



Annual Joint Programme Progress Report – Democratic Republic of Congo

UN-REDD PROGRAMME SIXTH POLICY
BOARD MEETING

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I. PURPOSE

This programme aims at putting in place the enabling conditions for a REDD+ strategy and system in the DR Congo. An Initial National Programme (phase 1) was conducted from mid-2009 till mid-2010. In mid-2010, the Full National Programme (phase 2) started, for an estimated duration of 2.5 years. The core objectives of phase 1 were: (i) to prepare a REDD+ Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach; (ii) to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD+ process; and (iii) to lay the technical foundations for REDD+. As the R-Plan was adopted and the process moved forward to enter the 2nd phase of support from UN-REDD, a new set of objectives was defined, to complement the previous ones and put DRC in a more robust road for REDD+ readiness, namely: (iv) to gain an understanding of REDD+ and generate lessons learnt on the field; and simultaneously (v) to pave the way to enter the investment phase through early action REDD+ programmes. These five objectives are accordingly structuring the programme into four components with a cross-cutting layer of management and coordination.

The Initial National Programme lasted about a year, until July 2010. It allowed achieving the first objective of the programme, by formulating and duly submitting the R-Plan for the Full National Programme to the UN-REDD Policy Board. The budget for the Initial National Programme is estimated at about US\$ 1.883.200. The overall programme (comprising both the “Initial” and “Full” National Programmes) was elaborated through a qualitative dialogue with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, both national and international. Its current structure and contents were developed during two multi-stakeholder and participatory REDD+ missions in January and May 2009. The UN-REDD Policy Board approved the Full National Programme funding request of US\$ 5.5 million at its 4th meeting in March 2010. The programme document was signed on October 13th, marking the official start of the Full National Programme and the UN-REDD’s contribution to DRC’s R-Plan.

The UN-REDD Programme supports DRC through a robust readiness process, to allow the country to take part in the international REDD+ process, which received solid support during the 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held in Cancun in December 2010. It sets the conditions for the country to access international funding to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that simultaneously contributes to fighting poverty and meeting the MDGs. In this way, the programme fulfils the overall national and UNDAF development goals in DRC. In fact, the UN-REDD Programme concretely contributed to the national PRSP, by providing text for the climate change, development and poverty reduction linkages: the UNDP team that supported the Ministry of Planning through the inter-ministerial process for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2 (PRSP2) has been working closely with the UN-

REDD Programme from June to November 2010, and the REDD+ process was decisive in making climate change one of the key pillars of the new PRSP2.

This programme is financed from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for UN-REDD. The MDTF is implemented via a pass-through mechanism, which distributes technical and financial roles among the participating agencies, FAO, UNDP and UNEP. Within country, the programme is lodged in the REDD National Coordination (NC-REDD). The UN-REDD Programme is currently the main source of support to the NC-REDD and the REDD+ process in the DRC. In September 2009, \$200,000 was also provided directly by the World Bank as part of the FCPF programme.

In the country, the programme is implemented by the NC-REDD, in a highly participative and inclusive approach which includes participation by the following stakeholders:

- Public Administration (Presidency, Government, Ministries, Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism and its various departments and agencies, National Assembly, Decentralised Authorities (Provincial governments and Assembly) and De-concentrated Authorities (Provincial Coordination).
- Civil Society, which is organising itself as a national platform, gathering progressively all the national and local associations and networks from every part of the civil society life (environment, human rights, minorities and indigenous peoples)
- International NGOs, Technical and Financial Partners (UN agencies, bilateral missions, Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), UK Department for International Development (DFID), (Agence Francaise de Développement (AGF), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) Conservation International (CI), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS),, Office National des Forêts International (ONFI)...
- The private sector such as Fédération des Entreprises Congolaise. Fédération de Industriels du Bois and Novacel
- Academia; University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN), and University of Kisangani(UNIKIS), ERAIFT...

II. RESOURCES

| Outcomes | UNDP | | FAO | | UNEP | | Total |
|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Initial NP | Full NP | Initial NP | Full NP | Initial NP | Full NP | |
| 1. Planning, management and coordination | \$600 000 | \$989 000 | | | \$80 000 | | \$1 669 000 |
| 2. Information, education, communication and capacity building | \$265 000 | \$443 000 | | | | \$73 000 | \$781 000 |
| 3. National strategy, technical and legal tools | | \$294 000 | \$545 000 | \$2 190 000 | \$270 000 | \$656 000 | \$3 955 000 |
| 4. Experimenting REDD+ through pilot projects | | \$316 000 | | | | | \$316 000 |
| 5. Engaging investment phase through anticipated programmes | | | | | | \$179 000 | \$179 000 |
| Indirect Support Cost | \$60 550 | \$143 140 | \$38 150 | \$153 300 | \$24 500 | \$63 560 | \$483 200 |
| Total resources | \$925 550 | \$2 185 140 | \$583 150 | \$2 343 300 | \$374 500 | \$971 560 | \$7 383 200 |

During the Initial and Full National Programmes, the overall UN-REDD resources in DRC were provided by Norway, Denmark and Spain (\$7.383.200) and are to be spread across the five outcomes as above.

This table aggregates data as presented in appendix A and consolidates them in a way consistent with the organisation of the process (four components and a cross-cutting management layer).

Other partners contributing to formal and coordinated REDD+ efforts in the country:

| Contributor | Amount in US\$ | Title and description of programme/activities |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
| FCPF Readiness tranche 1 | \$200 000 | Support to R-Plan preparation |
| FCPF Readiness tranche 2 | \$3 400 000 | Support to R-Plan implementation |
| CBFF | \$22 500 000 | Support to REDD+ integrated pilot projects |
| FIP | between 40M\$ to 60M\$ | Support to REDD+ investment phase - early action programmes |

III. RESULTS

The programme is progressing at a good pace, delivering results on schedule in many of its components. The level of ambition of DRC's R-Plan has been acknowledged by all stakeholders, and the different works may move ahead at various paces, according to their respective constraints, challenges and opportunities. However, the CN-REDD works hard to ensure consistency and balance among the different work lines for REDD+ readiness. There follows a summary of the state of implementation regarding the five key objectives of the project:

(i) Prepare a Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach:

The R-Plan was finalised and delivered on 2nd March 2010, after an intense, highly inclusive, transparent and participative process that has been acknowledged by stakeholders of all kinds, and notably by the national civil society, which supported actively the drafting of the document. The R-Plan is a solid roadmap document, with substance and a length of about 150 pages, which was elaborated on the basis of several studies and data-collection exercises, consultations, working commissions and public audiences. It contains a vision with a timeline, a Results Framework, reflexions of substance, an institutional framework, plenty of operational and practical guidance elements, a broad and refined set of activities and interventions to realise (including 30 different action lines and over 100 tasks) and a detailed budget. This R-Plan served to secure financial allocations and approval by both the UN-REDD Policy Board and the FCPF's Participants Committee, which met in March 2010. Final improvements have been added to the R-Plan following comments received from the UN-REDD Policy Board, the FCPF Participant Committee, various technical review committees and civil society stakeholders. The final R-Plan was released on July 15th, 2010. This financial support to engage the implementation of the R-Plan was delivered in October for UN-REDD and is expected around March 2011 for the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF) of the World Bank. Co-financing is being sought and progressively secured. **The first project objective is thus fully met, beyond expectations.**

(ii) Inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD+ process

A broad set of activities related to information, education, communication and consultations has been implemented during the year 2010, in an intensive manner. For instance, the validation of the R-Plan, in January-February, engaged more than a hundred stakeholders, which participated in the process through 11 different workshops, mixing general scoping sessions with technical hands-on working groups.

The round of workshops to introduce REDD+ in provinces was also completed, and a new round of training session for media professional was also launched in Kinshasa and provinces... In August, the “REDD+ International University” trained 250 Congolese and Africans from fifteen countries through an intensive nine-day seminar covering all issues related to REDD+. Moreover, the acceleration of technical works from October led to numerous public workshops, increasing capacities and ownership. In December during COP16, a three-hour side-event was held at the Hilton of Cancun and DRC was unanimous congratulated for its achievements. As a summary, **the information, education, communication and consultation of stakeholders kept going at an intense pace during the whole year, with innovative and successful landmark events with international acknowledgement.**

(iii) Build the strategy and lay the technical, legal and institutional foundations for REDD+.

The momentum engaged in 2009 remained robust as UN-REDD's support allowed improving technical knowledge among a significant range of stakeholders, from technical divisions (Directions) within the Ministry for the Environment (MECNT) to Civil Society organisations, including various focal points in other Ministries, and at Presidential level, technical and financial partners, private sector, academia, etc. These technical foundations are being laid in a way that fully involves stakeholders and overall enhances governance for REDD+, primarily building a process, feeding working groups and committees, and including the preparation of the implementation of the National and Interministerial Committees. After the R-PP finalisation and an intensive hiring and training period, some key works were kicked-off during the last trimester 2010, including on issues like the national financial mechanism for REDD+, the Thematic Coordination Groups to build the strategy, the SESA and the operational planning of MRV. In the mean time, two key studies have been completed: the analysis of past experiences to fight deforestation and forest degradation, and the cross-ministerial review of all public policies and programmes related to REDD+. **The R-Plan plans to building strategy and technical readiness within three years. After this first year, the process is already strongly engaged and under way, globally in line with ambitious objectives.**

(iv) Gain an understanding of REDD+ and generate lessons learnt in the field.

In 2010, the REDD National Coordination has worked on three different topics related to field experimentation. First, it engaged partners on the idea of building integrated REDD+ pilot projects. After public consultations in January, seven projects were identified and developed by the MECNT with close cooperation with international and national NGO as well as the private sector and local authorities. In November, the project documents were ready and granted an overall US\$ 22,5 million by the Congo Basin Forest Fund (funded by Norway and the UK and managed by the African Development Bank). Secondly, the process worked on listing, coordinating and advising other REDD+ projects and initiatives to ensure consistency and knowledge sharing. Innovative key tools are being developed to support the implementation of REDD+ in the field, including a national registry of finance, activities and emissions reductions, templates for contracts and memorandum of understanding, and a participative and transparent process to accredit and register projects. **Within only a year, the dynamic of REDD+ experimentation has been initiated, structured and boosted with concrete achievements beyond**

expectations. It represents a unique approach to build REDD+ governance through a practical and grassroots approach.

