



République Démocratique du Congo

Mid-Term Progress Reporting for the Democratic Republic of Congo and request for additional funding from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

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1. An overview of the progress made in the implementation of the R-PP

In January 2009, an initial joint mission in Kinshasa brought together the Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Nature, and Tourism (MECNT) of the Democratic Republic of Congo, international partners (FCPF, UN-REDD, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, etc.), and national partners (civil society, etc.). As a result of this mission, an initial commitment was made by the multilateral partners involved in the REDD process in the DRC (US\$0.2 million from the FCPF and US\$1.8 million from the UN-REDD).

In May 2009, the National REDD Coordinator was recruited, along with an international technical adviser. The team was gradually strengthened and the National Coordination was officially established in November 2009 by decree, along with two other entities—one decision-making (National REDD Committee) and one planning (Interministerial REDD Committee). Initial awareness-building, consultation, and review activities were launched. In March 2010, the UN-REDD Steering Committee and the FCPF Participants Committee approved additional funding for implementation of the R-PP in the DRC (US\$3.4 million from the FCPF and US\$5.5 million from the UN-REDD). Since that time, the National REDD Coordination has been implementing the REDD preparatory process (phase 1) with the aim of allowing the country to begin the investment phase (phase 2) on January 1, 2013.

Since 2009, the program has been implemented at a very steady pace. Significant progress has been made with the national REDD+ process, and phase 2 is on track to begin in early 2013. The process calls for a highly proactive and flexible approach, as well as flexible management, so as to seize opportunities and respond to the challenges that arise. Consequently, in terms of the R-PP, several adjustments and supplements had to be crafted and developed. Some initiatives were strengthened or modified, such as the preparation of the strategy, the launching of pilot projects, and even policy dialogue. Some, such as the national consensus on the causes of deforestation, were completed, while others are at an advanced stage, with significant progress having been achieved, in particular a number of aspects of the implementation framework, with the introduction of the REDD national register, the approval procedure, and REDD standards. While other initiatives are somewhat delayed, they are generally part of a long-term perspective and do not necessarily impede the start of phase 2, such as decentralization efforts. Overall, the country is on track to complete the preparatory phase by December 31, 2012, and is striving for a high level of quality.

The National REDD Coordination has arranged its initiatives in five components, with the main activities outlined below:

- **Management and Coordination:**
 - Establishment, management, and capacity building of REDD institutions
 - Mobilization of financing and joint financing to implement the preparatory process, amounting to roughly US\$22 million during the 2009-2012 period, in line with R-PP projections, with significant additional financing being needed for the 2013-2014 period
 - Start of policy dialogue between the Congolese Government and international partners, under the auspices of the President of the Republic
 - Introduction of multi-sectoral and multi-partner dialogue
 - Support for international negotiations and linkage between technical and policy-related aspects.

- **IEC, Consultations, and Capacity Building:**
 - Introduction of annual “REDD universities.” The most recent, held in September 2011, brought together more than 800 participants over a 10-day training period
 - Series of capacity-building workshops (journalists, faith-based networks, young people and indigenous peoples, etc.), outreach partnership agreements, etc.
 - Coordination of eight initiatives under way with the MECNT and civil society

- **REDD Strategy and Implementation Tools:**
 - Establishment of 16 thematic, multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms. Preparation of an initial programmatic proposal report (May 2012)
 - Identification, through a participatory process, of prospective scenarios for development by 2035 and preparation of the logical framework for the future modeling tool (March 2012)
 - Consensus report on the causes of deforestation in the DRC (November 2011)
 - Development of the DRC national forest monitoring system
 - Two carbon MRV framework documents (presentation of the target and implementation plan), training, coordination, and regional integration
 - Preliminary mapping of the multiple benefits
 - International seminar for placing free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) within the REDD process in the DRC
 - Report on REDD revenue sharing in the DRC
 - Reports on REDD governance and combating corruption in the DRC
 - Assessment report on the REDD legal and institutional framework in the DRC
 - Decree on the REDD project approval procedure in the DRC
 - Development of REDD preliminary socio-environmental standards in the DRC
 - Preliminary risk analysis review in the SESA context
 - Scoping mission to assess REDD costs in the DRC
 - Mandate and roadmap for the creation of a national REDD fund
 - National register of REDD V1 financing and activities online

- **Project Experimentation and Pilot Initiatives:**
 - Signing of seven grant agreements, training of partners—implementation and launching of activities (US\$25 million)
 - Identification, coordination, training, and advice to the developers of REDD projects and initiatives in the DRC

- **Launching of the Investment Phase:**
 - Scoping of six early action programs and development of partnerships
 - Preparation of the FIP investment strategy, validated in June 2011 in Cape Town
 - Preparation of the ER-PIN for the Mai-Ndombe program
 - Workshops and enhanced dialogue with the private sector
 - Launching of policy dialogue and process for the creation of a REDD fund

A number of constraints have been faced with respect to REDD preparation, the three main ones being:

- The period spanning November 2011, when the presidential and legislative elections were held, to April 2012, when the new government and parliament were inaugurated, was the most

challenging. These elections led to a period of political uncertainty and made it necessary to resume REDD awareness-building activities and lobbying of policymakers.

- Weak national capacity and governance in a country comparable in size to a continent also generates numerous expenses associated with capacity building, efforts to organize and mobilize stakeholders, security and monitoring mechanisms, and the ability to secure expert international assistance. This situation calls for a gradual approach to policy expansion and technical implementation of the REDD mechanism insofar as phase 3 is concerned.
- The signals sent by the international partners, while greatly appreciated, have remained tepid and insufficiently decisive or adequate in number to incorporate the REDD process into national policy priorities, given the context.

These challenges notwithstanding, the REDD process in the DRC has been firmly established and launched. Technical progress and innovations in the country are making it possible for the REDD process to gradually become part of national discourse and for the DRC to contribute actively to the success of the REDD in the international sphere. While ownership at the political level is still tenuous, the dynamics are positive and the progress made since the start of the preparatory process in 2009 is clear.

1. Organization of Preparatory Work and Consultations

1a. National Arrangements for REDD Management

The institutional management framework for REDD preparatory work was established in November 2009 through a decree issued by the Prime Minister. It establishes a decision-making entity (National Committee), a planning entity (Interministerial Committee) and a steering and implementation entity (National Coordination). The decree also recommends the establishment of a scientific council, the creation of which has not been deemed necessary thus far.

In practical terms, the process has essentially been managed by the REDD National Coordination (NC-REDD), which has had the logistical, human, technical, and financial resources to discharge its mission and conduct the REDD preparatory phase since 2009. It has, in particular, facilitated:

- The formation and training of a team of 20 professionals, the international membership of which is roughly 20 percent.
 - Example: Information seminar in Muanda in September 2010.
- Administrative and financial management, coordination among national and international technical and financial partners, and programming and implementation of all initiatives related to the preparatory phase.
- The provision of guidance to the DRC delegation at UNFCCC negotiations and other REDD international meetings, with a view to managing the connection between the national technical agenda and international discussions.
 - Example: Systematic participation by the NC-REDD in UNFCCC negotiations (Copenhagen, Cancun, Durban, Bonn, Bangkok, Tianjin, Panama, etc.) and in REDD partnership meetings (Paris, Oslo, Berlin, etc.).

The national and interministerial committees have played a modest role. They have facilitated the organization and standardization of information sharing and consultations among the various key ministries involved in the process and other partners such as civil society and the private sector. They

have also provided an opportunity for mobilization and capacity building. However, most of the work done by the committees pertains to enhancing expertise within these committees rather than the execution of prerogatives. This approach has not proven detrimental to the preparatory process and the early establishment of these committees offers lessons and lays the foundation for their effective functioning, critical to the investment phase that lies ahead. The following activities by these committees should be noted:

- Sixteen official meetings since 2010
- Three training seminars and workshops held in Kisantu between 2011 and 2012
- Systematic participation in joint missions and the main technical workshops
- Provision of laptop access (February 2012)

The decentralization process is still in a fledgling phase and the introduction of the REDD process and appropriate institutional arrangements began, using a gradual approach, in 2012. Although the human, technical, and financial constraints to decentralization were underestimated during the scoping of the preparatory phase, the process has now been launched to ensure more robust and active participation by the provinces in the investment phase. The following major activities in this regard should be noted:

- Workshops to launch the national REDD process in eight provinces (August 2009 to June 2010)
- Workshop in Maniema to launch the REDD provincial process (January 2011)
- Training week in North Kivu (September 2011)
- Recruitment, training, and deployment of 11 provincial focal points (May/June 2012)

Since 2009, the REDD preparatory management mechanism has been laying the foundation for national arrangements for REDD management during the investment phase. However, the institutional and organizational arrangements will have to be adjusted to adapt to changes in the functions necessary to manage the process, beginning in 2013. This pertains to a key initiative to be conducted during the latter half of 2012.

