

The flag of the Central African Republic is positioned at the top center of the image. It features a green triangle at the top, a white triangle in the middle, and a yellow triangle at the bottom, with a red vertical stripe running through the center and a yellow five-pointed star in the upper left corner.

CENTRAL

AFRICAN

A green silhouette map of the Central African Republic is located at the bottom of the image, centered horizontally. The map shows the country's irregular borders against a dark blue background.

REPUBLIC

CEPA-Powerpoint

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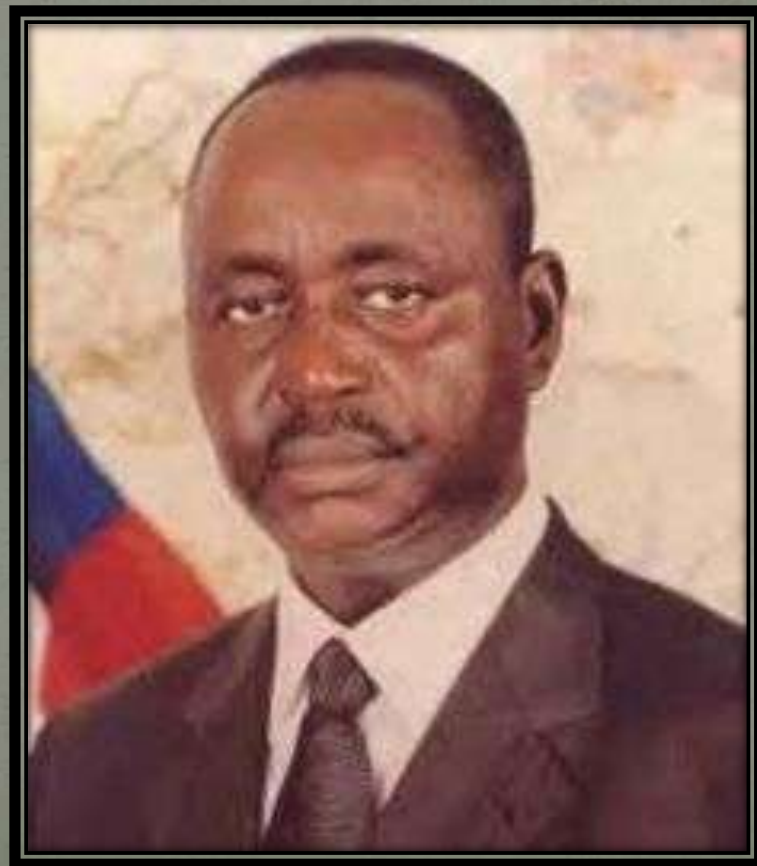


