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International Conference on the Major Forest Basins

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CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE
SUR LES GRANDS BASSINS FORESTIERS
11 mars 2010 – Paris



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE MAJOR FOREST BASINS
March 11, 2010 – Paris

Thursday March 11, 2010



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Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries: the REDD mechanism

The issues at stake in the fight against deforestation and forest degradation

Every year, the world loses thirteen million hectares of forest, which is almost the equivalent of the total forest cover of metropolitan France. Deforestation has many causes, ranging from the conversion of forest to farmland, to overcutting around large metropolitan areas to supply wood for heating.

According to World Bank estimates, illegal logging costs timber-producing countries ten billion dollars per year in lost income. In addition to their financial impact, such practices lead to the degradation and even the destruction of forests and the environmental services they provide. In the developing countries, particularly in the three largest basins – the Amazon, Congo and Papua-New Guinea – deforestation represents 20% of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions.

Conversely, sustainable forest management allows the populations concerned to exploit their natural resources while renewing the forest cover by adopting an appropriate cutting rate. Sustainable management is thus built on planned development and good forest governance. It allows greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced at a relatively low cost, and thus not only mitigates the effects of climate change, but also preserves the biodiversity of the tropical rain forests, which are extraordinarily rich ecosystems.

The REDD and REDD+ mechanisms

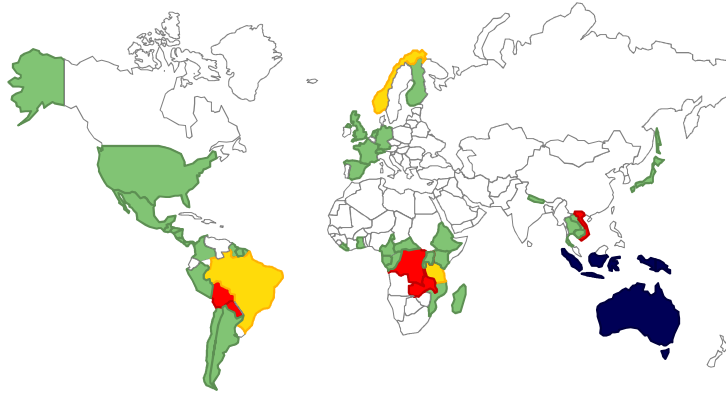
One of the major obstacles to be overcome in the fight against deforestation is that a tree often has a lower market value when it is standing than when it is cut down. **The REDD mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries has been set up to remove this obstacle by creating financial value from the reduction in forest emissions.** The mechanism is known as “**REDD plus**” when, in addition to reducing emissions, it takes into account the capacity forests have for storing carbon, and good forest governance and planning.

Several programmes have been set up to fund this mechanism, including:

- the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries (UN-REDD Programme),
- the Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative,
- and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

Pays engagés dans les initiatives REDD

Participants FCPF en vert; Participants UNREDD en rouge
Initiative norvégienne en jaune; Initiative australienne en bleu



Countries involved in REDD initiatives
FCPF participants shown in green
UN REDD participants shown in red
Norwegian initiative shown in yellow
Australian initiative shown in blue

REDD and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Kyoto Protocol, which mainly focused on action to be taken in developed countries, did not address the issue of deforestation. The issue was, however, included on the agenda of the 2005 convention on climate change on the initiative of Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica.

At the end of 2007, the Bali Road Map was adopted, confirming that conservation and sustainable forest management were to be given a prominent place in a post-2012 climate agreement and encouraging demonstration activities. The REDD mechanism was set up during the thirteenth Conference of the Parties held in Bali the same year.

Significant headway was made on the subject of REDD+ at the Conference of the Parties held in Copenhagen in December 2009:

- The value of the REDD+ mechanism is stressed in one of the clauses of the Copenhagen Accord: *"We recognize the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and the need to enhance the removals of greenhouse gas emissions by forests and agree to the need to provide positive incentives to such actions through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus to enable the mobilisation of financial resources from developed countries."*

- The REDD+ mechanism is defined in a draft decision of the AWG LCA* negotiating group, which includes a number of principles and clauses concerning safeguards such as:

- the need for good forest governance,
- respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities,
- protection and conservation of biological diversity and ecosystem services.

The scope of "REDD+" includes reducing emissions due to deforestation, reducing emissions due to forest degradation, maintaining forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and increasing forest carbon stocks. Developing countries wishing to participate must outline a national strategy or plan of action taking into consideration the determinants of deforestation, land ownership problems, governance, with the full participation of all the interested parties, a national - or where applicable infranational - reference level for forests and a reliable, transparent forest monitoring system for follow-up and reporting on activities.

* AWG LCA: Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (this working group brings together the 194 Parties and negotiates the international agreement)

A gradual implementation approach is recommended, taking national conditions into account:

- (1) Defining strategies/action plans/policies and measures with institutional development and demonstration activities,
- (2) Stepping up implementation, continuing to build capacity and technology transfer and creating performance incentives,
- (3) Gearing implementation to outcomes that are closely monitored, notified and checked.

- A decision by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice under the Convention (SBSTA) on methodological guidelines for REDD+ has been adopted. It organises the coordination of capacity-building activities, lays down follow-up and reporting requirements and provides guidelines concerning the reference levels to be set up.

- Lastly, in a joint press release issued at the Copenhagen Conference, six nations (Australia, France, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States) collectively pledged a sum of nearly 3.5 billion US dollars in initial funding for REDD+ over the period 2010-2012. The sum will allow immediate action to be taken in the fight against deforestation.

This progress reflects the shared interest of forest countries in the northern and southern hemispheres. The Paris conference is fully in tune with this partnership spirit.



Deforestation: issues and solutions

General aspects

Every year, the world loses thirteen million hectares of forests, causing irreversible ecological damage and threatening the societies whose lifestyles depend directly on them. **Deforestation is the result of several factors combined:** growing global demand for wood and agricultural commodities, driven by rising standards of living, the development of agro-processing industries, as well as population growth, rising poverty and rural migration in forested countries.

By **encouraging sustainable forest management** – through planning and good forest governance - large-scale deforestation can be avoided, while allowing local populations to continue to exploit natural resources. Finding the funds for sustainable management is a recurring question, because it is often less profitable than converting forest to farmland.

No transactions take place for most of the services provided by forests, with the result that their value is generally not accounted for by the users of forest areas. And yet, because of their **biological diversity**, forests play a vital role in helping to maintain major ecological balances. Forests also fulfil a **social function** via their use for leisure activities, drawing on their heritage, historical and cultural value. **Local populations and especially indigenous peoples** often build their lifestyle around forests and rely on forest resources to improve their living conditions. In addition, forests play a significant **economic role** through goods manufacturing. A service-based economy is also emerging with ecotourism and the creation of value from **environmental services**.

The connections between forests and climate change have made the sustainable forest management more necessary than ever. Deforestation and the degradation of forest ecosystems represent major **sources of greenhouse gas emissions**. The conservation and sustainable forest management are thus key factors in combating the greenhouse effect, as is the **carbon sink** role of forests during the growth phase. Furthermore, the consumption of **bioenergy and biomaterials** is also part of the forest-climate balance. While this type of consumption can advantageously replace the use of fossil fuels, it should not exceed the forests' ability to regenerate. Lastly and most important, the need to adapt to the effects of climate change makes it all the more important to protect the world's forests.

