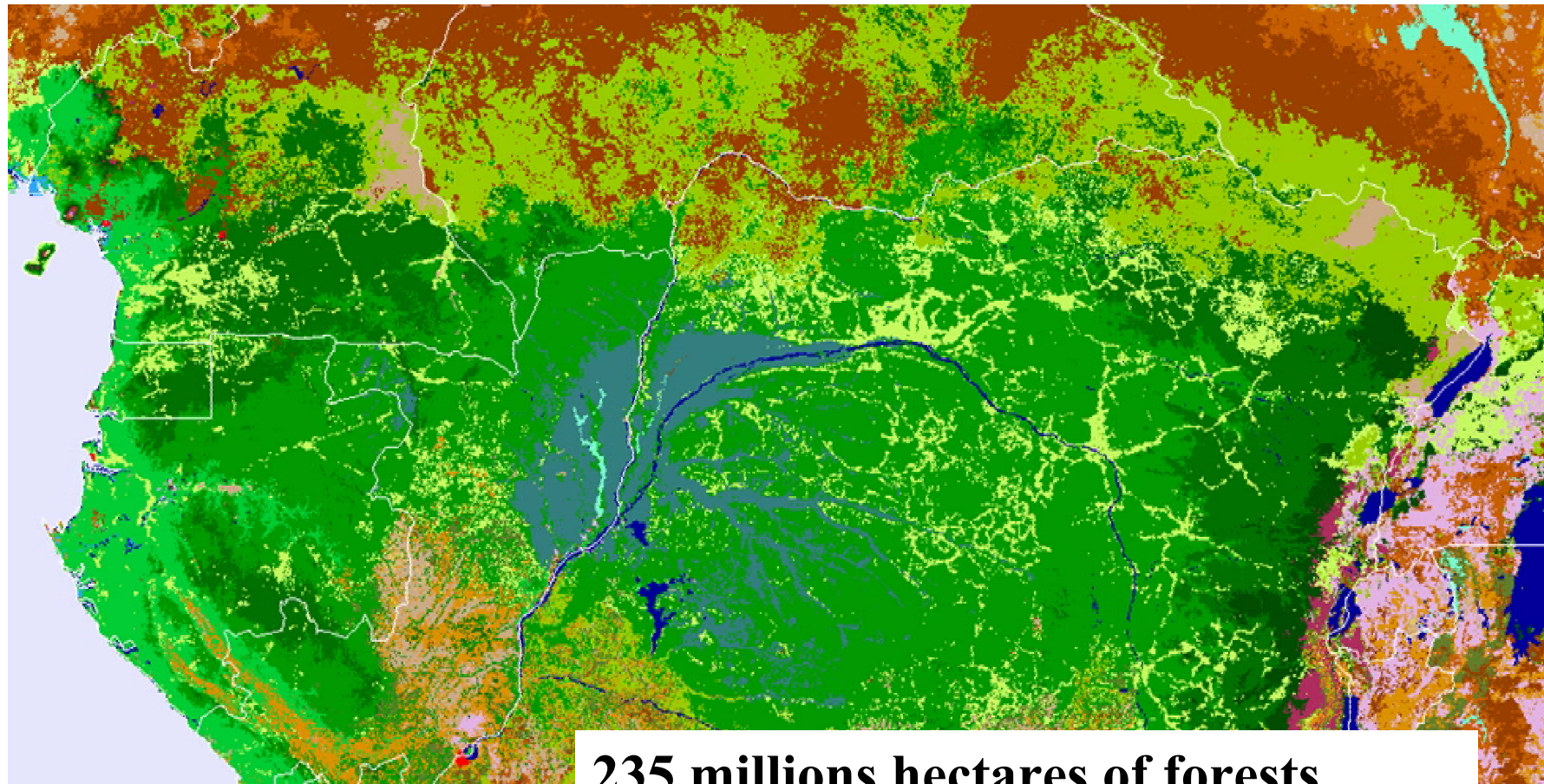


An aerial photograph showing a wide, light-colored river winding through a vast, dense green forest. The river flows from the upper right towards the lower right of the frame. The forest is thick and covers the entire visible landscape.