(v) Engage DRC in the REDD+ investment phase through early action and large scale programmes

Considering the robustness and credibility of DRC's readiness momentum, and given the opportunities for international support as committed and coordinated by the REDD+ Partnership, DRC has decided to move ahead and enter the investment phase in 2011 (the second phase of the REDD+ development process as defined in the Accords of Cancun). During the second semester of 2010, the MECNT through the REDD National Coordination and UN-REDD support has selected six early action programmes and developed scoping strategic documents with five other Ministries (Decentralisation and Land Planning; Land Tenure; Agriculture, Rural Development and Energy) and relevant partners. The six programmes pave the way for ten to fifteen years of REDD+ key enabling, sector-based and integrated activities, with a first request of about US\$ 600 million for a first period of investment of two years. These programmes add to other enabling instruments under development like the national registry, the accreditation process and the national REDD+ fund. **At COP16 in December 2010, unexpectedly, DRC appeared ready to engage in ambitious discussions with donor countries to kick start its REDD+ investment phase.**

As a summary, the objectives of the first period of support from UN-REDD have been met, and DRC has smoothly and successfully started the implementation of the R-Plan.

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The activities undertaken during the period from January to December 2010 cover the four components of the DRC's readiness roadmap and the overarching management and coordination layer, as follows:

Cross-cutting management and coordination of the process

- The first duty of the NC-REDD was to set the roadmap for the three-year readiness phase ahead. The R-Plan has been completed during the first semester 2010. Between January and March 2010, more than 100 people participated in the development and refinement of the R-Plan. 4 consultation workshops were organised, around 50 people worked in specialised work groups through six work sessions to improve specific components of the document, and a validation workshop with 80 participants was organised. Exchanges with civil society were constant through the process.
- National ownership, participatory design and very extensive stakeholder consultation are key principles of the UN-REDD Programme. Providing substantive technical and logistical support and participating in the national level coordination structures (several committees and working groups) is key to support the work of the National Coordination. It is worth highlighting that the three agencies via their local and international team provide support during all the UN-REDD & FCPF joint missions, conferences, meetings and the R-PP drafting.

- A joint mission was organised from February 9th to 12th, involving UN-REDD agencies, World Bank FCPF's representative, international NGO's representatives, a major financial partner, (Norway) and all relevant stakeholder within the country such as the MECNT, GTCR for civil society and other technical and financial partners. The success of this fourth joint mission was highlighted by a communiqué from the GTCR which greeted the momentum for an exemplary process for REDD+ in DRC. A fifth joint mission also took place in Kinshasa from October 25th to 29th, allowing to strengthening the dialogue among national and international stakeholders even more. This last mission also focused on the internal arrangements between UN-REDD agencies and with other partners like FCPF but also like the World Bank Forest Investment Programme. It also offered an opportunity to discuss, to detail and to officially agree on an operational implementation plan for the R-PP.
- After nomination of its members, the National Committee and the Inter-ministerial Committee for REDD+ were launched during a two days training session organised by NC-REDD on July 16th and 17th. The first meeting of the committees took place on August 10th, 2010 and kick-started by an opening briefing from the Minister of Environment. The second meeting has been delayed and is expected early 2011, aiming at agreeing on the operational rules of management of the committees. This rather political step is critical and required the full involvement of the Minister of Environment during an overwhelming period of time toward COP16. At least, the second semester offered various opportunities for Committees' members to increase their capacities: for instance, a REDD+ University was organised with more than 250 participants, some coming from across Africa..
- A special emphasis was put on working closely and supporting the implementation of the national platform of civil society organisations and network, Groupe de Travail Climat REDD (GTCR). Numerous meetings were held to follow and support this process, and the process still goes on. Civil society participated in strategy development and studies; they were involved in the preparation of terms of reference, and were generally incorporated in the mission teams as complementary national experts. Civil society is organising itself through platforms at provincial level (currently operational in most provinces). Civil society is the major vehicle on which the REDD+ is anchored at the local level, and so it is closely involved in the IEC Plan to cover the country with IEC and consultations campaign. By June 2010, the National Coordination also supported the GTCR efforts toward formal institutionalisation, in order to engage in an official relationship with the national authority and set up the rules of transparency and partnership with the Ministry of Environment. This cooperation strengthening process is expected to lead to an MOU between the civil society and the Ministry of Environment. Disagreements however arose within civil society and two movements progressively emerged out of the GTCR unique platform vision. As at the end of the year, the NC-REDD was working with both movements, ensuring transparency and fairness in the way to engage with civil society. The conflicts didn't slow the level of civil society involvement and in fact might have, stimulated the national NGOs to engage even more strongly in the process. The dialogue continues and the NC-REDD contributes as a mediator. .
- An intense recruitment and training process was launched in June in order to prepare the National Coordination to fully endorse its position and role in the next stage. Apart from service, administration and finance staff, the National Coordination had four professionals from January to August. They were twelve by

the beginning September, and turned fifteen by the beginning of January 2011. The fifteen professionals encompass three experienced Congolese, seven young Congolese with high potential and five international experts from Madagascar, Canada and France. A project to organise intense training courses for the new staff was developed between June and August, and turned into the First University of REDD+ (see Component 1). Early September, the NC-REDD organised a one-week retreat mixing training, activity planning, field visit and team building.

- The UN-REDD has been also directly involved in supporting DRC with technical advice at international negotiations (UNFCCC Bonn sessions of April and June 2010, October in Tianjin, December in Cancun) as well as more specific sessions on finance (Petersberg, 2nd to 4th of May) or as part of the process to build and implement the Partnership for Forests (Paris on March 11th, Oslo on May the 27th, Washington in June, Tianjin...). This support strengthened the position and credibility of DRC among the international community, and notably with donor countries for REDD+. Numerous meeting and informal consultations have been held with these partners, and has led to close and regular links being set up between DRC and donor countries.
- By participating in the UN-REDD Policy Boards (Nairobi in March, Washington in November), FCPF Participants Committees (Gabon in March, Guyana in June, Washington in November) and FIP meetings (Washington in June and November), the NC-REDD builds a relevant interface between the national and international level: valuating and disseminating the work done nationally, contributing and advising the international discussions, and bringing back understanding of international dynamics into the national debates and work plan... to come full circle.
- This activity is particularly relevant when it comes to secure further funding for the REDD+ process in DRC, as the successful application of DRC to the FIP gave further evidence on June 24th. The UN-REDD activities at the heart of the readiness process of DRC has triggered and increased REDD+ funding for the country (as illustrated by the FIP – from US\$ 40 to 60M– and by the CBFF – about US\$ 22,5M granted) and will certainly keep playing a key role in the next stages. However, CBFF money supports experimentation (Component 3) and FIP supports the investment phase (Component 4), and by the end of 2010 DRC was still falling short behind schedule on securing co-financing for R-Plan implementation (Components 1 and 2). The national roundtable expected by the end of 2010 brought little results as a full review of REDD-related programmes and projects run by all technical and financial partners was seen as a compulsory step to build synergies and leverage current and extra funding. Such a review is planned for early 2011 and shall pave the way to complete the R-Plan budget.
- National Coordination also contributed to spreading DRC's experience and work at various occasions, for example in supporting the process of readiness in the Republic of Congo (workshop of Brazzaville on January 20th) or in sharing its experience with other countries (South-South cooperation with Indonesia and Brazil, March 2nd to 4th, presentation of SESA at PC6 of the FCPF in Guyana on June 29th, presentations in UN-REDD, FCPF, FIP or REDD+ Partnership meetings throughout the second semester 2010...). UNDP and UNEP both contributed to the experience sharing within Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC) countries by supporting the participation of delegates, including civil society members, in various regional and international forums.

- Indeed, DRC through the UN-REDD Programme has collaborated with COMIFAC to lobby at the international level for a common position for the Congo Basin within the climate change negotiation process. The Brazzaville declaration of the Central African Forest Ministers provided the basis for a common position to climate change negotiations after the COP in Copenhagen in December 2009. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo Republic delivered a statement during the Oslo Conference on Forests and Climate in May 2010, on behalf of the COMIFAC countries members, clearly presenting the position of these countries on the Interim REDD+ Partnership. Three main activities were carried out by COMIFAC: (i) the contribution to the draft text of the Interim REDD+ Partnership, (ii) the organization of the preparatory experts and ministerial meeting in Oslo in May and (iii) the presentation of the COMIFAC declaration at the Oslo Conference. The countries participating in the preparatory meetings included Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic and the DRC as well as the Goodwill Ambassador for the Congo Basin and the representative of the Congo Basin Forest Fund.

Component 1: IEC, consultation, mobilisation, and community empowerment

- The round of workshops to launch the process throughout the country started in 2009, and has been completed in 2010. After a three days workshop in Mbandaka, in Equateur province, in March, the last workshop took place in Lubumbashi from April 7th to 9th, with the last day dedicated to civil society and network settlement. Civil society organisations also built on the workshops from the NC-REDD to organise REDD+ events and set up a dialogue with the four remaining provinces where NC-REDD didn't go itself.
- Conferences and debates have been organised throughout the year, for example with technical and financial partners (February the 18th) and notably in the Universities, UNIKIN, Institut Supérieur des Techniques Appliquées (ISTA) and Institut Supérieur Pédagogique (ISP). NC-REDD also participated in various workshop and conferences organised by other stakeholders, for example during the Forest Day in Kinshasa, the workshop on REDD+ process and Indigenous People organised by DGPA etc.
- Numerous activities have been developed into media products but some have been specifically developed for large media dissemination, for example an analysis of the Copenhagen negotiations on TV and radios (RTNC, Digital, RTGA on February 2nd and 10th). The International REDD+ University in August offered an occasion for broad and almost daily media coverage. Three TV shows dedicated to REDD+ were recorded and broadcasted at this time.
- The media community has been particularly targeted by IEC efforts during the second half of 2010. Four workshops in provinces were organised to specifically train and mobilise journalists from the press, television and radio, and a workshop held in Kinshasa in December gathered the leaders of media houses to raise awareness and interest on the process and debate on the way forward. In DRC, journalists are usually paid by those who produce the information. For example NC-REDD would pay journalists to ensure the journal, television or radio coverage of a workshop. A new kind of partnership has been proposed and discussed with media leaders, so

that NC-REDD would directly contribute to the training of environmental journalists to support their commitment to deliver free and independent coverage of the REDD+ national process. By the end of 2010, two MoU were already being signed with first major Medias.