Issues and timescales

Forests are one of the key **global sustainable development issues** and international collective efforts to preserve forest ecosystems must be boosted. Back in 1990, a declaration made at the Houston G7 Summit already recommended holding an international convention on forests, but such political declarations of intent are still struggling to produce any concrete results. **Global forest governance** is still a hotly-debated topic and all attempts at coming to a restrictive multilateral agreement have so far failed.

The architecture of global forest governance is divided up among many regional and multilateral legal and institutional mechanisms. Most international talks on forests take place

at the **United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)** with its **Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests**, adopted in 2007, and at the **FAO Forestry Commission**.

Other multilateral agreements, such as those listed below, address other issues relating directly or indirectly to forests:

- the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto protocol,
- the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
- the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES),
- the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),
- or the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

The fight against illegal logging became one of the foremost international forestry issues at the Birmingham G8 Summit and this status has been regularly reasserted since. The **International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)**, set up in 1983 to develop the international timber trade while supporting sustainable management initiatives, fulfils a standardisation function and provides its Member States with technical and financial support for their projects. In 2003, the European Union adopted the **FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade)** action plan, which seeks to reduce the volumes of illegal timber products entering the EU and to strengthen governance in producer countries through voluntary partnership agreements between these countries and the Union.

The Convention on Climate Change considers forests from two perspectives: a) accountability rules for greenhouse gas emission and absorption in the **Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)** sector in developed countries subject to quantified emission reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and, b) **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD)**. The second point takes on a particular significance at a time when tropical deforestation accounts for a larger share of global greenhouse gas emissions than the transportation sector of the whole world. The European Union estimates that **deforestation must be halved between now and 2020 if global warming is to remain below 2°C**. At the end of 2009, the Copenhagen Accord recognised the need to implement an REDD+ mechanism immediately. The Copenhagen Conference also moved forward on the definition of this mechanism and a consensus is now within sight. Some of the advanced funding announced by the developed countries in the Copenhagen Accord (30 billion USD between 2010 and 2012) will be earmarked for forest-related action in the fight against climate change. Six nations, including France, have pledged nearly 3.5 billion US dollars for the period 2010-2012.

An international working group on interim funding for REDD was set up at the request of Heads of State at a meeting with the Prince of Wales on the fringe of the London G20 Summit in April 2009. The working group held its second meeting in Paris in August 2009 and put forward its recommendations concerning funding requirements and the mechanism to be set up.

Action by France

The *Charte des Eaux et Forêts* (Waterways and Forests Charter) issued in 1346 declared that “forests” should be “used carefully” so that they could be “perpetually sustained”. France has a long-standing forestry tradition and has managed to conserve and restore its forests, with the result that forest cover now represents a quarter of the country's total area (excluding the overseas territories). Some forests in the overseas *départements* and territories are known throughout the world for their biological diversity.

France has been a long-time supporter of sustainable management policies for forests and of measures to combat deforestation and illegal timber trading practices. This lies at the heart

of the country's cooperation with nations in the Congo basin. From 2005 to 2007, France was in charge of the **facilitation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)**, which is open to all regional, national, multilateral, private, public, associative and scientific parties concerned with safeguarding the Congo Basin forest as a global public asset. On average, the deforestation rate is relatively low in the region and France works to promote broader adherence to this model of conservation and sustainable management, in particular by funding efforts to strengthen institutions and pilot activities concerning the fight against deforestation.

France is the only Annex 1 country under the Convention on Climate Change to have forests in both temperate (metropolitan France) and tropical regions (French Guiana and other overseas *départements* and territories). It possesses considerable scientific, technical and commercial expertise in tropical forestry, especially in central Africa. In 2007, it was the first country to produce an exhaustive inventory of emission and absorption in tropical forests (French Guiana). It provides financial and technical backing for FLEGT processes in Gabon, the Central African Republic and Congo. It also contributes actively to regional work carried out by the **Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC)**.

The *Office National des Forêts* (ONF) and its subsidiary ONF International design many forest carbon projects abroad for markets, whether regulated by the Convention (CDM, JI) or voluntary (VCS, CCBs).

Lastly, the problem of illegal logging was at the heart of many discussions during the French Environment Round Table initiative, especially as France **imports tropical timber** from Africa. The Environment Round Table reiterated the undertaking made in 2005 that **100% of government procurement contracts would be for certified timber**. The fight against illegal logging is central to the French approach, together with sustainable forest management and forest planning, its basic tool. This policy means strengthening every aspect of forest governance, from combating corruption in export networks and misappropriation of forestry taxes, to involving and training village communities.

The Act of 2 March 2010 gave the go-ahead for the approval of the 2006 International Agreement on Tropical Timber. The agreement, signed in Geneva within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) seeks to "increase and diversify international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources and promote sustainable management of tropical timber-producing forests."

Strengthening this governance also helps **alleviate poverty**, often found in remote areas. It is also the key to funding under the mechanism for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

French cooperation in the forestry sector is implemented through the *Agence française de développement* (AFD), EuropeAid, the World Environment Fund and the French World Environment Fund.



(source: AFD)



Sustainable forest management: the Congo Basin

Context



With 220 million hectares of tropical forest, **the Congo Basin forest is the second largest area of rainforest in the world after the Amazon**. It is home to Africa's greatest biodiversity: **nearly 10,000 plant species, 400 species of mammals including the famous great apes, and 1,000 bird species**. Spread across six central African countries¹, the Congo Basin has a population of 80 million for whom it constitutes an essential energy and food source.

The forest is also an important economic resource, with trade in tropical woods accounting for on average 6% of GDP and 10% of the foreign trade of countries in the sub-region. It guarantees significant income for the populations of these countries by creating centres of activity that provide territorial structure and enable public services to be set up (construction of roads, schools, clinics, etc.).

Although it is still relatively well preserved, **the Congo Basin is nevertheless under threat from many quarters**: demographic pressure and pressure from agriculture, mining, urbanisation and deforestation are just some of the factors that endanger its conservation and that of the animal species it is home to. Until the mid-1980s, national forestry policies allowing low-cost exploitation of its forestry potential were accompanied by a wasting of resources and major environmental impacts.

With the increasing scarcity of oil reserves, **the use and economic exploitation of renewable resources from forests is once again becoming a major challenge**. The economic development of African countries cannot be envisaged without the exploitation of their natural resources, one of their major sources of wealth. The forest is just such a resource. Additionally, the challenge of climate change makes protecting the Congo Basin forest vital.

The challenge is therefore to reconcile the preservation of this natural area with economic development by prioritising the sustainable management of these forests. The second Earth Summit held in Johannesburg in September 2002 took the first step in this direction by setting up the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), headed by France until the end of 2007.

COMIFAC (*Commission des Ministres des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale – Commission of Central African Forestry Ministers*), an institution that aims to implement a regional convergence plan, is the anchor point of this partnership. The purpose of the CBFP is to protect and manage the forest's natural resources sustainably while encouraging economic and social development.

Intervention principle

¹ Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Gabon and Equatorial Guinea

The dual imperative of environmental protection and economic development requires more than just the traditional conservationist approach. While conservation is vital, particularly in some very sensitive areas for biodiversity (known as 'hotspots'), it cannot constitute a credible response on a scale of tens of millions of hectares with enormous economic challenges.

The approach supported by the French development agency (AFD) sees protection and exploitation of forests as complementary rather than dogmatically opposed. It defends the idea that 'sustainable management practices' in the forests of central Africa, with a policy of coupling protected areas with exploited areas, should be the key pillar of a pragmatic approach to preserving biodiversity. The AFD bases its approach on the concept of integrated management involving industrial partners in the management of the land.

