represented the second important piece of support to the REDD+ preparation process in the CAR, in addition to funding from the Central African Republic government's FCPF contribution. The CNI will make it easier to mobilise funding for the REDD+ implementation phase. [Appendix 4](#) (see section [7.4](#) below) presents the initial work to survey the existing or funding sources or the sources considered at the start of 2020 for the implementation of the measures identified in the CNI and therefore more globally for the implementation of the REDD+ in the CAR.

5.2 Consolidated and updated matrix of the REDD+ preparation financing in the CAR

Table 11. Updated financing plan for the REDD+ preparation partners in the CAR

| Use of the funds (in k USD) | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| R-PP component | Total required (A) | Funds promised (B) | Funds used | | Funds available (= C - D) | Funding deficit according to R-PP (= A - C)* |
| | | | Funds committed (C) | Funds disbursed (D) | | |
| Component 1a: National mechanisms | 1,720 | 974 | 643 | 573 | 70 | 1,078 |
| FCPF contribution | 1,691 | 974 | 643 | 573 | 70 | |
| GEF/WB | 30 | | | | | |
| Component 1b: R-PP consultations | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FCPF contribution | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Component 1c: Participation consultations | 507 | 317 | 183 | 43 | 140 | 323 |
| FCPF contribution | 384 | 317 | 183 | 43 | 140 | |
| GEF/WB | 53 | | | | | |
| PFBC/AfDB/FAO | 70 | | | | | |

⁵⁸ In addition to the studies carried out on artisan sawmilling and energy wood (see section [2.2.1](#) above), the REDD+ component of the PDRSO has set up Farmer's School Field (CEP) and established techniques to restore forest coverage by Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) tests in cultivated field and agri-forestry plantations (based on the experiments at the Mampu, Ntsio and Ibi sites in the DRC). The objective targeted by these PDRSO activities is a reduction in degradation, through agriculture, of the forest zones, with the introduction of innovative practices. The CNC is involved in monitoring the results of the PDRSO's REDD+ component.



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| Use of the funds (in k USD) | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| R-PP component | Total required (A) | Funds promised (B) | Funds used | | Funds available (= C - D) | Funding deficit according to R-PP (= A - C)* |
| | | | Funds committed (C) | Funds disbursed (D) | | |
| Sub-total Component 1 | 2,301 | 1,290 | 826 | 616 | 465 | 1,401 |
| Component 2a: Land use | 411 | Comp. Included 2b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FCPF contribution | 321 | 0 | | | | |
| GEF/WB | 90 | | | | | |
| Component 2b: Strategic options | 15,550 | 3,079 | 2,578 | 1,624 | 954 | 0 |
| FCPF contribution | 850 | 1,000 | 499 | 149 | 350 | |
| CAR government | 800 | | | | | |
| FGEF/AFD (PDRSO**) | 4,550 | 2,079 | 2,079 | 1,475 | 604 | |
| PFBC/AfDB/FAO | 2,750 | | | | | |
| Other sources to be identified | 6,601 | | | | | |
| Component 2c: Implementation framework | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 |
| FCPF contribution | 76 | 0 | | | | |
| Component 2d: Env. & Social Impacts | 215 | 430 | 334 | 33 | 301 | 0 |
| FCPF contribution | 205 | 430 | 334 | 33 | | |
| GEF/WB | 10 | | | | | |
| Sub-total Component 2 | 16,252 | 3,509 | 2,913 | 1,658 | 1,255 | 76 |
| Component 3: Reference level | 945 | 800 | 910 | 229 | 681 | 0 |
| FCPF contribution | 0 | 800 | 910 | 229 | | |
| Other sources to be identified | 945 | | | | | |
| Sub-total Component 3 | 945 | 800 | 910 | 229 | 681 | 0 |
| Component 4a: MRV | 1,127 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FCPF contribution | 0 | Comp. Included 3 | | | | |
| PFBC/AfDB/FAO | 63 | | | | | |
| Other sources to be identified | 1,064 | | | | | |
| Component 4b: Multiple benefits | 208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 |
| FCPF contribution | 0 | | | | | |
| Other sources to be identified | 208 | | | | | |
| Sub-total Component 4 | 1,335 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 |
| FCPF Contribution project management | 0 | 50 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 20,833 | 5,649 | 4,669 | 2,523 | 2,401 | 1,685 |
| Sources of the funds (in k USD) | | | | | | |
| FCPF contribution | | 3,570 | 2,590 | 1,048 | 980 | |
| CAR government | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| GEF/WB | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |



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| Use of the funds (in k USD) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| R-PP component | Total required (A) | Funds promised (B) | Funds used | | Funds available (= C - D) | Funding deficit according to R-PP (= A - C)* |
| | | | Funds committed (C) | Funds disbursed (D) | | |
| PFBC/AfDB/FAO | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| FGEF/AFD (PDRSO**) | | 2,079 | 2,079 | 1,475 | 0 | |

| |
|---|
| (A) R-PP, 2013 |
| (B) FCPF contribution (PTBA, 2020) and PDRSO (initial budget), only financing sources confirmed, given that all of the activities scheduled for the FCPF contribution cannot be carried out (see section 2.2.3 above) |
| (C) FCPF contribution (PTBA, 2020) considering that the PTBA 2020 will be fully implemented and disbursed and PDRSO (initial budget) |
| (D) FCPF contribution, in the 1st quarter 2020 (last RSF available) and PDRSO on 31/12/2019 (last financial report sent by the PDRSO) |
| * "0" if the CAR considers that this activity has been completed or does not require additional funds to be completed |
| ** For the PDRSO, only the project's REDD+ component was considered |

| Use of the funds (in k USD) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|
| R-PP component | Total required (A) | Funds promised (B) | Funds used | | Funds available (= B - C) | Funding deficit according to R-PP (= A - B) |
| | | | Funds committed (C) | Funds disbursed | | |
| Component 1a: National mechanisms | 1,720 | 974 | 643 | 573 | 331 | 747 |
| FCPF contribution | 1,691 | 974 | 643 | 573 | 331 | 717 |
| GEF/WB | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Component 1b: R-PP consultations | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| FCPF contribution | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| Component 1c: Participation consultations | 507 | 317 | 183 | 43 | 134 | 190 |
| FCPF contribution | 384 | 317 | 183 | 43 | 134 | 67 |
| GEF/WB | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| PFBC/AfDB/FAO | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Sub-total Component 1 | 2,301 | 1,290 | 826 | 616 | 465 | 1,010 |
| Component 2a: Land use | 411 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 411 |
| FCPF contribution | 321 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 321 |
| GEF/WB | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| Component 2b: Strategic options | 15,550 | 3,079 | 2,578 | 1,624 | 501 | 12,471 |
| FCPF contribution | 850 | 1,000 | 499 | 149 | 501 | -151 |
| CAR government | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 |



**Midway Progress Report – CAR
FCPF Preparation Fund**



| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| FGEF/AFD (PDRSO) | 4,550 | 2,079 | 2,079 | 1,475 | 0 | 2,471 |
| PFBC/AfDB/FAO | 2,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,750 |
| Other sources to be identified | 6,601 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,601 |
| Component 2c: Implementation framework | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 |
| FCPF contribution | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 |
| Component 2d: Env. & Social Impacts | 215 | 430 | 334 | 33 | 96 | -215 |
| FCPF contribution | 205 | 430 | 334 | 33 | 96 | -225 |
| GEF/WB | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Sub-total Component 2 | 16,252 | 3,509 | 2,913 | 1,658 | 596 | 12,743 |
| Component 3: Reference level | 945 | 800 | 910 | 229 | -110 | 145 |
| FCPF contribution | 0 | 800 | 910 | 229 | -110 | -800 |
| Other sources to be identified | 945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 945 |
| Sub-total Component 3 | 945 | 800 | 910 | 229 | -110 | 145 |
| Component 4a: MRV | 1,127 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,127 |
| FCPF contribution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PFBC/AfDB/FAO | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Other sources to be identified | 1,064 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,064 |
| Component 4b: Multiple benefits | 208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 |
| FCPF contribution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other sources to be identified | 208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 |
| Sub-total Component 4 | 1,335 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,335 |
| FCPF Contribution project management | 0 | 50 | 21 | 21 | 29 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 20,833 | 5,649 | 4,669 | 2,523 | 980 | 15,233 |
| Sources of the funds (in k USD) | | | | | | |
| FCPF contribution | | 3,570 | 2,590 | 1,048 | 980 | |
| CAR government | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| GEF/WB | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| PFBC/AfDB/FAO | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| FGEF/AFD (PDRSO) | | 2,079 | 2,079 | 1,475 | 0 | |

In 2013, the R-PP comprises a provisions REDD+ preparation phase implementation budget of 20.83 MUS\$D, 15.55 MUS\$D of which is dedicated to the pilot projects specified in Component 2b of the R-PP (see section 2.2.2 above). The amount needed for the core REDD+ preparation activities was therefore evaluated at 5.28 MUS\$D. As has been restated in different sections in this midway progress report, the political, institutional and military troubles that the country has been experiencing have profoundly modified the human and development priorities as well as the organisation of the State and administrations, at both a central and local level. In this context, the budget established in the R-PP in 2013 was no longer aligned with the CAR government's priorities and consequently with the



support agendas provided by the technical and financial partners. Only the funds from the FCPF contribution (2.59 MUSD) should be disbursed by the end of December 2020 – see [Table 8](#) above), those of the CAFI (0.7 MUSD) and the PDRSO project (2.08 MUSD for the project's REDD+ component) were effectively mobilised for the CAR's REDD+ preparation phase. For its part, the CAR government contributed to the salaries and operation of the 3 REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR (CN REDD+, CIP REDD+ and CT REDD+) without it being possible to trace this expenditure precisely in [Table 11](#) above. A contribution from the UN-REDD, considered when the R-PP was produced, finally did not come to pass.

The financing currently mobilised for REDD+ preparation in the CAR has contributed to the first encouraging results being achieved. The FCPF Preparation Fund contribution closure report at the end of December 2020 will enable the main REDD+ preparation activities and the elements expected of the R-Package to be finalised: REDD+ National Strategy; EESS and CGES; NERF; MRV and the vast part of the institutional arrangements although the funds needed for their operation after the FCPF contribution are still to be secured.



6. Additional financing request to the FCPF

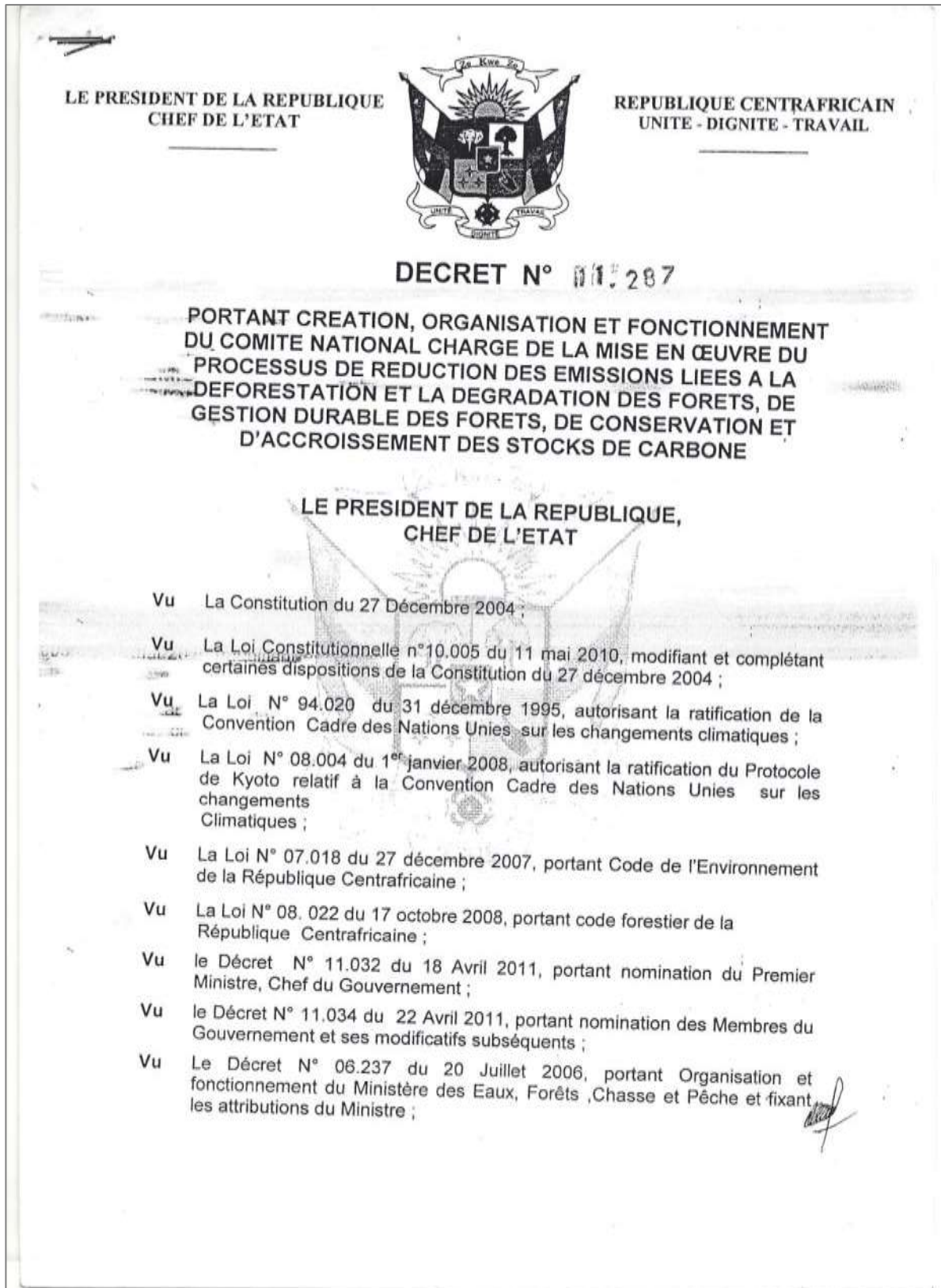
Taking into consideration the progress already recorded by the CAR as this midway progress report is being written and the results which will probably be reached when the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution is closed at the end of December 2020, the CAR does not want to request additional financing from the FCPF Preparation Fund.

The CNI financed by the CAFI is a tool which will enable significant financing to be mobilised over the next five years for the implementation of the REDD+. According to the adage "you learn by doing," the final REDD+ preparation activities, which are essentially institutional and organisation in nature (see section [2.2.3](#) above), may be finalised at the same time as the first REDD+ implementation projects.



7. Appendix

7.1 Appendix 1: Main regulatory texts associated with the REDD+ process in the CAR





Vu Le Décret N° 09.239 du 27 Août 2009, Portant Organisation et Fonctionnement du Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Ecologie et fixant les Attributions du Ministre.

SUR RAPPORT CONJOINT DU MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE L'ÉCOLOGIE ET DU MINISTRE DES EAUX, FORETS, CHASSE ET PÊCHE.

LE CONSEIL DES MINISTRES ENTENDU,

DECRET

TITRE 1^{er} : DES DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES

Art. 1^{er} : Il est créé un Comité National chargé de la mise en œuvre du processus de Réduction des Emissions issues de la Déforestation et de la Dégradation des forêts en abrégé CN-REDD+ en République Centrafricaine.

Le Comité National REDD+ est placé sous la responsabilité du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement.

Art. 2 : Le Comité National, organe chargé de piloter l'ensemble de la stratégie Nationale REDD+ en République Centrafricaine, a pour missions de :

- définir la politique nationale REDD+ et garantir sa mise en œuvre ;
- approuver le plan de travail des Comités Inter Préfectoraux et de la Coordination Technique REDD+ ;
- assurer le suivi, le contrôle et l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du processus REDD+ ;
- mettre en place des stratégies de redistribution des subventions et des ressources provenant du processus REDD+ ;
- arbitrer d'éventuels conflits au sein des Coordinations Inter Préfectorales CIP REDD+ et entre CIP et la Coordination Technique.

TITRE II : DU COMITE NATIONAL REDD+

Art. 3 : Le Comité National REDD + composé de vingt six (26) membres délégués par les parties prenantes comprend :

- Président : le Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;
- 1^{er} Vice-président : le Ministre en charge de l'Environnement ;
- 2^{ème} Vice-président : un Représentant de la Société Civile ;
- Rapporteur : le Coordonnateur Technique REDD+.

Membres :

- le Ministre en charge des eaux et Forêts ;
- le Ministre en charge de la Coopération ;



- le Ministre en charge des Finances ;
- le Ministre en charge de l'Agriculture ;
- le Ministre en charge de l'Urbanisme ;
- le Ministre en Charge du Tourisme ;
- un représentant de l'Université de Bangui ;
- le Président de la Commission en charge de l'Environnement à l'Assemblée Nationale ;
- le Président du Conseil Economique et Social ;
- le Secrétaire Général de la Fédération Nationale des Eleveurs Centrafricains ;
- le Président du Groupement des Agriculteurs ;
- le Président du Groupement des Artisans Miniers ;
- deux (02) Représentants du secteur privé œuvrant dans l'exploitation forestière ;
- deux (02) Représentants des Organisations Non Gouvernementales œuvrant dans le domaine de l'environnement ;
- quatre (04) Représentants des peuples autochtones dont deux (02) Pygmées Aka et deux (02) M'bororo ;
- une Représentante de l'Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines (OFCA).

Art. 4 : Le Comité National peut faire appel à tout autre département ministériel, institution nationale ou internationale impliqués dans le processus REDD+ dans l'exécution de son mandat.

