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Box O.8 A Fair Baseline Note; References; Introduction; Note; Chapter 1 Congo Basin Forests: Description; The Forest Ecosystems in the Congo Basin; Map; Map 1.1 Forest Ecosystems in the Congo Basin and Their Biodiversity; Table 1.1 Area Estimates (ha) of Land-Cover Types for the Six Congo Basin Countries; Table 1.2 Carbon Stocks in the Congo Basin Forests, 1990-2010; Box 1.1 Variations in Forest Carbon Stocks: Key Concepts; Figure B1.1.1 Forest Degradation and Deforestation: Variation of Carbon Stocks in Above-Ground Biomass Figure B1.1.2 Sustainable Forest Management: Variation of the Carbon Stocks in Above-Ground Biomass Figure B1.1.3 Forest Regeneration: Variation of the Carbon Stocks in Above-Ground Biomass; Figure 1.1 Total Land Area, Total Dense Forest Area, and Area under Industrial Logging Concessions in the Congo Basin in 2010 (hectares); Table 1.3 Harvested Timber Volume and Primary Species Logged by Country in 2006; Figure 1.2 Annual Round Wood Production (m<sup>3</sup>) in the Congo Basin Countries; Table 1.4 Contribution of the Forestry Sector to GDP and Gross Value Added, 2009 Box 1.2 COMIFAC's "Plan de Convergence" Table 1.5 Direct Employment in Commercial Forest Production and Processing, 2006; Table 1.6 Forest Management in the Congo Basin Countries, 2005-2010; Deforestation and Forest Degradation; Box 1.3 European Union's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade Program; Figure 1.3 Contribution of Region to Humid Forest Loss across Regions; Figure 1.4 Changes in Forest Area in Main Regions in Africa on 1990-2010 period (in million hectares) Table 1.7 Changes in Forest Area in Africa and in the Main Negative Contributors to World Total Forest Area, 1990-2010

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## Sommario/riassunto

The Congo Basin forests have been mainly "passively" protected by chronic political instability and conflict, poor infrastructure, and poor governance. Congo Basin countries thus still fit the profile of high forest cover/ low deforestation (HFLD) countries. However, there are signs that Congo Basin forests are under increasing pressure from a variety of sources, including mineral extraction, road development, agribusiness, and biofuels, in addition to subsistence agricultural expansion and charcoal collection. Congo Basin countries are now at a crossroad - they are not yet locked into a deve

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