What is unusual about the approach supported by the AFD is that it attempts to **join up exploitation of the forest with concerns about sustainability and renewal by involving all the partners affected** by forestry activities: forestry companies, local populations, public authorities, service companies, banks and aid agencies. The aim is to achieve a compromise between the different interests of these actors by combining policies to create protected areas with the sustainable management of the exploited areas of forest. Two major ideas have to be taken into consideration:

- preserving biodiversity means not operating solely in the protected areas but seeing this preservation within the perspective of the sustainable management and protection of the land as a whole;
- ecosystems must be considered in their entirety (exploitation and protection, production site and living environment of local populations, government objectives and common law).

This is therefore a new type of partnership that combines economic considerations with environmental concerns.

Objectives

The AFD's action in the Congo Basin aims to promote sustainable and concerted management of the forest to guarantee economic development while preserving and promoting biodiversity.

There are three parts to this strategy:



- institutional support at national level;
- forest use in accordance with sustainable development principles based on industrial exploitation and forestry management;
- commercial use of research, support for training and transfer of knowledge.

The projects supported by the AFD contribute to a sustainable development process that is respectful of the environment. They encourage the pursuit of an economic activity of major importance to the country by putting the activity of the operators on a more secure footing (through respect for national and international regulations, industrialisation of the sector and opening up to new markets). Based on a consultative method of resource management (between operators, governments, NGOs and local populations), they are fostering a profound change in the practices of the economic operators while allowing technology transfers (of techniques, know-how, procedures and management and organisational methods) and the mobilisation of direct private sector investment.

These projects concern all players, and are designed to have an impact on government (legal framework, organisation of government services) and on the governance of the timber industry in

general, on the profession, on civil society (support for the creation of a network of specialist operators, professionalisation of NGOs working in the field), and on the banking sector.

Project descriptions

The Congo Basin has 55 million hectares of forest on which concessions have been granted. Of these, 31 million are in management schemes. The projects financed by the AFD cover 12 million hectares.

Following a pilot operation in CAR and a founding project in Gabon in 1997 (funding of 1.45 million euros for the sustainable management of nearly 505,000 hectares), the AFD has sought to set up sustainable management finance schemes with the hope of generating a domino effect from one forestry company to another and one country to another.

■ **In Gabon**, the AFD established a credit facility of 6.5 million euros in 2000 to refinance loans made to forestry companies by the *Banque Gabonaise de Développement*. A second line of credit worth 4.2 million euros was set up in 2003. A sovereign loan worth 11.2 million euros in total was made in 2006 (granting of small forestry permits in an area of 4 million hectares). A project to support the creation of national parks is currently being set up (total AFD and FFEM funding: 7 to 8 million euros);

■ **In CAR**, the PARPAF project, which supports the preparation of forest management schemes, received a grant of 2 million euros to support forestry companies in the implementation of these schemes. The project was extended in two stages, with 1.5 million euros from 2004 to 2005 and 5 million euros between 2006 and 2010, for the management of 3.5 million hectares;

■ **In Congo**, the AFD enabled nearly 1.2 million hectares to be managed by providing funding of 1.3 million euros in 2004; a project is currently being set up which would offer funding of 4 to 5 million euros;

■ **In Cameroon**, a project worth 1 million euros was launched in 2004 to develop 300,000 hectares; the first stage of the forest/environment section of the Debt Relief/Development Contract (C2D) is currently being signed (worth 10 million euros in total).

The AFD is funding 15 forestry companies across the entire region.

Between 2000 and 2008, the total finance provided by the AFD was 50 million euros.

Dates and amounts

Launch: 1997

Finance: 50 million euros from AFD/6 million euros from FFEM/20 million euros from C2D.



Strengthening national capacity for forest governance

“Forest Law Enforcement on Governance and Trade”- FLEGT

Every year, the world loses **thirteen million hectares of forest**. This deforestation has many causes, ranging from the conversion of forest to farmland to overcutting around large metropolitan areas to supply wood for heating.

For some time France has advocated an all-embracing approach to this issue, which takes account of all the activities contributing to the **maintenance or increase of carbon stocks to guarantee the best possible conservation of biodiversity**: measures to combat deforestation and forest degradation, with the Community target of halting deforestation by 2030, the sustainable management of forests, forest preservation through protection policies (national parks and protected areas of land) and the planting of new forests.

Promoting these activities in developing countries requires **specific financial incentives**, and that is the purpose of the REDD negotiations. It also requires the **strengthening of national capacity** for forest governance, and that is the purpose of the FLEGT negotiations.

The origins of FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement on Governance and Trade) lie in the observation that illegal logging and trade in timber have a significant environmental impact and major economic and social consequences. According to estimates, **between 10 and 19% of timber imported by the European Union is illegally felled**. Furthermore, the World Bank estimates that the cost of illegal logging to the national economies of timber-producing countries is **10 billion dollars per year**. Apart from the financial impact, these practices lead to the degradation or even destruction of forests and the environmental services they provide.

This situation, criticised by the big NGOs, was recognised at the G8 summit in Birmingham in 1998, where an action programme against illegal logging and associated trade was agreed. **This political commitment was reaffirmed by the G8 in Japan in 2008**. FLEGT is therefore the concrete manifestation of political commitments made at the highest level by the European Union.

Recent developments as part of both the climate negotiations and the FLEGT voluntary Partnership Agreements provide Europe with a historic opportunity for inspiring a new model for international partnership that finds low-carbon paths to development based largely on the sustainable management of forests.

The FLEGT Regulation adopted in 2005 and its implementing regulation of 2008 are based on the idea that **sustainable forest management enables the populations concerned to live off their natural resources while ensuring forest cover is replaced** by adopting an appropriate rate of felling. At a relatively low cost, it both **reduces greenhouse gas emissions** and therefore mitigates the effects of climate change, and **preserves the biodiversity of the extremely rich ecosystems** constituted by tropical rainforests.

The Regulation has two aims:

■ **to change the trade practices of European companies** by encouraging them to buy timber from producers who obey local laws, pay for the trees they fell and act responsibly towards impoverished local populations;

■ **to help timber-producing countries to introduce laws and regulations safeguarding the proper management of their forests**, particularly through **voluntary Partnership Agreements** with them. Only authorised timber with a FLEGT licence will be allowed to enter the EU. The first agreement was signed with Ghana in October 2008; two other agreements were signed in 2009 with Cameroon and Congo-Brazzaville. Negotiations have begun with Liberia and Sierra Leone and should shortly be under way with Indonesia.

Although the Commission is responsible for negotiating the voluntary Partnership Agreements, it seeks assistance from the Member States with providing support to the applicant countries. **Four Member States are particularly active: the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and France.**

In this way, France has provided support to **Congo, the Central African Republic and Gabon**. The timber-producing countries need between 3 and 15 million euros of aid from the Member States to put in place the necessary conditions for issuing the first licence.

The excellent progress the European Union has made with the FLEGT voluntary Partnership Agreements means that it already has legal instruments and local contacts in place enabling it to take the initiative in discussions about the institutional procedures and governance of REDD, in which northern and southern countries are work together.