Art. 5 : Le Comité National élabore et adopte son Règlement Intérieur. Il se réunit semestriellement en session ordinaire et en session extraordinaire si besoin, sur convocation de son président ou à la demande des 2/3 de ses membres.

Art. 6 : Pour la mise en œuvre du processus REDD+, le Comité National dispose de :

- trois (03) Comités inter préfectoraux REDD+, en abrégé CIP.REDD+ ;
- une (1) coordination technique, en abrégé CT. REDD+.

Section 1 : DES COMITES INTER PREFECTORAUX REDD+ :

Art. 7 : Les Comités Inter Préfectoraux REDD+, organes de facilitation du processus REDD + au niveau déconcentré, ont pour missions de :

- faciliter la mise en œuvre des décisions du Comité National REDD+ et du processus REDD+ au niveau de leur préfecture ;
- dresser un rapport semestriel à la Coordination Technique ;
- communiquer au CT REDD+ des propositions issues de leurs zones ;
- formuler des propositions au Comité National REDD+ ;
- dresser des rapports annuels d'activités à la Coordination Technique REDD+.



| | |
|------------------|---|
| Art. 8 : | Les Comités inter préfectoraux REDD+ sont au nombre de trois (03) à savoir : |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- le Comité Inter Préfectoral REDD+ Nord qui comprend cinq (05) préfectures avec un effectif de 45 membres ;- le Comité Inter Préfectoral REDD+ Sud-Ouest regroupant six (06) préfectures avec un effectif de 54 membres ;- le Comité Inter Préfectoral REDD+ Sud-Est regroupant cinq (05) préfectures avec un effectif de 45 membres. |
| Art. 9 : | Chaque équipe préfectorale est composée de neuf (9) membres ainsi qu'il suit : |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- le préfet ;- le directeur régional en charge des Eaux et Forêts ;- le directeur régional en charge de l'Agriculture ;- l'inspecteur préfectoral en charge de l'Environnement ;- un représentant du Patronat ;- un représentant des Organisations Non Gouvernementales environnementales locales reconnues ;- un représentant des Peuples Autochtones ;- un représentant des Groupements d'Agriculteurs ;- un représentant des Groupements des Eleveurs. |
| Art. 10 : | Le Comité inter préfectoral REDD+ peut faire appel à toute personne ressource en cas de besoin. |
| Art. 11 : | Les Membres du comité préfectoral REDD+ de chaque préfecture sont tenus d'organiser des séances de restitution des travaux tenus lors de la réunion de CIP REDD+ aux parties prenantes locales afin de recueillir leurs avis. |
| Art. 12 : | Les Comités inter préfectoral REDD+ sont présidés par le Préfet de La localité où se tient la réunion. Les réunions se déroulent semestriellement de manière rotative dans chacune des préfectures du CIPRDD+. |
| | Les Directeurs Régionaux en charge des eaux et forêts de l'agriculture et de l'élevage ainsi que l'inspecteur de l'environnement de la préfecture hôte sont rapporteurs. |
| Art. 13 : | Un Arrêté conjoint des Ministres en charge de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts fixe les attributions, la composition et le fonctionnement des Comité inter préfectoraux. |



Section 2 : DE LA COORDINATION TECHNIQUE REDD+

Art. 14 : La coordination Technique REDD+, organe de mise en œuvre du processus REDD+ en République Centrafricaine a pour missions de :

- élaborer et soumettre les propositions d'activités à l'approbation du Comité National REDD+ ;
- planifier la mise en œuvre des décisions du Comité National REDD+ ;
- Faire exécuter par les structures publiques ou privées les décisions et orientations du Comité National REDD+ ;
- Faire valider par le Comité National REDD+ les projets d'investissement soumis par des tiers ;
- assurer la gestion du processus REDD+ en République Centrafricaine ;
- formuler des propositions au Ministre en charge de l'Environnement ;
- assurer la mobilisation des Experts nationaux et internationaux ;
- assurer le Secrétariat Technique du Comité National REDD+ ;
- élaborer et diffuser les rapports techniques et financiers du processus REDD+ ainsi que son rapport d'activité.

Art.15 : La Coordination Technique REDD+, dirigée par un Coordinateur Technique comprend :

- un Secrétariat Technique Permanent ;
- cinq (5) Groupes Thématiques.

Elle assure la gestion administrative REDD+ en République Centrafricaine.

Art. 16 : Le Secrétariat Technique Permanent assure la gestion administrative de la Coordination Technique REDD+.

Art. 17 : la Coordination Technique est assistée de :

- un Expert national chargé du suivi et de coordination des activités des comités inter préfectoraux ;
- un conseiller technique expatrié ;
- un ou une assistant (e) .

Art.18 : Chaque groupe thématique comprend deux experts consultants nationaux impliqués dans l'élaboration du document de préparation à la REDD+.

Art. 19 : Les groupes thématiques interviennent dans les domaines suivants :

- Information, Education et Communication ;
- Juridique et Foncier ;
- modélisation et Niveau de référence,
- évaluation Socio-environnementale ;
- mesure, Notification et Vérification.

Art. 20 : La Coordination Technique REDD+ est placée sous la tutelle du Ministère en charge de l'Environnement.

Art. 21 : Le Coordonnateur Technique est le Point Focal du processus REDD+ en République Centrafricaine.

Art. 22 : Les membres de la Coordination Technique sont désignés parmi les cadres nationaux et nommés par un Arrêté du Ministre en charge de l'Environnement.

TITRE III : DES DISPOSITIONS FINALES

Art. 23 : Les membres du Comité National REDD+, du Comité Inter Préfectoral REDD+ et de la Coordination Technique REDD+ bénéficient d'une indemnité forfaitaire dont le montant est fixé dans le document de préparation à la REDD+.

Art. 24 : Les frais de réunions de CN REDD+, CIP REDD+ et de CT REDD+ sont inscrits dans le document de préparation à la REDD+.

Art. 25 : Des Arrêtés conjoints des Ministres en charge de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts fixent les modalités d'application du présent Décret.

Art. 26 : le Ministre de l'Environnement est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Art. 27 : Le présent Décret qui prend effet à compter de la date de sa signature, sera enregistré et publié au Journal officiel.

Fait à Bangui, le 08 NOV 2011



**LE GENERAL D'ARMEE,
François BOZIZE**

MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DE L'ÉCOLOGIE

DIRECTION DE CABINET

CONVENTION CADRE DES NATIONS
UNIES SUR LES CHANGEMENTS
CLIMATIQUES (CCNUCC)

N° 01 /MEE/DIRCAB/CCNUCC-



République Centrafricaine
Unité - Dignité - Travail

Bangui, le 06 FEV 2012

ARRETE

PORTANT DESIGNATION DES MEMBRES DE LA COORDINATION TECHNIQUE REDD+ SOUS LA CONVENTION CADRE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES EN REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

- Vu La Constitution du 27 Décembre 2004 ;
- Vu La Loi Constitutionnelle n°10.005 du 11 mai 2010, modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions de la Constitution du 27 décembre 2004 ;
- Vu La Loi N° 94.020 du 31 décembre 1995, portant ratification de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques ;
- Vu La Loi N° 08.004 du 01 janvier 2008, portant ratification du Protocole de Kyoto relatif à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques ;
- Vu La Loi N° 07.018 du 27 décembre 2007, portant Code de l'Environnement de la République Centrafricaine ;
- Vu La Loi N° 08. 022 du 17 octobre 2008, portant Code Forestier de la République Centrafricaine ;
- Vu le Décret N° 11.032 du 18 Avril 2011, portant nomination du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;
- Vu le Décret N° 11.034 du 22 Avril 2011, portant nomination des Membres du Gouvernement et ses modificatifs subséquents ;
- Vu le Décret N° 09.239 du 27 Août 2009, portant Organisation et Fonctionnement du Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Ecologie et fixant les Attributions du Ministre.
- Vu Le Décret N°11.287 du 8 novembre 2011, portant création, organisation et fonctionnement du Comité National chargé de la mise en œuvre du Processus de Réduction des Emissions issues de la Déforestation et de la Dégradation des forêts en abrégé REDD+ en République Centrafricaine.

LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE
L'ÉCOLOGIE,

ARRETE



Art. 1^{er} : Sont désignés membre de la Coordination Technique REDD+ (CT-REDD+) de la République Centrafricaine les personnalités dont les noms suivent :

1. Le Secrétariat Technique Permanent

- **Coordonnateur national : Mr. Igor TOLA KOGADOU**
- **Expert national chargé du suivi et de la coordination des activités des comités inter préfectoraux : Mr. Yves YALIBANDA**

2. Les Groupes Thématiques

A. Information, Education et Communication (IEC) :

1. **Mr Mba Limbingo NGAKEU**
2. **Mr. Bob Félicien KONZI SARAMBO**

B. Juridique et foncier

1. **Mr Jérôme LAVOU**
2. **Mr Gilbert MOLEKPO**

C. Evaluation socio-environnementale

1. **Mlle Blandine P. GAHORO-DEHALI**
2. **Mr Gustave DOUNGOUBE**

D. Modélisation et niveau de référence

1. **Mr Aristide OUESSEBANGA**
2. **Mr Didier KOZZONGADA**
3. **Mr Alban Gildas GOUENDO TESSOUA**

E. Mesure, notification et vérification (MNV)

1. **Mr Julien KONGBO**
2. **Mr Gildas SOULE**
3. **Mr Bachir ADAM**

Art. 2 : La mission de la CT-REDD+ est de mettre en œuvre les activités visées dans le document de préparation, sous le CN-REDD+. Elle élabore et soumet pour approbation ses propositions d'activités et transmet pour avis ses rapports d'activités au CN REDD+. La CT-REDD+ sert d'interface courroie de transmission entre les différents organes.

Art. 3 : Les Groupes Thématiques « modélisation » et « monitoring de notification et de vérification » travaillent en collaboration avec les Ministères, les Institutions et Structures à caractère scientifique, économique et sociale dont les compétences pourraient aider à la mise en place d'un système de suivi et de vérification efficace du couvert forestier en RCA.



- Art. 4 :** les Groupes thématiques se réunissent mensuellement et produisent des procès-verbaux pour chacune de leur réunion qui sont adressés au Coordonnateur National.
- Art. 5 :** Les membres de la Coordination Technique REDD+ bénéficient d'une indemnité forfaitaire fixée dans le budget de R-PP suivant les dispositions finales du décret portant création, organisation et fonctionnement du Comité National REDD+.
- Les frais de réunions de la CT- REDD+ sont inscrits dans le budget REDD+.
- Art. 6 :** Le présent Arrêté qui prend effet à compter de la date de sa signature sera enregistré et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

Fait à Bangui, le 06 FEV 2012



Le MINISTRE
François NAOUEYAMA -

Ampliations

- Intéressés.....14
- PNUD.....1
- FAO.....1
- AFD.....1
- FCPF.....1
- UN REDD.....1
- Classement.....1



Le Premier Ministre
Chef du Gouvernement

Cabinet

REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
Unité – Dignité – Travail

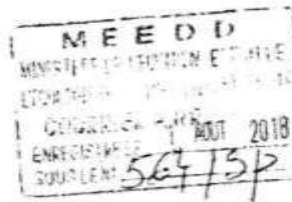
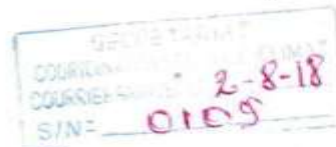
Bangui, le 20 JUL 2018

ARRETE 016

PORTANT NOMINATION DES MEMBRES DU COMITE NATIONAL REDD+
DE LA REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

LE PREMIER MINISTRE, CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT

- Vu La Constitution de la République Centrafricaine du 30 mars 2016 ;
- Vu La Loi n°94.020 du 31 décembre 1995, autorisant la ratification de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques ;
- Vu La Loi n°07.018 du 27 décembre 2007, portant Code de l'Environnement de la République Centrafricaine ;
- Vu La Loi n°08.004 du 1^{er} janvier 2008, autorisant la ratification du Protocole de Kyoto relatif à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques ;
- Vu La Loi n°08.022 du 17 octobre 2008, portant Code Forestier de la République Centrafricaine ;
- Vu La Loi n°017.013 du 1^{er} avril 2017, autorisant la ratification de l'Accord de Paris ;
- Vu Le Décret n°11.287 du 08 novembre 2011, portant création, organisation et fonctionnement du Comité National chargé de la mise en œuvre du processus de réduction des émissions liées à la déforestation et à la dégradation des forêts, de gestion durable des forêts, de conservation et d'accroissement des stocks de carbone ;
- Vu Le Décret n°16.218 du 30 mars 2016, portant promulgation de la Constitution de la République Centrafricaine ;





- Vu** Le Décret n°160.221 du 02 avril 2016, portant nomination du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;
- Vu** Le Décret n°17.324 du 12 septembre 2017, portant nomination ou confirmation des Membres du Gouvernement ;
- Vu** Le Décret n°16.365 du 28 octobre 2016, portant organisation et fonctionnement du Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable, des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche et fixant les attributions du Ministre ;
- Vu** Le Décret n°17.042 du 25 janvier 2017, portant organisation et fonctionnement de la Coordination Nationale Climat de la République Centrafricaine.

**SUR RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE**

ARRETE

Art. 1^{er} : En application des dispositions de l'article 3 du décret n°11.287 du 08 novembre 2011, portant création, organisation et fonctionnement du Comité National chargé de la mise en œuvre du processus de réduction des émissions liées à la déforestation et à la dégradation des forêts, de gestion durable des forêts, de conservation et d'accroissement des stocks de carbone, les Responsables des Ministères et Institutions ainsi que les Représentants des Structures et Organisations cités ci-après sont nommés Membres du Comité National REDD+ de la République Centrafricaine.

Il s'agit de :

- Monsieur le Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;
- Monsieur le Ministre en charge de l'Environnement ;
- Monsieur le Ministre en charge des Eaux et Forêts ;
- Monsieur le Ministre en charge de la Coopération ;
- Monsieur le Ministre en charge des Finances ;
- Monsieur le Ministre en charge de l'Agriculture ;
- Monsieur le Ministre en charge de l'Urbanisme ;
- Monsieur le Ministre en charge du Tourisme ;

2



- Monsieur le Recteur de l'Université de Bangui ;
- Monsieur le Président de la Commission Production, Ressources Naturelles et Environnement à l'Assemblée Nationale ;
- Monsieur le Président du Conseil Economique et Social ;
- Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de la Fédération Nationale des Eleveurs Centrafricains (FNEC) ;
- Monsieur le Président du Groupement des Agriculteurs ;
- Monsieur le Président du Groupement des Artisans Miniers ;
- Monsieur le Directeur Général de la Société d'Exploitation Forestière en Centrafrique (SEFCA) ;
- Monsieur le Directeur Général de la Société Industrie Forestière de Batalimo ;
- Madame la Présidente de l'Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines (OFCA) ;
- Monsieur **Igor Gildas TOLA KOGADOU**, Coordonnateur Technique REDD+ ;
- Monsieur **Yves YALIBANDA**, Expert National chargé du Suivi et de la Coordination des Activités des Comités Inter-Préfectoraux REDD+ ;
- Monsieur **Maxime Thierry DONGBADA-TAMBANO**, Directeur en charge d'Atténuation des Changement Climatiques et de REDD+ ;
- Monsieur **Parfait ZOGA**, Coordonnateur de la plateforme des organisations de la société civile pour la Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement (GDRNE) ;
- Monsieur **Florentin Bienvenu KEMANDA YOGO**, Responsable de la Commission REDD+ de la Plateforme GDRNE ;
- Monsieur **Simon Pierre EKONDO MINDOU**, Représentant des Peuples Autochtones Ba Aka ;
- Monsieur **Michel MBOYA**, Représentant des Peuples Autochtones Ba Aka ;



- Monsieur **Ahamadou Sabi MANDJO**, Représentant des Peuples Autochtones Mbororo ;
- Monsieur **Atta MODIBO**, Représentant des Peuples Autochtones Mbororo.

Art. 2 : Le Bureau du Comité National REDD+ est composé ainsi qu'il suit :

- **Président :** Monsieur le Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;
- **1^{er} Vice-président :** Monsieur le Ministre en charge de l'Environnement ;
- **2^{ème} Vice-président :** Monsieur le Coordonnateur de la plateforme des organisations de la société civile pour la Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement (GDRNE) ;
- **Rapporteur :** Monsieur **Igor Gildas TOLA KOGADOU**, Coordonnateur Technique REDD+ ;
- **Rapporteur adjoint :** Monsieur **Maxime Thierry DONGBADA-TAMBANO**, Directeur en charge d'Atténuation des Changement Climatiques et de REDD+.

Art. 3 : Le présent Arrêté qui prend effet à compter de la date de sa signature, sera enregistré et publié partout où besoin sera.

Fait à Bangui, le 20 JUL 2018.



