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VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION ASSESSMENT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

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Outline

- Background
- National Circumstances
- Geography of Central African Republic in Brief
- Vulnerability Assessment (in Agriculture sector) under the NAPA Exercise – Studies and Gaps Identification
- Development Plans towards preparation of Priorities options for adaptation
- Outputs / Conclusion

Background

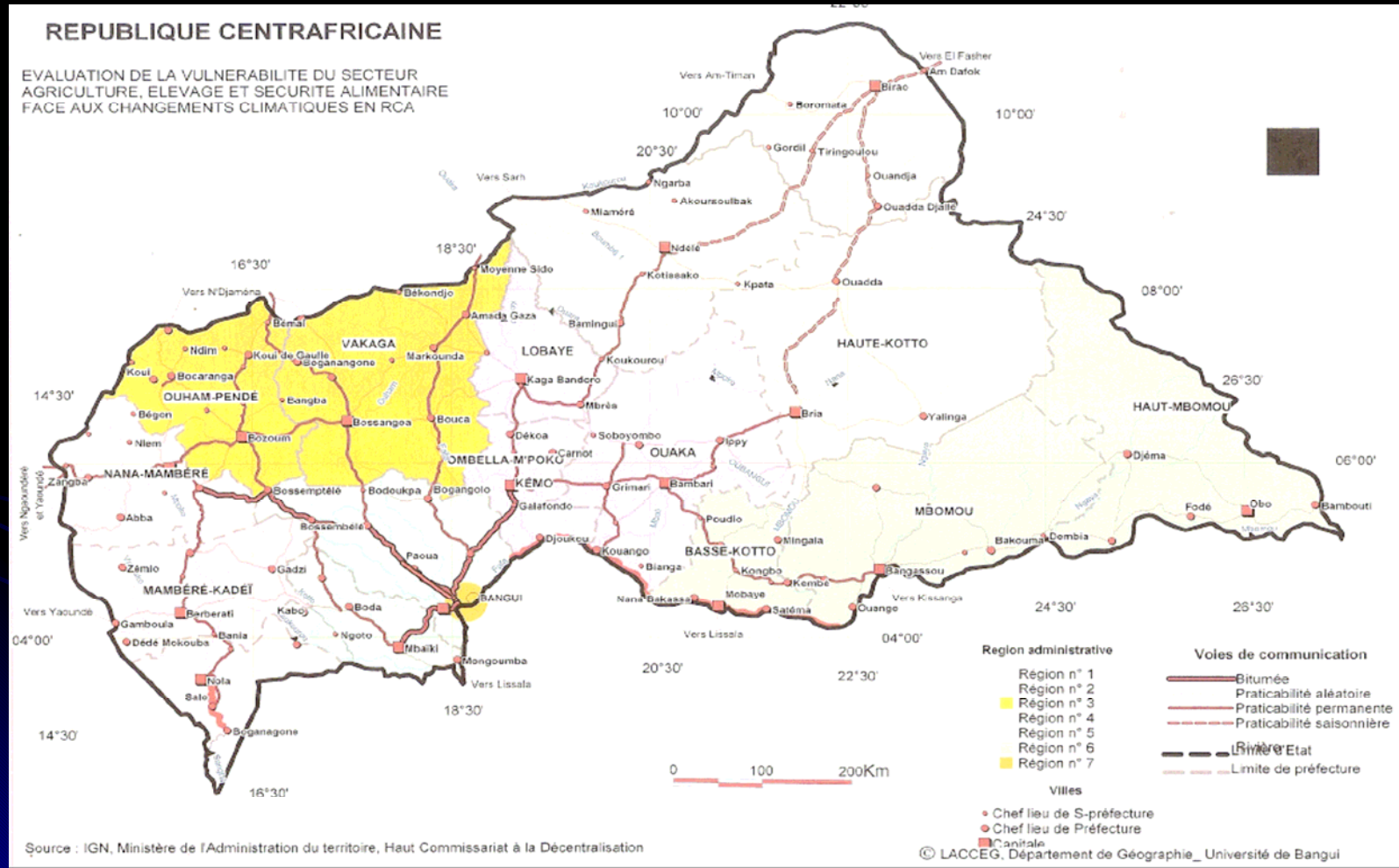
- CAR ratified the UNFCCC in 1994
- Submitted the INC in June 2003
- Conduct the NAPA (Exercise) since September 2004
- Submitted project proposal for the SNC in March 2006.
- Approval in August 2006
- Commencement of Project Execution