Why REDD is so important

1. **Meeting the target of the Copenhagen agreement** to limit global warming to 2°C requires the reduction of deforestation, which is responsible for 20% of global emissions.
2. **There is no less costly way to avoid releasing a tonne of carbon than by reducing deforestation.** The scope for reducing emissions in this way is enormous.
3. **Deforestation is irreversible:** each year, nearly 13 million hectares are destroyed.
4. **Fighting deforestation also has socio-economic and environmental benefits for biodiversity** and native peoples
5. **REDD means that the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector can be introduced into negotiations**
6. **REDD makes it easier to negotiate an ambitious international agreement on climate change** by:
 - recognising the role and responsibility of emerging countries (Brazil, Indonesia, etc.)
 - proposing a model to be followed by other sectors that emit greenhouse gases
 - strengthening capacity
 - allowing the development of national strategies by developing countries (see the Bali Action Plan NAMA)
 - pooling public and private investment to finance measures to combat climate change
 - encouraging and illustrating the introduction of a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system for funding for developed countries and mitigating actions by developing countries (see Bali Action Plan)



Key figures

- Forests cover **30%** of the world's unsubmerged land (nearly 4 billion hectares)
 - Total carbon content of forests: 639 billion tonnes in 2005, or **25%** of the carbon in the Earth's biosphere (this is more than all the carbon in the atmosphere)
 - Carbon content of a tree (rosewood/30 m high/80 years old) = **5.4 tonnes of CO₂**, equivalent to the emissions from:
 - one 600 km flight by an Airbus A320
 - the rearing of 16.7 beef cattle
 - one round-the-world trip by car (44,000 km)
 - the production of 13.4 tonnes of wheat
 - Deforestation accounts for:
 - **20%** of annual greenhouse gas emissions
 - 13 million hectares of forest lost each year (equivalent to the area of Greece)
 - **1.2 billion** people live off forests
 - REDD's emission reduction potential: **3 billion tonnes of CO₂** equivalent per year by 2020.
 - Forestry CDM (afforestation and reforestation): 8 projects out of nearly 2000 registered
 - **REDD+ costs:**
 - **UNFCCC:** 9 billion euros per annum (12 billion US dollars) to eliminate deforestation in non-industrialised countries by 2030
 - **International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA):** 12,5 to 20 billion euros per annum (17 to 28 billion US dollars) to halve the rate of deforestation
 - **European Commission:** 15 to 25 billion euros per annum (20 to 33 billion US dollars) to halve the rate of deforestation by 2020
- REDD Fast Start:** 2.5 billion euros (3.5 billion US dollars) over 3 years (2010-2012)
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Norway | €736,000,000 (1 billion USD) |
| United States | €736,000,000 (1 billion USD) |
| United Kingdom | €354,000,000 (480 billion USD) |
| France | €276,000,000 (375 billion USD) |
| Australia | €88,300,000 (120 billion USD) |
| Japan | €368,000,000 (500 billion USD) |



Glossary

Absorption

Process whereby the carbon content of a carbon pool is increased. A synonym of capture and fixation.

Baseline

Reference scenario against which variations associated with greenhouse gas emissions and fixation are measured.

Carbon pool

Any system capable of accumulating or releasing carbon (e.g. forest biomass, timber products, soil, the atmosphere). This term is a synonym of reservoir. The content of a carbon pool is expressed in units of mass (e.g. t C).

Biosphere

The part of the Earth that hosts life in all its forms, including living organisms and the organic matter resulting from life (e.g. forest litter, detritus, soil).

Soil carbon

A term used to distinguish the carbon pool constituted specifically by the soil. It includes different forms of organic carbon (humus) and mineral carbon, including charcoal, but not underground biomass (e.g. roots, bulbs, etc.) or soil fauna (animals).

Land cover

Observed physical and biological ground cover, such as vegetation and manmade structures.

Deforestation

The transformation of land covered by forest into land not covered by forest by direct human action.

Degradation

A term not yet strictly defined. However, we use 'forest degradation' to describe the depletion of the forest to a vertical closure level of less than 10%.

Forestry property

An area populated with multiple wooded formations.

Fixation

Process whereby the carbon content of a carbon pool or reservoir other than the atmosphere is increased. A synonym of capture and absorption.

Forest

Area of land measuring 0.05 to 1 hectare minimum with vertical closure (or an equivalent relative density) of more than 10 to 30%, with trees that can reach a minimum height of 2 to 5 metres in situ at maturity. This definition may vary from one country to another since the Kyoto Protocol lets countries specify a precise definition within these parameters, to be used for taking account of emissions nationally.

Carbon flux

Rate of exchange of carbon between different pools, expressed in units of mass per unit of area and unit of time (e.g. t C ha⁻¹/year)

Leakage

Net change in anthropogenic emissions by greenhouse gas sources occurring outside the boundaries of a project but which is measurable and attributable to the activity of a CDM project.

MRV

Measurement, reporting and verification

NAMA

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (for developing countries)

Reference levels

This defines the reference period and scale against which the activities within the scope are measured.

Timber products

Products derived from rough timber harvested from forests, including firewood and logs, as well as derivative products such as sawn timber, plywood, wood pulp, paper, etc.

Sink

Any process or mechanism that absorbs a greenhouse gas or a precursor of a greenhouse gas present in the atmosphere.

RED

Reducing emissions from deforestation: reduction of emissions due to the loss of stored carbon with a change of land use.

REDD

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation: reduction of emissions of stored carbon but without changing land use (e.g. exploitation of firewood).

REDD+

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and also conservation sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stocks.

Regeneration

Reforestation by natural methods (germination in situ or from neighbouring trees or seeds carried by the wind, birds or animals) or by artificial methods (young plants or seeds).

Source

The opposite of a sink. A pool or reservoir can be a source of carbon for the atmosphere if it releases more carbon into the atmosphere than it absorbs.

Carbon stock or reserve

Absolute quantity of carbon contained by a carbon pool at any particular moment.



Maps and tables
(source: *FAO 2005*)

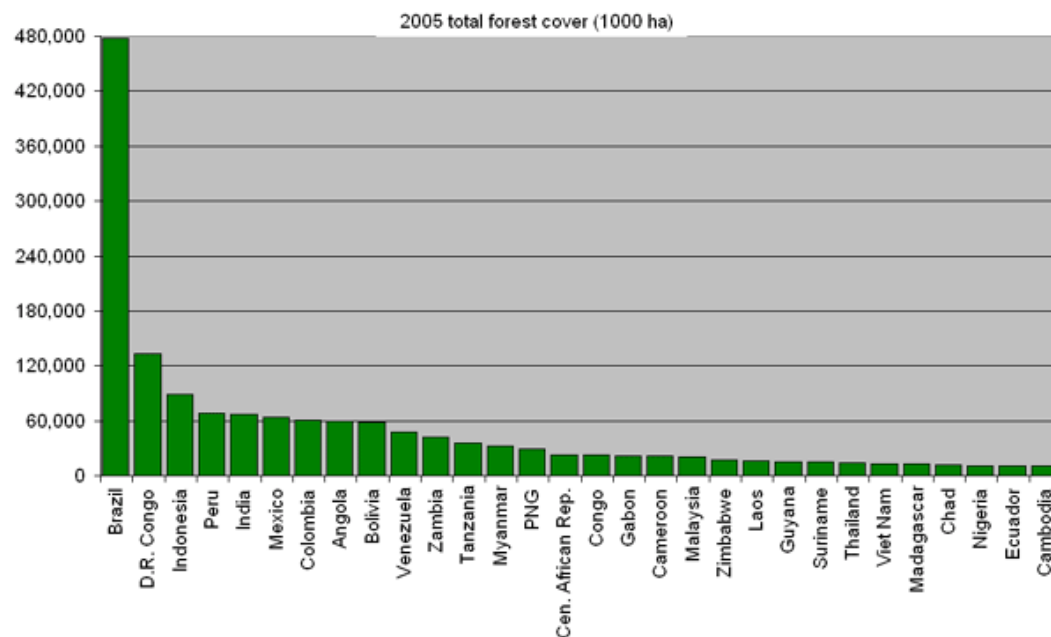
Change in extent of forest and other wooded land 1990-2005
1990 - 2005
Main forest basins