- But the most illustrative symbol of the capacity building efforts on REDD+ in DRC was probably the REDD+ University. In August, what was first meant to be a small-scaled focused initiative eventually turned into a very ambitious training programme labelled the “First International REDD+ University in DRC”. The event was opened and closed by the Minister of Environment. The UN Deputy Special Representative in DRC also delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. From the 17th to the 28th of August, 18 sessions covering all the aspects of REDD+ and encompassing 70 presentations gathered more than 250 people from all stakeholders of the national and international process, including REDD+ officers from 15 countries from the COMIFAC and other African regions. Despite the fact that no per diem was allocated, and sessions lasted late into the afternoon and in the week-end, the assiduity of participants was exemplary. The 110-people conference room lent by WHO was always packed and the NC-REDD had to keep 20 to 30 people out of the room at every session. Sessions went beyond their three-hour schedule, but participants would skip lunch or stay until the evening to make the most out of it.

- At last, several products and tools for communication and training have been developed:
 - Calendars (year 2010)
 - Flyers (ready, to be printed in 2011)
 - Articles
 - Radio and TV documentaries and shows (see above)
 - Radio and TV awareness raising spots under the form of small performance with professional actors. Five TV and radio short plays (sketches) were conceptualized and developed in Lingala and translated into Tschiluba, Kikongo, Kiswahili and French. TV and radio first broadcasts were planned to start in January 2011.
 - Production of three 20-minute documentaries –1) ‘After Copenhagen - Challenges and Hopes’, 2) ‘Preparing for REDD+ - Issues, expectations and constraints’ and 3) ‘Ibi Bateke - ‘REDD+ in context: practical projects and experiences of sustainable development’” in French and translated into Lingala, Tshiluba, Kikongo and Kiswahili, for television, radio and print media. Dissemination will last a full month, with daily broadcasts using national, provincial and local radio and television channels as follows: Congo National Radio and Television Network (RTNC – 11 provincial stations), Congo Web, Rtga, Radio OKAPI, Radio TAYNA (Goma), Radio Mandeleo (Bukavu), Radio Télévision Amani (Kisangani), Radio Vuvu Kieto (Mbanza-Ngungu), Radio Commutaire du Katanga (Lubumbashi, Likasi et Luena), Radio Diku Dietu (Kananga), Radio télévision debut Kasai(Mbuji-Mayi), Radio Nsemo (Idiofa).
 - A collection of movies has been produced during the REDD+ University: every session has been fully recorded and CD-ROM were distributed with all presentation supports. This highly valuable material encompassing almost 60 hours of lectures and debates about REDD+ in DRC will be disseminated throughout the provinces of DRC early 2011.
 - At last, a synthesis brochure called “Inventing REDD+” was produced in both French and English, and eventually distributed during the COP16 in Cancun,

along with brochures for every scoping document of early action REDD+ programmes and CD-ROMs.

The IEC products are progressively resulting in increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda and stress the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in reducing emissions of greenhouse gas emissions to meet the challenge of development and protection of forests. It also promotes dialogue to understand and evaluate the various aspects and implications of REDD+, including environmental, social and economic costs of implementation.

Component 2: Building national strategy and technical, institutional and legal readiness

- A major study on drivers and actors of deforestation and forest degradation in DRC continued, with three specific workflows on (i) the quantitative analysis run by UCL, (ii) the intensive qualitative analysis by UNEP as part of its post-conflict environmental analysis, and (iii) the extensive qualitative analysis by FAO. By the end 2010, UNEP and FAO contributions were being wrapped up, and FAO was discussing with civil society to outsource the final ground-proofing of its qualitative analysis. The quantitative analysis run by UCL and based on regional level satellite imagery study has been delayed.
 - For the quantitative study, the production of data on trends from 2000 and 2005 could not be completed by end of June 2010 due to technical problems that have now been fixed and a first preliminary report has been issued in July. This work is mainly run by UCL experts in Belgium. In August, a public workshop gathering all stakeholders discussed a draft protocol to run quantitative analysis ground-proofing and proceed toward a national consensus-building workshop. The views of various stakeholders remained quite divergent on the way forward, and this whole work might keep running for several months in 2011 before completion.
 - Regarding UNEP's contribution under the Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment, qualitative information on deforestation factors have been collected from different sites in DR Congo, province by province in Katanga, Equateur, Nord Kivu and Bas Congo. A forest chapter in the Post Conflict Assessment Report has been produced and is available as input into the national strategy. It also provided information to support the field investigation phase to be led by FAO (see above).
 - Regarding the extensive quality analysis from FAO, the first synthesis produced in December 2009 based on bibliography review was upgraded and circulated in provinces as part of dialogue sessions initiated with Bandundu in April 2010, and followed by Orientale. This dialogue process intends to refine the bibliography analysis, contribute to build trust, and set up the ground for national consensus on the drivers of deforestation and degradation. The dialogue in provinces will be completed and a synthesis document will be produced in the second semester.
- Assessment of successful forest conservation experiences and lessons learned is also a key study in the readiness process. It has been divided in two phases. The first phase took place between January and February 2010, and consisted in a desk review run by an international and two national consultants. From August to October, the second phase was carried out by another international consultant and three national consultants. This second phase laid the emphasis on field work and

gathered quantitative data, including economic and financial information to elaborate on further REDD+ “business models”. It provided information on best ways to design REDD+ projects in regards to experiences in reforestation/afforestation; agricultural intensification and energy efficiency. It also helped to provide inputs into the articulation of the early programmes and pilot projects programmes in Component 3 and 4. For both phase 1 and 2, national experts were hired among civil society and academia to foster participation, exchange and transparency.

- The readiness process also requires DRC to build capacity and tools to manage social and environmental, economic and governance impacts and co-benefits from the REDD+ process. During the first semester in 2010, the National Coordination initiated the work on the socio-environmental component under SESA. Meetings, consultations of parties and drafting of terms of reference began under the supervision of the National REDD Coordination, and with leadership and support from UNEP. A Monitoring Committee has been set up to run the SESA and its outcome. It includes representation from the MECNT Division of Environmental Services and GEEC, Civil Society, NC-REDD and its partners (UNEP, World Bank in particular). By the end of 2010, the ToR for the SESA had been extensively debated and eventually validated by all parties, including UNEP and after long internal debates at the World Bank. The final terms of reference for the Monitoring Committee, the draft decree establishing the Monitoring Committee and the draft decree appointing its members were also completed. The SESA will be launched in 2011 after FCPF money is made available at the country level. In the meantime, a civil society led initiative to build preliminary standards for social and environmental aspects of REDD+ was fostered by NC-REDD with UNEP and UNDP’s support and with a close international follow-up from the CCBA. The ToR are being finalized in January 2011 and a four month mission will be fund by UNEP in early 2011.
- The national analysis of current sector-based programmes has been framed and synthesized with UNDP process to support the Ministry of Plan toward the second PRSP (Document Stratégique de Croissance et de Réduction de la Pauvreté). The mission run from July to November and allowed (i) review of policies and programmes related to REDD+ within Ministries and Public Administration, and (ii) setting of dialogue on REDD+ and climate change with a broad array of Ministries, paving the way for further cooperation.
- Regarding the implementation framework, a special and early emphasis was put on the financial and fiduciary system to channel international money to the various users nationally and locally. Dialogue was carried out with partners, including the World Bank and Greenpeace, and culminated in a two-day workshop on October 21st and 22nd in Kinshasa. Every major stakeholder participated, including representatives from key government and public administrations (Presidency, Ministries of Finance, Budget, Plan, Environment, Agriculture, Central Bank...), international and national civil society, private sector and consulting firms like PwC or KPMG, academia... and the contribution from international experts. The ToR for the thorough analytical and preparation phase were finalised by December and the FCPF money is expected to fund the mission early 2011. An overview of targeted financial system was presented at COP16 in Cancun, and will lead to creating an independent fund under public status, managed in a transparent, participative manner accountable to international standards, and allocating money at various levels on the basis of the guidelines of the national REDD+ strategy.