1b. Consultation, Participation, and Awareness Building

The national REDD process is highly participatory, consultative, transparent, and inclusive. The NC-REDD has an open-door policy to its offices and always meets with stakeholder representatives when such meetings are requested. Dialogue with civil society is ongoing through a forum called the REDD Climate Working Group [*Groupe de Travail Climat REDD* GTCR]. Many consultation meetings have been held either on a routine basis or in response to current issues. While views are sometimes divergent, dialogue has always been maintained and the MECNT has played the role of arbitrator and facilitator when necessary. This process has gradually strengthened trust among actors and fostered a spirit of partnership. Nonetheless, problems associated with capacity and organization deficiencies on the part of civil society do arise. The NC-REDD has offered to provide assistance to the GTCR in this area, and a plan for civil society training has been prepared and is expected to begin by end-2012.

The level of participation by other administrative sectors has also been high. Many initiatives developed in later phases have fostered this participation, in particular the preparation of early action programs, FIP programming, or policy dialogue. By way of example, the establishment of 30 thematic coordination groups (TCGs) in January 2011 and their reorganization into 16 thematic coordination (TC) clusters in

February 2012 have facilitated the mobilization of representatives from 17 different ministries covering all the key and relevant REDD areas.

The private sector has been routinely invited to the many REDD events organized. Its participation has been gradual. During the preliminary preparatory phase, private sector interest appeared to be less direct and active. During programming work, particularly in the context of the FIP, and with the investment phase in the offing, private sector activity with respect to the REDD issue has increased.

The spirit of participation and systematic use of the consultative process are evident mainly in activities linked to the technical initiatives outlined later in this document. For example, comprehensive plans for consultations and the direct participation of civil society and the private sector have been drafted and deployed. They involve such initiatives as R-PP preparation, the national consensus on the causes of deforestation, the FIP investment strategy, the national strategy through the TC, the preparation of socio-environmental standards, etc. We should, however, note a number of activities below, specific to communication, information, and education:

- Convening of International REDD Universities every year. This is a major event, open to the public, for intensive REDD and sustainable development training.
- In 2010: Nine days of training of a total of 300 beneficiaries (110 participants each day) from 10 African countries
- In 2011: Ten days of training of a total of 800 beneficiaries (300 participants each day); 200 persons passed the examination
- Organization of or active support for more than forty training and awareness-building events targeting various categories of actors (universities and schools, networks of journalists, faith-based groups, young people, indigenous peoples, NGOs, provinces, etc.)
- Example: Rio+20 youth forum and planting drive involving 3,000 young people in Kinshasa; awareness-building and support concert targeting educational song writing (June 2012)
- Preparation and dissemination of communication aids, in particular five radio skits and the same number of television skits to build the awareness of the Congolese people in general regarding the REDD. Preparation of calendars, brochures, press articles, television broadcasts, etc.

The National Coordination wanted to reorganize its team and operations in September 2011 in such a way as to expedite activities in the areas of information, education, and communication (IEC). Working in partnership with civil society and the MECNT communication unit, an action plan was updated and its implementation was partially delegated to NC-REDD partners, under the supervision of the latter. The NC-REDD is therefore seeking to launch or continue these initiatives under way by end-2012 so as to have:

- An Internet site and comprehensive register of all IEC activities since 2009 (near future)
- More systematic IEC REDD dissemination tools (songs, concerts, films—at an advanced stage)
- Reform of the REDD, climate, and environment national education program (at an advanced stage)
- A communication plan and a capacity-building program for the 2013-2016 period (launching)
- An implementation plan for the campaign in the rural areas [*territoires*] (at an advanced stage)
- A roll out plan for a REDD local radio network (at an advanced stage)
- Roll out of a plan to train civil society (at an advanced stage)

In terms of R-PP goals, the IEC and consultation component has thus been partially completed, with certain aspects having been broadly achieved (participatory approach, consultations, REDD universities, etc.) while others are yet to be completed. A number of initiatives will probably be rolled out after 2012 (in particular the IEC campaign in the rural areas) owing to the necessary wait times for mobilizing financing and the magnitude of an undertaking that was misjudged at the outset. Provision of a satisfactory level of information and understanding of the REDD in a country such as the DRC (size, population, low levels of education, landlocked status, etc.) calls for a sustained effort over several years and the execution of REDD activities on the ground.

It should also be noted that a large-scale initiative, plans for which were not laid out in the R-PP, has been launched at the political level, with the aim of laying the ground work technically, politically, and financially for the start of the investment phase. It is in this context that the High Level Forum on Forests and Climate Change for Sustainable Development in the DRC was held in October 2011 in Kinshasa, under the distinguished patronage of the President of the Republic, Joseph Kabila, with the participation of numerous key ministers (planning, environment, agriculture, energy, etc.), and with several high-level representatives attending, such as the Under-Secretary General of the United Nations, Achim Steiner, and the Ambassador of Norway's Climate and Forest Initiative, Hans Brattskar. This event marked the official launch of broad policy dialogue between the Government of the DRC and its international partners, with the aim of anchoring its future strategy in shared political aspirations and secured sources of financing. The electoral period briefly interrupted this momentum, which is now being reestablished with a view to organizing a donor round table in early 2013.

2. Preparation of the REDD Strategy

2a. Assessment of land use, drivers of land-use change, and forest legislation, policy, and governance

The two key programmed R-PP activities have been conducted.

The feedback on experiences related to combating deforestation and forest degradation was reviewed between January and October 2010. Building of a national consensus on the causes of deforestation and forest degradation was also achieved. The national consensus summary report was presented at a November 2011 workshop, which was finalized following incorporation of the most recent civil society input in April 2012. The task of summarizing and consolidating the information, performed with FAO assistance, focused in particular on the results of several initiatives undertaken since 2010:

- Bibliographical review by civil society of the drivers of deforestation in the DRC (February-May 2010)
- Qualitative analysis by civil society of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the DRC (March-November 2011)
- Field analysis of deforestation factors in the context of UNEP's post-conflict environmental study (July 2010-November 2011)
- Quantitative analysis of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the DRC by Louvain Catholic University [*Université Catholique de Louvain UCL*] (July 2010-November 2011)
- Consultations and qualitative review of the UCL analysis by civil society (September 2011-April 2012)

Moreover, various studies conducted in preparation for REDD strategy options and the implementation framework identified help provide a sound overall grasp of land use, the drivers of land-use change, and current forest legislation, policy, and governance.

2b. REDD strategy options

An initial study on REDD potential in the DRC was conducted between October and November 2009 in collaboration with the McKinsey consulting firm. This study facilitated the establishment of basic premises to guide comprehensive and preparatory work for the national strategy. The development of the REDD strategy options is underpinned by the increased use of numerous contributions drawn from studies (e.g., causes of deforestation, implementation framework) and experimentation, as part of a broad and intensive expert mobilization and stakeholder consultation process. This process has reached an advanced stage in the DRC. With respect to studies for informing discussions, all key studies identified in the R-PP have either been completed or are nearing completion: the exploratory study (November 2009); feedback on experiences (October 2010); causes of deforestation (April 2012); analysis of sector programs (at an advanced stage or completed, depending on the sector); study on the implementation framework and revenue distribution (June 2012); and the environmental and social impact assessment (in progress, scheduled to be completed by late 2012).

With respect to experimentation, the NC-REDD spearheaded the launch of pilot projects. Project identification and preparation began in December 2009. Grant agreements in the amount of US\$25 million were signed with the Congo Basin Forest Fund in November 2010. Projects are, nonetheless, gradually being launched and implemented, and are facing procedural and capacity challenges. Operational lessons from these initiatives will not be available in 2012. However, myriad sectoral experiences developed by the private sector, NGOs, development partners, and the Government provide essential information and trigger important discussions that inform the REDD strategy options.

Similarly, several programming activities (not planned in the R-PP) were conducted by the NC-REDD, including the six early action programs (2010), preparatory work on the strategy and FIP investment programs (2011-2012), and the preparation of the ER-PIN for the future province of Mai-Ndombe. These activities mobilized numerous resources and helped deepen discussions, studies, and partnerships with respect to various key sectors for REDD.