Country/area	Forest							Other wooded land		
	Area			Annual change rate				Area		
	1990	2000	2005	1990-2000		2000-2005		1990	2000	2005
	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha/yr	%	1000 ha/yr	%	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha
CONGO BASIN										
Angola	60 976	59 728	59 104	-125	-0,2	-125	-0,2	-	-	-
Burundi	289	198	152	-9	-3,7	-9	-5,2	722	722	722
Cameroon	24 545	22 345	21 245	-220	-0,9	-220	-1,0	14 758	14 758	14 758
Congo	22 726	22 556	22 471	-17	-0,1	-17	-0,1	10 649	10 581	10 547
Democratic Republic of the Congo	140 531	135 207	133 610	-532	-0,4	-319	-0,2	83 277	83 277	83 277
Gabon	21 927	21 826	21 775	-10	n.s.	-10	n.s.	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	1 860	1 708	1 632	-15	-0,8	-15	-0,9	5	22	31
Rwanda	318	344	480	3	0,8	27	6,9	175	61	61
Chad	13 110	12 317	11 921	-79	-0,6	-79	-0,7	10 070	9 458	9 152
Central African Republic	23 203	22 903	22 755	-30	-0,1	-30	-0,1	10 122	10 122	10 122
AMAZON BASIN										
Brazil	520 027	493 213	477 698	-2 681	-0,5	-3 103	-0,6	-	-	-
Colombia	61 439	60 963	60 728	-48	-0,1	-47	-0,1	18 219	18 158	18 202
Guyana	15 104	15 104	15 104	n.s.	n.s.	0	0	-	3 580	3 580
Surinam	14 776	14 776	14 776	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Peru	70 156	69 213	68 742	-94	-0,1	-94	-0,1	-	22 132	22 132
Bolivia	62 795	60 091	58 740	-270	-0,4	-270	-0,5	2 473	2 473	2 473
Ecuador	13 817	11 841	10 853	-198	-1,5	-198	-1,7	1 201	1 360	1 448
French Guiana	8 091	8 063	8 063	-3	n.s.	0	0	0	0	0
INDONESIA BASIN										
Indonesia	116 567	97 852	88 495	-1 872	-1,7	-1 871	-2,0	-	-	-

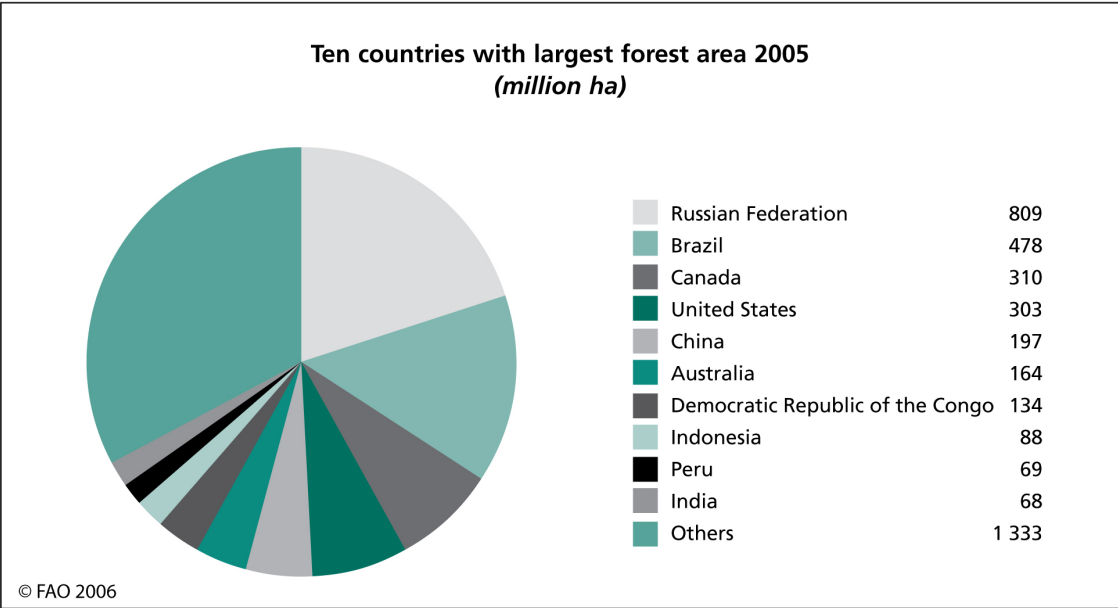
Papua New Guinea	31 523	30 132	29 437	-139	-0,5	-139	-0,5	4 474	4 474	4 474
Malaysia	22 376	21 591	20 890	-78	-0,4	-140	-0,7	-	-	-
OTHERS										
Madagascar	13 692	13 023	12 838	-67	-0,5	-37	-0,3	21 148	18 453	17 054
Venezuela	52 026	49 151	47 713	-288	-0,6	-288	-0,6	7 526	7 421	7 369
Ethiopia	15 114	13 705	13 000	-141	-1,0	-141	-1,1	44 650	44 650	44 650
Gambia	442	461	471	2	0,4	2	0,4	170	140	125
South Africa	9 203	9 203	9 203	0	0	0	0	21 409	21 409	21 409
Malawi	3 896	3 567	3 402	-33	-0,9	-33	-0,9	-	-	-
Costa Rica	2 564	2 376	2 391	-19	-0,8	3	0,1	15	10	10
Mexico	69 016	65 540	64 238	-348	-0,5	-260	-0,4	20 705	20 174	19 908
China	157 141	177 001	197 290	1 986	1,2	4 058	2,2	101 498	97 683	87 615
India	63 939	67 554	67 701	362	0,6	29	n.s.	5 894	4 732	4 110
Kenya	3 708	3 582	3 522	-13	-0,3	-12	-0,3	35 530	35 120	34 920

http://www.fao.org/forestry/static/data/fra2005/global_tables/FRA_2005_Global_Tables_FR.xls#1!A1

