

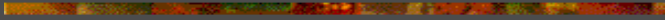


REDD+ PROCESS in DRC
Presentation and Progress Report
Brigitte MUKUNDJI EALE, Environmental Focal Point, DRC Permanent Mission in Geneva
(May 9th, 2011) Geneva



STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION



1. REDD+: POTENTIAL OF TRANSFORMATION
 2. EMERGENCE OF STRATEGIC VISION: PHASED AND COMPONENT APPROACH
 3. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL PROCESS
 4. ENGAGEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS: CROSS APPROACH
 5. KEY LESSONS FOR COORDINATING THE VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNER INSTITUTIONS
 6. KEY QUESTIONS ANALYZED TO DEVELOP THE NATIONAL STRATEGY
 7. FUNDING OF STUDIES AND PROJECTS TO BUILD AN INNOVATIVE PROCESS
 8. CONCLUDING REMARKS: THE NATIONAL REDD+ "ADVANCE"
- 

1. REDD+: POTENTIAL OF TRANSFORMATION

■ CONGOLESE FOREST: A MAJOR ASSET

- **Of the 2.5 million km² of Congolese territory, 62% is covered with forest, and of which 10% is tropical forest,**

- The Congolese forest stores approximately 140 Gt CO₂,

The average annual emissions from the DRC from deforestation and forest degradation is approximately 0.3%, twice less than the world average,

- Underlying causes of deforestation: poverty, fuel-wood needs, etc .

- But many constraints and difficulties in accessing finance remain to implement REDD+



2. EMERGENCE OF A STRATEGIC VISION: PHASED APPROACH AND COMPONENTS

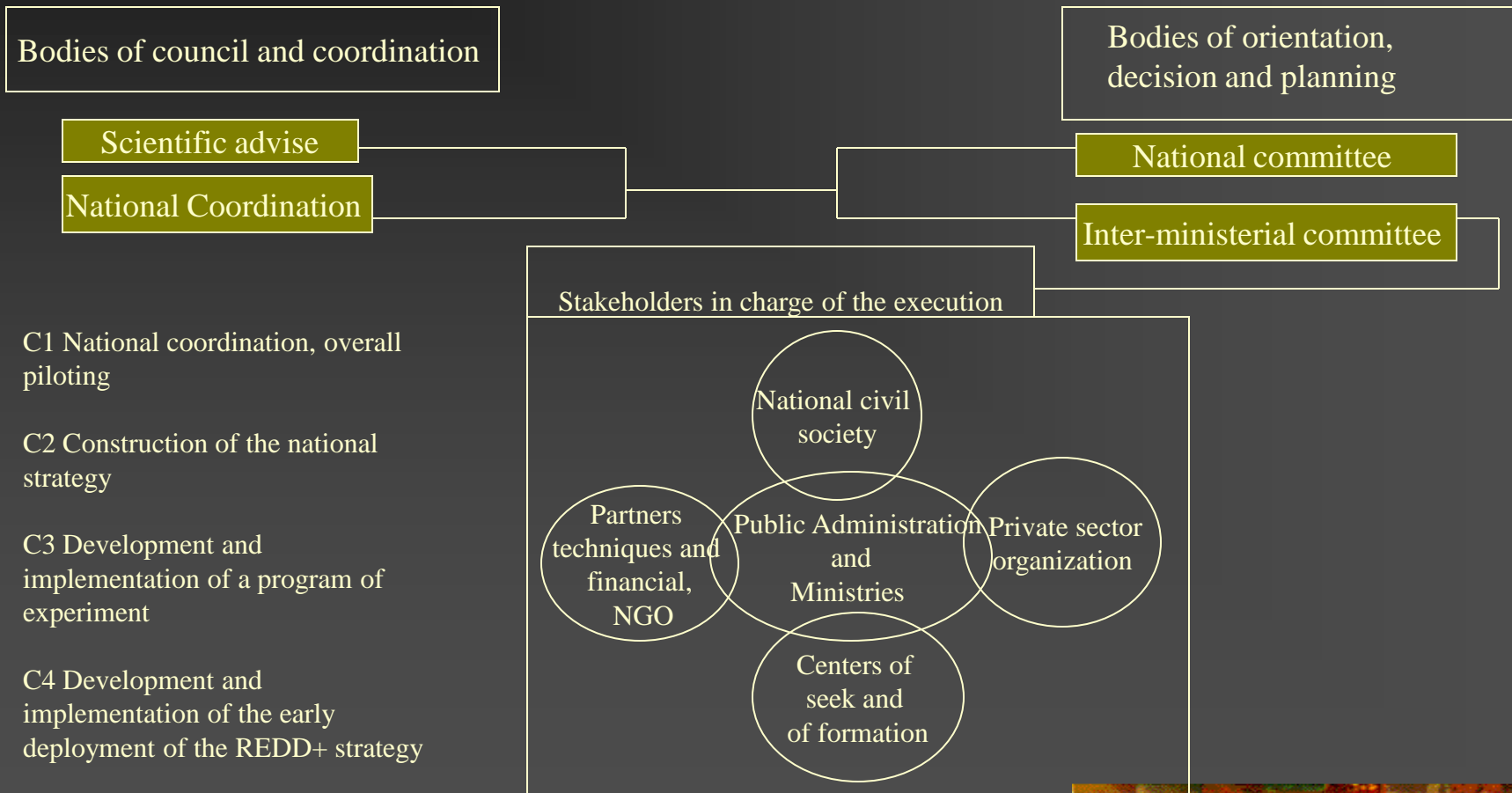
The DRC is in preparation for REDD+ (2010-2012), and is preparing to initiate simultaneously the investment phase (2011-2015)