Le Premier Ministre,
Chef du Gouvernement

Simplicie Mathieu SARANDJI

Présidence de la République



RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

Unité - Dignité - Travail

DECRET N° 18-215-

PORTANT NOMINATION OU CONFIRMATION DES FONCTIONNAIRES ET AGENTS DE
L'ETAT AUX POSTES DE RESPONSABILITE A LA COORDINATION NATIONALE
CLIMAT DE LA REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,
CHEF DE L'ETAT

- Vu** la Constitution de la République Centrafricaine du 30 mars 2016 ;
- Vu** la Loi n°95.020 du 31 décembre 1995, autorisant la ratification de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques ;
- Vu** la Loi n°07.018 du 27 décembre 2007, portant Code de l'Environnement de la République Centrafricaine ;
- Vu** la Loi n°08.004 du 1^{er} Janvier 2008, autorisant la ratification du Protocole de Kyoto relatif à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques ;
- Vu** la Loi n°08.022 du 17 octobre 2008, portant Code Forestier de la République Centrafricaine ;
- Vu** la Loi n°09.004 du 29 janvier 2009, portant Code de Travail de la République Centrafricaine ;
- Vu** la Loi n°99.016 du 16 juillet 1999, modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions de l'Ordonnance n°93.008 du 14 juin 1993, portant Statut Général de la Fonction Publique centrafricaine ;
- Vu** le Décret n°016.0218 du 30 mars 2016, portant promulgation de la Constitution de la République Centrafricaine ;
- Vu** le Décret n°00.172 du 10 juillet 2000, fixant les règles d'application de la loi n°99.016 du 16 juillet 1999, modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions de l'Ordonnance n°93.008 du 14 juin 1993, portant Statut Général de la Fonction Publique Centrafricaine ;
- Vu** le Décret n°16.0221 du 02 avril 2016, portant nomination du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;



- Vu** le Décret n°17.324 du 12 septembre 2017, portant nomination ou confirmation des Membres du Gouvernement et ses modificatifs subséquents ;
- Vu** le Décret n°18.084 du 10 avril 2018, portant organisation et fonctionnement du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable et fixant les attributions du Ministre.

SUR PROPOSITION DU MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

LE CONSEIL DES MINISTRES ENTENDU,

DECRETE

Art. 1^{er} : Sont nommés ou confirmés aux postes de responsabilité à la Coordination Nationale Climat de la République Centrafricaine, les Fonctionnaires et Agents de l'Etat dont les noms suivent :

1- COORDINATION NATIONALE CLIMAT

- Coordonnateur, Expert National :
Monsieur **TOLA KOGADOU Igor Gildas**, Administrateur Civil ;
- Chargé d'Etudes en matière de Mobilisation de Fonds Innovants liés aux Changements Climatiques, Directeur :
Monsieur **Michel DIMBELE KOMBE**, Ingénieur Hydraulique ;
- Chargé d'Etudes en matière d'Atténuation des Changements Climatiques, et de la REDD+, Directeur :
Monsieur **David Melchisédech YANGBONDO**, Environnementaliste ;
- Chargé d'Etudes en matière d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques, Directrice :
Madame **AMADOU née SIDI Mariam**, Administrateur Civil Adjoint.

2- SERVICE DU SECRETARIAT PARTICULIER

- Chef de Service :
Madame **Angèle AGBEDO-YANDO**, Administrateur Civil Adjoint.



3- Unité de Gestion Fiduciaire

- Directrice Administrative et Financière :
Madame FIO-NGAINDIRO née GONOPORO Huguette, Inspecteur Trésor ;
- Spécialiste en Passation des Marchés :
Madame Laura Annette KIBA-IYA, Contrôleur Principal des Finances ;
- Gestionnaire-Comptable, Chef de Service :
Monsieur **DOLLE DOBIA Omer Alban**, Gestionnaire.

Art. 2 : Le présent Décret qui abroge toutes dispositions antérieures contraires et qui prend effet à compter de la date de sa signature, sera enregistré et publié au Journal Officiel

Fait à Bangui, le **17 AOUT 2018**

Le Ministre de l'Environnement
et du Développement Durable



Thierry KAMACH

Le Premier Ministre,
Chef du Gouvernement



Simplicie Mathieu SARANDJI

Le Président de la République, Chef de l'Etat



Professeur Faustin Archange TOUADERA



7.2 Appendix 2: List of stakeholders targeted for consultation in the context of the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025, the EESS and the CGES (Source: EESS/CGES and CNI, 2019) – Main workshops and consolidations held for REDD+ preparation

| Government and private sector | |
|--|----------------|
| Agriculture/animal farming | |
| Government | |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development | MADR |
| Direction des études, de la planification, de suivi-évaluation et des statistiques agricoles - Department of studies, planning, monitoring-evaluation and agricultural statistics | |
| Agence Centrafricaine de Développement Agricole - Central African Development Agency | ACDA |
| Office de Réglementation de la Commercialisation et du Contrôle du Conditionnement des Produits Agricoles - Office for Marketing Regulation and Packaging Control of Agricultural Products | ORCCPA |
| Institut Centrafricain de Recherche Agronomique - Central African Institute for Agronomy Research | ICRA |
| Chambre d'agriculture, d'élevage, des eaux et forêts, de chasse, pêche et du tourisme - Chamber of agriculture, farming, waters and forests, hunting, fishing and tourism | CAEEFCP T |
| Ministère de l'Élevage et de la Santé Animale - Ministry of Farming and Animal Health | MESA |
| Direction générale de l'élevage et des industries animales - General department of farming and animal industries | |
| Agence Nationale de Développement de l'Élevage - National Farming Development Agency | ANDE |
| Société d'Etat de Gestion des Abattoirs - State Abattoir Management Company | SEGA |
| Private sector | |
| Centrafricaine des palmiers | CENTRAP ALM |
| Geocoton | |
| Palme d'Or | |
| Société Nouvelle Huilerie Savonnerie Centrafricaine | S.N. HUSACA |
| Sucrerie de Centrafrique | SUCAF |
| Forestry/energy | |
| Government | |
| Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche - Ministry of Waters, Forests, Hunting and Fishing | MEFCP |
| Direction des inventaires et aménagements forestiers - Department of forestry inventories and development | DIAF |
| Direction des exploitations et industries forestières - Department of forestry exploitation and industries | DEIF |
| Direction du Centre des données forestières - Forestry data centre department | CDF |
| Direction de la faune et des aires protégées - Department of fauna and protected areas | DFAP |
| Agence de Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestières - Forestry Resource Sustainable Management Agency | AGDRF |
| Coordination Nationale de la Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale - National Coordination of the Central Africa Forests Commission | COMIFA C |
| Fonds de Développement Forestier - Forestry Development Fund | FDf |
| Observatoire économique de la filière bois en République Centrafricaine - Economic observatory for the wood sector in the Central African Republic | OEFB |
| Ministère du Développement de l'Énergie et des Ressources Hydrauliques - Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources Development | MDERH |
| Direction du Développement de l'Énergie - Energy Development Department | |
| Private sector | |
| Forestry operator union | |
| Centraboïs | |
| Industrie Forestière de Batalimo | IFB |



| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Sinfocam | |
| Société Centrafricaine de Déroulage | SCAD |
| Société de Transformation de Bois en Centrafrique | STBCA |
| Société d'Exploitation Forestière Centrafricaine | SEFCA |
| Société Forestière de la Kadéï | SOFOKA D |
| THANRY Centrafrique | |
| Timberland Ind. | |
| VICWOOD CentrAfrique | VICA |
| Mining and hydrocarbons | |
| Government | |
| Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie - Ministry of Mines and Geology | MMG |
| Direction des mines - Department of mines | |
| Direction de la recherche minière et du cadastre minier - Department of mining research and mining registry | |
| Direction du pétrole - Department of oil | |
| Centre National de Données de Bangui - Bangui National Data Centre | CNDB |
| Bureau d'Évaluation de Contrôle d'Or et de Diamant - Gold and Diamond Control Evaluation Office | BECDOR |
| Comptoir des minéraux et gemmes - Minerals and gems office | COMIGE M |
| Office de recherche géologique et d'exploitation minière - Office for geological research and mining operations | ORGEM |
| Secrétariat de l'Initiative pour la Transparence dans les Industries Extractives - Secretariat of the Initiative for Transparency in the Extraction Industries | ITIE |
| Secrétariat Permanent du Processus de Kimberley - Permanent Secretariat of the Kimberley Process | |
| Unité Spéciale Antifraude - Special Anti-Fraud Unit | USAF |
| Private sector | |
| Union Nationale des Coopératives Minières de Centrafrique | UNCMC A |
| HW LEPO | |
| Tech Mining | |
| Finance | |
| Government | |
| Ministre des Finances et du Budget - Ministry of Finance and the Budget | MFB |
| Direction de l'Enregistrement, de la Curatelle, du Timbre, de la Conservation foncière et des Domaines - Department of Recording, Curatorship, Stamps, Land conservation and Domains | |
| Cellule de Suivi des Réformes Economiques et Financières - Economic and Financial Reform Monitoring Cell | CSREF |
| Private sector | |
| Association Professionnelle des Etablissements de Crédit de Centrafrique | APECCA |
| Banque des Etats d'Afrique Centrale | BEAC |
| Banque Sahélo Saharienne pour l'Investissement et le Commerce | BSIC |
| Commercial Bank Centrafrique | CBCA |
| Crédit mutuel de Centrafrique | CMCA |
| Société financière africaine de crédit | SOFIA Crédit |
| Crédit Populaire de Centrafrique | CPC |
| Express Union | |
| Transverse | |
| Government | |
| Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération - Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation | MEPC |
| Direction Coordination et Suivi sectoriel - Sector Coordination and Monitoring Department | |
| Direction de l'Economie - Department of the Economy | |



| | |
|--|----------------|
| Direction des Politiques Economiques - Economic Policy Department | |
| Direction générale de l'Administration, de la Planification Régionale et du Suivi des Pôles de Développement - General department of Administration, Regional Planning and Development Pole Monitoring | DGAPRS PD |
| Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire, de la Décentralisation et du Développement - Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Development | MATDD |
| Direction de la Décentralisation et du Développement Local - Department of Decentralisation and Local Development | DDL |
| Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme, de la Famille et de la Protection de l'Enfant - Ministry of the Promotion of Women, the Family and Child Protection | MPFFPE |
| Direction de la Promotion et de la Sauvegarde de la Famille - Department for the Promotion and Safeguarding of the Family | |
| Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et de l'innovation technologique - Ministry of Scientific Research and technological innovation | MRSIT |
| Cabinet Office | |
| Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable - Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development | MEDD |
| Direction Générale de l'Environnement - General Environment Department | |
| Coordination Nationale Climat - National Climate Coordination | CNC |
| Focal Point of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity | |
| Focal Point of the United Nations Convention on combating desertification | |
| Ministère de l'Intérieur chargé de la Sécurité Publique - Ministry of the Interior in charge of Public Safety | MISP |
| Bangui Town Hall | |
| Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de la Ville et de l'Habitat - Ministry of Town Planning, Cities and Housing | MUVH |
| Direction Générale de l'Aménagement du Territoire - General Territorial Development Department | |
| Ministère des Arts, de la Culture et du Tourisme - Ministry of the Arts, Culture and Tourism | MACT |
| Direction du tourisme - Department of tourism | |
| Ministère des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises, de l'Artisanat et du Secteur Informel - Ministry of Small and Medium Sized Businesses, Trades and the Informal Sector | MPMEASI |
| Cabinet Office | |
| Ministère des Travaux Publics et de l'Entretien Routier - Ministry of Public Works and Road Maintenance | MTPER |
| Direction de la Protection de l'Environnement Routier - Road Environment Protection Department | |
| Direction des études et de la programmation - Studies and programming department | |
| Direction des travaux publics - Department of public works | |
| Direction du suivi, investissement, évaluation et prospective - Department of monitoring, investment, evaluation and prospecting | |
| Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie - Ministry of Trade and Industry | MCI |
| Cabinet Office | |
| Primature | |
| Cadre Mixte de Concertation pour l'Amélioration des Affaires - Mixed Discussion Framework for Business Improvement | CMCAA |
| Haut-Commissariat à la Décentralisation et à la Régionalisation - High Commission for Decentralisation and Regionalisation | |
| Secrétariat permanent du plan national de relèvement de consolidation de la paix - Permanent secretariat for the national recovery and peace consolidation plan | RCPCA |
| Private sector | |
| Collectif des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises de Centrafrique | CPMEC |
| Groupement Interprofessionnel de Centrafrique | GICA |
| Union Nationale du Patronat de Centrafrique | UNPC |
| Funding partners and United Nations agencies | |
| Funding partners/Funds/Embassies | |



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| | |
|---|----------|
| Agence Française de Développement - French Development Agency | AFD |
| French Embassy | |
| African Development Bank | AfDB |
| Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa | BADEA |
| World Bank | WB |
| Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources) | BGR |
| Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German international cooperation agency for development) | GIZ |
| Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Credit establishment for reconstruction) | KfW |
| Representative of the International Monetary Fund | IMF |
| European Union | EU |
| United States Agency for International Development | USAID |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | IFAD |
| United Nations agencies | |
| Food and Agriculture Organization | FAO |
| United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Mission for Stability in the Central African Republic | MINUSCA |
| World Food Programme | WFP |
| United Nations Development Programme | UNDP |
| NGO and civil society | |
| Environmental | |
| International NGO | |
| African Parks Network | APN |
| Wildlife Conservation Society | WCS |
| World Wildlife Fund | WWF |
| Humanitarian | |
| NGO Consultative Committee | CCO |
| ACTED | |
| Action Contre la Faim | ACF |
| Cooperazione Internazionale | COOPI |
| Danish Refugee Council | DRC |
| Première Urgence Internationale | |
| Triangle Génération humanitaire | |
| Welthungerhilfe | WHH |
| Civil society | |
| Other civil society organisations | |
| Conseil Inter-ONG de Centrafrique - Central African Inter-NGO Council | CIONGCA |
| Concertation Nationale des Organisations Paysannes de Centrafrique - National Union of Farmers' Organisations in the Central African Republic | CNOP-CAF |
| Fédération nationale des éleveurs centrafricains - National federation of Central African farmers | FNEC |
| Association des Femmes Centrafricaines Ingénieurs du Développement Rural - Association of Female Central African Rural Development Engineers | AFCIDR |
| Calebasse | |
| ECHELLE | |
| Central African civil society platform for sustainable natural resource and environmental management | |
| Association Centrafricaine des Professionnels en Evaluation Environnementale - Central African Association of Environmental Evaluation Professionals | ACAPEE |
| Association des Pasteurs pour le Développement Economique et Social - Association of Pastors for Economic and Social Development | APDES |
| Association Droit et Développement des Peuples Autochtones de Centrafrique - Association for the Rights and Development of Indigenous Peoples in the Central African Republic | ADPAC |
| Centre de Recherche et d'Appui au Développement - Centre for Research and Development Assistance | CRAD |



| | |
|--|---------|
| Centre pour l'Information Environnementale et le Développement Durable - Centre for Environmental Information and Sustainable Development | CIEDD |
| Comité de Développement Intégré des Communautés - Integrated Communities Development Committee | CODICOM |
| Femme Forêt Développement - Woman Forest Development | FFD |
| Groupement des Agriculteurs pour la Lutte contre la Désertification et la Pauvreté - Group of Farmers to Combat Desertification and Poverty | GALDP |
| Maison de l'Enfant et de la Femme Pygmée - House of Pygmy Women and Children | MEFP |
| Organisation Centrafricaine pour la Défense de la Nature - Central African Organisation for Nature Defence | OCDN |
| Organisation Centrafricaine pour le Développement Rural - Central African Organisation for Rural Development | OCDR |
| Other partners | |
| Research | |
| University of Bangui | |
| Laboratoire d'économie rurale et de sécurité alimentaire - Rural economy and food security laboratory | LERSA |
| Laboratoire de Climatologie, de Cartographie et d'Études Géographiques - Climatology, Mapping and Geographical Studies Laboratory | LACCEG |
| Laboratoire des Sciences Biologiques et Agronomiques pour le Développement - Biological and Agronomic Science for Development Laboratory | LASBAD |
| Institut Supérieur de Développement Rural - Rural Development Superior Institute | ISDR |
| Other research institutes | |
| Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement - Centre for international cooperation in agronomic research for development | CIRAD |



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| Component or Sub-component of the R-PP/Subject | Dates | Location | Financing source |
|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Component 1: Organise and consult</i> | | | |
| <i>Sub-component 1a: National arrangements for preparation management</i> | | | |
| Establishment of the CN REDD+ | 20 July 2018 | Bangui | FCPF contribution |
| Establishment of the CN REDD+ Sud-Ouest | 2 to 9 April 2019 | Bouar – Berberati – Nola – Mbaïki – Bimbo | FCPF contribution |
| Establishment of the CN REDD+ Sud-Est | 21 to 26 September 2018 | Sibut – Bambari | FCPF contribution |
| Meeting of the CT REDD+ Themed groups | 02 June 2017 23 May 2018 18 May 2018 27 August 2018 20 February 2019 04 October 2019 November 2019 December 2019 | Bangui | FCPF contribution |
| <i>Component 2: Prepare the REDD+ strategy</i> | | | |
| <i>Sub-component 2a: Analysis of the policies and governance relative to land and forest use</i> | | | |
| Stakeholder consultations carried out for "Study of deforestation and forest degradation factors in the Central African Republic– <i>Role of industrial forestry exploitation</i> ": 1 artisan sawmill; 2 OSC (GDRNE and CIED); WRI; 5 forest concession holders (SINFOCAM, Centraibois, IFB, STBC, Rougier); 9 public institutions (including MADR, MEDD, MEFCP); 24 villages and encampments in the South of the CAR | September 2016 | CAR South West forest massif | COMIFAC (Regional REDD+ project) |
| Consultations of local communities in 5 villages for the study "Understanding of usage and land rights in the South West – <i>Opposition between formal rights and customary rights</i> " | June 2018 | Area around Bangui and Lobaye Prefecture | AFD (PDRSO) |
| Surveys carried out with actors in the artisan wood sector (producers, transporters, traders, consumers) for the "Inventory of artisan lumber operation sites around Bangui in the Central African Republic – <i>Quantification of flows and characterisation of the sector.</i> " | January 2019 | Area around Bangui | AFD (PDRSO) |
| Surveys carried out with actors in the energy wood sector (producers, transporters, traders, consumers) for the "Inventory of the energy wood supply for the city of Bangui (CAR) – <i>Quantification of flows and characterisation of the sector.</i> " | January 2019 | Area around Bangui | AFD (PDRSO) |