National Circumstances

Characteristic	1994
Location	Central Africa Sub-region
Total Area	623,00 Km ²
Land Area	623,00 Km ²
Population Estimate from (2004, RNP)	3.895 137 Million
Population Growth Rate	2.5
Adult Literacy (%)	42.0
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	42.0 (W) – 55 (M)
Share of Agriculture (%)	42.00
Share of Forestry (%)	35.00
Mining (%)	20.00
Human Development Index	0.1

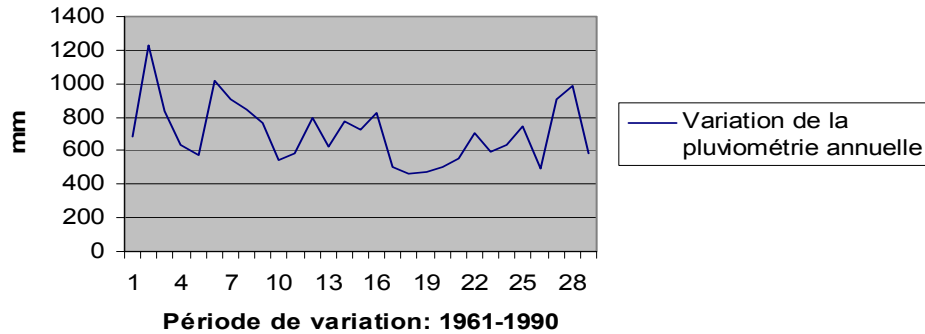
Geography of CAR in Brief

Administrative Map of CAR



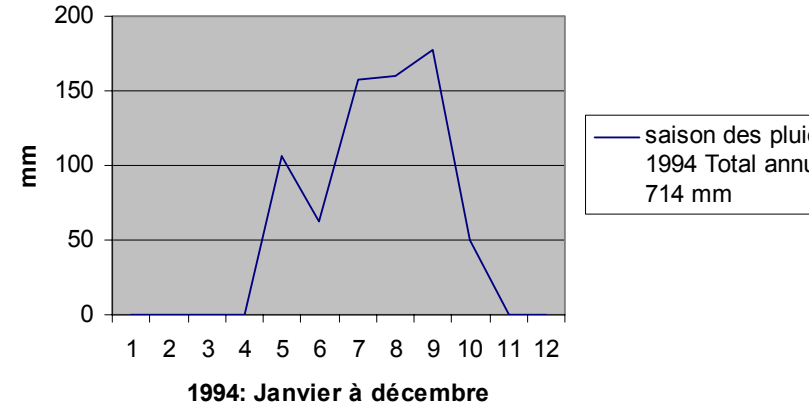
Examples of Rainfall & Mean Temperature evolution : Birao (North -east) / Bambari (centre-south)