To date, the REDD+ process in the DRC is organized around four components. The first three components cover the workings of the preparation phase, while the fourth involves the investment phase:

- C1: National coordination, overall piloting, information, education and communication, consultations and mobilization, community anchoring
- C2: Construction of the national strategy and technical, regulatory and institutional tools
- C3: Development and implementation of an experimental program
- C4: Development and implementation of early deployment of the REDD+ strategy

3. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL REDD PROCESS IN DRC (decree of November 26th, 2009)



4. MOBILIZATION OF THE RECIPIENT ACTORS OF THE DRC IN THE REDD+ PROCESS: Cross approach

Approaches targeted (civil society, journalists, members of Parliament...). Various levels of action: exchange, provincial and local. Multiple vectors of commitments: IEC, consultation, operational implications...



5. PRINCIPAL LESSONS TO COORDINATE VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS AND INSTITUTIONS PARTNERS

- **Key success factor 1: national leadership and ownership**
 - The country should be in the driver's seat and organizing partners depending on where it wants to go
 - In DRC, national ownership and leadership has enabled the country to introduce a single REDD+ process: A preparation plan, a coordination plan and a consolidated budget...

The institutional constraints are not inevitable: for example, United Nations agencies manage the funds, but national coordination is based on mutual trust and transparency: no expenses incurred by an agency without the prior approval of the national party (which secures ownership by the country)
- **Key success factor 2: national capacity**
 - The country needs to build its capacities to manage such a process.
 - Great efforts are made to recruit and train partners (civil society, national committees and interdepartmental, provincial coordination, REDD University, etc.)
- **Key success factor 3: the willingness of partners**
 - The partners of the DRC have demonstrated their willingness to coordinate on the ground. The lessons from the field also help strengthen institutional coordination at the international level
- **The basis for cooperation can be attested to in the work done with UN-REDD and the FCPF. The DRC is now ready to engage with new partners**

6. PRINCIPAL INTERROGATIONS TO BUILD THE NATIONAL STRATEGY

To preserve or manage?

How to empower those who are able to protect the forest? With what means?

Which are the last causes and to come from deforestation?

What place for the industrial exploitation of wood in DRC?

Mining , oil, agriculture... how to arbitrate?



A single, uniform development model for all Congolese?

To improve the standard of living in the forests or to create, to move the human pressure?

