The Congo Basin Forest Partnership was launched at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg as a voluntary multi-stakeholder initiative, and aims to increase regional dialogue and collaboration. Partnership members work to support the implementation of the COMIFAC Convergence Plan and the Yaoundé Declaration by taking actions to:

♦ Protect regional biodiversity,
♦ Promote good forest governance, and
♦ Improve standards of living in the region.

CBFP Activities include training for capacity-building, workshops, working committees, consultation groups and information sharing. Products such as the “State of the Congo Basin Forest Report,” present the latest research data on the Congo Basin region’s biodiversity, resources and development issues.

Meet the CBFP Partners

**Governments**
Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, European Union, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America.

**International Organizations**

**NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions**

**Private Sector**
COMIFAC is the technical entity of the Economic Community of Central African States charged with leading conservation and sustainable management activities of forest ecosystems in the Congo Basin. They ensure the implementation of international conventions and forest development initiatives in Central Africa. COMIFAC came into being with the passage of the 2005 “Treaty on the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Central African Forest Ecosystems”.

Sub-regional Convergence Plan


1) Harmonizing forest policy and taxation
2) Resource knowledge and inventory
3) Ecosystem management
4) Biodiversity conservation
5) Sustainable use of forest resources
6) Alternative income generation
7) Capacity development and training
8) Research
9) Innovative financing mechanisms
10) Regional cooperation and partnerships

Forest ecosystems in the Congo Basin

cover a surface area of over 301 million hectares including all types of forests in the 10 COMIFAC countries and Angola (FAO-ITTO, 2011). These ecosystems are the second largest reserve of dense tropical rainforests in the world after Amazonia.

The Congo Basin forests are of global importance for biodiversity conservation and provide essential ecological services. Though an extensive network of protected areas has been created, the region’s forest ecosystems are still at risk by over-exploitation of timber and unsustainable natural resources extraction, which require a concerted global response.

The United States’ Facilitation aims to promote African leadership to address critical threats to Central Africa’s forests and biodiversity and to advance the sustainable use of the region’s forest ecosystems by:

♦ Supporting concerted African leadership and effective institutions, regulatory regimes, and governance.

♦ Taking action to address critical threats to biodiversity and forests, especially illegal logging, unsustainable resource extraction, and wildlife trafficking.

♦ Assuring full participation in efforts to adapt to and combat climate change, especially with civil society and forest stakeholders.