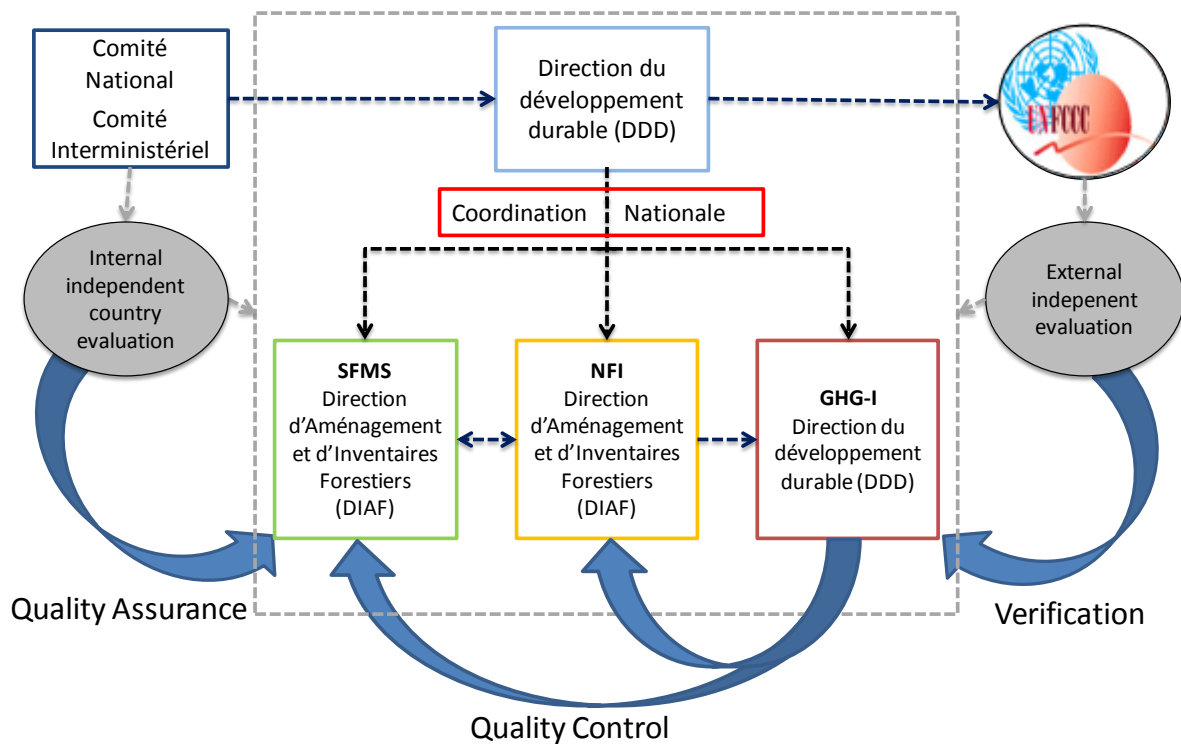
- Three ongoing studies have been depending on progress on other studies, and are expected to start in 2011. The study to design national reference scenario still requires more input from the study on the drivers of deforestation and the study on sector-based programmes nationwide. Also, the discussions on the revenue distribution and sharing study are still at their earlier stage. A draft of the TOR was made available in the R-PP document, and further contribution have been received even though reflexions are still ongoing nationally, with the GTCR and internationally with UNEP (workshops on co-benefits and sharing process). Also, it appears that further guidance on strategic options is necessary before engaging in-depth on this benefit sharing issue. At last, the overarching study on implementation framework will be a priority of 2011 action plan.
- Through the UN-REDD and FCPF partnerships in the DRC, the FAO has been engaged in supporting the DRC government in its REDD+ process regarding the question of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). The process has not always been straightforward and many lessons have been learnt from the initial phase of the UN-REDD Programme. With this in mind, the DRC government, through the NC-REDD, requested the FAO (UN-REDD) to prepare a strategic document on the MRV vision for the DRC. This document was prepared in November 2010. The aim is to finalise the document by the end of March 2011 and to keep it as an organic document which will be updated periodically to reflect the activities and challenges occurring. The general objectives of the document are to: (i) Propose and develop a vision for DRC's MRV system based on the technical feasibility while taking into account the political-financial feasibility of such a system and the possible options; (ii) Propose a roadmap to achieve the DRC's MRV objectives based on the historic work undertaken by DIAF and the DDD together with the FAO, whilst taking account of proposal and expectations of other partners active in DRC with regards to MRV (Japan, USA, France, Brazil, etc.)

Currently, the main government partners involved in MRV in the DRC are the DIAF, the DDD, the National REDD+ Coordination, the University of Kisangani and the local branch of the Wildlife Conservation Society. On the international side, the main partners are the Japanese cooperation, the International Tropical Timber Organisation's REDDES project, USAid, the UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Within the UNREDD programme and in collaboration with the National REDD+ Coordination, the FAO assists the DRC government in the development and harmonisation of the national MRV system as the lead technical partner. Amongst these partners there is an understanding and collaborative approach of the need to coordinate activities and budgetary lines. Budgetary wise, it is expected that Japan will be the largest contributor (especially to the National Forest Inventory), although the exact budget and activities are still under discussion. It is currently not possible to present a clear budgetary and activity overview. The process is closely followed by the National REDD+ Coordination and the FAO (UNREDD). A meeting with the national and international stakeholders is proposed the last week of February 2011 to start preparing a coordinated budgetary and program framework.

An MRV system has the objective to produce a greenhouse gas inventory in the DRC and is composed of three main elements for REDD+. The first is called 'Emission Factor' which relates to the carbon stock and carbon stock change of forests. In the

DRC, this will be assessed through a National Forest Inventory. The second is called 'Activity Data' and relates to the forest area and forest area change. This will be assessed through a National Satellite Forest Monitoring System based on remotely sensed data. The last is the greenhouse gas inventory, which includes all the balances on emissions and removals on the national territory. With regards to both the National Forest Inventory and the Satellite Forest Monitoring System, it is proposed that the DRC uses a multi-stakeholder and multi-data approach. This will significantly reduce risks from a political and financial perspective and enhance the success of the national MRV system as the government will not be dependent on one stakeholder or data source. The main risk is a lack of coordination and communication between the international stakeholders resulting in activity and budgetary gaps. Hence there is an important need for a strong national leadership on such a coordination, lead nationally through the National REDD+ Coordination and the FAO (UNREDD).

MRV Institutional Arrangement



Legal Financial Institution: Ministry of Finance

- The design of Reference Emission Levels (REL) is a two steps approach, which requires to collecting an extensive amount of data before it can allow building robust results. So far, the NC-REDD is focused on producing and gathering relevant data. The household survey, the studies from IIASA, UCL or the overarching process of study and consultations on the drivers of deforestation are contributing to this work, as well as the SESA and other projects more related to social, governance and environmental studies. On top of that, a methodology and several scenarios have to be developed and will be tested progressively. Preliminary consultation and design will only start in 2011 on this second layer.

- Several consultations have been organised to start framing the process to build the national strategy. A first presentation was notably discussed on February 18th during the pre-validation workshop of the R-Plan, with the active participation of Province Ministries. As an outcome, the National Coordination has been designing a system of coordination which focuses on each option and REDD+ lever in DRC, directly linked to the analysis of the drivers of deforestation and degradation. This system will build on “Thematic Coordination Groups” (TCG) dedicated to cover all levers as identified and framed during a public workshop on November 19th, gathering 160 participants representing all stakeholders. This workshop elaborated on direct and underlying drivers of deforestation, and built a mapping of 30 sector-based and cross-cutting options and levers to fight deforestation and forest degradation in DRC. For each option, a TCG was constituted, led by a public administration, facilitated by the NC-REDD, and supported by the contribution of various stakeholders in an inclusive, participatory and transparent manner. This process will also provide robust sector-based analysis to support national integrated vision and planning. The members of TCG were progressively being identified and nominated by the turn of the year, and should start their work during the first semester 2011.

Component 3: Building and implementation of a programme of learning

- After the first workshop on December 2nd 2009, two other workshops were held in Kinshasa on January the 13th and 15th. They provided an avenue for introducing the vision of the NC-REDD in terms of pilot projects, and debate the way to evaluate sector-based initiatives, identify, select and build integrated pilot projects. NC-REDD, GTCR, private sector representatives and various technical and financial partners came together to share a more practical and factual understanding on how REDD+ may be shaped on the ground, and what critical points must be explored to build the REDD+ strategy.
- Following the workshops, NC-REDD have been coordinating the work of various partners to develop seven integrated pilot projects. For instance, on the ground missions were carried out to support civil society of Orientale Province to develop its pilot project (in Mambasa, Ituri, on January 2010 and in Kisangani and Isangi, April 2010). Concept notes were endorsed by the Minister, introduced to the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) in March, and approved in May 2010 after a mission from CBFF took place in April to help frame the document proposals. Project documents were finalised and sent to CBFF in October, and six projects out of seven have been granted funding from CBFF in November 2010. The seventh project wasn't formally approved based on a gap in resources available at CBFF, but might join the successful projects in the future. Each project will be operating various complementary levers to address the causes of deforestation and degradation in various situations and ecosystems in DRC. The projects will be set up as partnerships between the Ministry of Environment and the project managers on the ground, which include international NGOs (WWF *2, AWF, WCS), national civil society (Ocean, Premi-Congo) and a national private company (Novacel). Each project leader will engage in various partnerships with local stakeholders on their specific area of capacity, for example in the field of agriculture intensification, reforestation, agroforestry, capacity building, land tenure settlement, land use mapping and planning, law enforcement etc. The projects are expected to start operations in 2011 as CBFF's money flows in.

- The National Coordination also supported the Ministry of Environment to develop specific projects on agro-forestry and reforestation, which were also added to the pipeline of projects requesting funds from (CBFF), and being granted support in November.
- Beyond these integrated projects, the NC-REDD also worked on organising the various sector-based projects and initiatives related to REDD+ in DRC. Large consultations have been carried out, including with several project developers like NGOs or private sector companies. It will be necessary to manage the first cases already introduced by NGOs, private companies and other implementing partners. Thus, formal MoU are being to be discussed between the MECNT and partners like ERA regarding conservation concession in Bandundu, CI regarding the Tayna Reserve or Jadora regarding a REDD+ project to improve practices in logging concession in Orientale. Moreover, the two projects led by the Ministry and granted support from CBFF will also require formal cooperation agreements and support to be mainstreamed in the overall REDD+ strategy building process. It has to be highlighted that progressively, financial partners are systematically checking the coherence between projects developed and the national strategy, not only based on the projects developers arguments but directly by requesting the Ministry to validate such cooperation. Such a switch in the attitude of donors is expected to support the performance of the overall process, as it's been systematically implemented by the African Development Bank through CBFF.
- NC-REDD also worked on setting up the framework for implementation of REDD+ pilot projects and initiatives in DRC. A package proposal to organise the REDD+ initiatives and projects design, implementation, coordination and assessment in DRC was developed during the second semester based on:
 - A national registry of REDD+ projects and initiatives, with several entries on project types and locations, project developers, or on financial partners. This registry includes formalising the data requested during the registration phase and the continuous progress reports. First development where presented during the DRC's side event in COP16. The development and upgrade of the registry will keep ongoing in 2011.
 - A template for formal agreements between the Ministry of Environment and project developers, as well as a process of accreditation and registration of the projects ensuring transparency, involving for example the REDD+ National Committee. The draft texts were developed in close relation with the legal services of the MECNT, and are expected to be formally approved in 2011.