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| Component or Sub-component of the R-PP/Subject | Dates | Location | Financing source |
|--|---|----------|-------------------|
| Stakeholder consultations carried out at the different steps in the drafting of the CAR's REDD+ CNI 2020-2025 with 224 people distributed as follows: 36% Government; 14% NGO/Civil society; 13% funding partners; 13% private sector; 13% projects; 8% public establishments; 6% other | April to October 2019 | National | CAFI |
| Workshop to launch the feasibility study for the installation of a 5 MW biomass power station in the CAR, featuring 16 representative of technical Ministries and REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR; 1 representative of the GDRNE (OSC); 4 members of the private sector; 8 representatives of the main funding partners in the CAR (World Bank, AFD, EU, etc.) and the PDRSO | March 2020 | Bangui | FCPF contribution |
| <i>Sub-component 2b: REDD+ strategic options</i> | | | |
| Stakeholder consultations (technical Ministries, REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR, private sector, funding partners, technical partners, NGOs and OSC) carried out for the 10 REDD+ National Strategy studies | 2019 and 2020 | National | FCPF contribution |
| <i>Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts during the R-PP preparation and implementation phases</i> | | | |
| Start-up workshop and first consultation workshop relating to the development of the EESS and CGES involving 42 representatives of technical Ministries and REDD+ institutional bodies in the CAR; 6 representatives of NGOs and OSC; 1 representative of the World Bank and 5 other representatives of different stakeholders (projects, etc.) | October 2019 | Bangui | FCPF contribution |
| Consultations of references and stakeholder groups for the drafting of the EESS And CGES. The stakeholders in the Table above in this Appendix 2 are targeted. | September and October 2019, completed in January 2020 | National | FCPF contribution |
| <i>Component 3: Develop a reference level</i> | | | |
| Workshop to return the preliminary methods and data to produce the Forest Reference Emissions Level (see NERF scope) | January 2020 | Bangui | FCPF contribution |
| <i>Component 4: Develop a monitoring system</i> | | | |
| <i>Sub-component 4a: Emissions and absorptions</i> | | | |
| Workshop to return the preliminary report on the MRV and definition of the forest (see SNSF/MRV system) | March 2020 | Bangui | FCPF contribution |



7.3 Appendix 3: Working Plan and Annual Budget (PTBA) 2020 and Expenses record at 31/03/2020

| Expenses category | FCPF Fund contribution budget (FCFA) | Expenses (2017-2019) | Remainders | Provisional Budget 2020 | Expenses (2017-1st Quart. 2020) | To be used by 31/12/2020 |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Fiduciary agency, UC-PFTT sub-contracting | 50,000 | 20,757 | 29,243 | 0 | 20,757 | 0 |
| Senior and junior expert contract: Information, Education and Communication (IEC) | 100,000 | 0 | 43,900 | 0 | 67,406 | -1,106 |
| Senior and junior expert contract: Legal and land | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Senior and junior expert contract: Socio-environmental evaluation | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Senior and junior expert contract: Modelling and reference level | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Senior and junior expert contract: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Half-time contract for a logistics specialist at the CT REDD+ | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Contract for a secretary at the CT REDD+ | | 16,500 | | 3000 | | |
| Contract for two drivers at the CT REDD+ | | 19,800 | | 3600 | | |
| Contract for two maintenance agents at the CT REDD+ | | 9,900 | | 1800 | | |
| Contract for two caretakers at the CT REDD+ | | 9,900 | | 1800 | | |
| Accounting Assistant Contract | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Acquisition of 2 4x4 type vehicles for the CT REDD+ | 120,000 | 110,460 | 9,540 | 0 | 110,460 | 0 |



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| Expenses category | FCPF Fund contribution budget (FCFA) | Expenses (2017-2019) | Remainders | Provisional Budget 2020 | Expenses (2017-1st Quart. 2020) | To be used by 31/12/2020 |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Acquisition of office furniture for the CT REDD+ | 30,000 | 23,842 | 6,158 | 0 | 23,842 | 0 |
| Acquisition of office supplies and miscellaneous items for the CT REDD+ | 25,000 | 11,627 | 13,373 | 13,333 | 15,327 | 9,634 |
| Acquisition of IT equipment for the CT REDD+ | 40,000 | 39,748 | 252 | 250 | 39,748 | 250 |
| Acquisition of 1 Generator and 3 air conditioning units for the CT REDD+ | 16,667 | 15,167 | 1,500 | 0 | 15,167 | 0 |
| Supply of maintenance products and equipment for the CT REDD+ | 4,000 | 4,673 | -673 | 0 | 5,690 | -1,016 |
| Office rental for the CT REDD+ | 60,000 | 53,333 | 6,667 | 10,000 | 59,800 | 3,533 |
| Servicing and repair of CT REDD+ vehicles | 30,000 | 7,907 | 22,093 | 6,667 | 8,642 | 5,932 |
| Internet connection for the CT REDD+ | 12,000 | 8,083 | 3,917 | 4,000 | 11,933 | 150 |
| Water and electricity for the CT REDD+ | 15,000 | 1,953 | 13,047 | 1,667 | 2,069 | 1,550 |
| Supply of fuel vouchers for the CT REDD+ | 60,000 | 62,636 | -2,636 | 12,500 | 68,386 | 6,750 |
| Vehicle insurance, technical inspection and road tax for the CT REDD+ | 20,000 | 7,486 | 12,514 | 4,167 | 9,583 | 2,070 |
| Bank charges | 0 | 2,672 | -2,672 | 1,333 | 3,728 | 277 |
| Supply of telephone credit vouchers for the CT REDD+ | 70,000 | 35,792 | 34,208 | 6,000 | 38,717 | 3,075 |
| Acquisition of various items for meetings including CT-REDD and CN-REDD+ meetings | 15,000 | 2,564 | 12,436 | 6,667 | 3,581 | 5,650 |



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| Expenses category | FCPF Fund contribution budget (FCFA) | Expenses (2017-2019) | Remainders | Provisional Budget 2020 | Expenses (2017-1st Quart. 2020) | To be used by 31/12/2020 |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Prepare draft Decrees and carry out missions to set up Inter-Prefectoral Committees (CIP) with the Minister in charge of the Environment | 25,000 | 26,900 | -1,900 | 0 | 26,900 | 0 |
| Organise CT REDD+ meetings | 3,334 | 4,231 | -897 | 0 | 4,231 | 0 |
| Organise CN-REDD meetings | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| Organise Inter-Prefectoral Committee (CIP) meetings | 6,700 | 0 | 6,700 | 6,667 | 2,115 | 4,552 |
| Recruitment of consultants for the CT-REDD fiduciary unit/Administrative and financial manager | 28,800 | 0 | 28,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recruitment of consultants for the CT-REDD fiduciary unit/Accountant | 19,200 | 16,667 | 2,533 | 10,000 | 16,667 | 10,000 |
| Recruitment of consultants for the CT-REDD fiduciary unit/Contract signing specialist | 22,800 | 1,167 | 21,633 | 0 | 1,167 | 0 |
| Recruitment of a design office for the REDD+ Registry development | 90,000 | 0 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recruitment of an individual consultant for the production of the FCPF Preparation Fund contribution midway progress report | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recruitment of an individual consultant to carry out accounting audits | 20,000 | 6,397 | 13,603 | 8,333 | 6,397 | 8,333 |
| Training of CT REDD+ agents | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Office recruitment training of Technicians and financial assistants | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Workshops and training seminars | 80,000 | 31,410 | 48,590 | 0 | 31,410 | 0 |
| Total Sub-component 1.1: Support for REDD+ institutional bodies | 973,501 | 530,815 | 442,686 | 111,783 | 572,964 | 69,634 |



Midway Progress Report – CAR
FCPF Preparation Fund



| Expenses category | FCPF Fund contribution budget (FCFA) | Expenses (2017-2019) | Remainders | Provisional Budget 2020 | Expenses (2017-1st Quart. 2020) | To be used by 31/12/2020 |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Organise a civil society REDD+ capacity reinforcement or upgrade workshop | 16,667 | 5,490 | 11,177 | 10,000 | 5,490 | 10,000 |
| Recruitment of an organisation to implement the civil society capacity reinforcement plan | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Recruitment of an individual consultant to develop the communication and Consultation plan with the members of the Civil society platform: - Indigenous peoples - Members of the CN-REDD+ and CT-REDD+ | 10,000 | 3,400 | 6,600 | 0 | 3,400 | 0 |
| Organise the broadcast of radio/television programmes | 13,333 | 0 | 13,333 | 13,333 | 0 | 13,333 |
| Recruitment of actors to produce a documentary on the REDD+ | 10,000 | 1,667 | 8,333 | 8,333 | 1,667 | 8,333 |
| Organise an awareness campaign in the CAR's forest zones | 33,333 | 0 | 33,333 | 33,333 | 0 | 33,333 |
| Production of communications media (kits, pages, agenda, sketches and theatre) | 83,333 | 32,500 | 50,833 | 25,000 | 32,500 | 25,000 |
| Total Sub-component 1.2: Support for the consultation and participation process | 316,667 | 43,056 | 273,610 | 140,000 | 43,056 | 140,000 |
| Total Sub-component 1.3: Support for the development of a Complaints and Appeals Management Mechanism (MGPR) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Component 1: Institutional provisions for REDD+ preparation | 1,290,167 | 573,871 | 716,297 | 251,783 | 616,020 | 209,634 |
| REDD+ national strategy development activities | 600,000 | 147,328 | 452,672 | 243,543 | 147,328 | 243,543 |



Midway Progress Report – CAR
FCPF Preparation Fund



| Expenses category | FCPF Fund contribution budget (FCFA) | Expenses (2017-2019) | Remainders | Provisional Budget 2020 | Expenses (2017-1st Quart. 2020) | To be used by 31/12/2020 |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Other studies contributing to the development of the REDD+ national strategy (Feasibility for the installation of a biomass power station) | 400,000 | 0 | 400,000 | 108,333 | 1,642 | 106,692 |
| Total Sub-component 2.1: Analysis of the REDD+ strategic options in connection with the deforestation and forest degradation factors | 1,000,000 | 147,328 | 852,672 | 351,876 | 148,970 | 350,235 |
| Activities for the development of the EESS and CGES | 400,000 | 33,430 | 366,570 | 300,868 | 33,430 | 300,868 |
| Recruitment of an Individual consultant to develop a Mechanism to share the advantages and benefits from the REDD+ | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Sub-component 2.2: Development of the EESS and CGES adapted to the REDD+ | 430,000 | 33,430 | 396,570 | 300,868 | 33,430 | 300,868 |
| Design office to support the development of the reference scenario (NERF) and the implementation of the MRV | 800,000 | 0 | 800,000 | 668,180 | 228,929 | 439,251 |
| Training workshop and mission to collect and process inventory data for a 2.5 month period in the context of the NERF/MRV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 241,667 | 0 | 241,667 |
| Total Sub-component 2.3: Support for development of the NERF on a national scale | 800,000 | 0 | 800,000 | 909,846 | 228,929 | 680,918 |
| Total Component 2: Support for preparation of the REDD+ National Strategy | 2,230,000 | 180,758 | 2,049,242 | 1,562,591 | 411,328 | 1,332,020 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,570,167 | 775,386 | 2,794,781 | 1,814,374 | 1,048,106 | 1,541,654 |



7.4 Appendix 4: Existing funding sources or sources considered for the implementation of the REDD+ for the 2020-2025 period (Source: CNI, 2019)

| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---|--------------|---|
| Nationale | | | | | | |
| FORET | | | | | | |
| Appui à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Partenariat Volontaire (APV)- FLEGT en République centrafricaine | N/A | 6.7 | UE | MEFCP | National | Appui à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Partenariat Volontaire FLEGT (<i>Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade</i>) en République Centrafricaine pour améliorer la gouvernance forestière et s'assurer que le bois importé dans l'UE remplit toutes les exigences réglementaires. |
| Programme d'Amélioration de la Gestion durable des Ressources Naturelles en République Centrafricaine (PAGRNC) | Non défini (projet) | Non défini (projet) | BAD | MEFCP | National | <u>Axe 1 : Appui institutionnel</u> Cet axe comporte toutes les activités qui visent à renforcer les capacités humaines, techniques, financières et matérielles du Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche <u>Axe 2 : Mise en œuvre des politiques, stratégies, plans de gestion et plans d'action</u> Des plans de gestion, plans d'action, différentes stratégies et politiques développés avec l'appui des partenaires au développement sont de véritables outils de gestion des ressources naturelles <u>Axe 3 : Inventaire national multi ressources</u> |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|---|------------|--------------------|--|---|--------------|--|
| Restauration des forêts et des paysages en soutien à la résilience des paysages et des moyens de subsistance en République centrafricaine | 2018-2022 | 14,5 (16,3 M US\$) | FEM / LDCF / SCCF (5,96 M US\$ soit 5,3 M €) MDDEFCP (via AFD / FFEM et CAFI) (5 M US\$ soit 4,45 M €) Banque Mondiale (4,8 M US\$ soit 4,27 M €) FAO (0,6 M US\$ soit 0,53 M €) | FAO / MEFCP | National | <p><u>Composante 1 - Élaboration et intégration des politiques</u> : combler les lacunes en matière de connaissances ; améliorer les politiques et mesures nationales, en termes d'aménagement du territoire (élaboration d'un schéma pilote d'aménagement du Sud-Ouest), d'énergie (amélioration du plan d'approvisionnement en bois énergie de Bangui), de foresterie (projet de politique forestière), biodiversité (plan d'action national sur la biodiversité) 2,4 M US\$ soit 2,1 M €</p> <p><u>Composante 2 - Mise en œuvre des programmes de restauration et des initiatives complémentaires</u> : réalisée dans cinq sites pilotes dans le Sud-Ouest, ciblant des terres abandonnées considérées improductives 8,7 M US\$ soit 7,8 M €</p> <p><u>Composante 3 - Institutions, Finance et Passage à l'échelle</u> : évaluation approfondie des besoins en renforcement des capacités en termes de RFP, d'agroécologie, d'AGR ; soutien aux centres de recherche en charge de l'agriculture et de la foresterie ; soutien à des études visant à accroître le financement privé / public de la RFP 4,2 M US\$ soit 3,7 M €</p> <p><u>Composante 4 - Connaissances, partenariats, suivi et évaluation</u> : soutien à l'élaboration d'un guide technique de bonnes pratiques en matière de RFP, organisation de «journées techniques de la RFP» rassemblant les décideurs politiques et les praticiens, élaboration et diffusion de documents de formation sur la RFP 730 000 US\$ soit 650 000 €</p> |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Appui à la relance du processus APV en République Centrafricaine | 2017-2020 | N/A | UE | MEFCP | National | Elaboration d'un site internet Elaboration d'une base de données de production en ligne Connexion internet et dotation de matériel des postes frontaliers |
| Renforcement du rôle du secteur privé dans la mise en œuvre de l'APV | N/A (durée de 18 mois) | 0,21 (0,24 M US\$) | UE-FAO APV-FLEGT et WWF-NL | WWF | National | Gestion durable des forêts de production/Appui à la mise en œuvre de l'APV |
| TRANSVERSAL | | | | | | |
| Projet de Développement Régional dans le Sud-Ouest (PDRSO) | 2015-2020 | 6.5 | AFD-FFEM | MEFCP | Massif du Sud-ouest (préfectures de la Lobaye et de la Sangha-Mbaere) | <p><u>Composante 1 - "Appui au développement local"</u> : Renforcer les capacités des 10 communes forestières à travers la constitution du plan de développement</p> <p><u>Composante 2 - "Forêt - Appui à l'AGDRF"</u> : Appui au MEFCP et à l'AGDRF</p> <p><u>Composante 3 - "Décliner et mettre en oeuvre au niveau régional la stratégie nationale REDD+"</u> : Elaboration d'une stratégie régionale de la région forestière du sud-ouest REDD+ en cohérence avec la stratégie nationale REDD+ (<i>Etude concernant la mise en place d'itinéraires techniques pilotes pour améliorer la gestion de la ressource en bois-énergie - 25 000 €, Formation de charbonniers - 70 000 €, Mise en place de plantations agroforestières - 100 000 €</i>)</p> <p><u>Composante 4 - "Renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux via des activités d'étude, de formation et de communication"</u> : études de faisabilité pour la mise en place d'unités de cogénération & sur le transport fluvial sur barges des sciages en RCA</p> |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| <i>Suite du Projet de Développement Régional dans le Sud-Ouest (PDRSO)</i> | Non défini (projet) | Non défini (projet) | AFD-FFEM | MEFCP | Massif du Sud-ouest (préfectures de la Lobaye et de la Sangha-Mbaere) | Continuité avec les Composantes 2 et 3 du PDRSO |
| Projet de gouvernance des ressources naturelles (PGRN) | 2018-2023 | 8,9 (10 M US\$) | Banque Mondiale | Ministère de Finances, MEFCP | Lobaye, Sangha-Mbaéré et Mambéré-Kadéï | <p><u>Composante 1 - Appui institutionnel</u> : Renforcer le cadre fiscal et la gouvernance du secteur forestier <i>1,26 M US\$ soit 1,12 M €</i></p> <p><u>Composante 2 - Développement local</u> : Soutenir les communes forestières dans la planification et le financement d'activités prioritaires de développement <i>2,42 M US\$ soit 2,15 M €</i></p> <p><u>Composante 3 – Assistance technique</u> : Améliorer les politiques du secteur minier et la gouvernance institutionnelle <i>1,81 M US\$ soit 1,61 M €</i></p> <p><u>Composante 4 – Développement local</u> : Formalisation du secteur minier artisanal <i>1,98 M US\$ soit 1,76 M €</i></p> <p><u>Composante 5 - Gestion du projet</u>, <i>2,22 M US\$ soit 1,98 M €</i> - Préparation du projet Avance pour l'élaboration des instruments de garanties <i>0,30 M US\$ soit 0,27 M €</i></p> |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|---------------------|------------------|-----------|--|---|--|
| Gestion intégrée des ressources naturelles de la forêt de Ngotto et du Parc National de Mbaéré-Bodingué <i>Extension au projet PRGN</i> | 2020-2023 | 6,8 (7,61 M USD) | FEM | MEFCP | Forêt de Ngotto et du Parc National de Mbaéré-Bodingué | Appui aux composantes 1 et 2 du PGRN Composante 1 : Appui institutionnel (Forêt) Activités additionnelles : gestion des AP (2,67 M US\$) et gestion participative des RN (1,52 M US\$) Composante 2 - Développement local : développement d'AGR (3,06 M US\$) Composante 5 - Gestion du projet (0,36 M US\$) |
| Projet Nord-Est RCA | Non défini (projet) | 15 | AFD | ONG internationales | Bamingui-Bangoran & Vakaga | Programme d'appui au développement intégré des préfectures de la zone Bamingui-Bangoran & Vakaga |
| ENERGIE | | | | | | |
| Plan d'Action pour l'accès à l'énergie durable et pour le climat (PAAEDC) | 2018-2021 | 1 | UE | Ville de Bangui | Bangui et ses environs (100 km) | Objectif: quantifier la demande en énergie domestique à Bangui, évaluer le cadre stratégique, économique et financier ainsi que juridique du secteur de l'énergie en Centrafrique, identifier les ressources et technologies d'énergie renouvelable à valoriser ainsi que les projets et programmes en cours ou planifiés et enfin prioriser les potentialités et opportunités d'amélioration de l'offre énergétique domestique à Bangui |
| Aménagement du territoire | | | | | | |
| Programme gouvernance d'appui au redéploiement et à la modernisation de l'action publique | 2020 - 2025 | 25 | AFD | Comité de coordination de la stratégie RESA/Primature + MATDDL | Ensemble des 7 préfectures de l'ouest + Nord-Est (pilote ?) | N/A |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|---|------------|-------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Kiri Ngo na Kodro | 2018-2021 | 4 | Fonds Békou | CRS AEGIS World vision Plateforme religieuse | Préfectures de Nana-Mambéré, Mambéré Kadei et Sangha Mbaéré à l'Ouest de la RCA et la Partie transfrontalière Est du Cameroun | Développement intégré local et renforcement des collectivités |
| Etude prospective et développement local | N/A | 1,34 (1,5 M US\$) | BAD | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Étude du schéma directeur d'aménagement et d'urbanisme de la Ville de Bangui (SDAUVB) | N/A | 2.89 | BAD (1 M US\$ soit 0,89 M €) UE (2 M €) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | | |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Projet d'appui au développement des chaînes de valeur dans les savanes (PADECAS) | 2019-2024 | 11 (12,34 M US\$) | BAD | AGDR, ANDE, ICRA | Lobaye, Ombella-Mpoko, Bangui et Bozoum | <p><u>Composante A - Développement des filières végétales et animales</u> : Production de semences améliorées, Approvisionnement en intrants et outillages agricoles, Amélioration des itinéraires techniques de production, Développement marchés locaux et organisation des circuits de commercialisation, Pistes de désenclavement des zones de production, Infrastructures socioéconomiques d'appui aux chaînes de valeurs, etc. <i>6,79 M US\$ soit 6,04 M €</i></p> <p><u>Composante B : Appui institutionnel et de la Gouvernance et Renforcement des capacités</u> : Renforcement des capacités filières, Renforcement des capacités des partenaires : ICRA et ses stations (CRPR de Bouko et stations de Bakere et Bolé), ACDA, Chambre d'agriculture etc. <i>4,32 M US\$ soit 3,84 M €</i></p> |
| Facilitation de la mise en œuvre du processus TFA2020/APOI en RCA | N/A (durée de 2,5 ans) | 0,2 (0,23 M US\$) | DFID via PROFORE ST | WWF | National | Facilitation de la mise en œuvre du processus TFA2020/APOI en RCA |
| Projet de Relance de la Production Agropastorale dans les Savanes (PREPAS) | 2018-2024 | 25,8 (29 M US\$) | FIDA | MADR - MESA | Ombella-Mpoko, Nana-Mambéré, Ouham Pendé | Renforcement du cadre de développement socio-économique et relance de la production végétale et animale par des approches adaptées au changement climatique |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| Projet d'appui à la relance de l'agriculture et au développement de l'agriculture commerciale (PRADAC) | 2019-2024 | 22,25 (25 M US\$) | Banque Mondiale (Don IDA) | Non défini (projet) | Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, Bamingui Bangoran-Vakaga, et Bangui péri-urbaine | <p><u>Composante 1 - Développement d'Infrastructures productives et de compétences pour l'entrepreneuriat agricole et rural</u> : Appuyer le financement d'investissements productifs communautaires, Appuyer le développement de l'entrepreneuriat agricole et rural et le lien au marché <i>10 M US\$ soit 8,9 M €</i></p> <p><u>Composante 2 - Amélioration de l'Infrastructure Publique et de l'Environnement pour l'Agrobusiness</u> : Accompagner la relance du secteur agricole et la promotion de l'agrobusiness à travers la résolution des défis liés à l'infrastructure et au climat des affaires, Appui à des réformes réglementaires pour soutenir la relance du secteur agricole (notamment Mise en conformité de la loi sur les sociétés coopératives par rapport à l'Acte uniforme OHADA et Appui à l'adoption du foncier agro-pastoral) <i>10 M US\$ soit 8,9 M €</i></p> <p><u>Composante 3 : Appui Institutionnel aux Services Publics et Gestion du Projet</u> : Amélioration des services de statistiques agricoles et de planification, Renforcement des services de R/D pour l'accès à du matériel génétique amélioré (recherche agricole, filière semencière) <i>5 M US\$ soit 4,45 M €</i></p> |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|---|------------|---------------------|------------------|--|---|---|
| Résilience rurale et création d'emplois | 2018-2020 | 18 € | UE (fonds Békou) | ONG internationales et/ou centrafricaines, PAM (programme P4P) | | <u>Composante 1 : Renforcement des capacités centrales et des services décentralisés et des services décentralisés</u> 3,6 M € <u>Composante 2 : Appui multidimensionnel aux producteurs de base agricoles, agropastoraux et pastoraux</u> 14 M € |
| FINANCE | | | | | | |
| Programme de relance économique et d'autonomisation des acteurs économiques centrafricains (RELECO) | 2018-2020 | 11 € | UE (fonds Békou) | DRC, Mercy Corps, ACTED, IRAM | National | <u>Composante 1 : Accompagnement et appui/conseil des porteurs de projets</u> 7,5 M € <u>Composante 2 : Renforcement des capacités techniques et organisationnelles des parties prenantes du secteur de la microfinance (EMF, APEMF, CNMF et Direction MF) : Projet d'Appui au Renforcement du Secteur de la Microfinance (PASM)</u> 3,2 M € |
| Amélioration du climat des affaires et relance économique | 2020-? | Non défini (projet) | UE | MADR | National | Mise en place d'un système de garantie reposant sur des mesures d'atténuation des risques |
| Projet Droits de Propriété et Artisanat Minier (DPAM) | 2018-2023 | 8,7 (9,8 M US\$) | USAID | Tetra Tech | 5 zones vertes délimités par le processus de Kimberley ainsi que les zones jaunes | Promouvoir des chaînes d'approvisionnement légales et responsables et renforcer la cohésion sociale dans les zones minières, en se concentrant principalement sur les diamants puis sur l'or Aider le gouvernement de la RCA à améliorer le respect du Processus de Kimberley et à régler le problème des "diamants de conflits" |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| MINES | | | | | | |
| Projet d'assistance dans les secteurs minier et pétrolier | N/A | 0,45 (0,5 M US\$) | BAD / FASJ (Facilité africaine de soutien juridique) | NA | NA | Assistance aux autorités centrafricaines pour réviser les contrats/permis miniers, et élaborer des politiques minières et pétrolières répondant aux standards internationaux, par le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles des structures publiques impliquées dans la gestion des ressources minières et pétrolières (Ministères, Assemblée nationale, etc.) |
| Régional | | | | | | |
| Voix des Citoyens pour le changement : observation forestière dans le Bassin du Congo (CV4C) | 2017-2020 | Total : 6,5 Part RCA : 0,6 | UE (80%), WRI et l'Université de Wolverhampton | CIEDD | Cameroun, RDC, République du Congo, Gabon, RCA | Renforcer la contribution des Acteurs Non Etatiques (ANE) – Organisations de la Société Civile (OSC), Populations Autochtones (PA) et communautés locales – à l'amélioration de la gouvernance forestière et à la gestion durable des forêts dans 5 pays du Bassin du Congo. |
| Paysage Tri-national de la "Sangha (TNS)-plus" | N/A (durée de 5 ans) | Part RCA : 7,48 (8,4 M US\$) | FEM 7 | WWF | Paysage du Tri-National de la Sangha | Gestion durable des forêts de conservation |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|---|---|-----------|--|---|---|
| Projet I yeke oko (Projet d'appui au développement des territoires impactés par les déplacements de populations en RCA et au Cameroun) | 2019-2023 | Total : 12 Part RCA : environ 50% mais difficile à évaluer car actions transfrontalières | AFD | Croix Rouge, IRAM, Norwegian Refugee Council | RCA (Mambéré Kadei) Cameroun (Kadey) | <p><u>Composante 1 - Cohésion sociale</u> : Renforcement de la gouvernance locale à travers des actions des renforcements des capacités des Autorités locales et un renforcement des mécanismes de concertation et de planification locale</p> <p><u>Composante 2 - Renforcement des mécanismes de gestion des espaces, de la connaissance/application des droits</u> : cartographie des communes, élaboration de convention locale de gestion des espaces agro-pastoraux, et leurs mises en œuvre (aménagement agro-pasto, renforcement de capacités des acteurs...) et formation sur les droits agro-pastoraux</p> <p><u>Composante 3 - Développement économique et formation/insertion des jeunes ruraux</u> : élaboration de stratégies communales de développement économique, appui au développement des filières prioritaires, développement d'un parcours de formation pour les jeunes, appui à leurs installation.</p> |
| Programme de promotion de l'exploitation certifiée des forêts (PPECF) | 2012-2017 (PPECF I) 2017-2022 (PPECF II) | N/A | KfW | N/A | Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, RCA, RDC | <p>Empêcher la perte de certificats chez les entreprises déjà certifiées</p> <p>Soutenir le processus de certification tierce partie (c'est à dire vérifiée par des audits annuels), notamment, par la reconnaissance des certificats privés tel que prévue au point 3.3 du Journal officiel l'Union européenne (L92/177) prévoyant la délivrance de licences FLEGT aux entreprises certifiées FSC®, sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'effectuer un double contrôle de légalité</p> |



| Initiative | Calendrier | Montant (M€) | Bailleurs | Institutions responsables mise en œuvre | Localisation | Descriptif du projet en lien (avec si possible montant/composante) |
|--|------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|--|--|
| Programme d'appui pour la préservation de la biodiversité et les écosystèmes fragiles d'Afrique centrale (ECOFAC VI) | 2017-2022 | Total : 65 Part RCA : N/A | UE (PIR 11e FED) | N/A | Cameroun, RDC, République du Congo, Gabon, RCA, Tchad, Sao Tomé & Principe | <p><u>Composante 1 - Gestion durable des aires protégées et les zones périphériques</u> : Coordination des activités socio-économiques et sectorielles dans les territoires concernés d'une façon intégrée dans une perspective d'approche paysage qui assure la disponibilité durable des services écosystémiques pour les parties prenantes, Développement de systèmes de gestion efficaces des aires protégées, Association des populations riveraines à la gestion intégrée des ressources naturelles</p> <p><u>Composante 2 - Appui sous régional</u> : Renforcement des structures de gestion des aires protégées et de leur staff, Echange et capitalisation des expériences et connaissances au niveau territorial, national et régional</p> |
| Projet CoNGOs | 2019-2020 | 0,15 (part RCA) | DFID | MEFCP, MEFP, IEED, Rainforest Foundation UK | en RCA: Sud-Est | Appui à l'ONG Maison de la Femme et l'Enfant Pygmée pour l'attribution de la FC de Bangassou (structuration et organisation des demandeurs, inventaire multi-ressources, plan de gestion, demande d'attribution FC) |



7.5 Appendix 5: Different meetings organised by the CT-REDD+ (CT REDD+ Themed group meetings) and stakeholders

**MINISTRY OF THE
ENVIRONMENT AND
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

CABINET OFFICE

**REDD TECHNICAL
COORDINATION**

No. ____/MEDD/DIRCAB/CT-
REDD



Central African Republic
Unity - Dignity - Work

REPORT

**Of the MRV Departure and forest definition analysis and situation
report workshop**

12 March 2020

Bangui



1. Introduction

Thursday 12 March 2020 at 9.35 am, was held in the 20,000-seat stadium, in the meeting room opposite the Cabinet of the Minister in charge of Sport, the MRV Departure and forest definition analysis and situation report workshop, chaired by Doctor **Chantal Laure DJEBEBE NDIUIM**, Councillor, Responsible for Governance of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development at the office of the Prime Minister.

Present, forty-five (45) people, from the Prime Minister's office, Ministerial Departments, Development Partners and Civil Society, the list of whom is attached to this Report (attendance list in the appendix).

2. Objective of the workshop

The general objective of this workshop was to assist the Coordination Nationale Climat (National Climate Coordination - CNC) establish a first version of the national Niveau d'Emission de Référence Forestier (Forest Reference Emissions Level - NERF) for submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

More specifically, this is to:

- Present the general content of the MRV report;
- Present the completion of work on the REDD+ strategy,
- Validate the definition of the forest
- Discuss requirements in terms of the measurement and reporting of emissions due to deforestation.
- Discuss the institutional base for the MRV system

3. The opening ceremony

The workshop's opening ceremony was marked by the speech by Mr **Rubens NAMBAI**, Representative of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, and Director of the Cabinet at this Ministry. Before starting, he wanted first of all to thank the participants who had come from different sectors. He reminded those present that this work has been accompanied by efforts to create a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. The main



function of this system will be to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation.

He added that the MRV may also optimise the use of forest resources. This work should be aligned with the work which is being developed on the REDD+ strategy. He repeated his statement that the participants' presence there was necessary to examine the fruits of the work produced by a team of national and international consultants on the analysis of the MRV departure situation and the definition of the forest.

He invited the participants to make an effective contribution to enhance this reporting document. On that note, he declared the workshop open.

After this speech, the session was suspended for a group photo

4. Conduct of the work

When work restarted, the participants introduced themselves in turn before the workshop's committee was selected, composed as follows:

- Chair: Doctor **Chantal Laure DJEBEBE NDGIUIM**, Councillor, Responsible for Governance of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development at the office of the Prime Minister;
- First Rapporteur: Mr **Johnny KOSH KOMBA** intern at the National Climate Coordination
- Second Rapporteur: Mr **Odilon GBIPPA**, intern at the National Climate Coordination;

Session 1: brief presentation of the project

The first presentation was made by Mr **Gildas Igor TOLA KOGADOU**, National Climate Coordinator. He presented the objectives of the MRV and the implementation of the REDD+. He also talked about the relevance of developing the Reference and Design scenario for the Central African Republic's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, basing himself on why the MRV is another tools for estimating the greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation related to forest degradation and which may help optimise the use of forest resources.



Session 2: presentation of the work on the REDD+ strategy

The second presentation was made by Mr **Jean Jacques MATAMALE**, Coordinator of the Centre d'Information Environnementale et de Développement Durable (Centre for Environmental Information and Sustainable Development - CIEDD). He reminded those present of the progress and finalisation plan for the development of the REDD+ national strategy for the CAR. He also talked about the three phases for developing the national strategy, more precisely:

Phase 1: Start-up phase;

Phase 2: Implementation phase;

Phase 3: Report preparation and finalisation phase.

This presentation showed that ten deliverables have already been finalised and that only the compilation for submission of the first version of the REDD+ national strategy to the client remains, which will be done by the National Climate coordination.

Session 3: presentation of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system/National Forest Supervision System

The final presentation was made by Mr **Martin BURIAN**, International Consultant for the "FRMi" Design office. They presented the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system and the National Forest Supervision System. He focused on the definition of the forest which would be made in the plenary sessions by the participants, selecting a single option from the three quoted below:

- Option 1: exclude all plantations
- Option 2: exclude the oil palm which is not a "tree" and which has an agricultural production objective (consistent with the FAO forest definition)
- Option 3: include all plantations with specific emission/absorption factors

In his presentation, he highlighted the relationship between the MRV and the SNSF

The few characteristics of the SNSF were presented, i.e.: Domains, elements, function, information flow. He ended his presentation with the importance of setting up a steering committee to evaluate and improve the SNSF.



After all of these presentations, a fruitful discussion took place on the functions of the MRV, its institutional base and the general definition of the forest.

1) **Suggestions and conclusion:**

A few suggestions were made, i.e.:

- The documents should be sent in time to facilitate understanding by the participants.
- On the question of the definition of the forest, the participants did not make any decisions as to the quality criteria of the definition of the forest, therefore the resolution was taken that (i) the consultant should prepare a technical note which reflects the options and offers a recommendation. (ii) The CNC will circulate the note to stakeholders and (iii) these stakeholders may communicate their decisions to the CNC.

