









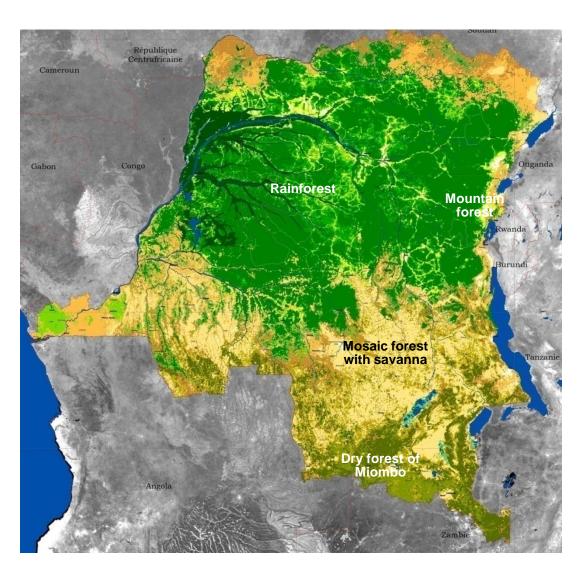




# Introduction: DRC's forest is a precious asset of global importance

- 145Mha of forests, about 10% of world tropical forests
- A carbon stock of 140Gt CO2, equivalent to 3 years of global cumulated emissions

- 4 types of ecosystems under 3 land status:
  - Forest for sustainable production (10%)
  - Classified forests (10%)
  - Protected forests (80%)



## As part of adaptation and mitigation, forest is at the core of national strategy to fight climate change

#### Forest is vital for the Congo people and its development

Energy, food, medicine, regulation services, cultural and recreational values...

#### A matter of adaptation...

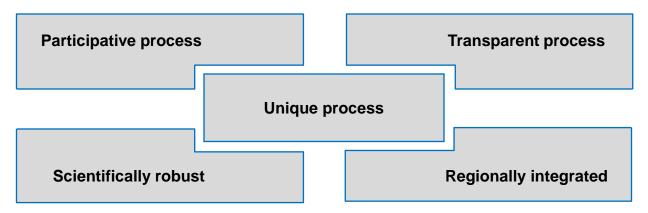
- Pressure on environmental services delivered at local level
- Curbing forest vulnerability and raising its capacity of resilience is key to national policy for adaptation to climate change

### ... and a unique opportunity for mitigation

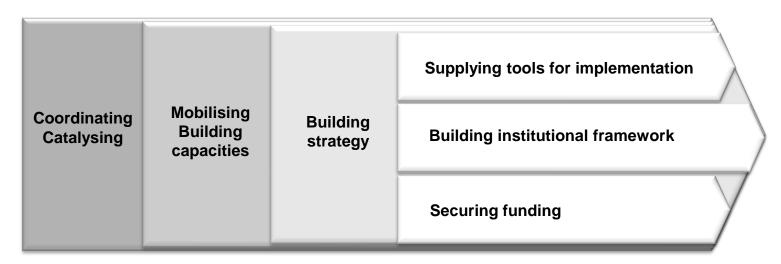
- Around 300Mt.CO2 in average annual emissions related to deforestation and degradation of forests, at an annual rate of deforestation of 0,3% per year (half the world average)
- Annual average capacities of sequestration: 500Mt.CO2. DRC is a net sink of CO2
- Pressures getting stronger and stronger: demographic boom, increase in national and international needs for energy, mining industry, shifting of global demand for wood, development of economy and infrastructures...

## REDD+ in DRC: A national process targeting exemplarity, innovation and excellence

■ The REDD+ process in DRC is based on 5 key principles...

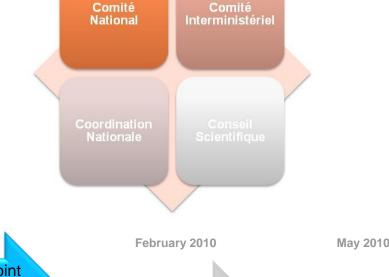


... and is managed through six priority projects



## Coordonating and catalysing REDD+ in DRC

- Le decree from November 26th, 2009 frames the implementation of REDD+ in the country
  - Multi stakeholder National Committee
  - Joint ministerial Coordination
  - Council for scientists advice
  - At the core of the system, a National Coordination REDD+ driving projects and multiples stakeholders





- In DRC, UNDP, FAO, UNEP (UN-REDD) and the World Bank (FCPF) work in close collaboration and jointly support the national process
  - The coordination and integration of other stakeholders is underway (ONFI, WWF, AFD, GTZ etc.)