BIRAO: Fluctuation de la pluviométrie annuelle en fonction des années

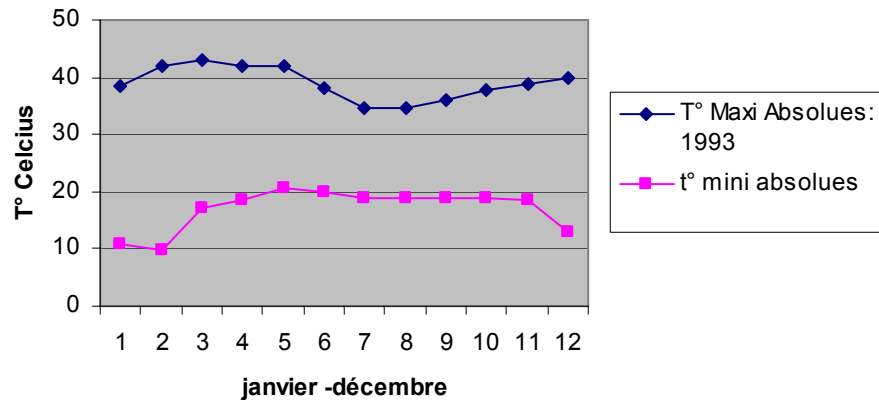


1 - BIRAO

BIRAO: Pluviométrie mensuelle en 1994

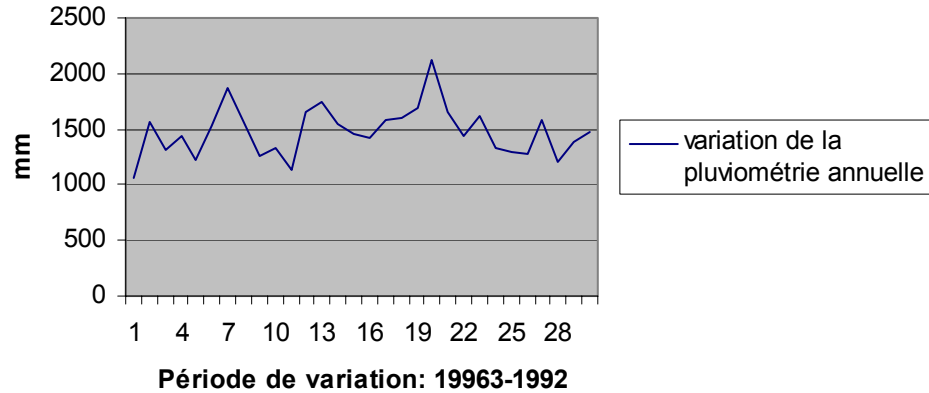


Températures Maxi et mini absolues: BIRAO (1993)



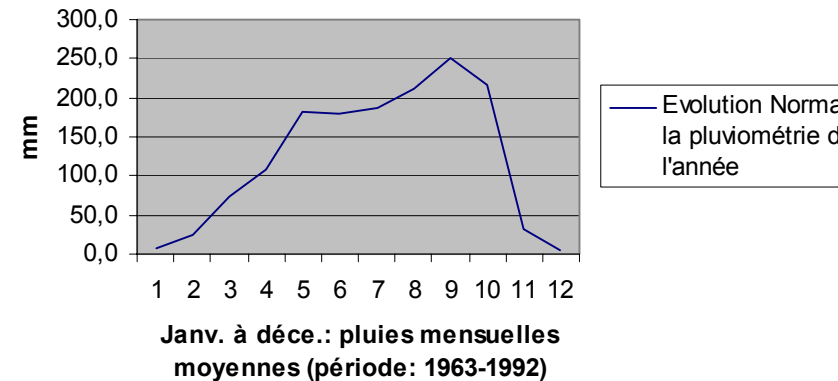
Exemples de Rainfall & Mean Temperature evolution : Birao (North -east) / Bambari (centre-south)

BAMBARI-AERO: Fluctuation de la pluviométrie annuelle en fonction des années

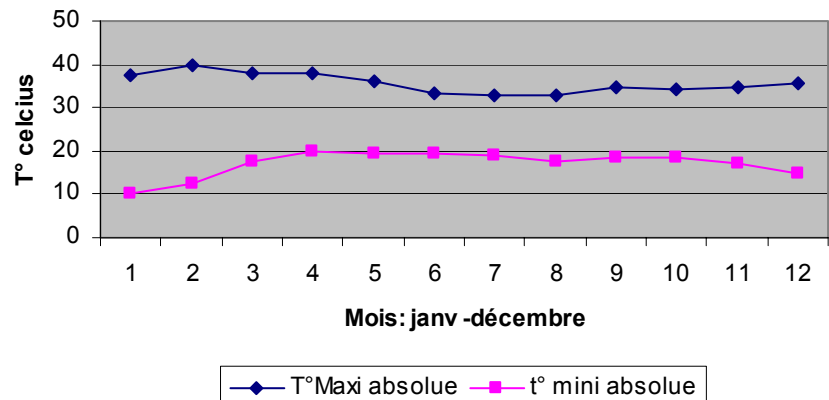


2 - BAMBARI

BAMBARI-AERO: SAISON DES PLUIES NORMALE (valeurs Normales sur 30 ans)



Temp. Maxi absolue et temp. mini absolue à BAMBARI: 1993



Development Plans towards preparation of Priorities options for adaptation in Agriculture sector at CAR (under the NAPA V&A Assessment process)

1 - CONTEXT

● Why V&A assessment?