CURRENCY AND PRESIDENT

CURRENCY: 1 Communauté
Financière Africaine franc (CFAF) =
100 centimes FRANCS



PRESIDENT:BOZIZE FRANCOIS



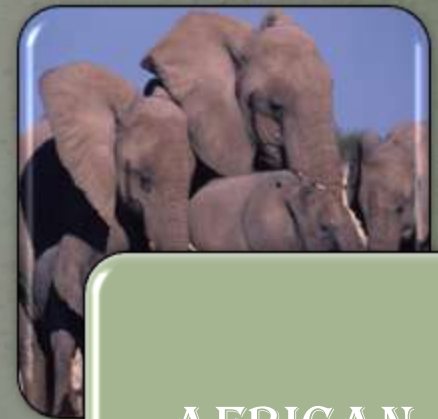
NATIONAL SYMBOLS



FLAG OF
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC



COAT OF
ARMS OF
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC



AFRICAN
ELEPHANT

FOOD CULTURE

FOUTOU



PALM BUTTER SOUP



BANANA WINE



FUFU



PALM WINE



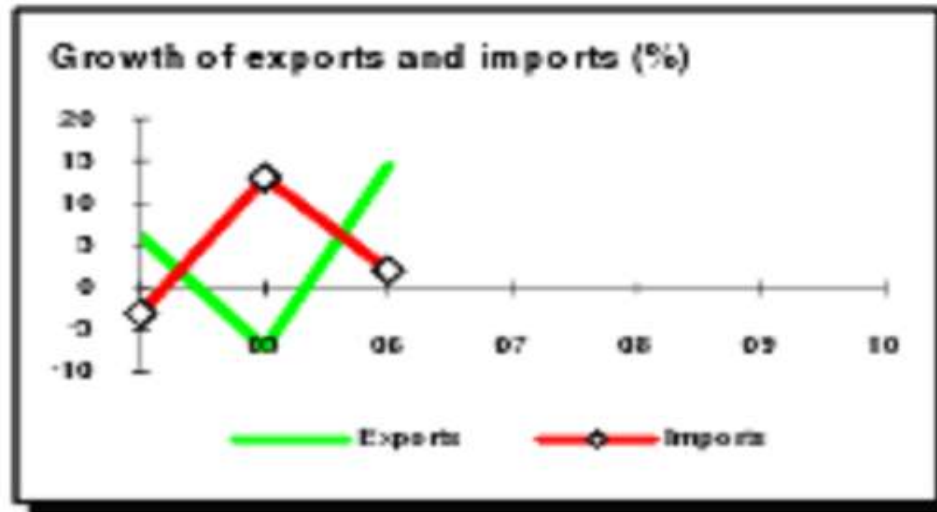
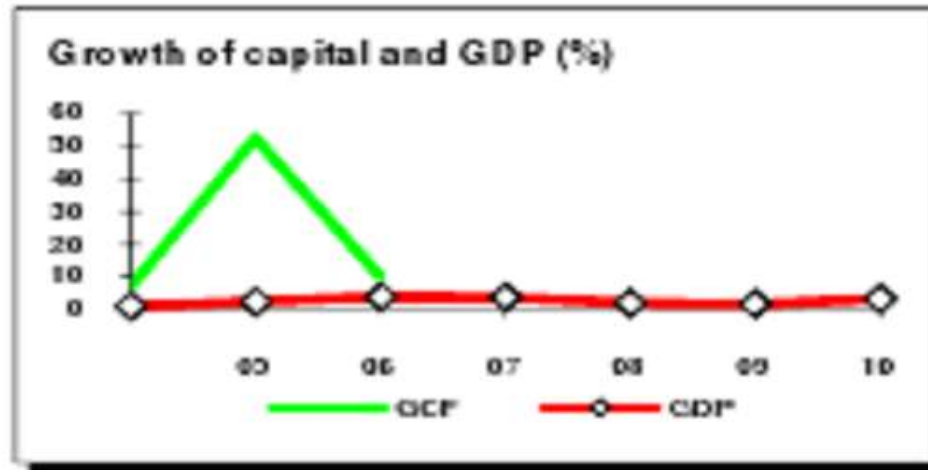
MAUMA DE GALIHNA(CHICKEN STEW)



ECONOMY

- GDP(Purchasing Power Parity):\$3.688 billion(2011.est.)
- GDP—real growth rate: 3.5% (2011 est.)
- GDP—per capita: —\$ 800 (2011 est.)
- GDP—composition by sector:
 - agriculture: 53.1%*
 - industry: 14.5%*
 - services: 32.5% (2011 est.)*
- Industry: Diamond mining, logging, brewing, textiles
- Agriculture: Cotton, coffee, tobacco, manioc (tapioca); timber
- Exports: Diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee, tobacco