Component 4: Building and anticipated implementation of a REDD+ strategy

- Six early-action large scale programmes have been scoped and developed during the second semester of 2010. After consulting stakeholders and building the first cases, six priority fields of investment were selected to pioneer the REDD+ investment phase:
 - Three sector-based programmes: reduction of the impact of agriculture on forests, afforestation and reforestation in large cities basin, and improvement of energy efficiency through the diffusion of enhanced cooking stoves
 - Two enabling programmes: modernisation and enhanced tenure security and establishment of a national policy for land planning
 - A REDD+ geographically-integrated programme at scale of Mai Ndombe district (30.000sq.km)

NC-REDD team prepared six scoping programme documents summarising the relevant context and situation in DRC, building on international and national experiences, and presenting the objectives, strategic approach, areas, activities and budget related as well as first guidelines on institutional arrangements, programme and risk management and implementation plan.

- Brochures and slideshows were presented in Cancun, and raised international public and partners' interest. COP16 also allowed the NC-REDD to enter bilateral discussions with potential international partners to implement such programmes, to build partnerships with national and local project developers, and to bring technical and management expertise to boost DRC's absorption capacities. Thorough scoping and planning work is expected to continue during the first semester of 2011, with collaborative work from internationally acknowledged experts and organisations.

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Based on all the above activities, some key features and lessons can be drawn, and the various challenges identified previously have evolved and have been integrated in the R-Plan. For instance, major issues and highlights encompass the following:

- During the period, the National Coordination kept positioning itself as a central engine for the REDD+ national process, building bridges with programmes and directions in the MECNT and beyond, with other Ministries, building trust and acknowledgment from the civil society, progressively engaging private sector, and ensuring daily cooperation with all stakeholders.
- Cooperation between UN-REDD agencies and FCPF is essential and can allow a very profitable flexibility for the country. The way and the pace the money has been disbursed and made available to the country are critical and give evidence of the complementarities of the UN-REDD programme and the FCPF. According to each agencies constraints and procedures, daily coordination allows managing the funds with flexibility to find solutions to every needs and expectations as regard operational implementation. The close interpersonal relationship among agencies has been an obvious factor of success for the REDD+ process in DRC. Roles and responsibilities among various workflows has always been shared and updated smoothly (for instance with the upgrading support of the World Bank on SESA with UNEP), and daily cooperation allows sharing of information and inclusion of other partners and avoiding competition. For example, the World Bank has been welcome and eventually played a relevant role at the REDD+ University that was originally led by UNDP, and the World Bank has progressively brought added value to the analysis of national financial mechanisms for REDD+ even though it was first expected to be funded by UNEP.
- Relationship and proximity between UN agencies themselves is also important, and the cooperation based on a Letter of Agreement (LOA) between UNDP and UNEP to deliver fast flexible money to the Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities in March 2010, or to manage and finance the assessment of successful forest conservation experiences and lessons learned from February to October are other illustrations of such a close cooperation. The integration of FAO in the daily coordination has been more limited, but FAO is expected to strengthen its

involvement in Kinshasa in early 2011 with three professionals directly linked to the process: an FAO MRV expert in DIAF, a global carbon expert working part-time in the FAO country office, and a project manager in charge of coordination and management of FAO-related works within the NC-REDD. This need for intensification was also stressed during the joint mission in October, and the new steps from FAO are expected to improve the coordination with NC-REDD.

- As anticipated previously, REDD+ is not only about technical issues, but is first and foremost a human challenge. Technical instruments must be put under control (MRV, reference emission level) but it should not divert priorities from finding efficient and sustainable ways to reducing deforestation and degradation of forest on the ground, which requires building and implementing a sustainable development strategy with high political and organisational implications and constraints. After 2010 operations, this concern is strongly grounded in the national process, and the REDD+ readiness process is now mostly considered as political and managerial dynamics, rather than a scientific challenge. This positioning of the process has been really useful to catch partners' interest and foster stakeholders' involvement and empowerment. This approach is also critical to carefully assess the risks and threats to the process, for instance associated with the political context of presidential elections in 2011. Better consideration for this "human" face of the REDD+ readiness process leads to deepening various fields of work. For example the capacity building process should be dramatically scaled up and a plan of work has been designed in 2011 to this regard. Also, the governance issue has become more critical as DRC's successful process makes it a strong candidate to larger international support, and two key studies on this field are planned for early 2011.
- Confidence between stakeholders is necessary, and the credibility of DRC's State is maybe the key factor of success of the whole process. To this extent, the founding principles of the national process have been fully respected during the last year of activities (transparency, participation...), and the global support from the national civil society to the process is the best argument to back such a statement. Eventually, the activities of the past year contributed to strengthen the trust among stakeholders. The involvement and confidence of private sector players is another frontline that should be addressed more strongly in 2011. But in spite of a shift between civil society working daily with the NC-REDD on the one hand, and the private sector which is more in a state of expectation, this challenge is being progressively addressed and results so far are encouraging.
- It has been also stressed that the programme must remain realistic to be effective, but is required to behold a global and systemic approach and set high ambitions if it is to sustainably achieve the objectives of the REDD+ initiative. To this regard, the vision and leadership of the Minister of the Environment highly contributed to spread the "big picture" approach within the country and so to boost mobilisation of stakeholders, including other Ministries and provincial administrations. In the mean time, the NC-REDD has clearly analysed and has been given the needs to secure the operational coordination and implementation of the R-Plan. The constant "dialogue" remained strong between the global vision and the operational feasibility of implementation.

All the above elements of constraint and concern have fuelled the building of the R-Plan, and responses are integrated in its plan of action. For further details on

activities, achievements and the overall partnership dynamic around the programme, please refer to the final R-Plan (V3.1 dated July 15th). The activities run during the second semester confirmed the first analysis and convictions.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

The future work plan is directly related to the content of the R-Plan. However, the implementation of the R-Plan is a dynamic process that requires adaptive management and continuous adjustments in order to better meet the moving challenges and priorities, and truly craft governance along the way. Thus, the updated work plan for the years 2011 and 2012 is not to systematically conduct the exact activities as planned in the R-Plan. For instance, based on the results achieved, the growing international momentum and credibility of DRC's process, the MECNT called for intensifying the experimentation work and the launching of the investment phase, therefore readjusting priorities. Thus, an operational and detailed re-planning was carried out in December 2010 and January 2011 to challenge the coherence between resources available, priorities and time constraints. Work on the REDD+ implementation framework, including the creation of a national REDD+ registry (with a regional ambition) and launching assessments and debates for the REDD+ financial mechanism, has already started, much before that one could have anticipated, as the opportunity emerged. In addition, the programme has confronted a period of transition from phase 1 to phase 2 of the REDD+ readiness process, plus new dimensions like the investment phase (which has to be dissociated from the tranche 1 vs. tranche 2 of UN-REDD support) – all this is being managed as smoothly as possible in terms of financial resources and support, intensifying the process when required, yet slowing down when consolidation and stakeholders' assimilation is required. The UN-REDD Programme has supported this process to update objectives, work plan and resources allocation, demonstrating full collaboration and flexibility to testify to the leadership of the country. The activity planning remains in full continuity of action, and the administrative and financial capacities of the NC-REDD play a key role in smoothing the transition down. Below are some activities ongoing by January 2011, and future activities based on the updated work plan.

| REDD Process' Expected Results (2011) | Main Work Flows | Main Activities | Milestones |
|---|---|--|---|
| REDD National Process is managed and coordinated Main indicators/targets: - The National Coordination operates in good conditions with the appropriated staff - National and interministerial Committees are operational - REDD dynamics is spread at provinces' level - Required funding to support REDD process are secured - DRC protects its interest and plays an active role in international negotiations | Management, representation, coordination | Planning, monitoring, assessing the work; reporting; supporting the team and ensuring capacity development; representing NC-REDD abroad and nationally; executing budget; offsetting NC-REDD emissions... | Continuous / deliver a smooth, dynamic, inclusive, participative, transparent, well managed and documented, accountable process December 2011: the REDD readiness process in DRC is carbon neutral |
| | Managing financial partnerships | Seeking funding for (i) HR gap (ii) province deployment (iii) Thematic Coordination Groups (iv) MRV (v) IEC (vi) other readiness needs Monitoring the delivery of CBFF and FCPF funds Preparing and monitoring the delivery of FIP fund Engaging formal bilateral negotiations to fund the Investment Phase | September 2011: required funding for the readiness process until December 2012 are secured; bilateral negotiations to support the investment phase are formally engaged |
| | Managing HR, staff an consultants contracts and recruitments | Staff up the NC-REDD team Support the recruitment process of REDD staff outside NC-REDD | Mai 2011: 20 professionals within the NC team |
| | Managing volunteers and interns within NC-REDD | Designing a functional process and welcoming volunteers and interns | December 2011: 10 international and national interns have supported the REDD national process |
| | Increasing the role of National and Interministerial Committees | Scoping the rules and procedures Training the Committees members Supporting the meetings | December 2011: the two Committees have been trained and deliver |
| | Deploying REDD at Provinces' level | ToR and recruiting provincial coordinators Coordinating provinces readiness plans and budget Supporting the deployment | July 2011: each province has is REDD coordinator in place and entering an intense training seminar |
| | Supporting DRC with international negotiations on REDD | Assisting and ensuring coordination with the project supported by Norway/UNDP | Continuous / an improved quality of negotiations for DRC delegation |