- *To meet the reporting commitment under the UNFCCC on :*
 - Vulnerability to present climatic variability and to climate change;
 - Vulnerable human systems, sectors and geographical zones
 - Difficulties or barriers to adaptation
 - Opportunities and priorities regarding adaptation
- *But more importantly, to generate information and knowledge in support of adaptation policy decisions*
 - Africa is highly vulnerable to the various manifestations of projected climate change (Desanker et al., 2001);
- *Results of V&A assessment can be used to leverage financial resources for implementing adaptation measures (cont.)*

“Projects supported by adaptation funds must demonstrate the relevance of climate risk”

2 - CAR Agriculture sector Vulnerabilities assessment (under the NAPA process)

a - Step of the studies

- **Objectives**

- Determine CAR's agriculture sector vulnerability to CC
- Generate information
- Identify appropriate adaptive responses

- **Scope (sector + geographic area)**

- Agriculture sector is identify than vulnerable sector
- So, we focalized our studies on specific areas should be linked with socio-economic situation

- **Methodology**

- Expertise (consultations / Expert judgment)
- Concertation (working groups) with the populations, local communities and Deputy, NGOs...
- NAPA guidelines (assessment Framework)

b - Climatic variabilities or climate Change scenario applied regarding to the agriculture sector in CAR

- **SCENARIO 1: Increase generalized in rainfall, lengthening of the rainy period with increase in the frequency of the weather extremes (floods).**
 - Probable in RCA: *According to this scenario the changes would relate to the increase in volumes of precipitation in all the areas of the country...*
- **SCENARIO 2: Increase in rainfall in certain zones of the country, not generalized lengthening of the rainy period, accompanied by more intense dried seasons.**
 - Probable in RCA: *This scenario is also probable because the geo-climatic conditions of the CAR, the exposure of the two slopes of the dorsal to the unfavourable cyclonic currents.*
- **SCENARIO 3: the frequency and the intensity of the dryness increase and led to a larger aridification.**
 - *In this scenario the 3 (case observed during decades 80 and 90) dry periods become persistent, frequent and intense. In this context, and if such a scenario is accompanied by a reduction of the duration of the rainy periods*

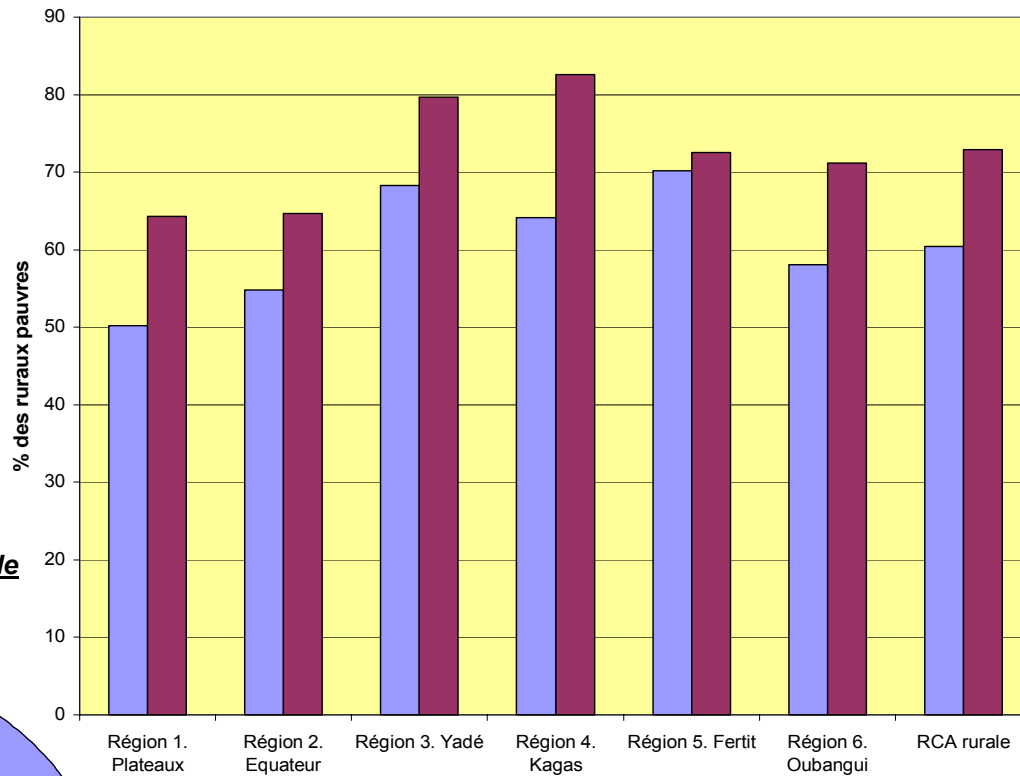
c - Agriculture sector vulnerability assessments : Principals impacts

