

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Central Africa Regional
Program Title:	Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	605-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$15,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$15,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1993
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's program increases African management capacity to reduce the rate of forest degradation and biodiversity loss by strengthening sustainable forest and biodiversity management practices, improving the governance of forests and other natural resources through improved policies and resources monitoring throughout the Congo Basin. The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) works primarily in USAID non-presence countries and therefore does not have direct formal bilateral relationships with Central African governments. Instead CARPE relies on our international NGO partners who execute direct bilateral agreements with those governments. CARPE does coordinate and work informally with regional governments and regional institutions of all types, governmental and non-governmental.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$15,000,000 DA). CARPE will continue to expand support for the implementation of large, landscape-scale conservation management plans across the nine countries of the Congo Basin. Activities in 2005 will build on the management plans established in FY 2004 and will extend massive landscape management planning to full implementation of management plans over several hundred million hectares of protected areas, logging concessions and community common lands. Principal management activities will promote forest-based livelihood opportunities; improve sustainable forestry practices; control bush meat harvesting; establish and operate ecological and socio-economic monitoring systems in selected landscapes; and monitor logging activity, deforestation and forest access using remote sensing. Work will not proceed at the same pace on all landscapes or protected areas but will build on previous accomplishments according to progress and opportunities. The CARPE program reported on two indicators from the performance-monitoring plan to the USAID annual report in 2004: number of different use zones (e.g., protected areas, community areas, forestry concessions) within landscapes with sustainable management plans and number of landscapes or other focal areas with forest cover assessments. Eight total sustainable management plans were completed and operational in year one. An additional three sustainable management plans are anticipated in 2005. None of the landscapes or other focal areas completed forest cover assessments in fiscal year 2004 but it is anticipated that two will be completed in 2005. Principal contractors and grantees: African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Forest Service, Smithsonian Institute, and the U.S. National Park Service.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$15,000,000 DA). In FY 2006, CARPE will continue to make progress towards achievement of the SO through support to activities that strengthen and institutionalize natural resources monitoring, improve natural resources governance at the national, regional and local level, and ensure that natural resources are managed more sustainably through the application of comprehensive land use plans within all of the focal landscapes. Mapping with higher resolution satellite data will reveal the extent of forest fragmentation and conversion in greater detail and allow for on the ground activities to be adapted in an effort to respond to the new data. Through the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) CARPE will continue to support the cooperation between international and local partners working in the

Basin to maintain an open dialogue and collaborative conservation and development approaches to natural resources management. Principal contractors and grantees: African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, IUCN, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Forest Service, Smithsonian Institute, and the U.S. National Park Service.

Performance and Results: FY 2004 marked the first year of CARPE II program implementation and substantial progress was made towards achievement of the annual performance benchmarks. In all of the CARPE countries partners have developed relationships with local communities, private and public sectors and other stakeholders towards the creation of land use plans within the target landscapes. CARPE partner collaboration with the private sector has raised the standards for forest management throughout the Congo Basin. Several major logging companies are moving toward forest certification and in the process have committed to improving management practices through activities such as halting the bush meat trade associated with their concessions. It is expected that the rate of conversion of primary forest to degraded forest and agriculture in the Congo Basin will be significantly slower or halted altogether at the completion of the CARPE Strategic Objective in 2011. Another paramount achievement at the close of the CARPE program will be the maintenance of healthy populations of species such as elephants and large predators and globally threatened species such as, mountain gorillas and bonobos. It is critical that these goals are achieved simultaneously. Achieving the goal of reducing the rate of forest degradation is not a viable indicator of success unless the program succeeds in maintaining biodiversity within the forest, or we run the risk of experiencing the “empty forest syndrome,” in which the trees are largely intact but the fauna are dramatically depleted.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Africa Regional

	DA	ESF
605-001 Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	14,250	1,200
Expenditures	22	0
Unliquidated	14,228	1,200
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	16,750	1,075
Expenditures	10,727	735
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	31,000	2,275
Expenditures	10,749	735
Unliquidated	20,251	1,540
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	15,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	15,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	15,000	0
Future Obligations	75,000	0
Est. Total Cost	136,000	2,275