The DRC has finally implemented an ambitious and innovative process to ensure data sharing, participation, and transparency, as well as mobilization of all relevant skills for development of the REDD options. This approach, which was not developed in the R-PP, was developed following a two-day workshop held in November 2010 that brought together 160 representatives of all the stakeholders and from all sectors to identify the causes of deforestation and potential major options for REDD. Thirty thematic coordination groups were established in January 2011 and reorganized into sixteen thematic coordination (TC) clusters in February 2012:

- 400 persons from all stakeholder parties, including 17 ministries represented
- Over 400 work meetings, three joint information workshops
- Involvement in all key initiatives for the strategy: modeling, cost analysis, SESA, etc.
- Systematic provision of information obtained from results of in-depth sector studies conducted simultaneously: early action programs, FIP, CIRAD, etc.

- Example: several studies and workshops facilitated the preparation of preliminary concept notes on issues pertaining to land, zoning and regional development, payments for environmental services, management of the biomass/energy sector, agroforestry, efforts to end slash and burn farming, etc
- An intensive seminar to develop options with support from the SESA mission (April 2012)
- Report on programming proposals for preparation of the DRC's national REDD strategy, VO (May 2012)

In addition, an initiative to analyze all costs associated with REDD options for the DRC has been implemented and began with a scoping and preliminary data collection mission, with the assistance of an international consulting firm in May 2012.

At this juncture, funding to make these TC fully operational has been identified but is not yet available. The TC are expected to step up the pace of work between August and October 2012, with a view to consolidating the proposed REDD options to finalize the strategy.

Unlike the case with projections for the R-PP, the DRC only just completed the preparation of its preliminary national REDD+ strategy, owing to the large number of, and specific timetables for, contribution projects to be managed simultaneously, and in order to avoid the known risks of confusion during preparation of the study on REDD potential in November 2009. Based on the strategy's various elements that are gradually being finalized, the NC-REDD will produce a preliminary version of its national REDD strategy in August 2012, with a view to consolidation by December 2012. It bears noting that while the DRC will be able to present a framework strategy, the country's complex circumstances still make it difficult to formalize a robust and costed programming for this strategy at this stage.

2c. Implementation framework

Several initiatives were launched and contributed to the production of relevant analyses and tools to support the future REDD implementation framework in the DRC:

- Promulgation of the framework law on the environment (July 2011)
- Decree and procedures manual for the approval of REDD+ projects, granting the right to issue carbon credits (establishment and validation by the National Committee in June 2011, promulgation in February 2012).
- Creation of a national register of REDD financing and activities in the DRC (version 1 programmed since November 2011, version 2 is currently being prepared).
 - This register is designed to become the information technology platform of the information and management system for the REDD process beginning in 2013 (SI&G), incorporating in particular data obtained, for example, from the modeling exercise and the reference level, the carbon MRV, and the standards information system (SIS).
- Initiative to develop the national REDD fund and ensure its operationalization by December 2012:
 - Consultation workshop on the financing mechanism for REDD in the DRC (October 2010)
 - TOR proposal and stakeholder consultations (June-November 2011)
 - Ministerial mandate issued to UNDP for the creation of a national fund by end-2012, to be managed by UNDP on an interim basis (December 2011)
 - International mission (April 2012)

- Revision of the TOR by UNDP, the MECNT, and the Ministry of Finance, in conjunction with Norway (May 2012)
- Recruitment of an international consulting firm to provide assistance with scoping and sustainable optimization of the national REDD fund (near future)
- Establishment of a partnership with GLOBE International to assist Parliament with the preparation and implementation of reforms for REDD in the DRC:
 - Comprehensive study on the REDD implementation framework in the DRC (June 2012)
 - International benchmark for REDD implementation frameworks (in progress), supplemented by the UNEP comparative study on the implementation frameworks in the DRC, Vietnam, and Indonesia
 - Mobilization and capacity building of lawmakers in the DRC (e.g., missions to London, Rio)
- Studies on various components relating specifically to REDD governance:
 - Report on REDD anti-corruption efforts in the DRC (PwC, NORAD, UNDP)
 - Report on the REDD's political economy in the DRC (World Bank)
- Scoping initiative on REDD revenue sharing:
 - Discussion workshops and consultations with support from international experts (January and September 2011)
 - Study on revenue sharing options (CI-CODELT report finalized in April 2012)
- Initiative to prepare the implementation of the principle of free, prior, an informed consent (FPIC) in the REDD process in the DRC
- Consultations and experimentation for FPIC led by the WWF, with the preparation of a methodology proposal submitted to the REDD National Committee
- The Forests Dialogue one-week field dialogue, with strong international support (May 2012).

The political and technical conditions in the DRC have prevented the authorities from directly initiating the reform preparation phase that was too ambitiously outlined in the R-PP. However, consolidation of all these contributions into a complete implementation framework is a key initiative for the second half of 2012. This exercise will be carried out under the partnership with GLOBE International and with support from the traditional partners in the REDD process in the DRC. It will also be supported by a specific work plan to ensure good governance in all areas of the REDD process. This work plan was prepared by REDD's governance and anti-corruption officer, who was recruited by the NC-REDD in April 2012, and includes in particular the development of a complaints management mechanism.

2d. Social and environmental impacts

A committee to monitor the social and environmental risks and co-benefits for REDD in the DRC was established by ministerial decree in April 2011. This 20-member committee represents all of the relevant stakeholders, including the Government, national civil society, and international partners.

It is responsible for technical monitoring and validation of work undertaken to implement a comprehensive system of standards and social and environmental safeguards for the REDD in the DRC. A broad-based effort encompassing a participatory development process, consultations, and capacity building with respect to social and environmental standards was conducted over eight months with civil society under the mandate and supervision of the NC-REDD. This undertaking included the following activities:

- Bibliographical review (April 2011): this review facilitated the drafting of national standards (V1) and enhanced exchanges with international partners (e.g., CCBA and REDD+SES, UN-REDD UNEP, and UNDP, World Bank)
- Intensive consultations on V1 standards in six provinces (May- July 2011)
- Testing of V1 standards at three REDD pilot sites (June-July 2011)
- Workshop with national and international experts (July 2011): a list of activities conducted and proposals was prepared with the active participation of international experts
- Consultations and a fact-finding mission (August-December 2012), in particular during a mission in Equateur province: this allowed civil society to formalize preliminary national REDD standards, which were submitted to the MECNT.

This process involved various study missions (e.g., Brazil, Ecuador, Tanzania) in which key project personnel participated in the CN-REDD, the ministry's administration, and civil society.

The strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) study mission began in February 2012. A preliminary review of the social and environmental risks was conducted and the initiative facilitated scaling up by the TC of the consultations and preparatory work for REDD options. The V0 programmatic proposals (May 2012) already include a preliminary assessment of the risks associated with each option. The SESA mission is required to submit its final results by end-2012.

Lastly, with support from the SESA mission, terms of reference for the development and testing of tools to implement standards and safeguards for REDD in the DRC were drafted (June 2012). In addition to the standards, instruments to facilitate and oversee the effective implementation of standards through the various REDD projects and REDD initiatives must be developed. By working closely with the pilot projects and initiatives, this work plan will produce the following by end-2012:

- Completed national standards
- A set of reference models for the various types of impact assessments and the social and environmental management frameworks required to operationalize standards in accordance with the REDD's main financing typologies (enabling policy, REDD project, initiative for the community, etc.)
- A methodological guide and an integrated information system to collect and organize social and environmental data and ensure compliance with the standards in future REDD projects (see national register).

3. Reference level for emissions

A series of activities was launched to collect basic information and provide information for the key components for development of the reference level: chronological data and data on national circumstances (cf. R-PP).

- A national survey of 30,000 households was launched. The National Statistics Institute (*Institut National de Statistique*), which is piloting the initiative, used a 10-page questionnaire developed by the NC-REDD to provide valuable quantitative data with nationwide geographical coverage.
- The regional study conducted by IIASA also facilitated the collection of information relevant for a better understanding of the country's circumstances, including international dynamics that could influence the country's deforestation trend.

