

An IUCN World Parks Congress
Stream 5 Side Event
Reconciling Development Challenges

November 14, 2014
10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
Hall 4 Nth Pod

Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)

A program of brief presentations followed by discussion groups. Coffee will be served.

- “CARPE’s long-term landscape scale approach to protected areas in the Congo Basin” – *Diane Russell, PhD., Senior Social Scientist, Forestry and Biodiversity Office, USAID*
- “Conservation planning in the CARPE landscapes” – *Andrew Plumptre, PhD., Director Albertine Rift & Kirstin Siex, PhD., Deputy Director, Africa Program, Wildlife Conservation Society*
- “Lessons from community involvement in protected area management in Africa” – *Daudi Sumba, Vice President, Program Design, African Wildlife Foundation*
- “Challenges and solutions for combatting poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking in Central Africa” – *Emma Stokes, PhD., Regional Advisor, Africa Program, Wildlife Conservation Society*
- “Improving forest and protected area management through land-use mapping and monitoring in the Congo Basin” – *Crystal Davis, Manager, Global Forest Watch, World Resources Institute*
- “Are we making a difference? Five measures to assess our conservation impact” – *David Wilke, PhD., Director, Conservation Science and Solutions, Wildlife Conservation Society*



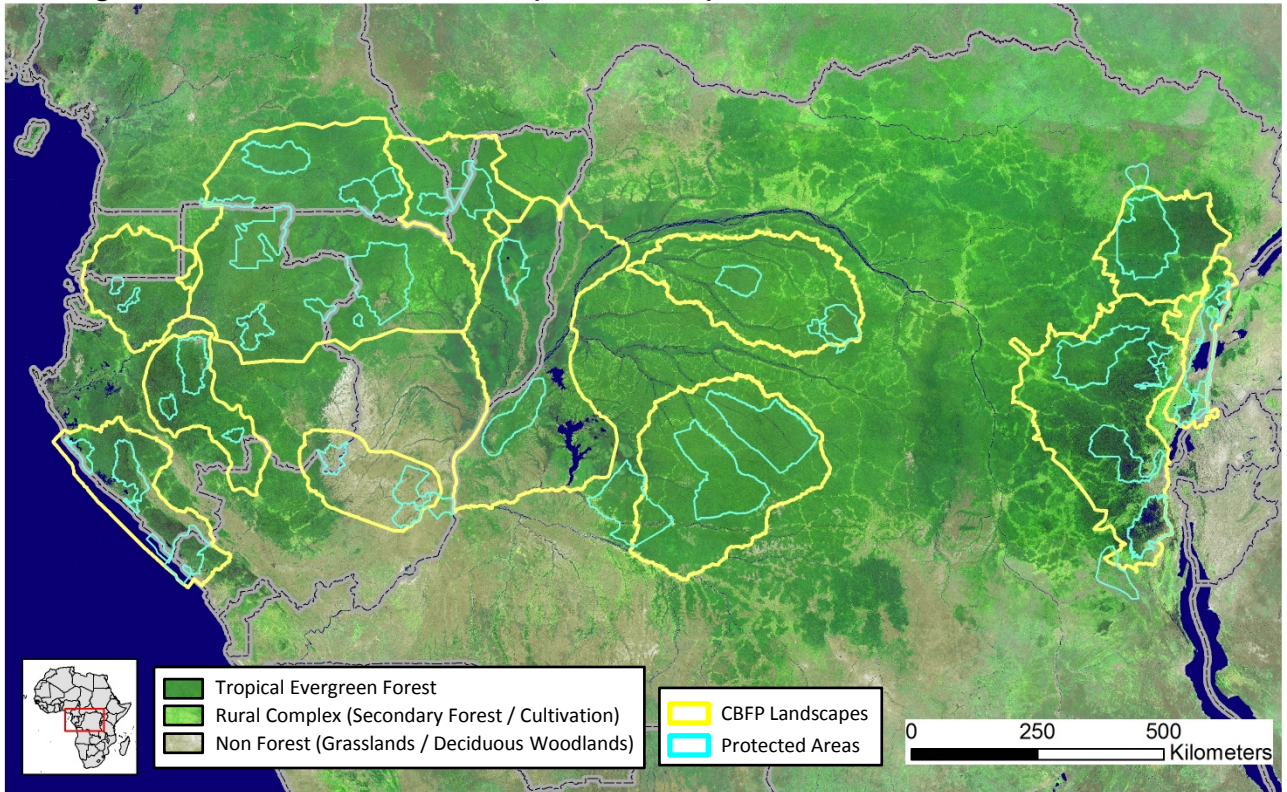


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NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

Congo Basin Forest Partnership Landscapes & Associated Protected Areas



Landsat mosaic produced in the framework of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership by CARPE partners: NASA-Goddard, Department of Geographical Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park, and Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (OSFAC).

The forests of the Congo Basin are the second largest area of dense tropical rainforest in the world, comprising nearly 2 million km². The Congo Basin forests regulate global climate and harbor the most diverse assemblage of plants and animals in Africa with approximately 400 mammal species, more than 1,000 species of birds, and over 10,000 plant species of which about 3,000 are endemic to the region. More than 80 million people rely on these forests for their livelihoods and many more rely on the ecosystem services provided by the forests.

The objective of the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) is to maintain the ecological integrity of the humid forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin. CARPE applies a participatory landscape management approach incorporating strategies for local livelihoods, sustainable forest use and biodiversity conservation to enhance the function and value of core protected areas. CARPE operates in 9 countries and focuses on the 12 CBFP landscapes, identified on the basis of their forest and biodiversity value. The landscapes cover 800,000 km² of which over 170,000 km² are in 37 protected areas within the landscapes. An estimated 173 million tons of CO₂ equivalent have been sequestered or emissions reduced as a result of CARPE implementing partner activities.

CARPE began in 1997, uniquely designed and implemented in partnership by the U.S. government and non-governmental organizations with deep experience in the region. The government of Norway has joined CARPE for the third phase of the program, expected to continue until 2020. CARPE works closely with the Central Africa Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and is the primary mechanism of U.S. support for the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP).

<http://carpe.umd.edu>