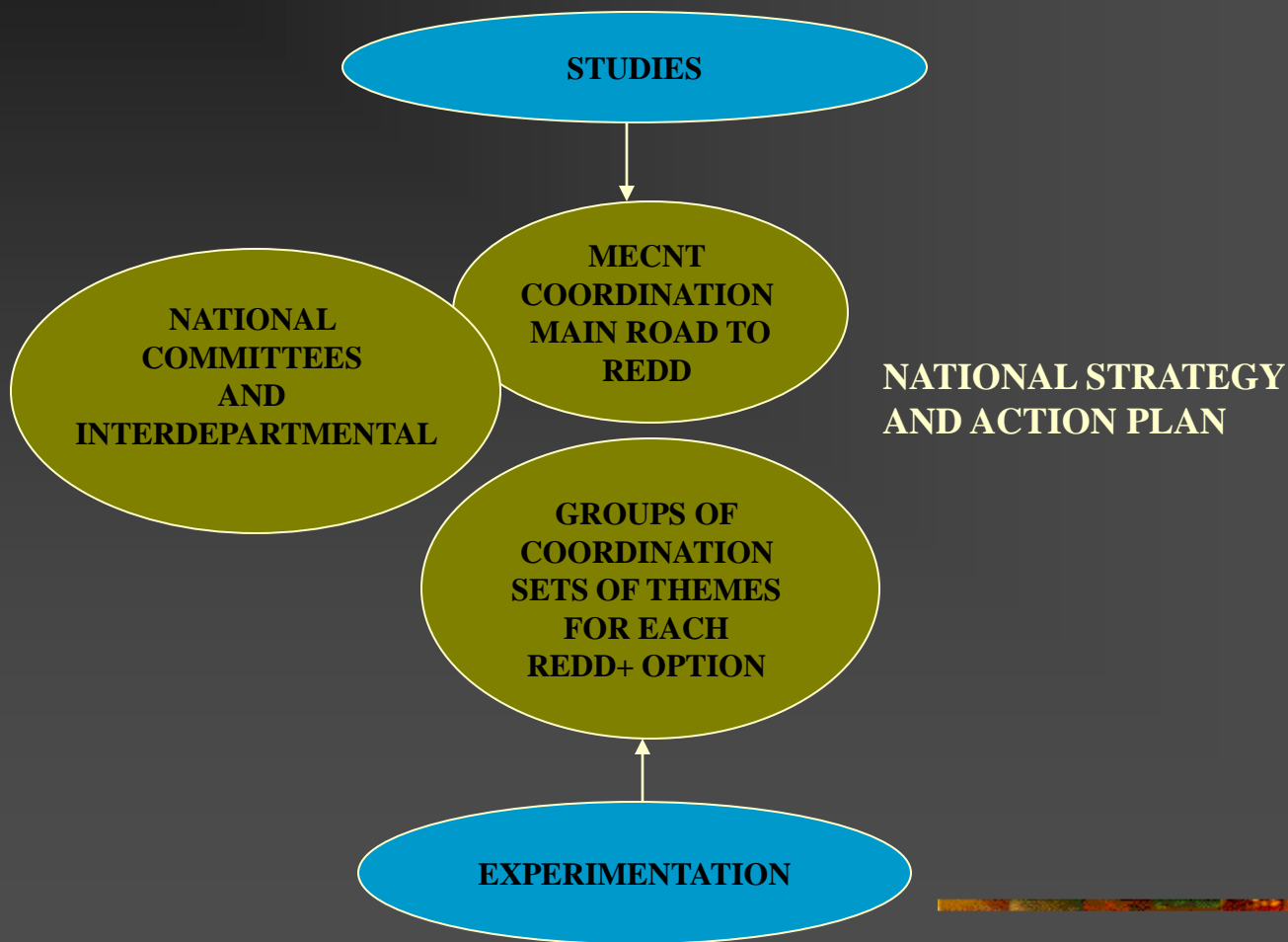
To focus on the forests rich in carbon and to sacrifice the others?

Does urbanisation pose a threat or opportunity for REDD+?

What are the current conditions for additional international financing, in what form, how?

How much that costs, how much that pays, with what one starts, how one goes there, with whom...?