- Chronological data have also been enriched by two major initiatives, using additional methodologies, and the comparison of which revealed coherence and homogeneity. The results of these studies were compiled in the 2010 edition of *Etat des Forêts du Bassin du Congo*, a biennial reference work on Congo Basin Forests produced by the Commission of Central African Forests [*Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale COMIFAC*] and its partners through its Observatory of Central African Forests [*Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale OFAC*].
- The first initiative, FACET, was carried out by the Satellite Observatory of Central African Forests [*Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Central OSFAC*] in collaboration with the University of South Dakota and the University of Maryland, with support from USAID-CARPE. This initiative facilitated the preparation of an atlas on forest cover and changes in forest cover in the DRC for the period 2000-2005-2010, based on a “wall to wall” methodology primarily using Landsat images.
- The second initiative is the result of work done by Louvain Catholic University and the European Union’s Joint Research Center. Using a sampling methodology, this initiative produced data not only on deforestation and degradation, but also on reforestation and regeneration for the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2005.
- Data history for the period 1990-2000-2005-2010 informed discussions on various initiatives (e.g., reference scenario, FIP programs), despite that fact these data are not “compliant” with respect to carbon MRV, phase 3 (see section 4a).

In addition to specific initiatives, the initiative to prepare the reference level was informed by numerous related data collection initiatives referred to in other sections of the document (work of the TC, cost analysis, modeling, etc).

A harmonization exercise to identify a long-term development vision was also conducted to incorporate the REDD+ process in the DRC into a more ambitious reform and investment program for green development. The NC-REDD participated in an international workshop on the “Story and Simulation” (SAS) approach held in Nairobi (September 2011). In partnership with UNEP and the Ministry of Planning, a modeling initiative was launched as a follow-up to this workshop:

- Scoping workshop: a two-day workshop during which 90 representatives from the TCGs identified four storylines (future possible development scenarios for the country) – (November 2011)
- Consultations, preparation of the TOR, identification and negotiations with the partners, contracting with the Millenium Institute (December 2011-April 2012)
- Workshop to prepare the modeling tool (April 2012): the same representatives from the TCGs met for two days, with support from the Millenium Institute, UNEP, IIASA, and the UCL to develop the logical framework of the driving forces central to the future model.

This initiative will facilitate the design of a suitable and transparent modeling tool that has been tailored to the national context, and is capable of collating the multiple social, environmental, and economic impacts and benefits of the myriad REDD programming options, with a view to assisting with the policy decision regarding the trade-offs and guidelines for the future REDD strategy, and informing the analysis of the development scenarios and the reference level.

Terms of reference for consolidating the DRC’s reference level were drafted (March 2012) and provide the roadmap for work undertaken in this area in 2012. They include the continuation of work with the

Millennium Institute, as well as the production of two in-depth studies of the spatial analysis of land-use change with IIASA and UCL (the terms of reference and the FAO-UCL service contract were signed in March 2012).

Despite the delay in conducting certain initiatives related to its development, the DRC is expected to have a reference level available by end-2012, in line with the goals set forth in the R-PP. This reference level will be supported by quantified data, an innovative modeling tool, and a methodology that will have to be improved upon and subsequently gradually completed.

4. Forest monitoring systems and safeguards

4a. National forest monitoring system

An implementation plan for the Phase 2 carbon MRV system was designed (based essentially on the SSTS) and is currently being implemented. The DRC became the first compliant Phase 2 country in December 2011 with the unveiling of its national forest monitoring system during the COP17 in Durban. A beta version of the system is now available live on the internet, and contains an information document on the system as well a questionnaire to be completed by users (2011).

The laboratory for the SSTS and NFI is being prepared. Materials have been provided to the DIAF. Several training seminars for government and civil society authorities were organized (e.g., five technical staff from DIAF received training in the use and development of the TerraCongo platform in Brazil and Rome in 2011). The preparatory plan and a first draft of the NFI methodology in coordination with all the partners are being consolidated (multi-stakeholder meeting in April 2011, several missions).

Detailed planning of each MRV component (GHG-I, NFI, and SSTS) has been finalized with the DDD and DIAF (2011). Two framework documents were completed in 2012: (i) summary document on Monitoring, Measurement, Reporting, and Verification for the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism; and (ii) roadmap for activities and risks for each component.

Work undertaken by the FAO at the regional level guarantees coordination with COMIFAC and facilitates mobilization of additional resources for the national program. This program was adopted by the CBFF, AfDB, and the COMIFAC countries (2011) and launched in January 2012. Joint financing was mobilized by coordinating opportunities (e.g., JICS grant, OIBT project document).

In terms of the R-PP, section 4a was ultimately extensively revised, owing primarily to the delay in establishing international standards for the development of an MRV system that is compatible with Phase 3 of the REDD mechanism. The scope of the initiative is broad and the needs immense in the Congolese context. The MECNT has therefore shifted its priorities in order to implement a system suitable for supporting the launch of Phase 2 (TerraCongo, SNSF), provide training and basic facilities, coordinate actors, and plan the future phases with respect to the national forest inventory, the greenhouse gas inventory and the earth surveillance satellite system in accordance with Phase 3 standards.

4b. Information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards

The MRV system for multiple risks and benefits is the result of work carried out under the “standards” and “SESA” initiatives, and the broader implementation framework (studies on governance, national register, etc.). A standards information system (SIS) will be consolidated by December 2012 using contributions from the above-mentioned initiatives. It will also capitalize on the preliminary mapping of the multiple benefits, which was developed by the MECNT with UNEP support. As a follow-up to the framework law on the environment, which was promulgated in July 2011, the National Environment Agency [*Agence Nationale pour l'Environnement*] is expected to be established and is likely therefore to contribute to the data consolidation effort and development of the complete MRV system (see section 2d).

2. An analysis of progress achieved in those activities funded by the FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant

In the DRC use of FCPF funds is combined with UN-REDD funding, so that it's difficult to allocate results to one or the other. For example, many workshops, studies or missions financed by FCPF were organized or piloted by staff being paid by UN-REDD, and vice versa. That results in high leverage for FCPF funding.

FCPF has paid for some key staff of the National REDD Coordination, notably the National Coordinator and national experts such as C1 and C2 staff. The FCPF helped finance equipment and operational expenses (cars, computers...), as well as various missions and workshops to support the Readiness process. The FCPF has also covered the recruitment of provincial REDD focal points in each of the 11 provinces as well as operational and supplies costs for the National and Interministerial Committees. The FCPF is financing the SESA process that started in February 2012 and has already delivered a risk pre-analysis and helped couch a first programmatic corpus for the future National Strategy. The FCPF is also cofinancing a national household survey with an additional component aimed at providing by the end of 2012 crucial data about forests uses by Congolese local populations representing the 144 national territories ("territoires").

FCPF funds commitment, however, has been delayed (more than one year after the signature of the *Participant Committee Agreement*). FCPF funds are managed by a fiduciary entity (MECNT's Unité de Coordination de Projet, UCP) with a very long execution process. Due to REDD complexity and novelty, the program has to be reactive in order to adapt and readjust its plans. By the way, MECNT appreciates the FCPF's flexibility to allow for important works to be carried out sometimes implying changes in the procurement plan. In addition complementarity with the UN-REDD financing has given some leeway to bypass most obstacles. The end of UNDP financing may put an end to that combination and associated synergies. A thorough analysis of difficulties experienced at the UCP level should lead to taking actions aimed at expediting fiduciary management. The harmonized coordination of funding sources is also essential to maintain with existing and future partners. If the UN-REDD and especially UNDP has played a pivotal role in financing the CN-REDD until now, FCPF will become the main partner of the national REDD process, thus putting more pressure to deliver and meet demands in a prompt and flexible manner.

3. A review of the REDD Country Participant's compliance with the Common Approach

DRC has been following the common approach guidelines on consultations, social and environmental safeguards and the grievance mechanism, as described below.

Consultation, participation and sensitisation

The national REDD process is strongly participative, consultative, transparent and inclusive. The CN-REDD has open offices and always welcomes representatives of stakeholders willing to discuss. A steady dialogue has been established with the civil society platform called Groupe de Travail Climat REDD (GTCR). Numerous consultation meetings have been held on a regular basis as well as in response to specific needs. If opinions sometimes differ, dialogue has been continuous and MECNT has ensured a mediation and facilitation when necessary. This process has strengthened confidence between stakeholders and partnership. But civil society still needs to better organize and structure its platform. The CN-REDD has offered to support the GTCR and a preparation plan was put together and should start before the end of 2012.