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report – Democratic Republic of Congo

| REDD Process' Expected Results (2011) | Main Work Flows | Main Activities | Milestones |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>IEC and consultation works contribute to national mobilisation to support REDD process</p> <p>Main indicators/targets: - Members of REDD committees (national, interministerial) and coordinations (national, provincial) are trained - IEC instruments as planned in the R-PP are available and disseminated - The IEC+ campaign throughout territories has started - A frame contract to design large scale capacity building programme is being implemented (PIEC) - A frame contract to implement a nation-wide community-based radio network is being executed - A work plan is validated with authorities and partners to integrated REDD within national education programme</p> | IEC+ campaign throughout territories | Preparing the ToR of the IEC schedule; hiring and training trainers; contracting for logistical arrangements; implementing | June 2011: deployment kick-off December 2011: 30 territories completed |
| | Capacity Building programme / Integrated Pole of Excellence | Organising consultations and building a programme scoping proposal; organising a partnership; detailing the work plan | June 2011: framework document December 2011: report on forecasted jobs and skills management; detailed and operational plan of work, funding sources identified |
| | Website and newsletter | Avril 2011 / Site REDD RDC opérationnel Juin 2011 / Bulletin de liaison régulier Continu / maintenant et animation du site | April 2011: website is operational June 2011: Newsletters are starting Continuous / managing and updating the website |
| | Producing and disseminating communication tools | Preparing ToR for each tool to be produced, recruiting producers, monitoring and providing content, checking quality, disseminating | June 2011: flyers, sketches, articles and media partnerships, song December 2011: cartoon, theatre performance, documentaries |
| | Partnership with Yann Arthus-Bertrand | Designing the ToR of the partnership, preparing the database and movie scenario, preparing a reconnaissance mission, shooting, monitoring the production of the movie... | December 2011: a database with high quality pictures and films is available; a DRC REDD movie is broadcasted and distributed internationally and nationally |
| | Training key stakeholders | Preparing general training sessions (REDD University) and focused programmes of capacity building; disseminating material | December 11: members of REDD committees and coordinations are trained and deliver |
| | Supporting civil society | Answering the requests of support from civil society, clarifying NC-REDD visions of the conditions for long-term successful civil society organisation, advising and supporting | December 2011: DRC civil society is organised, representative, legally structured in a legitimate way, and a partnership with MECNT is formalised |
| | Updating the national education programme to raise awareness on REDD | Prepare schools for a TV contest in order to raise teachers and authorities interest, support leading teachers to discuss with authorities, develop partnerships | June 2011: TV show, scoping document and work plan |
| Implementing a community-based radio network | Consulting stakeholders and preparing a situation analysis, writing ToR, designing a workplan and subcontracting implementation to partners | September 2011: the subcontracting agreement is signed | |
| <p>The preparation of the national strategy and related implementation instruments is moving ahead as planned</p> <p>Main indicators/targets: - A national consensus is built regarding the drivers of deforestation - All REDD-related initiatives from international partners are registered and coordinated - At least 12 Thematic Coordination Groups are working efficiently in line with the timeframe - At least 4 provinces are implementing the work plan towards provincial strategy effectively - A preliminary management framework is in place for social and environmental risks and benefits - The implementation of carbon MRV is consistent with the work plan as validated by MECNT and partners early 2011 - The legal texts of reform for the implementation framework are formalised and under consultations - A robust and organised set of data is available and supports a work plan to finalise the reference levels in 2012</p> | Managing Thematic Coordination Groups | Collecting nominations and finalising the groups, kick-off meetings, supporting work and budget planning, seeking funding and facilitating implementation | March 2011: TCG are operational September 2011: TCG work plans are funded |
| | MRV management system for social, governance, environmental and economic risks and multiple benefits | Finalising ToR for standards and contracting with civil society, recruiting consultants and launching the SESA Starting and facilitating the monitoring committee Monitoring and coordinating studies, including political economy for REDD (WB) and governance (NORAD/UNDP) | April 2011: the Monitoring Committee is in place June 2011: preliminary standards are ready September 2011: SESA is ready December 2011: a preliminary global management system is ready |
| | Implementation framework | Organising consultations and writing ToR, recruiting consultants to design the framework and write legal texts, organise consultations, dissemination and lobbying | April 2011: ToR are finalised November 2011: the reform texts are drafted |
| | Revenue sharing system | Organising a workshop on sharing revenues from REDD, maintaining dialogue, writing notes to support the implementation framework and national REDD fund projects | January 2011: a workshop set the frame of work for the issue December 2011: the dialogue has provided substantive information to frame the implementation framework and REDD national fund |
| | National REDD Financial Mechanism | Recruiting consultants on the basis of agreed ToR, monitoring the mission, organising simultaneous consultations and dialogue, preparing and implementing a robust public communication, lobbying and validation plan | April 2011: the thorough mission has started September 2011: the final system is validated December 2011: the plan of implementation is ready and deployment started |
| | Building consensus on drivers of deforestation | Finalise bibliography report, integrate UNEP post-conflict contribution, finalise on-the-ground consultations with civil society, Finalise the quantitative studies (IIASA/UCL), validate and implement the protocol for field proofing Build consensus through dialogue and workshops, finalise the synthesis report | September 2011: the whole analysis of drivers is completed (quali/quant) and nationally agreed by consensus |
| | Collecting data and building Reference Levels | Monitoring the payment for household survey, monitoring the data production by partners (household survey, IIASA, UCL...) Designing a draft methodology to assess reference levels, producing first scenario based on preliminary data | August 2011: data from household survey, IIASA and UCL are available December 2011: preliminary reference levels are produced and a framing methodology is agreed for final design of the REL |
| | Carbon MRV | GHG Inventory: training on national level on national reporting system to UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines National Forest Inventory: identification and training of chef field teams, workshop to define methodology on national level, and training on national level on methodology implementation Satellite Forest Monitoring System: recruiting technical staff, training (Terra-Amazon others...), workshop on methodology implementation | March 2011: the operational and coordinated work plan is finalised and agreed among stakeholders September 2011: appropriated national capacities are available for SFMS and consultations on methodology begin December 2011: GHG inventory related capacities are in place to prepare the national communication; capacities and methodology are available to implement NFI field activities |
| | Assessing the costs of REDD | Writing ToR building on the workshop organised by WB/WBI/UN-REDD with ICRAF in Tanzania, expanding scope to implementation and transaction costs Supervise the methodology design, design and implement field proofing in DRC Prepare publication, manual, workshop and training sessions. | April 2011: preliminary methodology August 2011: contextualisation and data collection in DRC October 2011: training session to TGC and experts |
| | Reviewing REDD-related programmes and activities | Designing methodology and reviewing international partners activities related to REDD Collecting data to feed the national REDD registry, the TGC and the fund rising process Merging all data, including from the Ministries an administrations (2010) and mapping actors and activities | June 2011: the mapping of all REDD-related policies, programmes, projects and activities is complete |
| Writing preliminary REDD strategy | Building bibliography review, consulting and preparing team work on key hypothesis to support strategy Collecting data from TGC and other NC-REDD led projects Preparing first proposal and upgrading progressively | December 2011: the preliminary strategy (final structure, preliminary data and hypothesis) is available | |

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report – Democratic Republic of Congo

| REDD Process' Expected Results (2011) | Main Work Flows | Main Activities | Milestones |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>REDD pilot initiatives are coordinated</p> <p>Main Indicators/targets: - Integrated pilot projects are operational and a management system is in place - REDD projects and initiatives are registered and embedded in a formal coordination and assessment framework - The registry of REDD finance and activities is operational - The accreditation process is formalised and implemented</p> | Project implementation framework, accreditation process and contractual instruments | Intensify consultations on accreditation process and contractual instruments, finalise the documents and supervise the promulgation of a decree | June 2011: the project implementation framework and related tools are formally legalised |
| | Registry of REDD finance and activities in DRC | Finalising the development and putting the first version online Organising consultations and a technical workshop to review the target, design intermediary and final vision and functions, build the plan of work Implement the work plan | March 2011: the registry is working online October 2011: the registry is upgraded and provide full information on 15 activities |
| | Implementing integrated pilot projects | Finalising agreement protocols, following up on grant signature and delivery, assisting project leaders in preparing operational deployment Registering projects, designing and implementing coordination and assessment tools | September 2011: field activities for all the projects supported by CBFF have started |
| | Identifying, assisting and coordinating REDD projects and initiatives | Building on the review of programmes and activities from technical and financial partners, consulting NGO and focal points at the local level, building a database, engaging project leaders, collecting data... | June 2011: the framework is finalised and validated Continuous / producing standardised documents and online registering |
| <p>DRC has entered REDD investment phase through early-action large scale programmes</p> <p>Main indicators/targets: - Six early action programmes are detailed, finalised and ready to implement - Two programmes are partially financed and starting implementation</p> | Programme to reduce the impact of agriculture on forests | Organising a national/international consultative group to review and upgrade the scoping document Engaging relevant Ministries in operational planning Facilitating the mobilisation of private and public partners to build projects on the ground | August 2011: the programme document is upgraded, an operational plan of work is designed on enabling cross-cutting themes, and a first portfolio of projects on-the-ground to be financed is available |
| | Programme to improve the energy efficiency through diffusion of enhanced cooking stoves | Organising a national/international consultative group to review and upgrade the scoping document Engaging relevant Ministries in operational planning Facilitating the mobilisation of private and public partners to build projects on the ground | August 2011: the programme document is upgraded, an operational plan of work is designed on enabling cross-cutting themes, and a first portfolio of projects on-the-ground to be financed is available |
| | Programme for afforestation and reforestation in large cities basin | Organising a national/international consultative group to review and upgrade the scoping document Engaging MECNT and other relevant Ministries in operational planning Facilitating the mobilisation of private and public partners to build projects on the ground | August 2011: the programme document is upgraded, an operational plan of work is designed on enabling cross-cutting themes, and a first portfolio of projects on-the-ground to be financed is available |
| | Programme for modernisation and enhanced tenure security | Organising a national/international consultative group to review and upgrade the scoping document Engaging relevant Ministries in operational planning Facilitating the mobilisation of credible partners to implement local-level deployment | August 2011: the programme document is upgraded, an operational plan of work is designed on enabling cross-cutting themes, including a scenario for first deployment of local land tenure offices |
| | Programme to establish a national policy for land planning | Organising a national/international consultative group to review and upgrade the scoping document. Building on tools being developed by stakeholders like UNEP-WCMC. Engaging relevant Ministries in operational planning, and mobilise credible partners to design and plan local-level deployment | August 2011: the programme document is upgraded, an operational plan of work is designed on enabling cross-cutting themes, including a scenario for first deployment of subnational land use mapping |
| | Geographically-integrated Programme at the scale of Mai Ndombe district | Mobilising local level ownership and leadership Recruiting a project manager on the field Mapping current efforts and designing a tool for constant update and coordination of activities (based on registry functions). Designing and setting up an integrated management framework Facilitating the mobilisation of private and public partners to build more projects on the ground | August 2011: the programme document is upgraded, an operational plan of work is designed on enabling cross-cutting themes, and a first portfolio of projects on-the-ground to be financed is available |
| | Developping partnerships and facilitating the design of projects | Recruiting, training and managing a task force within MECNT/DDD. Preparing communication tools. Building and updating database by exploiting international, national and local networks. Initiating and facilitating dialogue among stakeholders. Supporting the partners in connecting to stakeholders and designing draft projects. Organise communication and networking abroad (Marrakech, Barcelona...) and locally (through civil society, authorities...) | February 2011: NC-REDD/private sector workshop March 2011: first database of REDD project leaders is organised May 2011: Kinshasa's REDD forum gathering international to local entrepreneurs and project leaders |