Presentation of the Congo Basin countries

**UNFCCC Workshop on Reducing Emissions from
Deforestation in Developing Countries
30 August - 1 September 2006
Rome, Italy**

The second tropical forest in the world



ret de terre ferme

- 0-300 m
- 300-600 m
- 600-1000 m
- 1000-1600 m
- >1600 m

- Foret inondee
- Mangrove
- Complexe rural
- Mosaïque foret -savane
- Savane boisée
- Savane arborée

235 millions hectares of forests

An significant responsibility in the world climate regulation

The Congo Basin forests are still well preserved

	Cameroon	CAR	D.R. Congo	Equat. Guinea	Congo	Gabon	Central Africa
Gross Deforestation	-0,28%	-0,15%	-0,33%	-0,35%	-0,12%	-0,16%	-0,27%
Net Deforestation	-0,19%	-0,07%	-0,26%	0,41%	-0,03%	-0,12%	-0,19%
Net Degradation	-0,02%	-0,02%	-0,15%	0,52%	-0,01%	-0,09%	-0,10%
FAO Deforestation	-0,90%	-0,10%	-0,40%	-0,60%	-0,10%	0,05%	-0,36%


A dynamic regional policy approach : the COMIFAC

- The Heads of States are politically committed : they signed in February 2005 in Brazzaville the Treaty instituting the **Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale**.
- The Heads of States adopted the Convergence Plan : regional action plan for forests.
- An autonomous financing mechanism : an additional tax on the importation of goods and services was set into place. Collected funds are assigned to the implementation of the Convergence Plan.

An original commitment for the donors : the CBFP

- The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) was created in 2002.
- This forum groups together governments, donors, private sector, civil society and research institutions in order to support the implementation of the Convergence Plan.

An ambitious policy promoting forest management plans and certification

- All forest laws (Codes forestiers) have been reformed recently : they now impose forest management plans for all production forests.
- The implementation has already well started : 
 - 20% of the area of the production forests is already under forest management plan.
 - In the next 5 years, almost all the area of production forests should be under forest management plan.
- The financial needs for the elaboration and the implementation of forest management plans are significant (elaboration cost : 3 to 5 €/ha).

Progress report on forest management plans in Central African forests

	Gabon	Congo	Cameroon	CAR	DRC	Eq. Guinea	Congo Basi
Preparatory phase	1 900 000 30%	1 700 000 24%	80 000 2%	280 000 9%	3 000 000 31%	0 0%	7 000 000 23%
Ongoing work	1 500 000 24%	3 000 000 43%	700 000 17%	1 500 000 49%	6 700 000 49%	0 0%	13 500 000 44%
MP under approval	100 000 2%	2 000 000 28%	300 000 8%	700 000 24%	0 0%	55 000 100%	3 200 000 10%
MP approved	2 800 000 44%	300 000 4%	3 200 000 74%	500 000 18%	0 0%	0 0%	6 800 000 22%
Total under MP process	6 400 000	7 100 000	4 300 000	3 000 000	9 700 000	55 000	30 500 000
Forest area*	29%	47%	36%	86%	10%	4%	20%

* in relation to humid forest area, not production forest area

Source FRM / Training in forest management ATIBT - modified byTEREA



Certification in Central African countries

Progress report :

Country	Certified area	Number of certificates	Certification system
Cameroon	41 965 ha	1	FSC
Cote d'Ivoire	1 000 000 ha	1	KEURHOOT
Congo	296 000 ha	1	FSC

The forest management plan is the basis for forest certification. The objective is to reach the certification of all the production forests under forest management plan within the next 5 years (more than 30 millions of hectares).

A strong conservation policy

- Around 44 millions ha of protected areas.
- COMIFAC objective by the year 2012 : 15% of the national superficies included in protected areas : circa 60 millions ha.

The Congo basin wants to stay a good pupil

- Low deforestation rates
- Sustained efforts towards sustainable forest management

however

- Threats remain :
 - Population is expected to double by 2050
 - Poverty of the population
 - International markets with high economic growth
- The started dynamic current has to be supported

Central African approach for action against deforestation (1)

- The mechanics of a « carbon market » seems to be the most efficient tool to finance the fight against deforestation and degradation in the long run.
- There is however a need for significant research in order to quantify fluxes and stocks of GHG / CO₂eq.