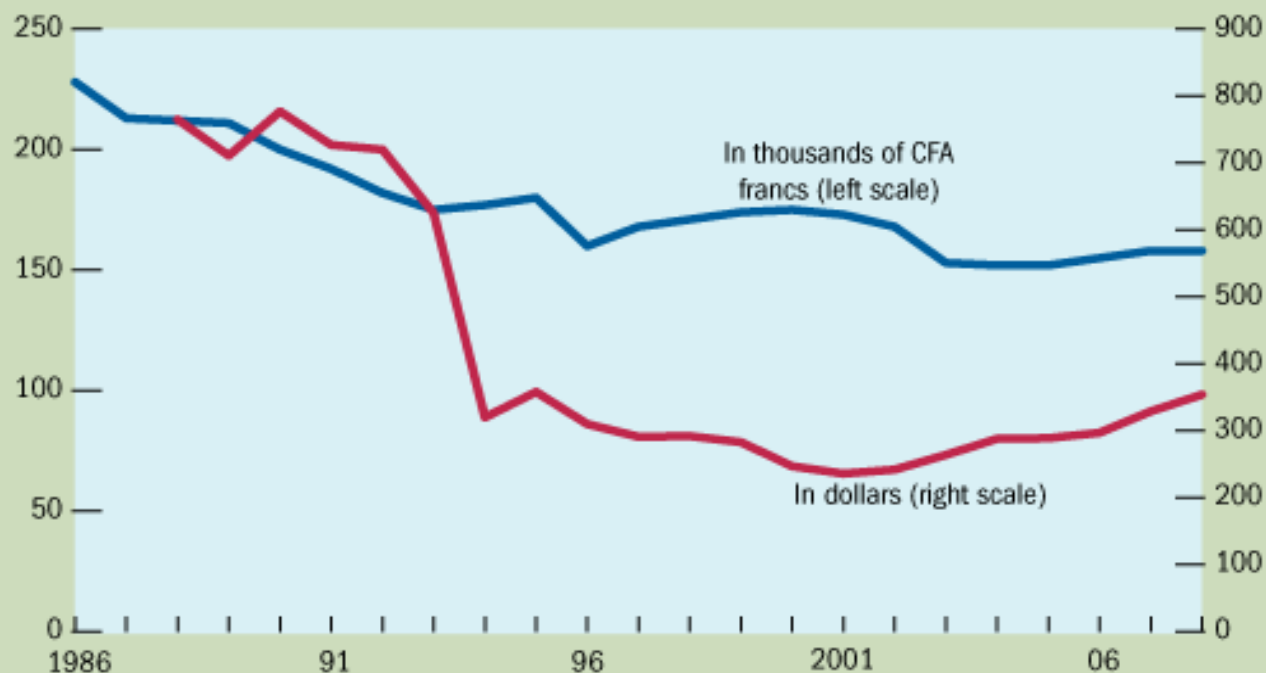
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Slow recovery

The Central African Republic has achieved modest economic growth since open conflict ended in 2004, and income per capita has started to recover after years of decline.

(per capita real GDP)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

Note: Per capita real GDP in CFA francs divided by the average exchange rate of the year.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Central African Republic is an active member in several Central African organizations:

- ❖ the Economic and Monetary Union (CEMAC),
- ❖ the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)
- ❖ Central African Peace and Security Council (COPAX--still under formation)
- ❖ the Central Bank of Central African States (BEAC).
- ❖ The C.A.R. is a participant of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), Organization of African Unity (OAU). Libya and, Sudan have shown increased interest in cooperation with the C.A.R. over the last year.

Other multilateral organizations—

- ❖ World Bank

- ❖ International Monetary Fund

- ❖ UN agencies, European Union and the African Development Bank--and bilateral donors—including Germany, Japan, the European Union, and the United States—are significant development partners for the C.A.R.

TRADITIONAL DRESSING

Ndebele maiden



young girl



married woman



ART

BUTTERFLY WING ART



BIODIVERSITY

- Plant diversity is high, with over 10,000 species, 8,000 of which 80 percent are endemic.
- Three of the four species of great ape, the closest evolutionary relative to humans, still occur.
- The sub region has the highest primate diversity in Africa.
- The Congo River is the second largest river system on Earth, containing at least 669 species of fish.

Number and Extent of Protected Areas

- The protected areas cover 11% of the country. The network of protected areas consists of 6 categories: 1 biosphere reserve, 2 integral nature reserves, 4 national parks, 1 presidential park, 7 wildlife reserves and 2 special reserves.

FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Several-ton megaliths from 2500 years ago and polished tools of over 8000 years are evidence of a civilization in this area long before Egypt's great monuments to the north.
- The Central African Republic's main transportation network consists of its many rivers.
- At 1,420 meters or 4,659 feet and between the border of Cameroon and CAR, Mont Ngaoui serves as the highest point of Central African Republic.
- Cassava is the major cash crop, with the production of 200,000 to 300,000 tons a year. Cotton is the highest exported good, with productions of 25,000-40,000 tons a year.

HISTORY

- Originally called Ubangi-Shari, this former French colony became called the Central African Republic after its independence in 1960.
- Thirty years of mainly military rule followed, with an interlude of civilian rule from 1993 through to 2003.
- In early 2003 a military coup deposed the civilian government of President Patiste and military rule has since re-established itself.