- Some is the scenario applies, the agricultural sector in CAR has a low capacity of adaptation to current climatic variabilities and in the event of an abrupt climatic change, its vulnerability will be more increased...
- This vulnerability increase with:
 - the low level current of the national economic growth in comparison with the demographic growth,
 - increased rural poverty,
 - the insufficiency of the national capacities (expertises) in the agricultural sector in connection with the rural development,
 - the low level of development of the rural infrastructures in particular of communication and,
 - bad governorship at the agricultural level sector, in particular agricultural stock management

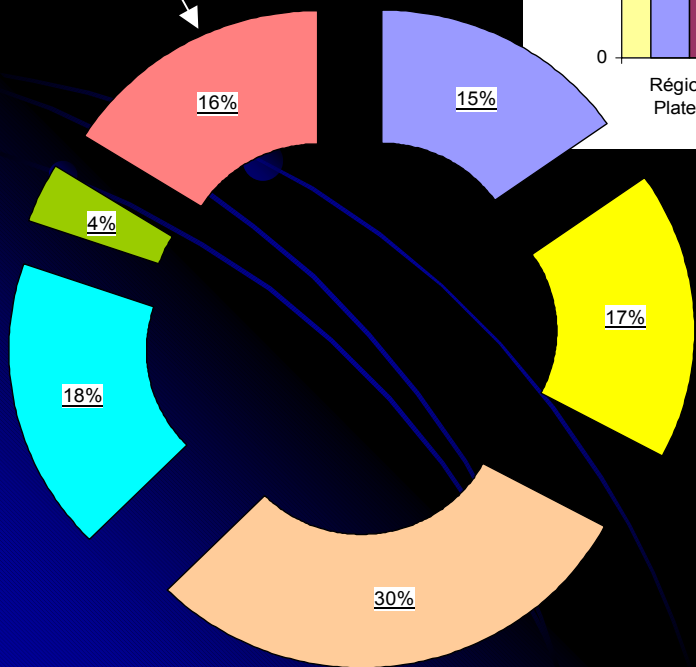
d- Materialisation of the Consequences of the Agriculture's sector vulnerabilities to climate change :

- Precariousness and increase in the vulnerability of the population principally women and children
 - Nutritional and food deficit (reduction in food self-sufficiency)
 - Health
- Deceleration of the national and durable development
 - Drop and/or deceleration of the national economy
- No durable mechanisms of rural development

1- Incidence on food and total poverty



2. Regional contribution to the global poverty in CAR



- Région 1. Plateaux
- Région 2. Equateur
- Région 3. Yadé
- Région 4. Kagas
- Région 5. Fertit
- Région 6. Oubangui

Outputs...Principal Conclusions

1- lessons learned and best practices identified

- *To privilege the participative Approach and to imply the maximum of actors all along the process including the validation and the implementation of the priority options:*
 - Populations/NGOs/local Actors
 - Decision makers (political)
 - Private sector
 - Institutions of research...
- *To target well (to focus) to it (or them) geographical (s) sensitizes area (s)*

2.remaining gaps, needs and concerns : Constraints

- Insufficiency of the human and institutional capacities (resources)
- Weak control of the tools (software)/Technical capacity
- Insufficiency (lack) of data
- Financial resources
- Time
- Insecurity!

3- Role of local, national, regional and international actors

- Local and national

- Population/NGOs: participation in the identification and in the implementation of the priority actions
- Decision makers (Political): support the integration of the priority actions in the policies of national development
- Private sector: Support with the financing (sponsoring)
- Institution of research: Support with the improvement of knowledge

- Régional

- Integration in the policies and regional projects common

- International

- Support the development of the priority actions and their implementation on the short term...

4- Adaptation projects or practices

- Only the priority projects related to a “risk” reality climatic of the agricultural sector are taken into account:
 - Urgent and immediate actions (short term)
 - Development of project documents

5- how can the UNFCCC process better facilitate adaptation planning and implementation ?

1) To provide complementary financial resources

2) To provide French user manual or CD-ROM on V&A Assessment for developing Countries

3) To organize regional Workshop / Training on V & A assessment

THANK YOU !

Our contact :

**Programmes d'Action Nationaux d'Adaptation (PANA) - RCA
(CCUNCC)-**

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