Participation has also been significant among members of the administration. Multiple works have fed this participation, notably the preparation of anticipated programs, the FIP programming and the policy dialogue. Also, setting up thirty Thematic Coordination Groups (GCT) in January 2011 and rescaling to sixteen Thematic Coordinations (CT) in February 2012 has allowed for mobilizing representatives of seventeen Ministers covering all relevant sectors for REDD.

Private sector has been systematically invited in numerous REDD meetings and its participation has been gradually increasing. At the beginning of the preparation phase, private sector showed limited interest. When programming started, namely with the FIP, and the investment phase approached, private sector got more involved.

Participation and consultations are related to technical works described hereafter. For example, consultation plans and direct participation of civil society as well as private sector have been put together and deployed around such building blocks as the R-PP preparation, national consensus on the causes of deforestation, the FIP investment plan, the national strategy through CT, the preparation of social and environmental standards, etc. Specific activities related to Information, Education and Communication (IEC) can be noted:

- Annual REDD Universities to train general public about REDD and sustainable development.
- 2010 : 9 days of training, 300 participants in total, 110 participants every day, 10 African countries
- 2011 : 10 days, 800 participants overall, 300 daily, successful exam completion for 200 participants
- Organization or direct support of forty or so training / sensitization sessions towards different stakeholders (universities and schools, journalists' networks, religious confessions, youth's groups, indigenous people, NGO, provinces...)
- Example : Youth Forum for Rio+20 and tree planting operation with 3,000 Kinshasa youth, sensitization concert and support to production of educating songs (June 2012)

- Design and distribution of communication material, including five radio and TV spots to raise awareness Congolese population about REDD. Calendars, leaflets, presse clippings, TV programs...

CN-REDD has reshuffled its team and functioning in September 2011 in order to speed up achievements in terms of IEC. In collaboration with civil society and communication unit of MECNT, an action plan was established and its implementation in part outsourced to CN-REDD partners, under its supervision. CN-REDD objectives are by the end of 2012 to have:

- An internet website and a registry of all IEC activities since 2009
- Systematic and strong communication tools (songs, concerts, movies)
- A reform of the national education program as regards to REDD, climate and environment
- A communication plan and a capacity-building program for 2013-2016
- A provincial deployment plan
- A proximity radio network broadcasting plan
- A civil society preparation plan.

In light of the R-PP ambitions, the IEC and consultation component is partially completed, having achieved strong participation, consultation, REDD University, etc.. Some other projects will likely be rolled out after 2012 (e.g. IEC campaign in the territories) because of the time needed to raise financing and the adjustment of scope not well calibrated at the outset. A satisfactory level of information and understanding about REDD in a country such as DRC (size, population, poor education, isolation...) requires sustained efforts over several more years.

It should also be noted that a large endeavor, unplanned in the R-PP, was launched at the political level, based on the idea to prepare the investment phase not only technically but also politically and financially: the High Level Forum on forests & climate change for development in the DRC was organized in October 2011 in Kinshasa, under the patronage of President Joseph Kabila, with the participation of many key ministers (plan, environment, agriculture, energy ...) and in the presence of senior representatives of partners such as the Under-Secretary General Achim Steiner and Norway Climate Ambassador Hans Brattskar. This event has officially launched a broad policy dialogue between the DRC government and its international partners in order to anchor the future strategy onto shared political ambitions and secured investments. The election period has led to a temporary suspension of this process, and the objective is now to have a donors' roundtable in early 2013.

Social and environmental impacts

The SESA process started in February 2012. A first challenge was the lack of a first version of the REDD+ Strategy at that stage, and the R-PP only gave a general idea of strategic options. The consultant in charge of the SESA added to their proposed methodology for conducting the Evaluation an additional phase to flesh out the REDD+ strategic options, prior to the analysis of impacts. This entailed an amendment to the contract that had been signed. This phase resulted in the Zero Version of the "Programmatic Body" for a REDD+ Strategy.

Another change to the initial plan concerned the safeguards management frameworks to be prepared, in addition to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). It was decided that a

stand-alone Process Framework should also be prepared, and that the issues concerning the use of pesticides and the introduction of exotic species would be integrated into the ESMF.

Despite these changes, the first phase of SESA process (Strategic phase) was implemented in a highly participatory fashion. The Thematic Coordination Groups were mobilized over 17 days, involving over 200 people from various backgrounds for the preparation of the Programmatic Body of the Zero version of the Strategy, and also to assess the potential social and environmental impacts of the strategic options identified and to propose mitigation measures. A difficulty encountered in the process was a gap in the financial resources allocated to the Thematic Coordination Groups, which led to a delay in the preparation of the Version One of the Strategy. This version was then validated by the Thematic Coordination Groups in September.

The next step in the process will be the consultations at the Province level, which should allow to enrich the Version One of the Strategy and the Safeguards Management Frameworks. These consultations will take place in four provinces, over a period of 15 days in October 2012.

The National Workshop on SESA should take place in November, for a final presentation of the study in December 2012. As a result, the SESA process will have prepared the following documents:

- The Zero Version of the Strategy (already delivered), identifying the social and environmental risks and recommendations to mitigate those;
- The Environmental and Social Management Framework for the REDD+ Strategy implementation;
- An Involuntary Resettlement Management Framework; a Process Framework; an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.
- Simplified tools to assess the social and environmental risks of projects presented for REDD+ financing, as part of the 'homologation process'.

Grievance Mechanism

The National REDD Coordination is assessing options to design a grievance and conflict resolution mechanism, to be used in the cases where the social and environmental commitments by REDD+ project developers or by projects carrying out Payment for Environmental Services are not respected. Options include the possibility of submitting complaints through a dedicated internet website, inspired in the MOABI system designed by WWF, or through the national registry system currently being designed. This mechanism should have local focal points (local NGOs, Provincial-level REDD Focal Points, the Territorial and Provincial Consultative Committees, etc.). It is also envisioned it would have a mediator, to be selected, who would be in charge of receiving the complaints and following up on them. All the responses should be made public. This mechanism would also have the power to punish those responsible for infractions, through means such as the suspension of carbon credit payments. The parties penalized would also be able to make use of the same system as a means of recourse.

These options will be further assessed and operationalized during the REDD+ Readiness phase.

4. An updated financing plan for the overall Readiness preparation activities, including funds pledged by other development partners

Uses of Funds (in US\$ thousands)								
R-PP Component	Total needed (A) [1]	Total funds pledged (B) [2]	Financing gap (= A – B) [3]	Funds used [4]		Total funds available (B-C) [5]	Request to FCPF [6]	Remaining gap
				Total Funds Committed (C)	Total Funds Disbursed			
SUPPORT TO PROCESS COORDINATION and NATIONAL CONSULTATION	13833	3695	10138	1 313	1 084	2 382	2488	7650
NATIONAL REDD + STRATEGY CONSTRUCTION	5978	5598	380	3 623	2 878	1 975	380	0
REFERENCE SCENARIO PREPARATION	1036	686	350	534	203	152	350	0
MRV & SAFEGUARDS	16375	14076	2299	9 887	5 531	4 189	1647	642
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	1694	1354	335	1 043	522	311	335	0
TOTAL	38916	25409	13503	16 400	10 218	9 009	5200	8302
Funding sources (in US\$ thousands)								
FCPF funds key National REDD Coordination staff, capital expenditures and operating (vehicles, computers ...), organization of different missions and workshops; installation of a REDD focal point in each of the eleven provinces of the DRC; the National and Committees interministerial; SESA, also cofunds national survey of households with an additional component to provide data for establishing the reference level on the use of forests by the end of 2012.			3600	2801	1014	799		
The Government has committed to supporting the operation of the National Committees and Inter in the last budget, the budget however was not released in the last fiscal year			200	0	0	200		
The UN-REDD generally finances all readiness activities not covered by the FCPF as defined in the RPP			7383	4223	4104	3 160		
Norway , in addition to supporting international initiatives FCPF and UN-REDD, is funding a UNDP project for capacity building and mobilization of the population for REDD+. The project comes in direct support of the readiness process.			2500	0	0	2 500		
JICZ /JICA ; Japan finance the development of a national carbon MRV system with an emphasis on the province of Bandundu			8500	8500	4500	0		
CBFF finance regional carbon MRV system through FAO and the COMIFAC			276	276	0	0		
GEF regional REDD+ capacity building project through COMIFAC and WB			350	0	0	350		
ITTO financed the training of administration officials for the national forest inventory of carbon			600	600	600	600		
Forest Peoples Program finance works on safeguards, free prior and informed consent and complaints mechanisms			2000	0	0	2 000		
TOTAL			25409	16400	10218	9 009		

[1] Total needed is the amount of resources necessary to complete a given component. All numbers in this table should be the latest numbers, which may not necessarily match the numbers in the original R-PP that was presented to the PC.

