
Central African Conference on Forests

The second meeting of the Conference on Central African Moist-Forest Ecosystems (CEFDHAC) will take place in Bata, Equatorial Guinea from 8 to 10 June 1998. CEFDHAC meets every two years in one of the countries of the sub-region and is the result of the political will expressed by the Central African states in their 1996 Brazzaville meeting. The conference is a concertation framework open to all actors participating in the sub-region's forest sector, particularly politicians (parliamentarians and ministers), forestry experts, the private sector and NGOs, aiming at the sustainable management of forest ecosystems in Central Africa. At present, countries participating at CEFDHAC are: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Kinshasa, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda and Sao Tome et Principe.

The draft agenda of the meeting is as follows:

CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AFRICAN MOIST-FOREST ECOSYSTEMS (THE BRAZZAVILLE PROCESS)

BATA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, 8th TO 10th JUNE 1998

GENERAL THEME:

Central African moist forest ecosystems : The strategies for a common future

SUB-THEMES :

1. Evolution of the Central African moist forest ecosystems at the dawn of the year 2000

1.1 Trends;

1.2 Threats;

2. Common policy and legislation

2.1 Elaboration and implementation of the forest policies and legislation in Central Africa : the first lessons;

2.2 Itinerary towards a common forest policy and legislation;

2.3 Code of deontology of the sustainable and concerted management of Central African moist forest ecosystems ;

3. Experiences of the Common Management Initiatives of the forest resources

3.1 Programme for Central African Forest Ecosystems (ECOFAC);

3.2 Project for elaboration of criteria and indicators for sustainable management of the forests;

3.3 Central African Regional Programme for Environment (CARPE)

3.4 Regional Environment Information Management Project (REIMP)

3.5 Regional Project for Participatory Management of Natural Resources ;

3.6 Tri-National Park Project;

3.7 Protection of threatened forest resources in the situation of conflicts: a case study.

4. Valuation of non-timber forest resources

4.1 Eco-tourism ;

4.2 Non-timber forest products ;

4.3 Sub-regional traffic and trade of wild animal species;

4.4 Green Funds for one of “The World’s Lungs”;

4.5 Impact of Asiatic financial Crisis on Central African forest resources.

For more information, please contact:

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