Central African approach for action against deforestation (2)

For the time being, Central Africa proposes the creation of a fund under the UNFCCC devoted to the reduction of emissions from deforestation (FRED), that :

- Recognises the role of forests in the climate regulation → « Climate regulation grant weighted by the rate of deforestation ».
- And enhance the sustainable forest management efforts carried out by countries → « Sustainable Forest management grant »

Positive incentives - Principle

- Climate regulation grant weighted by the rate of deforestation on forest superficie that is not under forest management plan and certification :

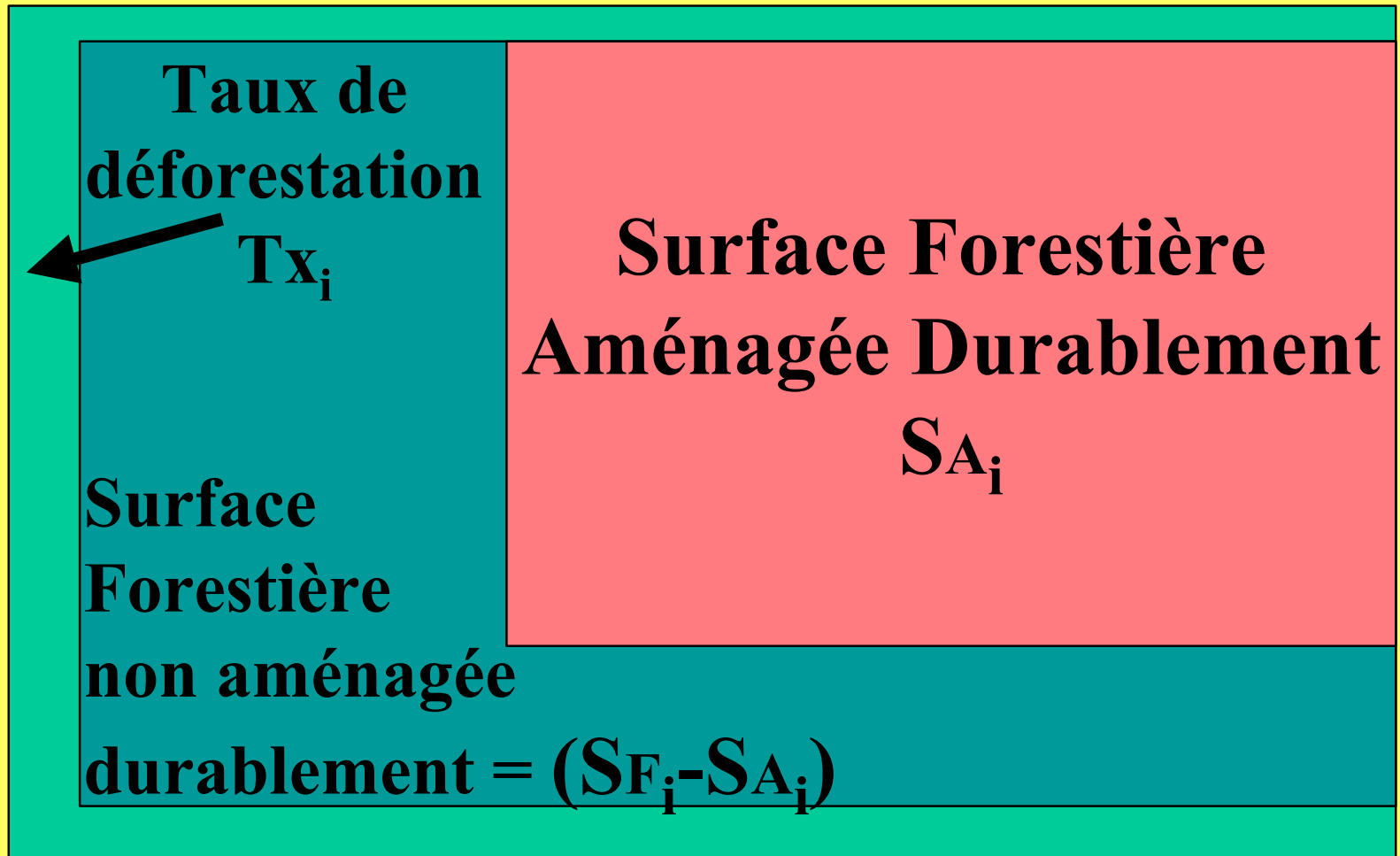
$$Pr_i = [(SF_i - Sa_i) / SF_T] \times Fds / [\lambda \times Tx_{df}]$$

- Sustainable forest management grant on forest superficie that is under forest management plan and certification :

$$Pa_i = [Sa_i / SF_T] \times Fds$$

(see annex)

Surface totale du Pays i



An aerial photograph showing a wide, light-colored river winding through a vast, dense green forest. The forest covers the majority of the landscape, with the river cutting through it. The text "Thank you!" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Thank you!