## Raising awareness, mobilising, building capacities and capabilities

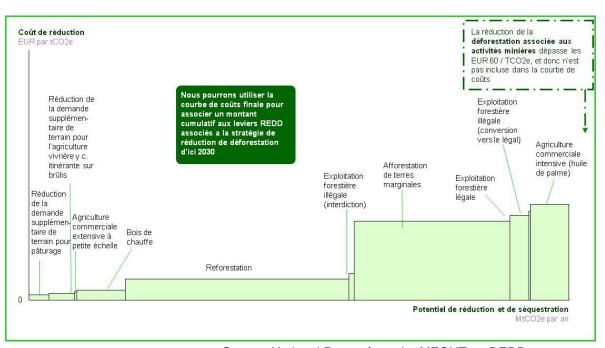
- Information, education, communication and consultation are on top of the country's agenda for readiness
- Amition for 2010-2012: broadening, deepening and making operational the national grid of civil society, in order to fully manage top and down information flows at the country's scale.
- Beyond civil society, every stakeholders to the national process will be involved through information, mobilisation and support
- Preparing and implementing REDD+ requires transformation, and the related capacity building in various fields, for example:
  - Training a new generation of forest engineers,
  - Building national capabilities to run forest inventories, carbon inventories and the overall monitoring and management of the REDD+
  - Organising a national grid of skills to carry out REDD+ efforts in a decentralised way
  - Training, providing equipment and organising rangers in charge of monitoring the national forest territory and to enforce the law...

## **Building REDD+ strategy in RDC 1/2**

 Building REDD+ strategy requires extensive studies and an open process of dialogue to allow the rise of national consensus between stakeholders



Source: Conservation International



Source: National Report from the MECNT on REDD+ potential with the analytical support from McKinsey

- Pilot projects to experiment on the ground the various levers expected for REDD+ are meant to complete the technical studies
- A core idea: transferring the management of forest resources to the stakeholders that can ensure local control in an efficient way (local communities, companies, NGO...), and positioning DRC's State on regulating and controlling the effective plans of management, with support to their implementation

## **Building REDD+ strategy in RDC 2/2**



#### Volet Transversal: 4 programmes prioritaires, facteurs clés de succès

- 21Développement et mise à jour stratégie REDD+, v.c. politique d'utilisation du territoire (zonage)
- 2.2 Réforme légale et institutionnelle d'envergure mécanisme de pilotage d'ensemble
  - 2.3 Mise en place et animation d'un processus participatif (y.c. ancrage communautaire)

Coordination nationale

- 3 Système national MRV (mesure, rapport, vérification) indépendant, efficace et transparent
- **∧** Mécanisme national transparent de partage des revenus de REDD+ et systèmes de paiement transparents et innovants

#### Volet I: Gestion, exploitation durable et accroissement du patrimoine forestier, sous la responsabilité du MECNT

- 5 Gestion des activités dans les "Forêts de production permanente" autour de l'exploitation indust./ artisanale durables, et lutte contre l'exploitation illégale
- 6 Gestion, valorisation et accroissement des "Forêts classées" (y.c. préservation de la biodiversité et développement de PPP)
- Afforestation et reforestation pour la restauration de forêts primaires, la. fourniture de bois de chauffe et l'exploitation forestière
  - B Ciblage et transfert de aestion de "Forêts protégées" aux communautés locales, (v.c. microzonage participatif)

14Dévelop-

pement socio-

économique

#### Volet II : Développement accéléré d'une agriculture performante en milieu rural-forestier, en coordination entre MECNT et Min. Agriculture

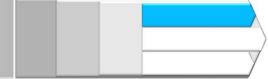
- 9<sub>Hausse de</sub> productivité et sédentarisation des agric, vivriers autour de programmes sociaux d'envergure
- 10 Hausse des rendements et augmentation de la valeur ajoutée pour l'agriculture commerciale des petits exploitants, autour de l'agrégation et des techniques à faible impact sur les forêts (v.c. agroforesterie)
- **10**Dév. maîtrisé de l'agric. Intensive. par la réhabilitation des anciennes plantations et nouvelles plantations en savane
- rural et urbain intégré (programmes de développement de capital humain - santé, éducation)pour la création d'activités alternatives aénératrices de

revenus

Volet III : Limitation de l'impact de la croissance urbaine et des secteurs industriels sur la Forêt, autour d'une forte coordination interministérielle

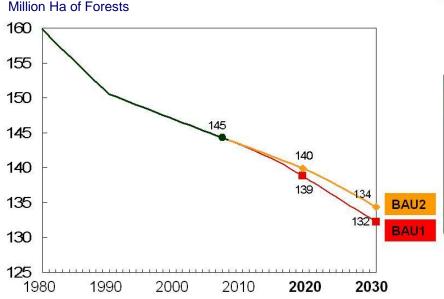
- 12 Réduction de la demande de bois de chauffe et développement d'énergies alternatives au travers d'une stratégie énergétique nationale
- 13Limitation de l'impacts direct et indirect des secteurs industriels sur la Forêt, en particulier mines et hydrocarbures

