



Progress Status

Readiness process in DRC

Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
DDD/Coordination Nationale REDD

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

The United Nations Collaborative Programme
on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and
Forest Degradation in Developing Countries



June 27th 2012

Santa Marta –Participants Committee FCPF





- Generally speaking the readiness phase is very advanced in DRC
- R-PP is a useful roadmap which is generally being followed despite some slight deviations (some good, some bad)
- Deviations from the R-PP can be explained by:
 - Progressive adaptation of the process (natural evolutions)
 - Underestimated difficulties (capacity, procedures...)
 - The struggle to mobilize sufficient resources (energy, delays...)
- The ambition to enter phase 2 in 2013 is maintained although entry conditions are being re-evaluated.



- R-PP was focused on the technical conditions to be met for entry into phase 2. In DRC, additional work streams had to focus on creating :
 - Political conditions
 - Financial conditions
 - Programmatic conditions
- The strategy development process has been clarified and improved (Thematic Coordination Groups, Modeling, Cost analysis)
- Information, education and communications efforts are difficult to dissociate from the operational deployment of REDD+ activities (different key messages for different actors involved in different activities)



- National circumstances (fragile State, post-conflict, weak enabling conditions, very few successful models on the ground) make it premature to turn the national REDD strategy into an operational implementation plan (results, delays, financial needs).
- Given these circumstances, in the course of 2010 it became clear that the investment phase is a stepping stone that will last for some time in DRC.
 - Reframing technical ambitions laid out in R-PP for the specific needs of phase 2 (e.g. Carbon MRV focusing on activity data...)
 - Progressive effort to deepen technical components during phase 2 in full coherence with the R-PP
 - MRV, reference levels, standards...
 - Moving from strategy to operational plan
 - Legal reforms
 - Capacity building...



1a. National Arrangements for REDD management

- Decree for the institutional framework
- Effective management of the process by National REDD Coordination
 - Management of a core team of technicians, various simultaneous work streams, coordinating partners
 - Technical support for international negotiations
- Progressive reinforcement of the National and Inter-ministerial Committees
 - Equipment, seminars, meetings
- Decentralization is only just starting despite efforts
 - Two workshops, training
 - Deployment of Provincial Focal Points underway
- Need to update the arrangements and processes for phase 2



1b. Consultation, participation and sensitization

- Transparent and participatory process
- Strong partnership with civil society
- Progressive mobilization of private sector (linked to clear prospects for action and funding)
- Mobilization of different Ministries/sectors
 - Programs (early action, FIP, alignment of existing programs)
 - Thematic Coordination Groups
 - Political dialogue / high level forum
- Many events
 - Annual REDD University, multiple interventions, communication material for the public (radio theater)
- Much communications work under way
 - Civil society preparation plan, campaign in territories, local radios network, school curriculum review...

- National consensus on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation based on 5 studies:
 - Literature review by civil society
 - Qualitative analysis by civil society
 - Field analysis by UNEP
 - Quantitative analysis by the Catholic University of Louvain (UCL)
 - Consultations and qualitative review by civil society
- A lot of work in the preparation of strategic options and the implementation framework
 - Comprehensive understanding of land use and land use change dynamics, forest policy and governance challenges



- Planned studies finished or underway (under control):
 - Exploratory study on DRC's REDD+ potential
 - Lessons learned from past experiences with reducing deforestation
 - Deforestation drivers (see 2a)
 - Analysis of sectoral programs
 - Implementation framework and benefit sharing
 - Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)
- Other complementary studies
- Launching pilot projects
- Ambitious process to consolidate the strategy:
 - CT (Programmatic options report V.0)
 - Country development scenarios and modeling
 - REDD costs analysis



- Many work streams and results feeding into the consolidation of the implementation framework (2nd semester 2012):
 - Framework law on the environment
 - Regulation on REDD project approval and detailed procedures manual
 - National REDD Registry
 - ToRs of National REDD Fund
 - Partnership with GLOBE to review emerging implementation framework and engage parliamentarians
 - Workshops, studies and key reports on governance, anti-corruption, benefit sharing and FPIC



2d. Social and environmental impacts

4b. Information System for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

- Creation of the Oversight Committee for social and environmental risks and benefits
- Production of preliminary standards with CSOs
 - Literature review
 - Field tests
 - Expertise and international exchange missions
 - National, international and local consultations
- Work plan to develop and test operational procedures for standards (management framework and reporting requirements...)
- Preliminary mapping of multiple benefits
- Launch of SESA
- Integration of the safeguards information system into the National REDD Registry.



3. Reference Level (RL and REL)

- Many work streams and results feeding into the consolidation of the reference level (2nd semester 2012):
 - Regional IIASA study
 - Historical data based on the updated State of the Forest Report
 - National Household Survey (results by the end of 2012)
- Parallel contributions: costs of REDD, Thematic Coordination Groups, modeling
- Towards consolidation: modeling tool « Congo21 » and protocols for spatial modeling (FAO/UCL/IIASA)



- A « Beta version » of the National Forest Monitoring System is adequate for phase 2 and available online www.rdc-snsf.org
- Plan to finalize the system (aim to be operational in 2013)
- Full integration of the National REDD Registry and National Satellite Monitoring System (Terra Congo)
- Laboratory for the National Forest Inventory (NFI) and National GHG Inventory (IGES) has been set-up
- Training of the administration and civil society
- Progressive approach for the development of carbon MRV as we move towards phase 3 (Terra Congo → NFI → IGES)



République Démocratique du Congo

Merci pour votre attention

kanumbizi@yahoo.fr