[2] Funds pledged encompass the amount of funds promised by different donors and / or the national government to fund a specific component and available to the country.

[3] Funds used refer to the amount of funds committed in signed contracts, and the portion of the funds committed that has already been disbursed.

[4] Available funds equal pledges minus commitments.

[5] Financing gap equals total needed minus pledged funds.

[6] Request for additional funding from the FCPF (up to US\$ 5 million, subject to conditions set by Resolution PC/10/2011/1.rev being met).

The assessment of total funds needed to complete REDD Readiness in DRC is now of 38.7M USD, of this needed funding 25.4M USD has already been pledged, 16,4M has already been committed; out of which 10.2M has been disbursed, leaving a financing gap of 13.3 M USD.

The differential between the 22M USD needs assessment of the 2010 R-PP and this new assessment is mainly caused by:

- The cost of supporting provincial REDD+ institutions capable of creating an effective decentralized REDD+ dynamic in all of DRC's eleven (11) Provinces. Initially estimated at 654K USD experience now suggests that these costs amount to 3.8M USD. Progress towards decentralization was highlighted as a key priority by the independent review of the REDD+ process in DRC.
- The cost of Information, education, communication and consultations in a vast country with little infrastructure. This was particularly highlighted by CSOs as the DRC process progressed during 2010, 2011 and 2012. Initially estimated at 2.3M USD experience and the design of a new integrated national IEC plan involving CSOs and provinces now suggests that these costs amount to over 6M USD.
- The cost of monitoring and promoting safeguards and socio-environmental co-benefits including work on the design, training and implementation of an adequate framework to ensure that UNFCCC safeguards are indeed applied and that free prior and informed consent and equitable benefit sharing become a reality in DRC. This includes the creation of innovative information management systems (both at the governmental and CSO level) and the creation of a decentralized complaints resolution mechanisms. Initially estimated at around 2M (components 2d and 4b of the R-PP), it is now clear that in order for these tools to become operational, they will need to be tested in the field and their implementation will need to be supported for some time which bring the total budget needed to 3 M USD.
- The cost of implementing a national MRV system for carbon initially estimated at 7.8 M was underestimated. As an example of this, while it was initially estimated that the national forest inventory of carbon would cost 5.5M, JICA has pledged 4M USD to conduct the Forest Inventory of Bandundu Province alone. Indeed once again the sheer size of the country and the poor infrastructure make it difficult to estimate the costs of such large endeavors. Further some important activities related to the MRV of performance based on proxy indicators or the development and use of a National REDD+ Registry where not initially planned in the R-

PP. Donors have already pledged and committed over 10M USD to this activity yet additional funds will be required to operate the National MRV system for at least 5 years during which time the system should become capable of responding to the needs of the second and third phases of REDD+. Total needs for the next four years are estimated to be just under 14 M USD.

The current grant request of 5.2M USD will allow DRC to significantly bridge the funding gap in its REDD+ readiness efforts bringing the current gap of 13.2 M USD down to 8M.

5. Summary statement of request for additional funding to the FCPF

The following table contains the current estimate for the use of potential additional FCPF resources to address REDD+ Readiness needs in DRC.

This budget takes into account comments received during the consultations with the National REDD Committee and the GTCR (Civil Society Organizations platform).

R-PP Components	Main outcomes	Main activities 2013-2014	Grant Request to FCPF	Justification	
				Expenditures	Expected results
SUPPORT TO COORDINATION OF PROCESS AND NATIONAL CONSULTATION	Outcome 1: strategic decisions and orientations are made in an informed, legitimate and transparent fashion	Supervising the Committee meetings	\$30 000	8 annual meetings, for 2 years, with twenty participants on average (food, transport, etc...)	The National Committee meetings are held. The activities in the National Registry are reviewed and approved; strategic orientations are given.
		Train and evaluate the Committee's members	\$50 000	2 one-week training sessions for twenty-three people	Meetings of the National Committee are productive and the Committee plays its strategic role in the REDD process
	Outcome 2: the national REDD process and all financing activities from partners are coordinated in an efficient manner	Management of human resources, activities and funding, requests, reporting, and representation.	\$143 000	In addition to cofinancing, salaries for the National Coordinator, the AAF, an assistant and a driver	The national process is coordinated and FCPF expenses are monitored and reported
		Coordination of the different entities involved in REDD, technical secretariat of the National Committee	\$45 000	Contract's extension of 18 months for the liaison person in charge of managing the National Committee secretariat and partner coordination	Communication between the different partners is smooth and coordination is effective
		Offices, internet, maintenance, operations	\$175 000	One-year lease, internet, equipment, operating costs...	CN-REDD has the physical capacities to operate
		Support in international negotiations/discussions	\$50 000	Delegates from the Government and civil society are involved and participate in climate negotiations, technical workshops, etc.	DRC is well represented internationally in REDD+ discussions
		Policy dialogue	\$50 000	Consultation workshops, costs related to the Roundtable organization and logistics	FCPF and the World Bank participate to the dialogue effort between the national party and its international partners
		Outcome 3: Stakeholders to the REDD process in DRC efficiently deliver and share relevant information and boast reinforced capacities	Management costs in CN-REDD	\$73 000	Contract extension for a project team leader and assistant until the end of the first FCPF Grant
	Support to partners for co-managing and executing the process		\$50 000	Cofinancing of IEC specialists (MECNT/CNIE, OSC...) involved in managing activities, workshops and operating needs.	The various partners have enough capacities to manage and implement IEC projects under the CN-REDD supervision
	Education program reform (preparation		\$60 000	Consultation meetings, technical workshops, experts	New manuals are elaborated and ready to be reproduced and

		and deployment in pilot provinces)			shared
		Various IEC activities (cf. communication plan)	\$318 000	Priority activities of the action plan: Université REDD, thematic workshops, information letter, etc.	Priority activities identified in the IEC action plan are implemented
	Outcome 4: provinces are solidly engaged in REDD and actively participate in the implementation of the national process	Management and coordination of the provincial process	\$421 000	Decentralization coordinator, provincial focal points and other related operating costs	Each of the 11 Provinces has an effective and supervised technical assistant
		IEC, consultations and capacity building	\$100 000	Workshops, production of communication material	The 11 focal points have the ability to share the information and build capacity and provincial mobilization
		Elaboration of the provincial strategies and implementation tools	\$578 000	Technical studies (analysis of the economic, social, environmental situation, mapping...) following the specific needs, strategic studies, field missions, consultations	Each of the 11 Provinces has a REDD strategy which is consistent with the national level and likely to direct the operational implementation
		Support and coordination of pilot activities and programs	\$345 000	Monitoring & evaluation missions in the field, development of technical notes and experience feedback, sharing information, monitoring of the quality of data from the Registry	Each Province is familiar with its REDD pilot activities, accompanies them, capitalize on its experience and ensures the link with national instruments (Registry...)
		Total	\$2 488 000		
BUILDING THE NATIONAL REDD + STRATEGY	Outcome 5: a legal and institutional framework is established and promotes the deployment of REDD investments	Coordination (GLOBE)	\$30 000	Contribution to the operational expenses of the GLOBE focal point in DRC, travel, supplies...	The GLOBE focal point has the capacities to perform his mission and pilot the legal reform associated with REDD implementation
		Coordination of members of Parliament work	\$40 000	16 working sessions, 1 consultation public workshop and 1 intensive working seminar	Members of Parliament and their partners have all the information, exchange and push for key reforms to move REDD forward
		Legal support in the preparation and drafting of texts	\$25 000	Approximately 100 working days for a group of lawyers supporting the members of Parliament	Parliamentary discussions and debates are formalized, broadcast, and reform texts drafted
	Outcome 6: REDD entrepreneurs (private, public, NGO...) are advised and supported to elaborate et implement their activities	Setting up the system at the CN-REDD level	\$58 000	National project leader for 9 months, training activities (temporary)-(tools, training and network setup ...) and continued education program (80.000)	A network of service providers is in place with proper tools, training and accreditation to counsel REDD project developers
		Support to technical assistance in the elaboration and implementation of REDD activities	\$50 000	6 pilot consulting services with project developer	Project developer are assisted and increase their chances of success and quality of their integration in the process
		Supporting management of REDD activities by entrepreneurs (public administration, cooperatives, NGO, private firms)	\$127 000	Cofinancing of the administrative operations (staff, equipment,...) to elaborate, manage or pilot REDD activities in the field (FIP, Mai Ndombe, Pilots...)	The administration, NGOs and private companies have the adequate resources to properly manage the activities initiated
		Support to technical assistance in the implementation of national standards	\$50 000	Subsidies to accredited providers to support implementation and monitoring of standards for 3 pilot activities	The developers have a strong command of tools, and the REDD activities in DRC comply with national standards
		Total	\$380 000		