**Histogram showing forest cover of the major basins
(1000 ha)**

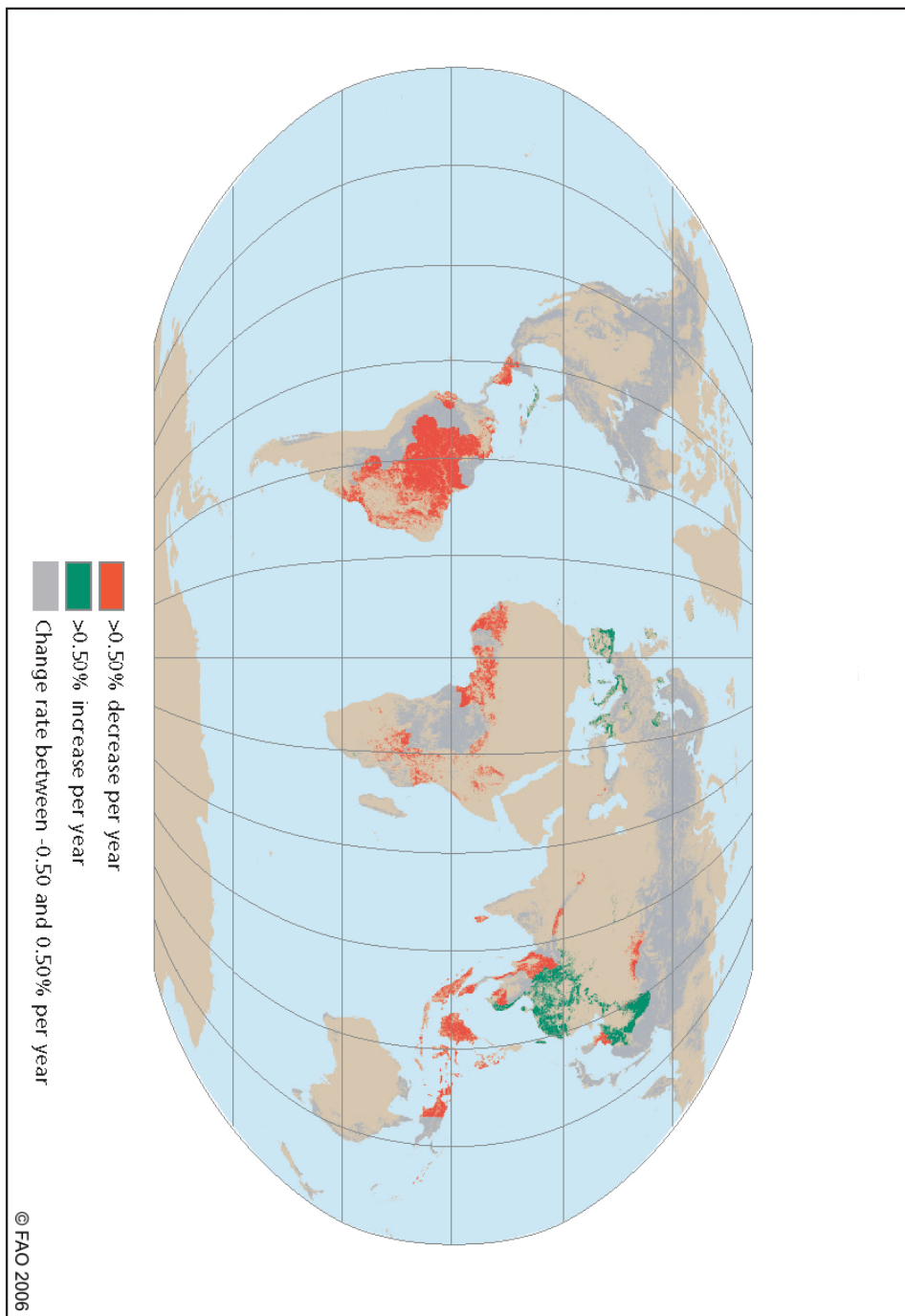


The ten countries with the largest forest area in 2005



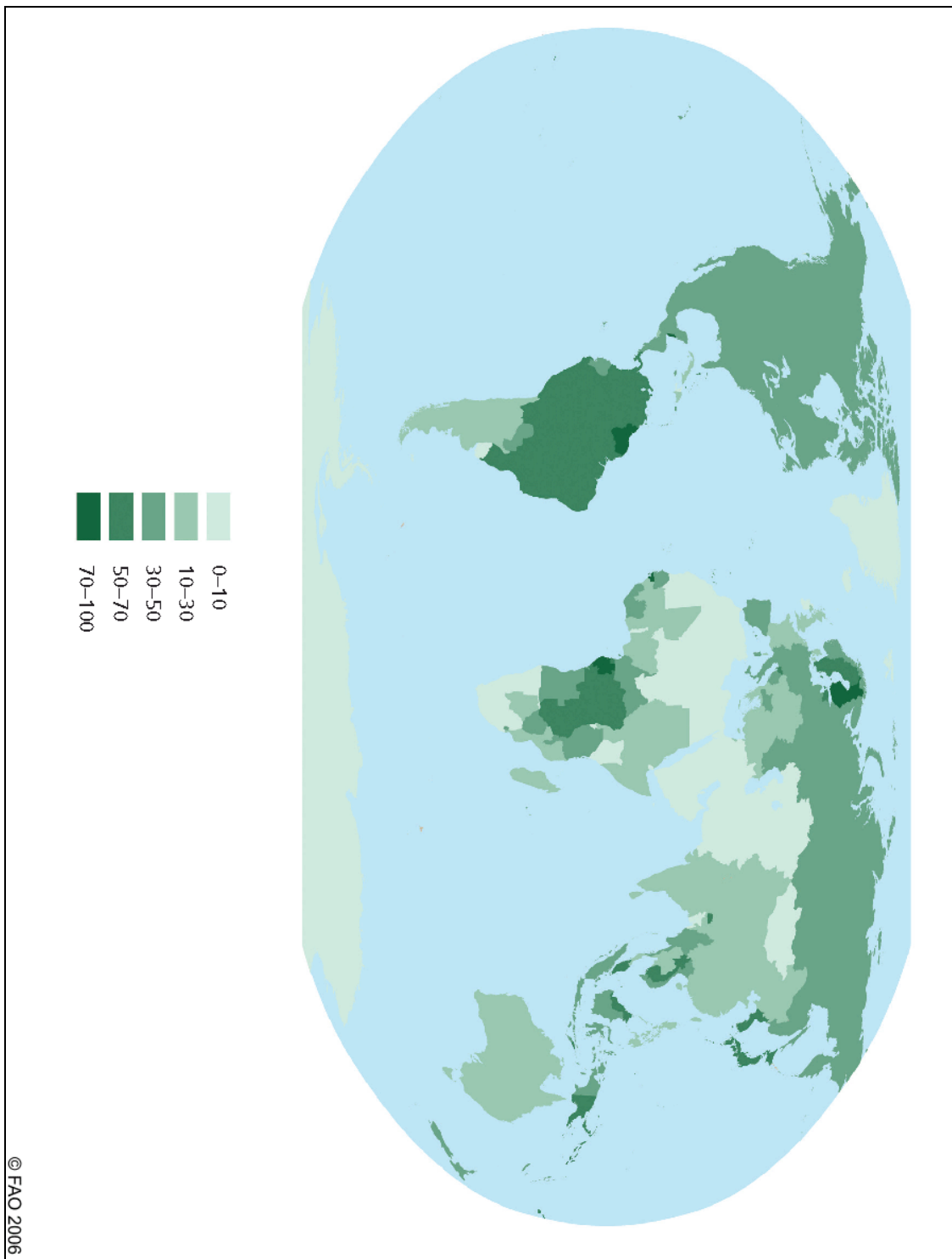


Countries where forest cover changed between 2000 and 2005





- Share of forest cover in total area of each country in 2005





Programme

(the conference is held behind closed doors)

9.15 a.m.: Participants welcomed at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Centre de conférences ministériel, 27 rue de la Convention, Paris 15^{ème} arrondissement

10.00 a.m.: Speech by the French President, Nicolas Sarkozy (Open to the press – Image pool)

10.35 a.m.: Word of welcome by Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs

10.40 a.m.: Introduction to the work sessions by Jean-Louis Borloo, Minister of State, Minister of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea, in charge of Green Technologies and Climate Change.