In conclusion

There being no further business, the workshop Chair closed the work at 1.20 pm.

Bangui, 12 March 2020

The 1st Rapporteur

The 2nd Rapporteur

Mr Johnny KOSH KOMBA

Mr Basile TITO

Mr Odilon GBIPPA



**MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Unity - Dignity - Work

Bangui, date

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSION DAY

August 2018



On Friday 3 August 2018, was held in the Conference room of the Hôtel Golf Palace in PK 11 in the Commune of Bégoua (Ombella Mpoko), a Discussion day on Territorial Development in the Central African Republic as one of the essential tools for integrated, inclusive and sustainable development in the context of the Initiative pour la Forêt de l’Afrique (Initiative for African Forests - CAFI). This workshop, which was organised by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development through the National Climate Coordination (CNC) with financial support from (CAFI), was attended by several experts from different sector and non-sector ministerial departments, the National Assembly, Bangui Town Hall, the University of Bangui, the National federation of Central African farmers and civil society.

Objective of the discussion day

The objective of the discussion day was to generate debate between the sector Experts identified in order to drive and encourage co-construction of the process to control and secure forest spaces in order to guarantee the viability, sustainability and economic prosperity of the CAR.

More specifically, this involved discussions on:

- How to reconcile agricultural development and continuity of forest resources when faced with the challenges of food security?
- How can Territorial development be a catalyst for sustainable development in the CAR?
- What value should be given to forest resources faced with the growing demand for spaces to meet development needs?
- Is legislation enough to end sector sprawl in the forest domain?
- What territorial development needs and tools are there at the different levels of territorial governance to orientate the use of land towards greater sustainability?

Expected results

The following results were expected at the end of this discussion day:

- ✓ Discussions on Territorial development legislation and acknowledgement of this in the context of the CAR's REDD+ National investment framework carried out;
- ✓ A common approach to territorial development legislation developed;
- ✓ A Territorial Development Plan to be established for the CAR

Conduct of the discussion day

Opening ceremony

The Opening ceremony was chaired by **Mr Rubens NAMBAÏ**, Chargé de Mission for the Environment, representing the Chief of Staff of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, who sent his apologies.

The session was suspended for a group photograph to be taken.

After work restarted, the discussion day committee was established and composed as follows:

- President: **Mr Rubens NAMBAÏ**, Chargé de mission at the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development;
- Facilitator: **Mr Francis NGOMBALA KOLO**, National Representative of GLOBAL CHALLENGE CORPORATION-RCA



- 1st Rapporteur: **Mr Maxime Thierry DONGBADA TANGBANO**, Director and Reduction Study Manager at the National Climate Coordination;
- 2nd Rapporteur: **Mr Bertrand Blaise NZANGA**, Director and Innovative Fund Mobilisation Manager at the National Climate Coordination;
- 3rd Rapporteur: **Mr Pierre OUANGBAO**, Environmental Evaluation Expert

After the Presidium was established, the participants introduced themselves in turn. The agenda for the workshop was then presented and adopted without amendments.

Work of the discussion day

The work of the day took place through presentations and a series of discussions on the main concerns below, followed by debates.

- Presentation on the Territorial Development Concept;
- Session 1: General framework, why is Territorial Development key for setting up the bases of economic development and sustainable land use? What main challenges face the CAR in successful territorial development;
- Session 2: Territorial development at national level: the main strategic orientations, organisation of dialogue and arbitration between sectors to guarantee the bases of economic, inclusive and sustainable diversification;
- Session 3: Territorial development at local level: guarantee the active participation of all local actors in developing zoning plans and local management, the basis for encouraging sustainable natural resource management;
- Session 4: Territorial development at provincial level: the missing environment? Promoting territorial cohesion towards rural development.

The presentation on Territorial Development

Mr Igor TOLA, Coordinator Expert at the CNC, gave a presentation on territorial development as the tools of Integrated and sustainable development. Before dealing with the issue of territorial development itself, the speaker reviews the problems that the increase in food requirements may cause following demographic growth. He noted that this has consequences in terms of deforestation and forest degradation related to agricultural development. However, to reverse this trend, the REDD+ mechanism has specified five important activities as ideal solution, while paying attention to the activities which are already being carried out by the department in charge of the Environment to quantify the biomass which relates to quite a high level of degradation and the actions considered in application of the law, before returning to the main question which is, How can we create our own territorial development? The National Climate Coordination's Expert closed his address with the following questions:

1-What is the role for territorial development in our country?

2-What are the complementarity links between other development planning elements?

3-What are the main challenges? How can we make sure it isn't a "white elephant"?

After a round table discussion, several impressions were made on the concept of territorial development and its importance for the Central African Republic.

The following main conclusions were reached at the end of session 1:

- ✓ Harmonise the sector legal instruments in order to produce a general text;
- ✓ Avoid sector divisions;



- ✓ Identify all the actors in the territorial development planning process;
- ✓ Set up an independent department in charge of Territorial development;
- ✓ Take account of investments related to territorial development in the national budget.

Session 2: Territorial development: Application of government policy.

This session was presented by **Mr NGAÏNDA**, former Director of Town Planning. The speaker based his intervention on the situation surrounding territorial development from the colonial period until the present day. He reviewed the different orientation policies in terms of territorial development in the country between 2002 and 2013 and the institutions in charge of its implementation, which are reduced in most cases to a general department. The following important stages should be noted:

- ✓ 1946-1953: Existence of development plans;
- ✓ On independence in 1960: The CAR had a development plan which had set up the Offices Régionaux de Développement (Regional Development Offices - ORD);
- ✓ Establishment of Opération Bokassa which was turned over by the coup d'Etat in 1979;
- ✓ KOLINGBA 1981 Comité Militaire de Redressement National (National Military Correction Committee - CMRN): self-sufficiency in food with the creation of GIP and GIR;
- ✓ PATASSE 1993, no development plan;
- ✓ BOZIZE: DSRP 1: Non-completion of the mission;
- ✓ DSRP2: 2015, failure in 2012;
- ✓ Transition: Programme de Relèvement d'Urgence (Emergency Relief Programme - PURD);
- ✓ RCPA: October 2016

The following questions were raised at the end of this presentation.

- 1- What role and scope are there for territorial development at national level?
- 2- Territorial development and financing of development: What opportunities/challenges?
- 3- How to organise inter-sector and multi-actor dialogue?

When discussions opened, the different sector representatives raised the points which are blocking territorial development in the CAR. Among others, these were failure to capitalise on the lessons learned during colonisation, the absence of territorial Democracy, instability of the territorial development management structure, inter-sector blockages or conflicts, the failure to apply existing texts and the fear of decentralisation by certain authorities, all while highlighting the natural potential of the country.

He congratulated the National Climate Coordination, praising it as a most worthy initiative, which has enabled the CAR at least for the first time to debate this issue which is considered taboo.

The following recommendations were formulated after these exchanges:

- ✓ **The integration and acknowledgement of territorial development in the State Budget;**
- ✓ **The creation of a transverse structure housed in the Prime Minister's office with a certain degree of autonomy;**



- ✓ **Autonomy to be given to the Territorial Development Department to ensure its stability;**
- ✓ **Develop projects in favour of territorial development.**

During the exchanges, the CNC's National Expert reminded those present of the close links between certain sectors and climate change, in particular animal farming, as this gives off methane which produces greenhouse gases.

He insisted on the need to mobilise financing to **develop a territorial development plan for the CAR**. He noted the fact that this assignment does not fall just to the Ministry of the Environment alone, but efforts must be deployed by the whole government to mobilise significant financing and to make it available to the sectors concerned in order to develop territorial development policy.

It was proposed that the National Climate Coordination proposes a technical note to the different sectors for their appreciation before sending it to the CAFI Secretariat.

As the other sessions had already found solutions for the previous two, the experts decided unanimously not to debate them here.

Closing ceremony

In his closing address, the Chargé de Mission for the Environment and Sustainable Development thanked the participants for their vital contributions. However, he reminded them that the CNC will take account of all the recommendations to produce a document which will then be submitted for their approval, before declaring closed the work of the discussion day on territorial development in the CAR.

The Rapporteurs



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Central African Republic

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REPORT

Workshop to start the REDD+ EESS/SESA in the CAR

Bangui, 22 October 2019



Introduction

The work of the workshop to start the REDD+'s Évaluation Environnementale et Sociale Stratégique (Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation - EESS) in the CAR was carried out on 22 October 2019, in the conference room of the Ministry of Waters, Forests, Hunting and Fishing, in Bangui. Organised by the Coordination Nationale Climat (National Climate Coordination - CNC) with financial support from the AGRECO/CERESE Group, this workshop, which was under the patronage of the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Office of the World Bank in the Central African Republic, brought together around fifty participants from different institutions (government, private sector, research and civil society organisations) whose names appear in the appendix to the report.

The objectives of this start-up workshop sought to: (i) Present the team in charge of developing the SESA, (ii) The National Investment framework for the REDD+ (CNI, CAFI financing), and (iii) The REDD+ socio-environmental study (EESS, WB financing).

1.1 Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr Rubens NAMBAÏ, Chief of Staff, Representing the Minister of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development who was on assignment, and was marked by two major speeches, one from the Representative of the Representative of the World Bank, followed by a Speech by the MEDD Chief of Staff.

Introduction from the Representative of the Representative of the World Bank

Mrs DjeinaIssa Kalidi, who was representing the World Bank at this ceremony, thanked all the participants who had responded to this invitation, despite their many other functions. She then recalled the context and the reasons behind this study and emphasised the importance of environmental and social safeguards in the process for financing investment by the World Bank. According to her, safeguard instruments such as the REDD+ EESS are vital in implementing projects from the National Investment Framework (CNI) financed by the World Bank.

The speech by the MEDD Chief of Staff.

Mr Rubens NAMBAÏ, Chief of Staff, first of all presented the apologies of His Excellency, the Minister for the Environment and Sustainable Development, for his absence from this opening ceremony, due to work abroad. He then congratulated the participants for their numerous presence at this workshop and encouraged them to examine in minute detail the risks and different reduction options recommended in the CNI in order to lead to objective proposals.



Photo of the opening ceremony

On the proposal of the Chief of Staff, a workshop Committee was established and approved by the plenary, composed as follows:

- President: Mr Jean Jacques Urbain MATAMALET, civil society;
- **Vice-president:** Mrs Mariam SIDI née Mariam AMOUDOU, CNC;
- 1st Rapporteur: Mr Salomon DJOKOBE-DIT-BAYOUANG, CNC;
- 2nd Rapporteur: Mr Serge-Maxime KOLIKA, AGRECO/CERESE Group

The session was suspended.

1.2 Conduct of the workshop

- When work restarted, the PowerPoint presentations were made by Mr Marc Rodriguez of the AGRECO/CERESE Group

The first presentation was based on the nuance to be established between **the actual Strategic Study** geared towards the risks generated by Policy, Strategic Law and Investment Programme options, and a discussion on the mitigations, the benefits and shared benefits and the



Management Frameworks applicable to the projects implemented in the context of the investment programmes (or outside them) including:

- the **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (CGES): a scenario with no legal analysis, thresholds and indicators for activating studies, the types of studies required according to the risks, Environmental and Social Management Plans (PGES) for the Project;
- The **Specific Management Frameworks** in particular: Indigenous Peoples' Management Framework (CPPA), Resettlement Policy Framework (CPR), Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (CGPP) and Functional Framework (CF) for protected areas).

The second presentation covered the Strategic Environmental and Social Study.

The objective of this mission is to evaluate the environmental and social considerations to be integrated into the REDD+'s strategic options, the plans and programmes which follow their development, approval and updating.

A non-exhaustive list of the risks and mitigation measures recommended by the CNI was rolled out to prepare the participants to analyse them during the group work on the second day. The exchanges and debates revealed the following concerns:

- The acknowledgement in the applicable national EESS and any international instruments ratified by the Central African Republic, such as convention 169, the KAMPALA convention, the United Nations conventions on climate change and so on;
- The expansion of the CNI's zones to cover the whole national territory;
- The involvement and support of INTERPOL in forest crime in relation to illegal wood chopping;
- The resources for implementing measures to prevent the risks which will hinder the implementation of REDD+ activities.

The third presentation covered the EESS Methodology, which is based on the following approaches: (i) **Participatory**, (ii) **Inclusive**, (iii) **Individual and group interviews**, (iv) **Stage workshops**, (v) **Validation workshops**.

The group's Chef de mission specified that all the institutional (national and local) and non-institutional stakeholders are and will be involved, taking account of indigenous peoples and women. Three key stages were defined, in particular: (i) Workshops and interviews in Bangui



and outside the capital, (ii) Scenarios without projects, (iii) The preparation of management frameworks.

The participants were invited to download the CNI documentation from the link: <http://urlgo.fr>

A few concerns expressed by the participants about the methodology related to:

- The lack of coverage for the whole country by the CNI study which could ignore certain local realities, in particular the savannah Peuhl indigenous peoples;
- The choice of zones retained for the EESS provincial workshops, which focuses on the CNI's zones.

For this last concern, the AGRECO/CERESE Group retained the following types of ecosystem and the interest groups of indigenous peoples (pygmies and Peuhls).

The fourth presentation by Mr Simplicie KOZO of the indigenous peoples' organisation, covered *the mission to inform and raise awareness with the indigenous and local populations by the REPALCA on the REDD+*.

This presentation summarised: the REPALCA's structure, vision and missions. The presenter also underlined the importance of the forest in the life of the indigenous peoples who maintain a strong dependent link with the forest and savannah infrastructures (pastures).

The following concerns arose from the debates:

- The effective participation by indigenous peoples in the different meetings in the context of the EESS and a difference must be made between the indigenous Peuhls and the foreign transhumants;
- Cross-border transhumance must be integrated for the security of the indigenous Peuhls;
- The establishment of an interface body between the indigenous peoples and the Institutions to carry out a census and mapping.

The fifth presentation by Marc Rodriguez covered the risks matrix and the reduction measures of the Central African Republic's REDD+ CNI.

In this matrix, the risks are divided into five (05) categories: (i) The political risks, (ii) The governance risks, (iii) The technical and organisational risks (iv) The socio-environmental risks and (v) The macro-economic and financial risks.

Five (05) working groups were set up and divided according to the five (05) risk categories.



Closing message

The closing message was given by the session president Mr Jean Jacques Urbain MATAMALET who thanked all the participants for honouring this activity with their presence and their effective participation.

Bangui, 22 October 2019

The rapporteurs

Salomon DJOKOBE-DIT-BAYOUANG

Serge-Maxime KOLIKA



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REPORT

**REDD+ Socio-Environmental Strategy Study in
the CAR workshop**

Bangui from 23 to 24 October 2019



Introduction

The work of the workshop to organise the first workshop of the National REDD+ socio-environmental strategic study in the CAR was carried out from 23 to 24 October 2019 in the conference room of the 20,000-seater stadium in Bangui. Organised by the Coordination Nationale Climat (National Climate Coordination - CNC) with financial support from the AGRECO/CERESE Group, this workshop brought together around fifty participants from different institutions (government, private sector, research and civil society organisations) whose names appear in appendix 1 in the report. Placed under the patronage of the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Office of the World Bank in the Central African Republic.

1. SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIC STUDY WORKSHOP

The objectives of this study covered: (i) The REDD+ national strategy (WB financing), (ii) The National Investment framework for the REDD+ (CNI, CAFI financing), and (iii) The REDD+ socio-environmental study (EESS, WB financing).

The methodology for this study is based on the following approaches: (i) **Participatory**, (ii) **Inclusive**, (iii) **Individual and group interviews**, (iv) **Stage workshops**, (v) **Validation workshops**.

1.3 Conduct of the workshop

The workshop committee was established, approved and composed as follows:

- President: Mr Jean Jacques Urbain MATAMALET, civil society;
- Vice-president: Mrs Mariam SIDI née Mariam AMOUDOU, CNC;
- 1st Rapporteur: Mr Salomon DJOKOBE-DIT-BAYOUANG, CNC;
- 2nd Rapporteur: Mr Serge-Maxime KOLIKA, AGRECO/CERESE Group

Five working groups were established to analyse the following themes: the risks and reduction measures involved in the implementation of the Central African Republic's REDD+ CNI and the strategic options and measures envisaged by CNI. This work was carried out over two days and enables the participants to make comments and observations on the different risk categories and the results of each group were presented to the plenary.

The plenary discussions produced the comments and concerns which are completed in the matrices in the appendix.



Photo of the group work

1.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants formulated the following recommendations at the end of this workshop:

- 1- The establishment of a mechanism to communicate on community forests to the public, more specifically the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples;
- 2- The harmonisation of a consistent legal framework (forest code, procedure manual, etc.) in order to manage the development of community forests in the Central African Republic;
- 3- The implementation and integration of the VPA-FLEGT process legality grid;
- 4- Development and application of a community forest management manual.



Closing message

The closing message was given by the session president who thanked all the participants for honouring this activity with their presence and their effective participation.

Bangui, 23 October 2019

The rapporteurs

Salomon DJOKOBE-DIT-BAYOUANG

Serge-Maxime KOLIKA



Appendix 1: the risks and reduction measures involved in the Central African Republic's REDD+ CNI.