As it's been run so far, those activities result from a fully endorsed planning process

*Box: land use planning and the transformation of the forestry sector
in DRC*

In October 2010, a mission by UNEP started discussions with a wide range of partners involved in the readiness process on decision support tools to safeguard and enhance ecosystem services. This is linked to the land use planning decision support tool and appropriate valuation and cost/benefit methods and approaches to identify development policies and investment options which would result in a transformation of the forest sector in DRC. The outcomes would represent the optimal balance of benefits for climate, development and conservation to be delivered. This is linked to the global programme of UNEP which is to apply methods and approaches for land use planning decision support tools with a number of partners such as the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the Woods Hole Research Centre.

UNEP-WCMC will produce an initial report on carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services in DRC by the first trimester of 2011. This report will contain a map indicating the relationships between carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services and the threats to carbon. The MECNT will be involved through the Division of Environmental Services and NC-REDD, ensuring national collaboration and dissemination as an information product to raise awareness on the economic potential from multiple benefits. The work will also have an element of capacity building for spatial analysis. A second output is the development of a decision making scenario on how REDD+ implementation could affect biodiversity and ecosystem services. This will take place in the context of land use management and will include the use of spatial distribution information on soils, potential areas for agricultural expansion, and where infrastructure is planned. It will start after the multiple benefits study mentioned above. This first phase is expected to be completed by the end of 2011.

managed by the National Coordination and naturally suggest some adjustments on targets and outputs as planned by the joint programme in a first stage. For example, the perspective of COP16 in Cancun in the challenging context of the newly born Partnership for Forests offers political and financial opportunities that called for prioritising the anticipated programmes building (component 4), the design of the REDD+ national financial mechanism (part of the component 2) and the implementation of a registry of REDD+ finance and projects in DRC (part of the component 3). Obviously such priorities will slow down other workflows of the readiness process, but all guidance and trade-offs are fully led nationally by NC-REDD and will be taken over progressively by the National REDD Committee, with due compliance with the UN-REDD guidelines.

Beyond short term priorities, two key strategic approaches have been highlighted. The first one consists in speeding up decentralisation process for REDD+, in an attempt to create the conditions for further endorsement and support to the process, to improve the quality of the national strategy to be built and to multiply laboratories for innovations, while maintaining a national coordination and coherence between local initiatives and preventing moves where Provinces would consider themselves free from any national guidelines and harmonisation. The second priority consists in scaling up the degree of empowerment of the

REDD+ issue by other Ministries and higher levels of the State, to ensure better cross-sector integration and joint programmes and monitoring. Both strategic approaches are supported within the next semester's plan of action through various workflows and expected results (see above).

Naturally, achievements, partnerships, lessons learnt, national threats and opportunities are shaping the work plan ahead. For example among others, one key element of the DRC national context is the coming national elections for Presidency expected to take place in late 2011. The political parties are already manoeuvring, and this environment can create opportunities (land tenure reform) or threats (instability, hijacking of the REDD+ process to serve political interests etc.). The national REDD+ governance system in place should be given full support and confidence to work in a very flexible and adaptive manner to run the readiness process in a successful way.

The budget required for the coming six months is relevant to the current provisions available or expected by mid-September as part of the disbursement for phase 2. All activities of the R-Plan supported by the UN-REDD programme are being detailed in the R-Plan for the year 2010, and dispatched accordingly between phase 1 and phase 2.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

| Participating UN Org | Total Transferred Up to December 31st, 2010 | | Total expenses | | | Expenses rate | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| | Initial NP | Full NP | 2009-2010 | | total cumulé | Initial NP | Full NP |
| | | | Commitments | Disbursements | | | |
| UNDP | \$925 550 | \$2 185 140 | \$937 | \$1 244 886 | \$1 245 823 | 100% | 15% |
| FAO | \$583 150 | \$2 343 300 | \$0 | \$485 901 | \$485 901 | 83% | - |
| UNEP | \$374 500 | \$971 560 | \$88 883 | \$199 531 | \$288 414 | 77% | - |

- The level of disbursement at the end of December 2010 is consistent with expectations. UNDP is ahead of schedule while FAO and UNEP soon release funds from the Full National Programme. However, the report from the fifth joint mission highlights “a significant delay” in three key activities of the process:
 - The study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including the validation by stakeholders to build national consensus
 - The effective work of National and Inter-ministerial Committees
 - The national MRV system implementation
 The joint mission also pinpointed the delay as regard the production of IEC tools. The work plan is designed in a way to fix the constraints and catch up with the schedule as detailed in the previous chapter.
- Some of the initial funds were reallocated to studies which are expected early 2011 (in particular the study funded by UNEP on implementation framework). The overall planning update and budget execution allowed a smooth transition to the second phase of support from UN-REDD and FCPF, even though the late disbursing of FCPF funds may delay the implementation of a few works (on SESA and REDD+ national fund in particular). After Cancun, another update is expected to keep alignment with national objectives and priorities while securing the consistency of the overall process.

- Regarding financial management and implementation, Government has expressed a concern on overall transaction costs and consolidation challenges between the UN-REDD agencies and FCPF. It also raised concerns on its weak ability to follow up and track financial expenditures under the FAO allocation. The joint mission held in October 2010 stressed this point and the Minister of Environment requested UN-REDD agencies to carry out audits as per usual custom. Finally during the fifth joint mission, the Government has requested full compliance of agencies with HACT principles, including in ensuring that for Phase 2 of the UN-REDD Programme, financial management is done at Kinshasa-level, with due oversight and decision-making from the National Coordination for REDD+ (NC-REDD). Agencies are dedicated to improve its accounting system and the coordination with the MECNT/NC-REDD in terms of implementation.

APPENDIX A

Work Plan for UN REDD DR Congo Quick Start Programme (Phase I)
Period (tentative): June 2009 – May 2010

| | Outputs | Activities | Implementing partners (*) | PLANNED BUDGET | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------|---|---------------|
| | | | | Source | Description | Amount (US\$) |
| 1. Planning and coordination | REDD coordination and management | National REDD office | MECNT, WB | UNDP | Office rental, equipment, travel, logistics, consultants | 145,000 |
| | | REDD committees | MECNT | UNDP | Meetings, travel | 25,000 |
| | | UN-REDD Chief Technical Advisor | - | UNDP | Salary | 180,000 |
| | | UN-REDD Admin-Finance officer | - | UNDP | Salary | 35,000 |
| | | IEC specialist | MECNT, WB | UNDP | Salary | 25,000 |
| | | R-Plan advise and drafting | MECNT, WB | UNDP | Consultants | 40,000 |
| | | Support to negotiations | Government | UNDP | Consultants/advisors, travel, technical assistance | 50,000 |
| | Civil society preparedness for REDD decision-making | Civil society's Working Group | CSOs | UNDP | Meetings, publications | 20,000 |
| | | Participation in DRC delegations | CSOs | UNDP | Travel | 30,000 |
| | | Consultations (national/provincial levels) | CSOs | UNDP | Workshops, travel | 50,000 |
| | Cooperation with COMIFAC on REDD methodologies and lessons-learned | DRC-COMIFAC working group | COMIFAC, MECNT | UNEP | Meetings, travel | 15,000 |
| | | Joint technical workshops on REDD | COMIFAC, SPIAF | UNEP | Workshops, travel | 35,000 |
| | | Study and UNEP technical inputs' mission | - | UNEP | Technical assistance, consultancy, travel | 30,000 |
| 2. Capacity building | Capacity building plan | Needs assessment and plan on REDD capacity-building | MECNT, WHRC, CSOs | UNDP | Consultants | 10,000 |
| | | IEC materials | CSOs | UNDP | Consultants, publications | 35,000 |
| | REDD communication action | Communication events | | UNDP | Consultants, media, events | 25,000 |
| | Capacity-building (general) | Training, workshops, meetings | MECNT, CSOs, WHRC | UNDP | Events, travel, technical assistance | 120,000 |
| | Capacity-building (specialised) | Specialised technical training; Support to REDD data collection partners; Study tours | SPIAF, RRN, WHRC | UNDP | Training, meetings, equipment, travel | 75,000 |
| 3. Technical dimensions | Policy framework | Policy note on REDD and policy review for REDD | DED/DDD, FCPF (co-financing) | FAO | Study, field visits, consultation | 20,000 |
| | Development of measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest Carbon survey | Scoping study and Stratification/definition of different forest types for Carbon content | SPIAF, OFAC | FAO | Study, technical assistance | 40,000 |
| | | Sampling design for each forest type | SPIAF, OFAC | FAO | Technical assistance, travel | 10,000 |
| | | Development of C inventory/measurement protocols | SPIAF, OFAC | FAO | Technical assistance, travel | 20,000 |
| | | Staff training for C inventory/measurement | SPIAF, OFAC, ERAIFT, Kisangani University | FAO | Technical assistance, training events, logistics, travel | 60,000 |
| | | Test C inventory/measurement in one forest type | SPIAF, OFAC, Kisangani University | FAO | Technical assistance, logistics, travel | 190,000 |
| | Studies and assessment for a better grasp of key issues relevant for building a REDD regime | Assessment of successful forest conservation experiences. Analysis and development of REDD project-design models. | MECNT, CSOs, PCEA project (co-financing) | UNEP | Consultancies, fieldwork, workshops, technical assistance, publications | 100,000 |
| | | Environmental and social assessment of REDD | | UNEP | Technical assistance, consultancies | 120,000 |
| | | Studies on "drivers of deforestation" and on "land tenure and forests" | FCPF (co-financing), Government, CSOs | FAO | Studies, field visits, consultations | 25,000 |
| | | Study on revenue distribution on natural resources (current practice and options for REDD) | MECNT, Min. Finance, WB, CSOs | UNEP | Consultancy | 50,000 |
| | | Studies and consultations on Reference Scenario options | DDD, OFAC, FCPF (co-financing) | FAO | Technical assistance, travel, expert meeting | 60,000 |
| | Development of methods for reporting and verification at sub-national level | Assessments, field visits, studies, consultations and report drafting | DDD, SPIAF, OFAC | FAO | Technical assistance, travel, consultants, logistics | 120,000 |
| Indirect costs (**) | FAO – 7% of implemented budget | - | FAO | Implementation support | 38,150 | |
| | UNDP – 7% of implemented budget | - | UNDP | Implementation support | 60,550 | |
| | UNEP – 7% of implemented budget | - | UNEP | Implementation support | 24,500 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | 1,883,200 | |