## Supplying tools for implementation of REDD+ The reference scenario



 It represents the estimated curve of CO2 emissions against which to calculate the reductions achieved

#### Historical and future deforestation scenario in DRC



Business As Usual 1: « voluntaristic » scenario based on the hypothesis of macro-economical development from the Government (+8% PIB/year)

Business As Usual 2: « realistic » scenario based on the hypothesis of growth from the World Bank and the IMF (+6% PIB/year)

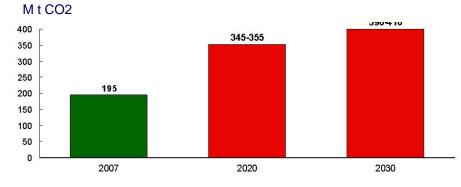
Scenario 'volontariste' (BAU1)²
 Scenario 'réaliste' (BAU2)³

- Accélération de la déforestation en RDC :
- De 370.000 Ha/an
  (+0.2%) dans la période
  1990-2007 à +400.000
  Ha / an (0,3%) par an à partir de 2010
- Impact important de la croissance démographique et socio-économique du pays sur la Forêt
- Cette courbe ne prend pas en compte les effets de la dégradation ~9.500 Ha qui contribue fortement aux émissions

Source: National Report from the MECNT on REDD+ potential with the analytical support from McKinsev

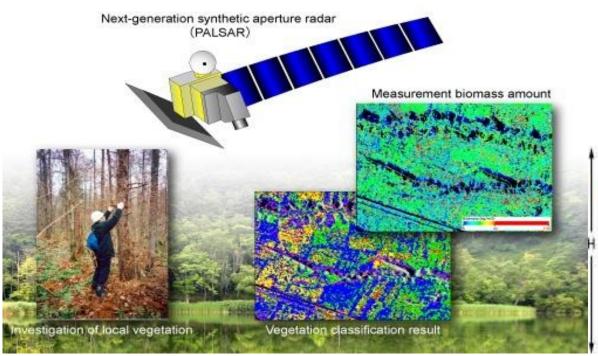


#### CO2 emissions due to deforestation and degradation in DRC



## Supplying tools for implementation of REDD+ The MRV system

■ The need for Mesure, Report and Verification requires a robust scientific system to produce accurate data on the evolution of CO2 emissions related to REDD+ activities





Source: Présentation Université de Kinshasa

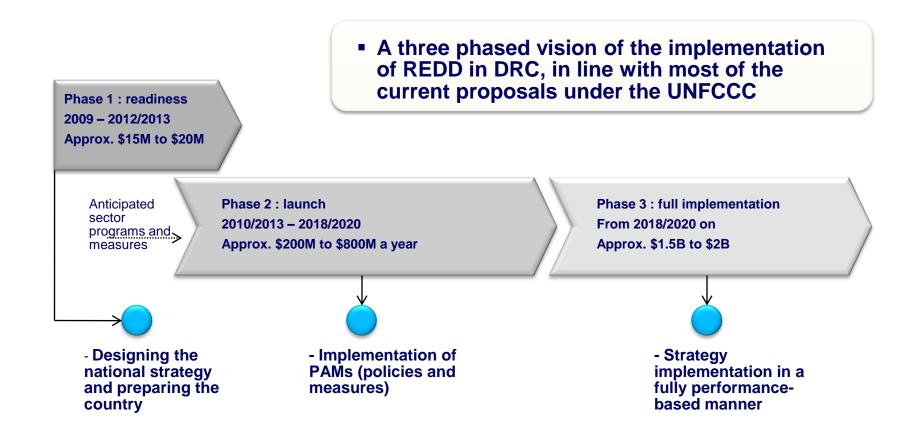
### **Building institutional framework for DRC**

- First step: the national REDD+ must be mainstreamed through the enhancement of current national institutions
- Beyond current system, REDD+ implies new regulations, and specific institutions: what scope should they address, what functioning rules, what guaranties on transparency and efficiency?



- What legal framework to share revenues from REDD+?
- What institutions in charge of managing and channelling international funding to the final beneficiary?
- What entities to produce MRV data and to run the overall monitoring system?
- What institutional arrangements to coordinate and manage the overall implementation of the strategy, what decentralised extensions?
- What mechanisms to manage complaints over the process and its implementation?
- What controlling body...

## Securing funding for DRC From S15M to S20M for readiness



# UN-REDD – with Norway's financial support – and WB-FCPF, decisive players to serve the national process in DRC

- > UN-REDD quick-start approach, major trigger to the national process
- > Contribution to the sustainable consistency of the process
- > Warranty for international recognition and credibility
- > Smoothness and flexibility to meet the country's expectations and harmonise partners' support

A key positioning, serving a strong leadership from the State, securing robustness of the process towards sustainable management of DRC