PREPARING REFERENCE LEVELS	Output 7: A set of instruments for implementation and improved products are in line with the directives of international REDD mechanism	Modelling : Congo21	\$150 000	Contract with the MI for the consolidation of the modeling tool and ERAIFT contract for maintenance of the tool, training of stakeholders ...	The DRC has a modeling tool that powers the advocacy and political and technical decisions on REDD, prioritization of investments etc..
		Reference levels	\$200 000	Contract a firm to update data, methods for the maintenance of the tool and the regular output results	The DRC has gradually NR level Tier 2 product and improved every year
Total		\$350 000			
MRV AND SAFEGUARDS		Management of Output 5 within the National REDD Coordination	\$267 000	Wages of a national expert in charge of the register, and extension of the support of the expert in charge of the implementation framework and international expert on information systems and management (register, SIS, NR / NRE ...)	Three key members of the team in charge of consolidating the instruments for implementing REDD are mobilized and ensure the realization of their projects
		Support for management partners of the process	\$160 000	Co-managers in partner organizations (MECNT, NGOs ...) involved in the implementation of activities, financing some of their workshops and operational needs	Different stakeholders in the REDD process have the capacity to manage and implement projects under the supervision of IEC NC-REDD
		National Strategy (2016)	\$80 000	Missions and workshops for collection, consolidation and analysis of information and consultations with stakeholders	The strategy framework is regularly enriched over the new information and analyzes
		Registre	\$200 000	Contract for the optimization of the tool including technical services, maintenance and monitoring of the quality of data, and drafting of V3 specifications	The registry is operational and national REDD allows comprehensive monitoring of REDD activities and funding in the DRC. The third version was developed (based automated statistical and integrated reporting module
		MOABI	\$100 000	Service contract with a firm for the optimization of the tool for the needs of REDD (directory and mapping of civil society, additional relevant data layers ...)	The MOABI work complete and ensure its oversight role independent of activity data and impacts REDD ensuring transparency and the participation of all
		Analyse des coûts	\$200 000	Contract a firm to refine the tool and data consolidation, and contract with ERAIFT for maintenance tool and production of analysis	The strategy is driven by a progressive analysis of the multiple costs of REDD which enables better prioritization and direction of program choices
		Outcome 8: REDD activities are monitored, evaluated, and feed into technical and strategic analysis and reporting	Monitoring activities based on the registry, reminders, analysis and reporting	\$180 000	Support of an international expert to support the national team of analysts responsible for monitoring and analysis of demonstration activities
	Missions: internal monitoring / field evaluation		\$60 000	Supports 24 monitoring and evaluation missions in the field	Field missions are performed to verify the information, and enrich the quality of reflections and

					analyzes
		Implementation of monitoring network and accredited evaluators	\$60 000	Formalization of tools and training of-independent evaluators (workshops)	A network of evaluators is equipped, trained and accredited monitoring / evaluation independent of REDD
		Mandate for the implementation of independent M & E missions	\$60 000	Support missions monitoring and evaluation or analysis by independent and accredited evaluators	Assessments and analyzes by complementary and / or independent expertise
	Outcome 9: The REDD social and environmental prerequisites are controlled and conflicts are managed in accordance with the rights and responsibilities of stakeholders	Maintaining the complaints filing mechanism	\$40 000	Contract for maintenance and improvement of MOABI tool for handling complaints	A device (MOABI and green line) guarantees the issuance of complaints, anonymous or not
		Collection, and analysis of complaints	\$30 000	Prolonging Service contract (2013) to ensure collection, analysis and filing of complaints	Each complaint is collected. If necessary, additional information is requested. Otherwise, they are routed to a settlement or litigation process
		Establishment of the network of accredited mediators	\$40 000	Formalization tools and training independent mediators (workshops)	A network of mediators is equipped, trained and certified to facilitate the processing of complaints associated with REDD
		Mandate based subsidies for accredited mediators and lawyers	\$50 000	Grant for mediators or lawyers accredited to support pilot complaints case processing	The first complaints are effectively addressed through an amicable or litigation process
		General management and monitoring of the grievances system, spontaneous audits	\$120 000	Service contract with the Independent Observer to monitor, conduct deferred and spot checks	The device complaint management is transparent, well documented and continuously improved
		Total	\$1 647 000		
GESTION		Administration, frais bancaires, suivi-évaluation	\$335 200	\$335 200	
	TOTAL	\$5 200 200			

Annexes

ANNEX 1 - “Presentation of the DRC mid term evaluation of REDD+ Processes final”(en Anglais)

File attached separately (please find the report on the FCPF website).

ANNEX 2-Reports of the consultations with the National REDD Committee and the GTCR (civil society) on the mid-term review and the request for additional funds from the FCPF

COMPTE RENDU DE LA REUNION DE CONSULTATION DU COMITE NATIONAL SUR LE CANEVAS DU RAPPORT DU PROGRES DES ACTIVITES DU PROCESSUS REDD A PRESENTER AU FCPF POUR L'OCTROI D'UN FINANCEMENT ADDITIONNEL

1. Point inscrit à l'ordre du jour :

Présentation et analyse du canevas du rapport du progrès des activités du processus REDD à mi parcours en vue de solliciter un financement additionnel auprès du FCPF.

Etaient présents à la séance :

1. Albert KALONGA BANTU : Comité Interministériel/Directeur
2. Ferdinand BADILA : DHE/Directeur
3. Jean Paul BOKESTU : Minfin/CTR
4. Christelle MPUTU : FEC/Comité National
5. Freddy LUSAMBULU : Comité National/Directeur
6. Dr Bintu NKONKO : Mine/ ECHD
7. MBIKAYI NKONKO : INERA/ADT
8. PATRICK BISIMWA : CN REDD/Chargé de Projet national
9. Désiré BUJIRIRI NFUNDE : Comité Interministériel/CD
10. Yvon TSHILUMBA BINGWA : Urbanisme/Conseiller
11. RAOUL KAMANDA : CN REDD/Expert IEC
12. BOIKA MAHAMBI BARTH : RRN/Chargé de Programme Carto.
13. CLEO MASHINI : CN REDD Chargé de projet National
14. Léon Kanu MBIZI : CN REDD/Coordonnateur PFP.

2. DEROULEMENT

Monsieur Leon Kanu Mbizi facilitateur de la séance, a été le premier à prendre la parole en commençant par remercier la présence des participants à cette séance ; il a également expliqué l'intérêt de recueillir les avis du comité national et interministériel sur l'analyse du canevas. En effet, cette réunion fait suite à la mission conjointe FCPF-UN-REDD qui s'est tenue à Kinshasa pour tenter de faire le point des progrès entrepris à ce jour dans le processus REDD en RDC et de dégager les besoins du pays pour les prochaines étapes. Il en résulte qu'un canevas de rapport du progrès des activités du processus REDD à été élaboré en vue d'être soumis au FCPF pour solliciter l'octroi d'un financement additionnel de près de 5 200 200 USD pour la période 2013 -2014.

Après avoir parcouru le document, il y a eu une séance de questions/réponses et échanges, pouvant être présentés en ces points :

1. *Mettre à la disposition suffisamment à l'avance aux membres des comités national et interministériel les documents de travail afin de permettre à ces derniers de mieux préparer les réunions.*
2. *Pas assez d'informations qui permettent d'évaluer les éléments qui sont postés dans le canevas, il a été recommandé de joindre des annexes qui pourront faciliter la lecture dans l'avenir.*
3. *Au delà de l'évaluation financière, s'assurer que les activités identifiées rencontrent l'atteinte des résultats fixés.*
4. *Faire ressortir clairement les frais de fonctionnement et les frais de gestion afin de faciliter la lecture du tableau.*
5. *Il a été recommandé de remplacer les 20 participants par 23 dans la colonne dépense du produit 1 : décisions et orientations stratégiques sont prises de manière éclairée, légitime et transparente.*
6. *L'ensemble des participant est unanime que les activités IEC doivent bénéficier d'un budget conséquent au regard du retard accumulé à ce jour par rapport aux autres activités inscrites dans le cadre du processus REDD.*
7. *Il a été précisé que les montants postés dans le canevas pour la demande de fonds peuvent faire l'objet d'un éventuel réajustement dans le futur en cas de nécessité moyennant l'avis de non objection de la banque et ce conformément aux procédures de la banque.*

Commencée à 11heures 50' la réunion à pris fin à 13 heures 21'

Kinshasa le 07 septembre 2012.