(*) "Implementing partners" are tentative partners: they will be selected and confirmed during implementation on the basis of competences and expertise. Some of the activities will be co-financed and thus co-implemented with the FCPF Grant.

(**) Indirect support costs of 7% are required as per rules of the UN-REDD Multi-donor Trust Fund and they are detailed per agency in accordance with the pass-through modality. They serve for oversight and administration functions.

Tableau 2. Cadre de résultats et allocations budgétaires correspondant au Programme ONU-REDD (phase 2) / 2010-2012

| Résultat UNDAF (Cadre ONU d'aide au développement): Les ressources naturelles sont gérées d'une manière écologiquement rationnelle sur la base de codes juridiques. | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| Objectif du R-PP et du Programme ONU-REDD : La RDC est outillée et prête à s'engager dans le système REDD+ international. | | | | | | |
| Résultats | Produits (éléments du R-PP) | Organismes Nations Unies | Principaux partenaires (**) | Activités représentatives de chaque produit | Allocation du Programme ONU-REDD (dollars E.-U.) | |
| 1. Une stratégie nationale au titre du mécanisme REDD+ est élaborée pour 2030 avec la participation des intéressés et peut déjà décoller | 1a/ Gestion du processus de préparation | PNUD | MECNT, CN-REDD, GTCR, comités REDD | Fonctionnement des structures nationales et provinciales participant au REDD; experts chefs de file et avis; renforcement des capacités. | 1 064 187 | |
| | 1b/ Consultation, participation et IEC | PNUD | CN-REDD, GTCR | Généralisation des activités IEC; société civile et GTCR pilotent des activités au niveau provincial et sur le terrain. | 368 000 | |
| | | PNUE | | | 73 000 | |
| | 2a/ Évaluations des terres & forêts 2b/ Options stratégiques | 2a/ Évaluations des terres & forêts 2b/ Options stratégiques | FAO | MECNT | Études; enquêtes sur le terrain; enseignements tirés | 170 000 |
| | | | PNUD | Partenaires multiples | Évaluations sectorielles; plan d'investissement; appui aux négociations; suivi du Programme REDD et avis | 610 000 |
| | | | PNUE | | | 179 000 |
| 3/ Niveau de référence | 3/ Niveau de référence | FAO | Organismes publics divers | Données chronologiques & analyses de la situation; définition niveaux d'émissions de référence; travaux prospectifs | 260 000 | |
| 2. Un cadre institutionnel pour la mise en œuvre du Programme REDD est conçu à titre provisoire pour 2013 | 2c/ Cadre de mise en œuvre | PNUE | CN-REDD, gouvernement | Analyses; consultations; conception et mise en place d'institutions; avis; rédaction de textes juridiques | 15 000 | |
| | 2d/ Evaluation sociale et environnementale stratégique (SESA) | PNUE | MECNT, GTCR | Études et consultations; rédaction et validation du SESA; équipe SESA initial | 241 000 | |
| 3. Un système MRV complet est conçu au titre du REDD et est opérationnel | 4a/ MRV (GES) | FAO | DIAF | Suivi satellitaire; inventaire national forêts; inventaire GES | 1 760 000 | |
| | 4b/ MRV (bénéfices multiples et al.) | PNUE | Partenaires multiples | Formation; études et enquêtes; développement d'outils; suivi | 400 000 | |
| FAO | Dépenses du programme | | | | 2 190 000 | |
| | Dépenses indirectes d'appui (7 %) | | | | 153 300 | |
| PNUD | Dépenses du programme | | | | 2 042 187 | |
| | Dépenses indirectes d'appui (7 %) | | | | 142 953 | |
| PNUE | Dépenses du programme | | | | 908 000 | |
| | Dépenses indirectes d'appui (7 %) | | | | 63 560 | |
| Totaux | Dépenses du programme | | | | 5 140 187 | |
| | Dépenses indirectes d'appui | | | | 359 813 | |
| | Montant total de l'allocation du Programme ONU-REDD | | | | 5 500 000 | |

APPENDIX B

State of achievements of the REDD+ National Process as assessed by the 5th Joint Mission (November 2010)

| |
|--|
| 1. R-PP Preparation and FCPF Readiness grant |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R-PP assessed by FCPF PC at PCS and UN-REDD Policy Board (March, 2010) - UN-REDD Phase 2 resources are available. - FCPF Readiness Grant in preparation (fiduciary arrangements to be finalized, WB due diligence ongoing, preparation of R-PP Assessment Note). - \$200K FCPF Formulation Grant is signed and mostly disbursed as of September 2010 - DRC selected as a FIP (Forest Investment Program) pilot country. Scoping mission on November 18-19, 2010 |
| 2. National REDD Readiness Management Arrangements |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National REDD Committee and National REDD Inter-ministerial Committee were created by Decree in 2009. - The committees met for the first time in August 2010. CN-REDD is drafting internal regulations. Next meeting by end 2010. - National REDD Coordination is fully in operation, with 10 technical staff, plus several short-term consultants |
| 3. Stakeholder Consultations and Communication |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations at national level with civil society are conducted as expected, mainly through the <i>Groupe de Travail Climat-REDD</i> - CN-REDD has organized a series of consultation workshops at provincial level (Mbandaka, Lubumbashi, Matadi, etc). - Civil society organized provincial-level consultation activities (Bandundu, Équateur, Orientale, North Kivu and South Kivu), with financing from the FCPF Capacity Building Program for IPs and Civil Society - International REDD "University" in July: 9 days, 18 sessions, 70 presentations, over 250 participants from 15 countries - Increased contact with media (interviews, documentaries, training of journalists). Communication materials under preparation. |
| 4. REDD Strategy Preparation |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on causes of deforestation and forest delayed (FAO → literature review, UCL (<i>Université Catholique de Louvain</i>) → quantitative analysis, UNEP → field analysis as part of post-conflict environmental analysis) - Analysis of past efforts in reducing deforestation and forest degradation completed. - Thematic Groups on REDD-related issues to be put in place (first meeting to take place in November), which should reflect on specific issues for the strategy (charcoal, agriculture, land tenure, protected areas, etc.) - Proposals for 7 pilot projects are being finalized, for funding decision by the CBFF (Congo Basin Forest Fund) in mid-November. |
| 5. Implementation Framework |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First workshop on Options for a National Mechanism to Manage REDD+ Funds concluded in October. Workshop participants agreed that: i) a national independent fund should be created; ii) with a participatory governance structure; iii) respectful of high international fiduciary standards; iv) ensuring coordination with the national budget process and the ongoing public finance reform; v) able to disburse financing to the field; vi) based on a <i>sui generis</i> legal status. - A national registry of REDD projects and initiatives is being prepared and should be launched by Cancun. |
| 6. Social and Environmental Dimensions: Standards, Safeguards, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Multiple Benefits |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ToRs for the SESA have been validated by government and civil society. Recruitment of consultants to be launched soon. - Creation of a national SESA Overseeing Committee in progress. - Workplan on multiple benefits and socio-environmental standards to be prepared, including national-level study on safeguards and standards in DRC, and spatial analysis of multiple benefits. - A consultant will be recruited to work on the development of standards and safeguards, and to implement the workplan and framework for safeguard and co-benefits; - Elaboration of first draft of standards by multi-stakeholder team, and with consultation at national, provincial, district and local levels - National Household survey will be launched early in 2011, to provide important base line socio-economic data for REDD+ monitoring. |
| 7. Development of a Reference Scenario |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A comprehensive presentation on the national strategy for the preparation of a national reference emissions level is prepared; - Data on national circumstances relevant for REDD to be collected through the National Household survey in preparation by the National Statistics Institute with support from the World Bank. |
| 8. MRV |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action plan to develop national MRV system is delayed. A roadmap should be ready by mid-November and presented to MECNT. - New partners have shown interest in funding monitoring efforts (Japan), discussions ongoing on coordination. |
| 9. Other |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional cooperation being fostered at all levels. DRC civil society exchanges with Brazzaville for Rep Congo's R-PP finalization. |