

Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale

Une dimension régionale pour la conservation et la gestion durable des écosytèmes forestiers

Case Study: Applying the 5 dimensions of mainstreaming in COMIFAC (Central African Forest Commission)

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Content

1. Context

2. Good practices in the five dimensions of Mainstreaming

3. Challenges



Context

- Second largest tropical forest in the world: about 200 million Ha
- Exceptional biological diversity that constitutes an inestimable potential for the socio-economic development of the sub-region
- Important for food security and nutrition
- About 65 million people depend directly or indirectly on these forests for their livelihoods



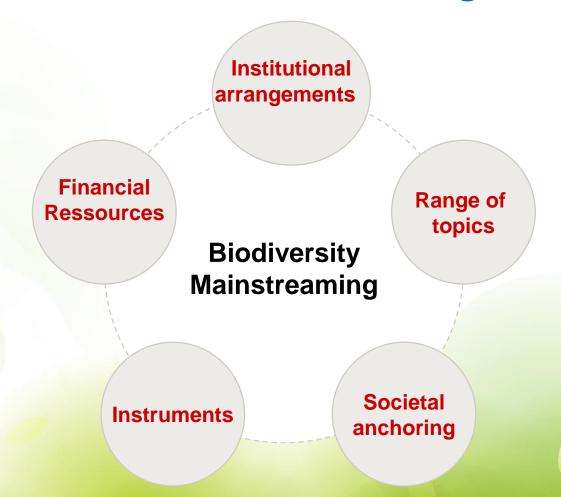








Best practices in the five dimensions of Mainstreaming





Institutional arrangments (SDGs 12, 13,15)

- Creation of the Central African forest Commission (Treaty) by the head of states of the 10 countries
- Coordination and implementation of projects with several components (local development, Education, ABS, participation of civil society, ...)
- Signature and implementation of transboundary protected areas agreements with the stakeholders at local, national and regional levels
- Etablishment of multisectorial plattform to implement several instruments (Convergence Plan, Atlas)

Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)

Strains, Enguesia, Angles, Esperais, Cottomin



• Range of topics (SDGs 8,12,14,15)

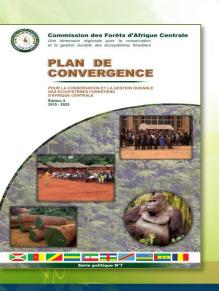
The subregional convergence plan, priority actions for the conservation and sustainable management of forests

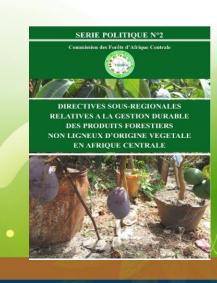
Axe 1: Harmonization of forest and environmental policies	Training and capacity building	Axe 4: Combating the effects of climate change and desertification
Axe 2: Sustainable Management and valorization of forest resources	Research — development	Axe 5: Socio-economic development and multi-stakeholder participation
Axe 3: Conservation and sustainable use the biological diversity	Communication, Awareness, Information and Education	Axe 6:Sustainable Financing



Instruments (SDGs 8, 12, 14, 13,15, 17)

- Subregional Convergence Plan: Platform or framework for the planning of Member States' priority actions for the conservation and sustainable management of forests
- Development of COMIFAC's sub-regional Guidelines (NTFP, participation by local and indigenous populations in the sustainable management of central African forests, forestry and environmental training, agreement on Forest control, ABS sub-regional strategy)







Instruments

Sub-regional Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (PAPECALF)
(in the region poaching and wildlife traficking are not only threats for biodiversity but it also consider as threats to peace and security)



September 2016: MOU had been signed between the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife and the Ministry of Defense of Cameroon to reinforce the protection of wildlife and protected areas

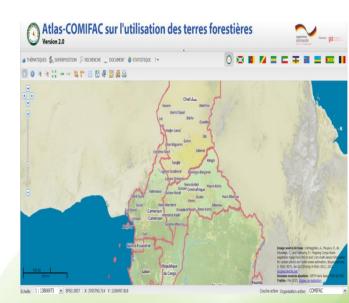




Instruments

Others tools developed in the framework of the implementation of the Convergence Plan

- Development of a sub-regional Atlas on forest land use in order to take into account biodiversity) by decision making for development needs in different sectors (mining, logging, transport, public works, etc
- Toolkit on integrating the Right to Adequate Food (AAD) in the non-wood forest products sector in Central Africa





Societal anchoring (SDGs 4, 5, 8, 13, 15)



Involving the civil society

- Capacity building of the civil society networks: Women-REFADD, Youth-REJEFAC, Parlementarians-REPAR, indigenious-REPALEAC) on biodiversity and forest ecosystems issues
- Support to the Network of Central African Forest and Environmental Training Institutions (RIFFEAC) to take into account biodiversity in the curricula, training and research programs.
- Development of tools and methods for decision-making and sensitization.



Financial Ressources (SDGs 1, 2, 13, 17)

- Several sources of funding (national, international, private sector, research) which meet in the framework of Congo basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)
- Financing of biodiversity activities through bilateral and multilateral partners such as German Cooperation (GIZ and KFW), the WWF, the UICN, the FAO, the World Bank, JICA, AFD, etc.



Challenges

- Multisectoral coordination and communication (take biodiversity into account for emergence issues)
- Ensure the implementation of political engagements which are described in the institutional documents
- Education and Public awareness on conservation issues (sustainable Biodiversity for better life conditions)
- Increase the resource mobilization (at national and international level)

Thank you



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