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET TOURISME

DIRECTION DE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

COORDINATION NATIONALE REDD

COMPTE RENDU DE LA REUNION AVEC LE GTCR

« LA REQUETE DE FINANCEMENT SUPPLEMENTAIRE DE 5,2 MILLIONS DE DOLLARS POUR LES ACTIVITES
DUPROCESSUS REDD+ 2013-2014 »

Vendredi 07/09/2012

INTRODUCTION

Dans le cadre de la finalisation de la requête de 5.200.000 dollars USD pour les activités 2013-2014, formulée à l'intention de la Banque Mondiale/FCPF lors de la réunion du Comité des participants du FCPC au mois d'octobre prochain, une réunion d'échanges a été organisée avec la société civile/GTCR ce vendredi 07 septembre 2012 dans salle de réunion de la CN-REDD, comme échangé lors de la dernière mission conjointe UN-REDD et FCPF à Kinshasa du 20 au 23/08/2012.

Etaients présents à la séance :

1. Mr. MPANU MPANU NSIALA Tosi, Coordonnateur National REDD
2. Mr. KANU MBIZI Léon, Coordinateur des Points Focaux Provinciaux REDD
3. Mr. Cléo MASHINI, Chef de Projet National à la CN-REDD
4. Mr. Adrien KAKULA, Chargé de Projet National à la CN-REDD
5. Mr. Bruno GUAY, Conseiller Technique à la CN-REDD
6. Mr. Patrick BISIMWA, Chargé de Projet National à la CN-REDD
7. Mr. Kamathe KATSONGO, Expert à la CN-REDD
8. Mr. Raoul KAMANDA, Expert Responsable IEC à la CN-REDD
9. Mme. Marie Thérèse OKENGE, Expert IEC à la CN-REDD
10. Mr. Félicien KABAMBA, Coordonnateur du GTCR
11. Mr. Alidor KASS MUTEBA, membre du GTCR
12. Mr. Guy KAJEMBA, membre du GTCR
13. Mme. Néné MAINZANA, membre du GTCR
14. Mme. Anny MANDUNGU, membre du GTCR
15. Mme. MUSAU ILUNGA Sthéphanie, membre du GTCR

Points inscrits à l'ordre du jour :

Un seul point inscrit à l'ordre du jour : échanges, commentaires et suggestions sur la requête de 5.200.000 dollars USD pour les activités 2013-2014 du processus REDD+ en RDC, formulée à l'intention de la Banque Mondiale/FCPF.

DEROULEMENT

Sous la présidence de Monsieur le Coordonnateur National Tosi MPANU MPANU NSIALA, qui juste après son petit mot introductif, le Coordonnateur Léon KANU MBIZI a pris la parole afin de montrer la quintessence de la rencontre à l'assemblée, spécialement aux membres de la société civile/GTCR.

Les échanges se sont bien déroulés, quelques commentaires et suggestions ont été faits, et peuvent se présenter brièvement comme suit :

1. Le Coordonnateur Félicien KABAMBA a loué l'idée d'impliquer le GTCR pour la première fois, dans des échanges/débats du genre ; mais aussi a déploré le fait que le GTCR n'a jamais été sollicité directement dans les prestations des services, comme on l'a toujours fait pour les cabinets/consultants internationaux ;
2. Guy KAJEMBA : a émis le souhait que le GTCR soit toujours consulté aux révisions de toutes les lignes budgétaires de ladite requête.
3. Félicien KABAMBA : Dialogue des politiques, qu'entendons-nous de ça ?
R/ Coordon KANU : C'est ce qu'on avait commencé avec le dialogue de haut niveau ; l'idée c'est d'arriver à impliquer les autorités politiques, les aider/convaincre à s'approprier du processus REDD+ afin d'arriver à persuader les bailleurs de la quintessence de financer le processus en prévision de la phase d'investissement ; exemples de fonds à mobiliser chez les Norvégiens et Les Anglais, etc.
4. MUTEBA KASS : Se rassurer de l'apport/implication du GTCR dans les activités mentionnées dans tous les produits du tableau au lieu de ne parler que des chiffres.
Pour lui il faudra porter la précision, quand on parle société civile, c'est le GTCR exclusivement comme partenaire privilégié.
5. Néné MAINZANA : Rassembler tous les éléments IEC dans une même rubrique dans le tableau (option pas appréciable). Où est passé le fonds qui a été alloué pour la production des supports médiatiques et production des outils ? Le produit 11 : La formation des avocats, juges, etc. rien n'est prévu pour ça ? CN-REDD: R/ c'est une activité prise en charge par le PNUD pas le FCPF.
6. Pour Guy KAJEMBA : il y a lieu de préciser le plan d'intégration/implication du GTCR dans les activités IEC car ce qui est présenté dans le budget ne semble pas couvrir les prévisions qui avaient été proposées conjointement avec la composante IEC de la CN-REDD ; est ce que le chantier IEC est prioritaire ou pas ?
R/ Coordon KANU et Me. Cléo : le plan est pris ici dans son entièreté et ce sont les 235.000 \$ qui seront éclatés pour amorcer les activités et on verra la suite après ; toujours à ce sujet, Raoul appui l'idée de Guy Kajemba en suggérant qu'on pouvait même réserver 30% du budget total aux activités IEC vu la pertinence du chantier (démarche pas appréciée).

Coordon KANU : Les activités IEC se retrouvent dans d'autres produits, notamment Produit 6 où un financement est aussi réservé aux PFP REDD+.

Coordonnateur TOSI : il s'avère peut être pertinent de faire la sommation de tout ce qui est proposé dans les différents produits sur le chantier IEC, en parcourant tous les produits ; à faire avec Raoul après approbation du don.

7. KAMATHE : Proposition de parcourir/revoir tout le budget afin de s'assurer qu'aucun chantier/activité n'a été oubliée !
R/ Coordon KANU : malheureusement le temps fait défaut, néanmoins il sied de retenir qu'il y a flexibilité de revoir tout ça, après approbation/accord du don.

Il a aussi informé l'assemblée que le fonds norvégien est déjà disponible mais nous sommes à l'attente de la finalisation de quelques dispositions ; c'est qui est intéressant est que le PNUD va préfinancer tous les activités dont le fonds a été alloué notamment, les Coordinations Thématiques « CT ».

8. Prof. Félicien K. : Préoccupation par rapport à la participation du GTCR aux négociations et processus internationaux ; Est ce qu'il n'y a que la CN-REDD qui se présentera seule ou comment ? (voir Produit 2)
R/ Coordon KANU : on a mis CN-REDD, juste comme organe de gestion de cette assistance.
9. Guy KAJEMBA : Inquiétude exprimée par rapport aux questions « CLIP » où il y a en l'en croire, manque de coordination/implication effective de la CN-REDD eu égard aux activités menées par FPP et WWF !
Coordon KANU : il y a un grand fonds que le FPP possède pour le CLIP ; toute fois bonne note prise par la CN-REDD afin d'améliorer son implication dans ce chantier, entant qu'organe gouvernemental.
10. MUTEBA KASS : le Produit 7 : pourquoi pas mettre un accent particulier aussi sur l'appui à gestion d'activités REDD par le GTCR comme c'est le cas pour l'administration publique ? Pourquoi pas compléter les autres parties, ONG, etc.
Inquiétude au Produit 7 : Appui à l'assistance technique dans la mise en place des standards nationaux : pourquoi pas mentionner clairement par la Société civile ?

R/: il n'est pas réaliste à ce stade et dans le cas d'espèce de penser de la sorte car il s'agit là des prestataires qui doivent à priori être accrédités pour faire ce genre de travail ; c'est d'abord question de compétence, si c'est le cas rien n'empêche.

Rapporteur

Adrien KAKULA DIASOTUKA

Chargé de Projet National

CN-REDD