10.45 a.m.: First session – Pledges of initial funding and action for forests

Co-chaired by Jean-Louis Borloo, Minister of State and Carlos Minc, the Brazilian Minister of the Environment

Goals: to consolidate and, if possible, strengthen the initial funding pledges made in Copenhagen for forests and climate (declaration by six countries to jointly pledge a sum of 3.5 billion US dollars in initial funding for forests over the period 2010-2012), as well as the announcements by developing countries concerning national actions in favour of REDD+.

11.45 a.m.: Second session – Coordination of initial funding and action for forests

Co-chaired by Jean-Louis Borloo, Minister of State and Rachmat Witoelar, Chairman of the National Council for Climate Change of Indonesia, with an introduction by Erik Solheim, the Norwegian Minister of the Environment and International Development.

Goals: to explore the need for effective coordination of initial action and funding. To set up a light “secretariat” to ensure openness and analyse REDD+ initial funding and action and to agree to a code of conduct.

12.30 p.m.: Press briefing with Jean-Louis Borloo (open to the press)

1.00 p.m.: Lunch

2.30 p.m.: Third session – Organisation of long-term international action concerning REDD+

Co-chaired by the Jean-Louis Borloo, Minister of State and José Endundo Bononge, Minister of the Environment and Tourism of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with an introduction by Ambassador Kevin Conrad, Special Envoy for the Environment and Climate Change of Papua New Guinea.

Goals: to prepare the long-term “REDD+ mechanism” on the basis of previous UN talks. The Ministers will seek a convergence of views on the principles - with particular regard to governance - governing the mechanism in the longer term.

5.00 p.m. Closing speech by Jean-Louis Borloo, Minister of State (Open to the press).



List of participants

Pays	Nom	Fonction
Afghanistan	Prince Mostapha ZAHER	Directeur Général de l'Agence afghane de Protection de l'Environnement
Afghanistan	Dr. Abas BASER	Conseiller pour les relations internationales de l'Agence afghane de Protection de l'Environnement
Afrique du Sud	M. MANTLANA	Institut national sur la biodiversité, expert sud-africain sur REDD+
Afrique du Sud		Ministre conseiller de l'Ambassade d'Afrique du Sud à Paris
Afrique du Sud	M. Sithembele KELEMBE	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Forêts et des Pêches Attaché agricole
Allemagne	Mme Ursula HEINEN-ESSER	Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère de l'environnement
Angola	Mme Maria de FATIMA MONTEIRO JARDIM	Ministre de l'Environnement
Angola	M. Pedro NSINGUI-BARROS	Ministre conseiller
Australie	Mme Louise HAND	Ambassadrice pour l'Environnement
Australie	Mme. Kushla MUNRO	Directrice de la section International Forest Carbon
Australie	Mme. Jo EVANS	Assistant Secretary
Belgique	M. Paul MAGNETTE	Ministre du Climat et de l'Energie
Belgique	Christophe VAN ORSHOVEN	Fonctionnaire SPF environnement
Belgique	Elisabeth ELLEGAARD	Cabinet du Ministre
Brésil	M. Carlos MINC	Ministre de l'Environnement
Brésil	Mme. Suzana KAHN	Secrétaire d'Etat pour le changement climatique
Brésil	M. Thais JUVENAL	Directeur du Service des forêts
Brésil	M. Tasso AZEVEDO	Conseiller pour les questions climatiques et forestières
Brésil	M. José BUSTANI	Ambassadeur du Brésil en France
Brésil	Mme. Thaís LINHARES	Directrice du Service Forestier
Brésil	M. Ciro AZEVEDO	Diplomate de la Sous-direction Climat et Développement Durable - MAE brésilien
Brésil	M. Ronald CARDOSO	Conseiller à l'Ambassade du Brésil à Paris
Cameroun	M. Elvis NGOLLE NGOLLE	Ministre des Forêts et de la Faune

Cameroun	Dr. Joseph AMOUGOU	Point focal changement climatique au Ministère de l'Environnement et la Protection de la Nature
Cameroun	M. Samuel EBIA NDONGO	Directeur des Forêts au Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune
Canada	Laurence BLANDFORD	Chef des négociations sur l'environnement
Canada	M. Peter GRAHAM	Division des Analyses économiques - Economiste
Chine	M. GAO Guangsheng	Directeur général au Département du changement climatique, Commission nationale pour le développement et la réforme (NDRC)
Chine	M. WU Jianmin	Département du changement climatique (NDRC)
Chine	M. JIANG Sannai	Directeur adjoint du service du changement climatique, Département du reboisement, Administration Nationale des forêts
Chine	M. SUN Haichao	Ministre conseiller de l'Ambassade de Chine
Chine	M. CHEN Liwen	deuxième secrétaire, assisteront à la conférence du 11 mars
Colombie	M. Carlos COSTA POSADA	Ministre de l'Environnement, du Logement et du Développement territorial
Colombie	Mme. Yadir SALAZAR MEJIA	Directrice des Affaires économiques, sociales et environnementales multilatérales au MAE
Colombie	Mme. Andrea GARCIA	Conseillère REDD du Ministre
Costa Rica	M. Alvaro UMAÑA	Ancien Ministre de l'Environnement du Costa Rica, Membre du Centre Agronomique Tropical de Recherche et d'Enseignement (Washington)
Costa Rica	M. Ricardo ULATE	Conseiller du Ministre de l'Environnement
Danemark	Bo LIDEGAARD	Conseiller Climat du Premier Ministre
Danemark	Peter AARUP IVERSEN	Ministère du Climat et de l'énergie
Danemark	Erik NAERAA-NICOLAJSEN	Ministère des Affaires étrangères
Espagne	Mme. Teresa RIBERA RODRIGUEZ	Secrétaire d'État au changement climatique
Espagne	M. Enrique CASTAÑÉ	Conseiller du MARM à Paris
Espagne	Mme. Cristina GARCIA	Technicienne supérieur de l'Office espagnol du changement climatique (OECC)
Equateur	M. Marco CHIU	Sous-secrétaire chargé du changement climatique
Etats-Unis	M. Todd STERN	Envoyé spécial du Président des Etats-Unis pour le changement climatique
Etats-Unis	M. Jonathan PERSHING	Adjoint de Todd STERN

Etats-Unis	Mme. Donna LEE	Experte Forêts
Etats-Unis	M. Frederic MAERKLE	Ambassade des USA à Paris
Etats-Unis	Melle Fallon FRYE	Ambassade des USA à Paris
Ethiopie	Dr. Tewelde BERHAN GEBRE EGZIABHER	Directeur de l'Autorité de Protection de l'Environnement
Finlande	M. Paavo VAYRYNEN	Ministre du Commerce extérieur et du Développement
Gabon	M. Martin MABALA	Ministre des Eaux et Forêts, de l'Environnement et du Développement durable
Gabon	M. Etienne MASSARD MAKAGA	Point focal national opérationnel Climat
Gabon	M. Joachim BILE ALLOGHO	Conseiller Technique
Gabon	M. Antoine NDONGOU	Conseiller Technique
Gabon	M. Paul KOUMBA ZAOU	Directeur Général des Eaux et Forêts
Gabon	M. Rodrigues ABOUROU OTOGO	Directeur de la Communication nationale sur les changements climatiques
Gabon	M. Jean-Yves MAFOUMA	Aide de camp du Ministre
Ghana	Mme. Hanny Sherry AYITTEY	Ministre de l'Environnement, des Sciences et des Technologies
Ghana	M. G.K. Scott	Directeur - Ministère de l'Environnement, des Sciences et des Technologies
Guinée Equatoriale	M. Anastasio ASUMU MUM MUNOZ	Ministre de la Pêche et de l'Environnement
Guyana	M. Robert PERSAUD	Ministre de l'Agriculture
Guyana	M. Shyam NOKTA	Conseiller présidentiel et directeur du Comité national sur le climat
Guyana	M. Kevin HOGAN	Conseiller présidentiel
Inde	M. Vijai SHARMA	Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'environnement et des forêts et futur candidat au poste de SG de l'UNFCCC
Inde	M. J KISHWAN	Principle Chief Conservator (forests); Gouvernement du Jammu et Cachemire
Inde	M. Pranay K. VERMA	Director Climate Change
Indonésie	M. Zulkifli HASAN	Ministre des Forêts
Indonésie	M. Rachmat WITOELAR	Conseiller du Président
Indonésie	Dr. Hadi S. PASARIBU	Conseiller du Ministre dans le domaine institutionnel
Indonésie	M. Wandojo SISWANTO	Conseiller du Ministre dans le domaine des partenariats
Indonésie	Dr. Agus SARSITO	Chef du Centre international de Coopération
Japon	M. Kazuhiko TAKEMOTO	Vice-Ministre des Affaires environnementales mondiales
Japon	Mme. Yoshiko KIJIMA	Négociatrice pour le changement climatique
Japon	M. Tatsuo SEINO	Directeur adjoint du Bureau de recherche sur l'Environnement mondial