7. CAPITALIZATION OF STUDIES AND PROJECTS TO BUILD A INNOVATIVE PROCESS: ARRIVING AT A NATIONAL STRATEGY



8. CONCLUDING REMARKS: “ANTICIPATED” NATIONAL REDD+ PLANS

Definition of “anticipated” national REDD+ plans:

1 Sectoral Programs:

- Reduction of the impact of subsistence agriculture on the forest
- Reforestation in the basin of supply of the big cities
- Amelioration of energy efficiency by the diffusion of the “improved hearths”

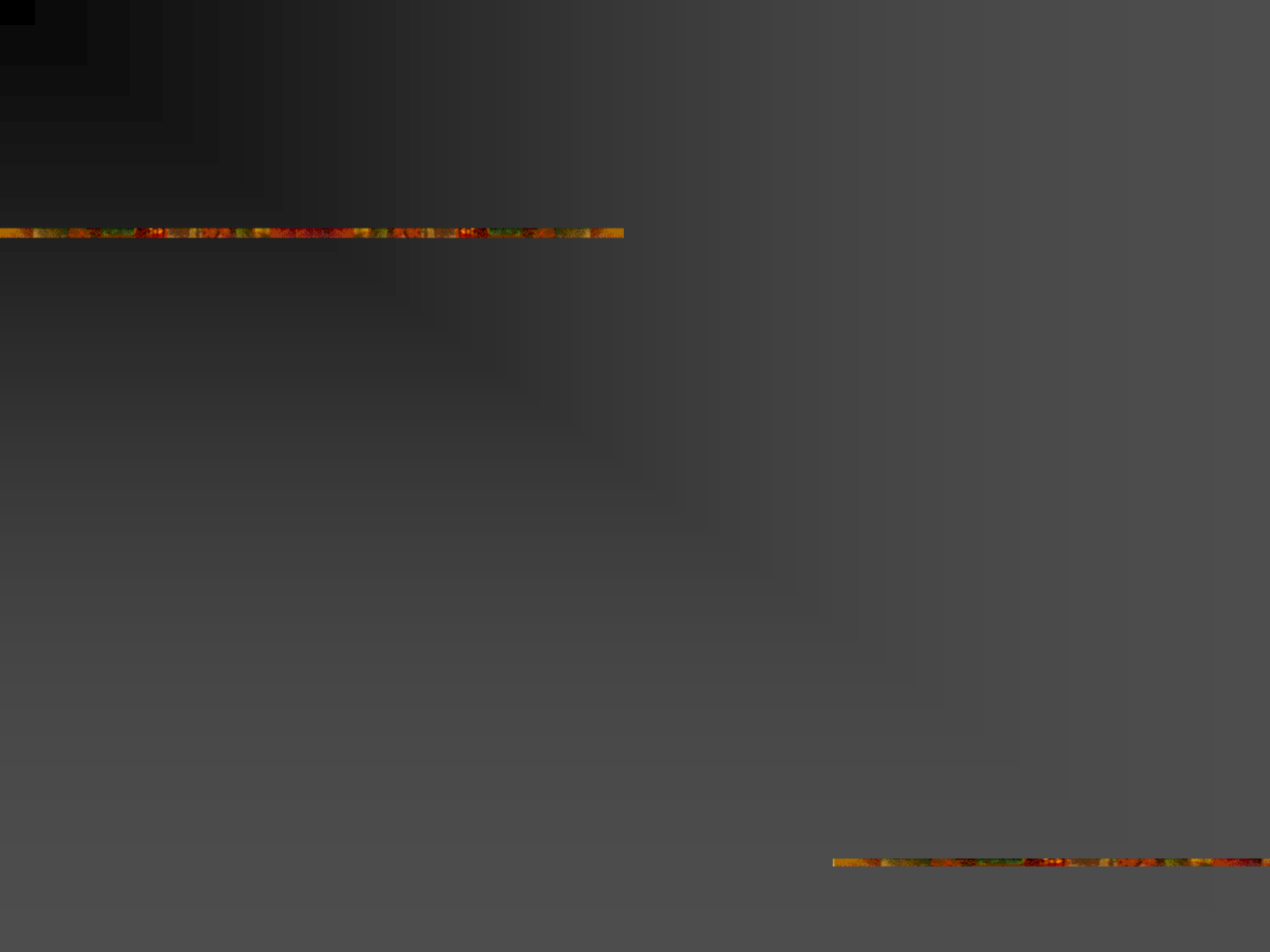
2 Entitling Programs:

- Modernization and land security
- Installation of a national policy for regional planning

3 Integrated Program:

- Program integrated REDD+ at the district level as of May Ndombe (Province of Bandundu)

We think that REDD+ should not be an isolated element but should be integrated in the National Programme of Development to achieve the Goals of the Millenium





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