Results of the work of the second day

Group No. 1: Political risks

1. Francis SINGHA NDOUROU (President)
2. Stanislas NDOMACKRAH (Rapporteur)
3. Fred BARSIN
4. Pépin Aristide YEKATOM
5. Martial GAPPIA
6. Damas MOKPIDIE
7. Narcisse KOULEGOU

| Risks (CNI) | Reduction measure (CNI) | Workshop complement |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Political risks | | |
| Restart or aggravation of violence and crime in the CNI's intervention zones | The measures in the REDD+ CNI will provide important support to the redeployment of state technical services on a decentralised level and the reinforcement of local authorities, identified as two factors which are favourable to the return of security and the sustainable restoration of peace. In addition, the activities will be deployed gradually in the context of the implementation of the different measures according to changes in the context specific to each intervention zone, in order to secure the investment made under the REDD+ CNI. | |
| Frustration in benefit sharing | | |
| Blockages related to the uncertainty relative to the organisation and holding of elections | The methods for implementing measures shall be progressive and enable adaptation to changes in the political situation. The implementation of measures at a local scale, notably diagnostic and capacity reinforcement activities and the prior investment needed must start in order to prepare the deployment of activities on a wider scale in the second instance. | |
| Changes in government priorities and strategic orientations, in particular following elections | | |
| Delay in the reform adoption process (in particular the local authority code) | | |
| Governance risks related to change in the decision-making process in terms of procedure (the REDD+ process does not require the establishment of a major consultative and participatory system) which could reinforce defiance in relation to the State and social blockages | In the context of support for process coordination, it is planned that the discussion bodies with stakeholders be restructured and reinforced in order to ensure their effective engagement in the implementation of the mechanism. | |



Group No. 2 theme: Governance risks

President: Maxime Thierry DONGBADA

Rapporteur: Marc YAGUEME

Deputy Rapporteur: Anne Marie NDANGA-TOUE

Members

Sylvère SOMBO

Guy Florent MBOLISSA

Alain Innocent BENGUELE

Mathurin KANDA-SESSE

Donatien Privat PADA

Noël Bernard LOGOMON



| Governance risks | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Lack of appropriation of the CNI by stakeholders (ministries, sectors, civil society, private sector, etc.)</p> | <p>The coordination processes will be based on the SAM (Stakeholder Analysis Matrix) tools to ensure they are fully taken into account by all stakeholders.</p> <p>The EESS which is being produced will complete the stakeholder consultation plan implemented in the context of the development of the REDD+ CNI, notably through expansion to the regions.</p> <p>Finally, the REDD+ CNI does not constitute a set document, but a tool to make operational the country's REDD+ strategy which is being developed. Therefore, updates will be necessary to take account of the changing context and the expectations of stakeholders.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use other tools such as SMART and other consultation mechanisms 2. Organise regular meetings and workshops to raise awareness and inform the sectors rather than stakeholders on the issue. 3. Define a timetable for stakeholder meetings. |
| <p>Lack of territorial development planning in advance of the establishment of the project, compromising sustainability.</p> | <p>The "local" measure implementation approach provides for the development in advance of territorial development plans produced in a participatory way with all stakeholders. At this level, complementary measures are provided for with the establishment of a PNUT, the definition of the DFP and so on. All these measures will be implemented in close synergy in order to ensure the sustainability of the initiative.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accompany forest administration in the SAOH retrocession process and the conversion series. |
| <p>Lack of adaptation in terms of governance processes and inter-sector decision-making/confusion of mandates between the different inter-ministerial committees (territorial development, REDD+, etc.)</p> | <p>The implementation of the REDD+ CNI will be piloted at high level by a mixed inter-sector committee.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of a permanent Technical Council supervised by the Inter-ministerial Committee under the authority of the Prime Minister's office 2. Accompany the permanent technical committee |



| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Lack of representation of members of the private sector and civil society and difficulty in fair involvement of all stakeholders.</p> | <p>The coordination capacity reinforcement, monitoring and evaluation plan in the REDD+ CNI provides for advance diagnostic studies for the establishment of a multi-actor mechanism adapted to its implementation.</p> <p>The REDD+ CNI also provides for the reinforcement of the structure of the agriculture, mining and artisan sectors (measures 4.5, 5.1 and 2.3) in order to improve the representation of local producers in the REDD+ strategy implementation processes.</p> | <p>1. The diagnostic study is necessary</p> |
| <p>Lack of recognition of forest conservation principles / protection of HVC and HCS in the sector codes.</p> | <p>HCS/HVC identification work is provided for in the context of measure 1.3 which also provides for the classification of zones of interest in the DFP. In relation to the recognition of the requirements of the forest code in the DFP, a measure 1.1 is provided for in the framework law on domain and land and specific assistance to ensure the harmonisation of the texts of the law in terms of domain and land management.</p> | <p>2. Restart the forest mapping work according to the definition of forest by the FAO picked up in forest policy.</p> |
| <p>Delay in implementing the decentralisation process</p> | <p>The methods for implementing measures shall be progressive and enable adaptation to changes in the political situation.</p> <p>The implementation of measures at a local scale, notably diagnostic and capacity reinforcement activities and the prior investment needed must start in order to prepare the deployment of activities on a wider scale in the second instance.</p> <p>The recommended approach for the implementation of REDD+ CNI measures ("mixed" approach) will enable these risks to be anticipated better and corrective actions to be put in place.</p> | <p>No complement</p> |



**Group No. 3/TECHNICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL RISKS
LIST OF MEMBERS**

| Surnames | First names | Functions |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| NAMBOU | André-Mari | President |
| GBA-GOMBO | Jovial | Rapporteur |
| MASSENGUE | Bertrand | Member |
| NEKEMA | Jonas | Member |
| LAMBA | Barthélemy | Member |
| YAKENDE | Saturnin | Member |

| Technical and organisational risks | Reduction measure (CNI) | Workshop complement |
|--|--|---|
| Technical and organisational risks | Reduction measure (CNI) | Workshop complement (Group 3) (Reduction measures) |
| Weakness in administration capacity and delay in redeploying public services | To reduce this risk, most of the measures which directly involve the state's technical departments (central or devolved) provide for activities to reinforce their capacities (example measures 4.1 to 4.5, 3.1 to 3.3 and 2.1). In addition, in accordance with the proposed implementation approach, "local" measures will be implemented in close synergy with the other local governance support programmes deployed in the context of the RESA strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional support for central administration; • The redeployment of State authority in risk zones; • The rehabilitation of basic infrastructure (offices, health centres, schools, road networks, legal and security buildings [FDS]) in the zones where administration is redeployed. • Construction of basic infrastructures in the zones where administration is to be redeployed. • Redeployment of banks; • Acceleration of the decentralisation and regionalisation process. |
| Under-capacity and lack of human skills (people with projects & beneficiaries) | The capacities will be evaluated through feasibility studies in the measure implementation programmes which comprise all the capacity reinforcement activities. In addition, where possible, the results expected from each of the measures have been sized according to national capacities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of the capacities of existing Professional training institutions; • Creation of other professional training structures; • Reinforcement of technical capacities in the domain of: Themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Development and Management Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General administration - Regional departments: Forestry, Environment, |



| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <p>Mining, Animal Farming, Agriculture, Public works and many more</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of services with devolved staff; • Organisational dynamic of base communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structuring/Restructuring and managed by devolved technical services. |
| Weak structuring of sectors (lack of contacts, low investment capacity, limits the sustainability and ability to replicate activities, etc.) | The REDD+ CNI provides for the reinforcement of the structure of the agriculture, mining and artisan sectors (measures 4.5, 5.1 and 2.3) in order to improve the representation of local producers in the REDD+ strategy implementation processes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and training of contacts in the different sectors; • Financing mobilisation; • Investment security. |
| Risks of non-adaptation/appropriation of new technologies and new technical routes to local conditions | The joint construction of technical solutions with producers (farmers, forest artisans, coal merchants, etc.) has been designed to ensure their adequacy with local constraints and the needs of populations. The local solutions, and the identification of stopping points on their development, will be taken into account. This is notably the approach proposed in measure 4.1 and adapted to the implementation of measures 4.2 to 4.4 and 3.4, 2.3 and 3.3. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information awareness and communication; • Training, assistance for communities by devolved technical services, management and appropriation of new technology. |
| Insufficient transformation, storage and marketing capacities for marketable products (value chain performance) | The need for investment in the value chains (agricultural, forestry, etc.) has been taken into account in the measures specific to these sectors and the REDD+ CNI provides for local investment (notably measure 4.5). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the products susceptible to transformation; • Potential market study; • Reinforcement of the capacities of the actors involved in the transformation chain (Conservation-packaging); • Construction of stores and drying area; • Allocation of transformation equipment and materials; • Establishment of transformation units. |
| Weakness of transport infrastructures-intervention zone isolation | In the implementation of measures at local scale, these constraints shall be taken into account to design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and rehabilitation of rural tracks; • Provision of rural track maintenance equipment to local authorities; |



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| | | |
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| | adapted technical solutions (example: encourage the autonomy of family farms, measure 4.1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community participation in rural track maintenance. |
|--|--|---|



Group 4: SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

The group has 15 members, including:

A President: Mr Cyrille YADAKPA

And a Rapporteur: Serge Gildas SOULE

The methodology put in place for this group consisted in reading the socio-environmental risks and the reduction measures proposed by the CNI and filling them in red in the table below.

| Technical and organisational risks | Reduction measure (CNI) | Workshop complement |
|--|---|---|
| Technical risks and Socio-environmental risks | Reduction measure (CNI) | Workshop complement (Group 3) (Reduction measures) |
| Potential land conflicts following the land reform process | The implementation of measure 1.1 will pay specific attention to the customary land recognition process. In addition, the government provides for the resolution of land assignment conflicts through the development and adoption of a PNUT (measure 1.2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation of all stakeholders for the development plan; - Involvement of all stakeholders; - Mapping and identification of traditional occupants; - Recognition and acknowledgement of their rights; - Compensation (see environment code, WB safeguarding measures, etc.); |
| Social tensions and land conflicts related to the return of displaced populations | These elements shall be taken into account in the programming and the feasibility studies of the programmes which contribute to the implementation of the measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a national mechanism to prevent and settle disputes between illegal occupants and displaced people; - Identification and survey of the property of displaced people. |
| Major drought (imbalance in the agricultural calendar, drop in agricultural output, famine, low water, loss of biodiversity, disappearance of waterways, regression of the economy) | Site mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation and irrigation; - Intensive agriculture and animal farming; - Reinforcement of communities' capacities in the new agricultural techniques; - Agri-forestry practices; - Creation of community forests; - Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on forest governance; - Introduction of an early warning system; - Security of transhumance corridors. | |
| Heavy rain (flooding, loss of biodiversity, loss of agricultural production, destruction of homes, submersion) | Site mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitation for flow channels; - Creation of dikes; - Reinforcement of communities' capacities in the new agricultural techniques; - IEC on community health; | • |



| | | |
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| <p>of agricultural land, famine, disruption to agricultural calendars, high water levels, violent winds, water and wind erosion, etc.)</p> | <p>- Introduction of an early warning system (availability of meteorological information).</p> | |
| <p>Brush fires</p> | <p>In their development models, the agri-forestry systems and forest plantations will include the creation of fire walls (measure 3.4)</p> | |
| <p>Loss of biodiversity, air pollution, loss of property, emergence of illnesses (cardio-vascular, cancer, etc.)</p> | <p>- IEC to prevent brush fires; - Introduction of an early warning system; - Installation of sensors.</p> | |
| <p>Illnesses related to monocultures or routes with low biodiversity, risk of low resilience to nature events (viruses, parasites, etc.)</p> | <p>In the implementation of measures at local scale, these constraints shall be taken into account to design adapted technical solutions (example: encourage the diversity of production systems, measure 4.1)</p> | <p>- Associated crops; - Intensive agriculture and animal farming; - Reinforcement of communities' capacities in the new agricultural techniques; - Agri-forestry practices; - Improvement in seeds, - Reinforcement of institutional agronomy research capacity;</p> |



Group No. 5: Macro-economic and financial risks

President: Charles KOYATRO

General Rapporteur: Fernand MBOUTOU

Deputy General Rapporteur: Mauricette BOMBOGNA

Members:

- **Magalie BOG-BOY**
- **Bertrand Blaise NZANGA**
- **Levy MBAYABE**
- **Innocent NDORA**

| Macro-economic and financial risks | Reduction measures (CNI) | Workshop complement |
|---|---|--|
| The funding granted is not aligned - duplication of activities/gaps in financing for certain activities | Specific reinforcement activities are provided for in the context of support for coordination and evaluation of the REDD+ CNI and the capacities in terms of financing mobilisation will be reinforced. The process will be piloted at the highest level in order to encourage alignment. The REDD+ CNI will be integrated into the RCPCA in order to also facilitate its monitoring and coordination | Proposal validated without amendment |
| Regional imbalance in investment | The integration of the REDD+ CNI into the RCPDA shall enable its governance bodies to ensure that the investment made at national level is in keeping with a fair distribution of financing across the territory, in accordance with the national vision. | Encourage investment in development poles in order to encourage the implementation of all the measures proposed in the context of the REDD+ CNI |
| Aggravation of the debt situation, hindering the inter-sector and sector governance improvement efforts | The methods for implementing measures shall be progressive and enable adaptation to changes in the macro-economic situation. The implementation of measures at a local scale, notably diagnostic and capacity reinforcement activities and the prior investment needed must start | Reinforce the capacities of state bodies in order to better carry out monitoring and evaluation for good financial governance of the development projects, without losing sight of the management of humanitarian projects. Encourage the redeployment of devolved services which goes together with the improvement in security |
| Drop in tax income affecting the State's capacity to ensure macro-economic stability | in order to prepare the deployment of activities on a wider scale in the second instance. | Improve the security situation in the country to enable the State to recover internal income |



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| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Capital flight | | Proposal for cohabitation of the International and National offices in the context of implementation of activities in the country |
| Low commitment from national economic operators | | Reduce the fund eligibility conditions and improve the business climate |



Appendix 2: strategic options and measures envisaged by CNI

Results of the work of the 3rd day

GROUP 1

Francis SINGA NDOUROU (President)
Stanislas NDOMACKRAH (Rapporteur)
Fred BARSIN
Pépin Aristide YEKATOM
Martial GAPPIA
Damas MOKPIDIE
Narcisse KOWEGOU
Damas MOKPIDIE
Narcisse KOWEGOU

| Categories and measures | Effect expected | Risks | Mitigation |
|--|---|---|---|
| Mine Measures 1. Structuring + good practice by mining artisans | Mining operations which integrate good practice for managing environmental impacts | 1. Reticence by mining artisans to adhere to structuring 2. Instability of mining artisans 3. Insufficiency of managers of devolved mining services Corruption and fraud | 1. Measures to encourage and support artisans 2. Application of the provisions of the mining code relative to the Z.E.A. 3. Reinforcement of managers of devolved mining services 4. Reinforcement of the USAF by the creation of indigenous mining guards (mixed mines, waters and forests brigade) |
| | | 1. Absence of EIES in artisan mining operation zones | 1. Register all artisan miners in organisation |
| 2. Distinction between the types of operation and permit | | 2. Weakness of regulatory texts | 2. Re-reading of the mining code |

Observation: It is necessary to switch to denunciation actions using all methods to prevent the encroachment by politics on the laws and texts governing the environmental safeguarding and protection.



Observation: Pending normalisation of the security situation across the whole country, the REDD+ CNI must take account of activities related to agri-forestry. It should also be noted that a leader must be appointed from the sectors who will take charge of conflict management in the Agri-Sylvo-Pastoral space.