Mexique	Mr. Juan Manuel TORRES ROJO	Directeur Général de la Commission forestière nationale
Mexique	M. Juan Manuel GOMEZ ROBLEDO	Secrétaire d'Etat pour les affaires multilatérales et les droits de l'homme - MAE mexicain
Mexique	M. Jose Carlos FERNANDEZ UGALDE	Commission forestière nationale Chef du service des Affaires internationales et du soutien financier
Mexique	Mme. Charlotte STRECK	Commission forestière nationale Conseillère
Malawi	M. John NGAMANDE	Directeur adjoint des Forêts
Mali	M. Tiémoko SANGARE	Ministre de l'environnement et de l'assainissement
Norvège	M. Erik SOLHEIM	Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement International
Norvège	M. Tarald BRAUTASET	Ambassadeur à Paris
Norvège	M. Åsmund WELTZIEN	Ambassade de Norvège à Paris
Norvège	Per Fredrik ILSAAS PHARO	
Norvège	Audun ROSLAND	
Norvège	Andreas DAHL JORGENSEN	
Norvège	Håvard TORESEN	
Norvège	Christina VOIGT	
Norvège	Ulla HEGG	
Norvège	Tone HERTZBERG	
Norvège	Jon Otto BRODHOLDT	MAE norvégien
Papouasie Nouvelle Guinée	M. Peter MAGINDE	Ambassadeur à Bruxelles
Papouasie Nouvelle Guinée		
Papouasie Nouvelle Guinée		
Pérou	M. Harry BELEVAN-McBRIDE	Ambassadeur du Pérou à Paris
Pérou	M. Ricardo YNOUYE	Premier secrétaire à l'Ambassade du Pérou à Paris
Royaume-Uni	Mme Joan RUDDOCK	Secrétaire d'Etat en charge de la réduction des émissions de GES
Royaume-Uni	Mme Melanie SPEIGHT	Assistante personnelle de Joan RUDDOCK
RCA	M. François NAOUEYAMA	Ministre de l'Environnement et de l'Ecologie
RCA	M. Igor Gildas TOLA-KOGADOU	Directeur de l'Environnement, point focal pour la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur le changement climatique
RCA	M. Yves YALIBANDA	Chargé de mission au Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche, point focal COMIFAC
République du Congo	M. Henri DJOMBO	Ministre du Développement durable, de l'Economie forestière et de l'Environnement
République du Congo	M. Germain KOMBO	Conseiller au Développement Durable

République du Congo	M. Georges Claver BOUDZANGA	Coordonnateur REDD
RDC	M. José ENDUNDO BONOGUE	Ministre de l'Environnement, de la Conservation de la Nature et du Tourisme
RDC	M. Tosi MPANU MPANU	
RDC	M. Vincent KASULU	
RDC	Mme. MALANDA	
RDC	Mme. Sadia DE MARQUEZ	AT
Suède	M. Staffan Tillander	Ambassadeur pour le Climat
Suède	Mme. Nilla Thomson	Chef de service - Ministère de l'Environnement
Suède	Mme. Turid Tersmeden	Chef de service - Ministère des Affaires étrangères
Surinam	M. Ricardo O. VAN RAVENSWAAY	Ministre du Plan et de la coopération au développement
Surinam	Mme. Iris SANDEL	Secrétaire générale du ministère du Plan et de la coopération au développement
Surinam	M. LIMON	Ambassadeur itinérant chargé de l'environnement
Thaïlande	M. Suwit KHINKITTI	Ministre des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement
Thaïlande	Dr. Saksit TRIDECH	Secrétaire Permanent du Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement
Thaïlande	Mme. Sangchun LIMJIRAKAN	Directrice du Programme Environnement, Développement et Durabilité
Thaïlande	M. Tanarat KLAIMANEE	Aide de camp du Ministre
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Banque Africaine de Développement	Mme Clotilde MOLLO NGOMBA	Coordinateur de FFBC " Fonds Pour Les Forêts du Bassin du Congo"
COMIFAC	M. Emmanuel BIZOT	Président
COMIFAC	M. Raymond MBITIKON	Secrétaire Exécutif
COMIFAC	M. Michel NDJATSANA	Expert Climat
Commission Européenne	M. Jos DELBEKE	Directeur Général de l'Action pour le Climat
Commission Européenne	Mme. Valérie MERCKX	Conseillère politique Forêts
Commission Européenne	?	DG Développement
IEPF	Mme. Fatimata DIA TOURE	Directrice
GEF	Mme. Monique BARBUT	Présidente du GEF
GEF	M. Gustavo FONSECA	Chef de l'équipe Ressources Naturelles du GEF
Green Belt Movement	M. Serge BOUNDA	Conseiller de Wangari MAATHAI
FCPF	Warren EVANS	Directeur Environnement
FCPF	M. Benoît BOSQUET	Coordinateur du FCPF – de l'équipe forêt (Banque Mondiale).
FCPF/Banque Mondiale	Gerhard DIETERLE	Equipe Forêts
Mc Kinsey	M. Jeremy OPPENHEIM	Directeur
Nations Unies	M. Yemi KATERERE	Directeur du Programme UN-REDD

Partenariat pour les forêts du bassin du Congo (PFBC)	M. Hans SCHIPULLE	Facilitateur
PNUE	M. Ibrahim THIAW	Directeur de la mise en oeuvre des politiques environnementales
PNUE	M. Kaveh ZAHEDI	Coordonnateur du programme des changements climatiques
Prince's Rainforests Project	M. Justin MUNDY	The Prince's Charities' International Sustainability Unit - Directeur
Prince's Rainforests Project	M. Jack GIBBS	The Prince's Charities' International Sustainability Unit - Directeur adjoint
UICN	M. Stewart MAGINNIS	Directeur du Département Environnement et Développement, Responsable du Programme Forêt
UICN	Mme. Carol SAINT LAURENT	Programme Forêt - En charge du suivi des négociations sur REDD
UICN	M. Arnaud COLLIN	Conseiller auprès de la Directrice générale
Union Africaine	Mme. Rhoda Peace TUMISIIME	Commissaire en charge de l'économie rurale et de l'agriculture



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