Presentation of working GROUP II

President: Mawugnon GOLET
Rapporteur: Gildas SOULE
Guy-Florent MBOLISSA
Simplice-Désiré KOZO
Maxime Thierry DONGBADA
Barthélémy LAMBA
Sylvère SOMBO

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <p>EIES measures EIES/PGES</p> | <p>EIES/PGES: real tools to implement and monitor the Cancun forest preservation and safeguarding principles in the UTCF sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge of texts by local actors. Influence of political decisions on technical opinions; - Financing of validation sessions by project developers; - Lack of disclosure of environmental information; - Lack of knowledge of the regulatory provisions in the EIES and CNI by sectors; - Lack of application of the PGES by developers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of environmental code application texts, in particular the provisions relative to the EIES; - Take account of technical opinions; - The EIES validation sessions must be taken charge of by the FNE; - In the commercial charter document, the EIES must be imposed on project developers; - Development of environmental code application texts, in particular the provisions relative to the EIES; - Updating of the environmental code, integrating innovative concepts (REDD+, etc.) - Reinforcement of sectors' capacities in the EIES development stages; - Acknowledgement of the PGES by developers. |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|



Working group on Agriculture

President: **Fernand MBOTOU**

Rapporteur: **Bertrand Blaise NZANGA**

Members:

- **Anne Marie NDANGA-TOUE**

- **Magalie BOG-BOY**

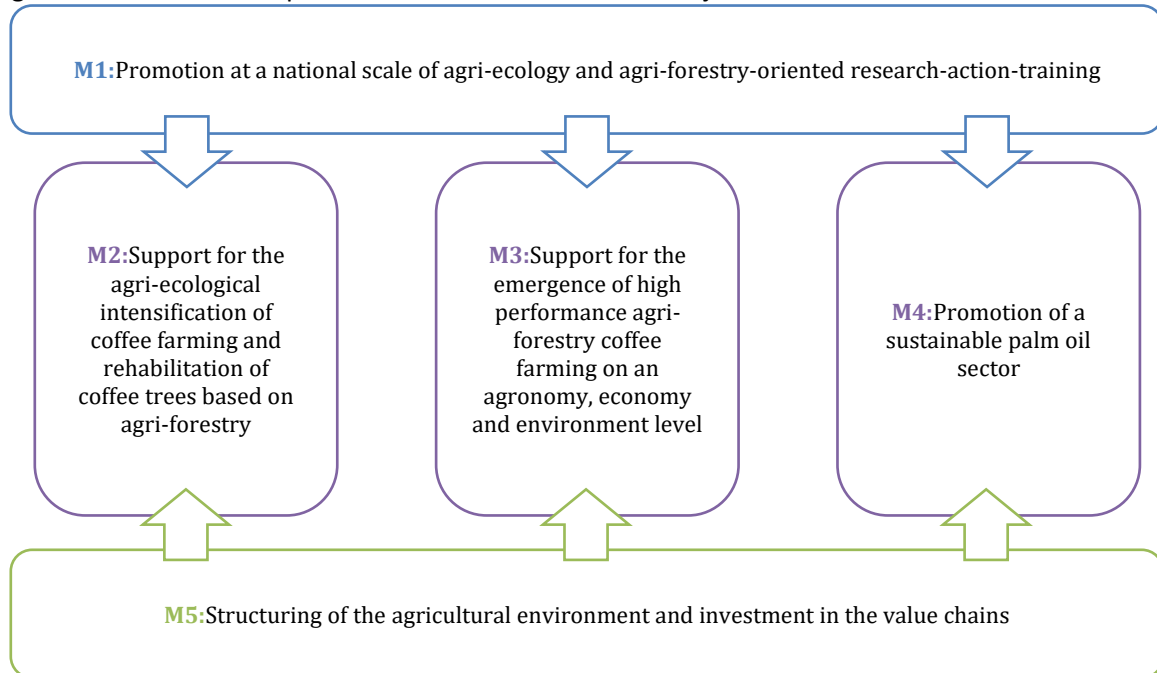
- **Levy MBAYABE**

- **Innocent NDORA**



Effect 4: Development of remunerating agriculture, which creates jobs, is sustainable and generates "zero-deforestation"

Together the 5 measures presented here lead to this dual objective:



| Categories and measures | Effect expected | Risks | Mitigation |
|---|--|---|---|
| Agricultural Measures 1. Agri-ecology and agri-forestry 2. Coffee sector 3. Cocoa sector 4. Palm oil sector 5. Structuring of the agricultural environment and investment in the value chains | Development of a productive and sustainable agriculture, "zero-deforestation" | M1 not controlled (Promotion at a national scale of agri-ecology and agri-forestry-oriented research-action-training) | Training for devolved agents (ACDA, ANDE, ICRA, etc.) ; Reinforcement of the capacities of indigenous agents through education, awareness and training actions and promotion of the integration of climate change concepts (Ref: Strategic and operational planning document for the responses to climate change) |
| | | Bad structuring, M5 (Structuring of the agricultural environment and investment in the value chains) | Clarification of the land question; Obligation to plan or manage spaces; Integrate communities who have been excluded; |



| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Encourage synergy between the technical departments of sector Ministries. |
|--|--|--|---|

GROUP No.: ENERGY WOOD

Moderator: Jerry Maxime MANZA-LOTI

Members: Mathurin KANDA SESSE

Simon Pierre EKONDO-MINDOU

Subject: REDD+ CNI/Effect 3- Reduction in the cutting of unsustainable energy wood

1- Development of a director scheme for sustainable supply in Bangui

- Market study (evaluation of supply and demand; pricing structure; technologies enhanced, etc.)
- Identification/Mapping of the supply basins and producers
- Organisation/structuring and regulation of the Energy wood sector

Methodology:

| RISKS | MITIGATION |
|--|---|
| 1- Lack of political vision of the EW sub-sector 2- Insufficient institutional capacities 3- Lack of operation | 1.1- Appropriation by the EW sector's actors and beneficiaries 1.2- Advocacy (Awareness) with political decision-makers on the importance of the energy wood sector 2.1- Reinforcement of staff levels and the institutional capacities of the Department of Energy and connected institutions 2.2- Promote environmental impositions and grants (carbon) 3.1- Identification; awareness and organisation/structuring of actors 3.2- Accompaniment (encouragement measures) for actors in the sector |

2- Improvement in output from transformation and diversification of charcoal supply sources for major urban centres

- Training for producers in improved carbonisation techniques
- Identification of species with high Carbon content and exploitation of other raw material sources
- Development of production capacities

| RISKS | MITIGATION |
|--|--|
| 1- Unsuitability of the training modules and implementation 2- Failure by producers to adopt the new techniques taught 3- Lack of knowledge of species and difficulty in accessing other raw material sources 4- Absence of structuring/organisation of producers | 1.1- Prospective study for module design 1.2- Identification and selective training of peer-trainer producers 2. IEC and comparative evaluation of production techniques 3.1- Reinforcement of producers' capacity on EHTC skills 3.2- Reinforce forestry regulation |



| | |
|--|--|
| 5- Absence of resources for technology transfer implementation | 4- Organise/structure the producers 5- Develop a resource mobilisation plan to promote SME/EW |
|--|--|

3-Improvement in the energy efficiency of the use of energy wood through improved hearth use

- Define and circulate the standards for improved hearths
- Promote quality improved hearth production units
- Distribute the improved hearths

| RISKS | MITIGATION |
|---|---|
| 1- Failure by households to adopt the use of improved hearths due to socio-cultural pressures 2- Relatively high initial investment cost 3- Precarious market | 1- IEC 2- Price administered 3- Consider carbon encouragement for the grant |

4-Development of forestry and agri-forestry plantations for energy wood production and the improvement of agricultural productivity

- Train producers in forestry and agri-forestry plantation techniques
- Secure the land
- Accompany the planters with phytosanitary monitoring and other anthropic risks (brush fires) to plantations

| RISKS | MITIGATION |
|--|--|
| 1- Failure by population to adopt new approaches (long-term investment) 2- Expropriation by planters (loss of investment) | 1- IEC 2- Reinforcement of the legal land framework |



- 5- Promotion of energy wood substitute energies: LPG
 - Increase the capacities of handling infrastructures (import, storage and packaging)
 - Reorganise the market

| RISKS | MITIGATION |
|--|--|
| 1- Infrastructure extension capacity limited by anarchical occupation 2- Monopoly due to a few marketers 3- Insufficient regulation of the sector 4- High cost price 5- Reticence by the population to use LPG | 1- Consider a new handling site 2- Promote the sector 3- Reinforce regulation 4- Review the pricing structure 5- IEC |

GROUP 5

Adoption of forestry ecosystem exploitation and sustainable management practices
 & restoration of degraded landscapes
 Number of participants

| SURNAMES | FIRST NAMES | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| NAMBOU | André-Mari | President |
| GBA-GOMBO | Jovial | Rapporteur |
| MASSENGUE | Bertrand | Member |
| YAKENDE | Saturnin | Member |
| NEKEMA | Jonas | Member |
| YAGUEME | Marc | Member |
| BENGUELE | Alain | Member |
| PADA | Donatien | Member |
| IGNADOMAVO | Patrice | Member |
| GUERET-KOYANYO | Félicien | Member |

| Categories and measures | Effect expected | Risks | Mitigation |
|--|---|---|---|
| Forest and energy wood measures 1. Support for forest administration: control support mission | Mining operations which integrate good practice for managing environmental impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional insecurity - Passive corruption - Active corruption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment and redeployment of State authority in zones outside the CNI - Supply of equipment and logistics to the central administration in charge of forests. - Transparency in control operations - Creation of a mixed water-forest-customs brigade; |



| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | | <p>- Respect for, application, monitoring and appropriation of basic texts</p> <p>Already taken into account by the REDD+ CNI</p> |
| <p>2. EFIR (Exploitation Forestière à Impact Réduit - Reduced Impact Forestry Exploitation)</p> | <p>Mining operations which integrate good practice for managing environmental impacts</p> | <p>- Low wood transformation capacity by concession holders;</p> <p>- Lack of respect for/insufficiency of forestry laws and texts</p> | <p>Increase in wood transformation by over 70%;</p> <p>Effective application of texts and laws.</p> |
| <p>3. Artisanal lumber sector structuring</p> | <p>Mining operations which integrate good practice for managing environmental impacts</p> | <p>Insufficiency and weakness of legal frameworks;</p> <p>Failure to respect wood technology standards.</p> | <p>Reinforcement and application of the relative texts;</p> <p>Reinforcement of the organisation, technical and material capacities of actors in wood technology;</p> |
| <p>4. SAOH (Série Agricole et d'Occupation Humaine - Agricultural and Human Occupation Series) sustainable management</p> | <p>Mining operations which integrate good practice for managing environmental impacts</p> | <p>Accompaniment and acknowledgement in the application/implementation of SAOH; (measure already taken into account);</p> <p>Support for the establishment of legal texts which will be ready to retrocede the conversion series.</p> | <p>Accompaniment and acknowledgement in the application/implementation of SAOH; (measure already taken into account);</p> <p>Support for the establishment of legal texts which will be ready to retrocede the conversion series.</p> |
| <p>5. Community forests</p> | <p>5. Community forests</p> | <p>Insufficiency of the basic legal texts on community forests</p> | <p>- Revision of the basic texts</p> |

7.6 Appendix 6: Articles published in the press concerning the workshops and discussions of the process for setting up CIP REDD+

Nation

L'approche gouvernants-gouvernés en marche: Sur les traces du Ministre Thierry Kamach à la tête d'une mission gouvernementale dans les provinces

« Le chien..., la caravane passe », dit un dicton. Les centrafricains derrière le gouvernement, disant le pouvoir en place ne se laisseront manipulés par ceux-là qui veulent toujours du sous développement du pays. Doucement et sûrement, l'autorité de l'Etat est entrain d'être rétablie sur toute l'étendue du territoire national. Qui a dit que les ministres cloîtrés dans leurs quatre coins du bureau! Qui a dit que les ministres limitent leurs champs d'action qu'à Bangui? Ne sont-ils pas ministres de la République? Voilà comment les autorités se sacrifient pour remettre le pays sur les rails et que d'autres compatriotes de mauvaise intention veulent toujours trainer le pays par terre. La récente mission conjointe des membres du gouvernement, conduite par le ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable Thierry Kamach a été une parfaite réussite pour l'action gouvernementale auprès de ses populations.



Ici à Bouar après la réunion

sation des mêmes activités comme dans d'autres villes citées ci-haut. Notre Rédaction se félicite surtout de la qualité du travail abattu par notre consœur Chantal MOHEAMA, responsable de la Communication du Département qui a été de la partie de cette mission. C'est grâce à sa collaboration que nous sommes entrés en possession de toutes les informations publiées ici pour vous, bref.

Cette mission, s'agit-il d déplacement effectué dans le cadre d'information et de sensibilisation des acteurs locaux pour l'installation et l'opérationnalisation des organes déconcentrés du processus REDD+ en RCA.

Comme nous l'avons souligné ci-haut, la mission a été conduite par le Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement durable Thierry Kamach, ses collègues Lambert Lisane Moukove des Eaux et Forêts, Chasses et Pêches ; Jean Louis Opalegna de la Fonction publique; Annie Gisèle Pana de la promotion des Femmes et des Affaires sociales; Haroun Blaise Nabia de la Modernisation de l'Administration; Jean-Jacques Sanzé de l'Enseignement Supérieur; Silvere Simplicie Ngarso de la Jeunesse et des Sports.

Du 02 au 09 avril 2018, ces autorités centrafricaines ont fait le tour des régions-Ouest du pays à savoir: les préfectures de la Nana-Mambéré, la Mambéré-Kadei, la Sangha Mbaéré pour clôturer dans la Lobaye où des problèmes techniques n'ont pas facilité pour la réali-

ties prenantes que le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable à travers la Coordination Nationale Climat, a décidé d'organiser cette mission en vue de faciliter la compréhension des enjeux de la REDD+ par les parties prenantes, sans oublier les peuples autochtones (Mbororo et Pygmées Aka) en vue de l'intégration de leurs préoccupations dans la stratégie nationale du processus REDD+ qui est sans doute un signe de succès de sa mise en œuvre.

Dans chaque ville sillonnée à l'exemple de Bouar, Berberati et Nola, les autorités qui ont conduit la mission, au cours des échanges organisés, ont fait présenté le processus REDD+ et ses différentes composantes aux autorités et acteurs locaux. Il était également question de recueillir les avis de chaque entité concernée et acteurs locaux et la définition sur la nécessité de la mise en place des Comités inter-préfecturaux REDD+.

Dans les échanges avec les populations, disant les autorités locales, il ressort qu'il



Une vue des membres du gouvernement à Berberati

secteur de l'environnement en général et de la forêt en particulier. C'est dans cette optique de participation et d'une bonne appropriation du processus REDD+ par toutes les par-

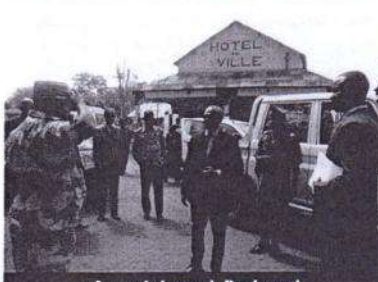
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Page 3

Nation

Succès pour la mission conjointe des membres du Gouvernement dans les régions Nord et Sud-Ouest du pays



Les ministres à Berberati



Le ministre Kamach avec la préfète de Mambéré Kadié Mme Douanda

Une mission d'information et de sensibilisation des acteurs locaux pour l'installation et l'opérationnalisation des organes déconcentrés du processus REDD+ en RCA, conduite par le Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement durable Thierry Kamach, aux côtés de qui, on notait la présence de ses collègues Lambert Lissane Moukove des Eaux et Forêts, Chasses et Pêches ; Jean Louis Opalegna de la Fonction publique; Annie Gisèle Pana de la promotion des Femmes et des Affaires sociales; Haroun Blaise Nabia de la Modernisation de l'Administration; Jean-Jacques Sanzé de l'Enseignement Supérieur; et Sil-

nale Climat, a décidé d'organiser cette mission en vue de faciliter la compréhension des enjeux de la REDD+ par les parties prenantes, sans oublier les peuples autochtones (Mbororo et Pygmées Aka) en vue de l'intégration de leurs préoccupations dans la stratégie nationale du processus REDD+ qui est sans doute un signe de succès de sa mise en œuvre. Dans chaque ville sillonnée à l'exemple de Bouar, Berberati et Nola, les autorités qui ont conduit la mission, au cours des échanges organisés, ont présenté le processus REDD+ et ses différentes composantes aux autorités et acteurs locaux. Il était également question de recueillir les avis de chaque entité concerné

séances de sensibilisation sur cette mission, tout en leur expliquant les réformes engagées actuellement par le gouvernement, a été à l'écoute de ces autorités affectés sur place et acteurs locaux, en promettant remonter l'information au niveau du gouvernement pour des dispositions pratiques afin de remédier à ces problèmes. Car, avec la situation que le pays connaît depuis 2013, personne démentira à quel niveau se situe l'état des lieux des services déconcentrés de l'Etat. Avec le retour à l'ordre constitutionnel, les nouvelles autorités se sont résolument battus corps et âmes pour restaurer l'autorité de l'Etat, avec notamment, l'appui des partenaires techniques et financiers de la République Centrafricaine.

Le gouvernement, malgré les difficultés rencontrées par-ci et là fait un travail remarquable dont les résultats sont palpables sur le terrain, surtout au niveau de nos provinces où les ministres cités ci-haut ont effectué une mission qui s'inscrit dans la bonne communication entre gouvernants-gouvernés.

Il est également question de souligner dans le présent article que l'heure est à la reconstruction du pays. Le pays a trop souffert et il est temps d'accorder à la population sa quiétude d'antan. La mission d'information et de sensibilisation des autorités et acteurs locaux a été un vrai succès car les populations se sont rendues compte effectivement des réformes engagées en ce moment par le gouvernement pour



Ici, à Bouar après une réunion



Les ministres sur le terrain.....la traversée sur la rivière Sangha vers Nola

vère Simplicie Ngarso de la Jeunesse et des Sports vient de clôturer une tournée.

La mission a séjourné du 02 au 09 avril 2018 dans les préfectures de la Nana-Mambéré, la Mambéré-Kadeï, la Sangha Mbaéré pour clôturer dans la Lobaye dont la délégation n'a pas pu tenir la réunion pour des raisons techniques et c'est ce qui, selon une source proche du Département de l'Environnement, se fera dans les jours à venir.

En effet, la REDD+ étant un processus essentiellement participatif dont sa réussite dépend de l'implication et de l'engagement des populations qui acceptent de changer leurs mentalités et leurs comportements en rapport avec la gestion de la nature. Car, aussi bien les services offerts par la forêt que les dangers qui la menacent sont peu connus des populations en raison d'un important déficit d'information qui afflige le secteur de l'environnement en général et de la forêt en particulier.

C'est dans cette optique de participation et d'une bonne appropriation du processus REDD+ par toutes les parties prenantes que le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable à travers la Coordination Natio-

et acteurs locaux et la définition sur la nécessité de la mise en place des Comités inter-préfecturaux REDD+.

Dans les échanges avec les populations, disant les autorités locales, il ressort qu'il se pose des problèmes techniques au niveau de service déconcentré de l'Etat. Des moyens de travail fait défaut et le manque en personnes ressources dans certains services de l'Etat seraient à l'origine de plusieurs difficultés rencontrées. Chaque ministre qui a organisé des

le développement du pays. Nous tenons à saluer la qualité communicationnelle mise en place pour faire la visibilité de cette mission. Communication réussie que grâce au travail professionnel réalisé par le Chef de service de Communication du Département de l'Environnement Mme Chantal Mohéama dont le public s'approprie effectivement de l'intérêt de cette mission.

Natva-Esther



Une vue des autorités et acteurs locaux en réunion avec la délégation