



Coordination Nationale REDD de la République Démocratique du Congo

Réponse aux commentaires du TAP sur le R-PP, 11 mars 2010

The National REDD Coordination welcomes this opportunity to highlight recent developments in the DRC and to further explain the views of the Ministry of Environment on the best way to proceed with the REDD process in the DRC.

Recommendation 1: The proposal notes that the Minister of Environment admitted recently that implementing REDD is impossible today because of problems with land affairs management, organizing and supporting the agriculture sector, and reducing corruption and improving cooperation between public and private sectors. **The proposal should note how these barriers would be overcome through the REDD+ implementation and the kind of preparation that is needed for this purpose.**

It must be acknowledged that we cannot place all the burden of development of the DRC on the shoulders of the REDD initiative and more importantly we cannot wait until all issues related to land tenure, governance, corruption and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector investment are addressed before we proceed with REDD. If the Minister of Environment has made this statement it is to encourage other Ministries, civil society groups and the private sector to engage in the REDD process in the DRC. The REDD process is currently enjoying much attention in the DRC because it is linked to the pressing climate change issue and because it is foreseen that REDD may bring significant financial and development rewards through the exploitation of the high win-win potential for emission reduction and poverty alleviation, namely in the areas of agroforestry and energy efficiency (fuelwood).

The central paradox at the heart of the economics of REDD in the DRC is that contrary to countries with thriving agro-industries such as Brazil or Indonesia, for the time being the DRC does not face high opportunity costs when reducing emissions. However this is precisely because of the aforementioned problems with land affairs management, organizing and supporting the agriculture sector, and reducing corruption and improving cooperation between public and private sectors which have inhibited the development of the country. The flip side of this is that the very determinants of opportunity costs are also the determinants of transaction and implementation costs. In other words we are faced with a situation with very low opportunity costs for the very same reason that we face high transaction and implementation costs. This situation may evolve in the future as many reforms are currently underway.

Concerning the issues of improving governance and cooperation between public and private sectors, the President is currently leading an initiative to improve the business environment in the DRC "Initiative pour l'Amélioration du Climat des Affaires" which is tackling a range of issues such as red tape, corruption, and the inefficiency of the justice system. Furthermore the President has initiated the



“Tolérance zero” policy for officials convicted of public fraud. Sanctions have been dramatically toughened and enforcement should improve. Furthermore, the review of forest titles and the current retirement plans of the Ministry of Environment are encouraging example of improved governance in the DRC

Concerning the issue of land affairs management, a common worry expressed relates to lack of clarity property of carbon stocked in the forests of the DRC, as a testimony of the importance that the DRC is giving to land affairs for REDD, the Ministry of land affairs is included in the interministerial committee. This Ministry will collaborate with developers of the geographically integrated pilot projects (part of the experimentation program) in order to identify promising ways to manage land affairs so as not to discourage the development of activities on the field and attract investments in REDD.

Concerning the issues related to organizing and supporting the rural sectors, it is important to note recent efforts to create local land governance institutions such as the “Conseil Consultatif Provinciaux” planned for in the Forest Code as well as the “Comité Agricole Rural de Gestion” included in the Rural Code. We can also mention the current initiative of the World Bank through the Projet National Forêt Conservation (PFCN) to strengthen the local forest administrations.

Concerning reform in the agriculture sector, a very large study is currently underway (Étude du secteur agricole) of which a comprehensive diagnosis was released in June 2009 covering all aspects of agriculture in the DRC. The most pressing issue is to restart commercial agriculture that has given way to subsistence farming in much of the country (Programmes de Relance de l’Agriculture Commerciale). Many large agricultural projects are currently being financed by donors (BAD, EU, World Bank, etc.) and many more are expected. These should allow for a concrete understanding of the problem and the development of operational solutions. All this is based on the will of the Congolese government to modernize the agricultural sector because of its key role in the life of most Congolese people.

It is also important to note that through the Pro-Routes program, Projet de Réouverture et d’Entretien des Routes Hautement Prioritaires, the Ministry of infrastructure is engaged in the rehabilitation of the DRC’s old road network which will greatly increase access to agricultural and forest areas paving the way for development.

If successful these reforms will undoubtedly lead to economic development and are likely to increase pressure on forests. In our view, the REDD process should be seen by the international community as a unique opportunity to lead DRC into a low emissions development trajectory. If from the onset the REDD issue can be integrated in the solutions proposed to solve the political and institutional problems that are harming the country’s development, then it is more likely that the REDD process will yield long term results. This is also true of development trajectories in the small scale agriculture, agro-industry and infrastructures sector despite their collateral effects on deforestation. The national strategy will seek to address political and institutional problems directly, and guide developments in the productive sectors in order to reduce their negative impact on forest cover and related environmental services.



In terms of concrete actions in this direction, we would like to mention that the Ministry of Environment in close collaboration with UNDP is currently actively engaged in promoting the inclusion of the REDD+ issue in the development of the Second National Strategic Document for Growth and Poverty Reduction (DSCR2). The Minister of Environment gave a speech to this effect on March 8th in front of his colleagues as well as the donor community.

Standard 1b: Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

Recommendation 2: It would be helpful if the consultation plan were further developed to give greater assurance that the future activities would be genuinely consultative and participative, particularly amongst the most affected communities.

It is difficult at this stage to identify which will be the most affected communities; this is highly dependent on the strategies that will be implemented on the field and will also vary depending on the area of the country.

*Taking a formal consultation process directly to communities in the absence of a specific implementation strategy tailored to a specific local context does not appear like the most fruitful way forward. The experience of the National REDD Coordination is that it tends to lead to abstract discussions (especially since it remains to be determined how REDD will function exactly) and **bears the risk of raising expectation among local population**. It appears more promising to work more concretely through experimentation projects which will in turn allow sharing experience on how to conduct different consultation and engage stakeholders in an effective way.*

For these reasons and for the time being, at the national scale the proposed consultation and communications plan seems adequate.

Component 2. Prepare the REDD Strategy

Standard 2a

Recommendation 3: A weak link is the inadequacy of technical data on carbon stocks and flows but this could be corrected by mobilizing the large range of NGOs and academic institutions interested in that facet of REDD. All that is required at this stage is an explanation of how this will be done over the next three years.

Please clarify, the development of a national MRV system will deal with carbon stocks and flows providing the relevant information for strategy development.



Recommendation 4: An up-to-the minute summary of the (interim) conclusions of the different studies on drivers of deforestation would be reassuring, particularly if it can also be shown in the next Standard that these conclusions have informed strategy.

Please clarify taking into account that we do not have a strategy at this point and that the studies on the drivers of deforestation are underway.

“Two studies run jointly by the FAO and DIAF are currently in progress to enforce this diagnostic in a participative manner. The first related to local case studies, consolidated at provincial and national level in the context of post-conflict environmental study from UNEP. The second consists in building a model of spatial distribution of deforestation in partnership with UCL. These two studies will be subject to provincial and national validation workshops, and consensus will emerge on direct and indirect, historic and future causes having an impact on the quantity and spatial distribution of deforestation. The objectives and results of these studies will be presented in annex 2a-1.”(Current version of R-PP p.45)

Standard 2.b: REDD strategy Options

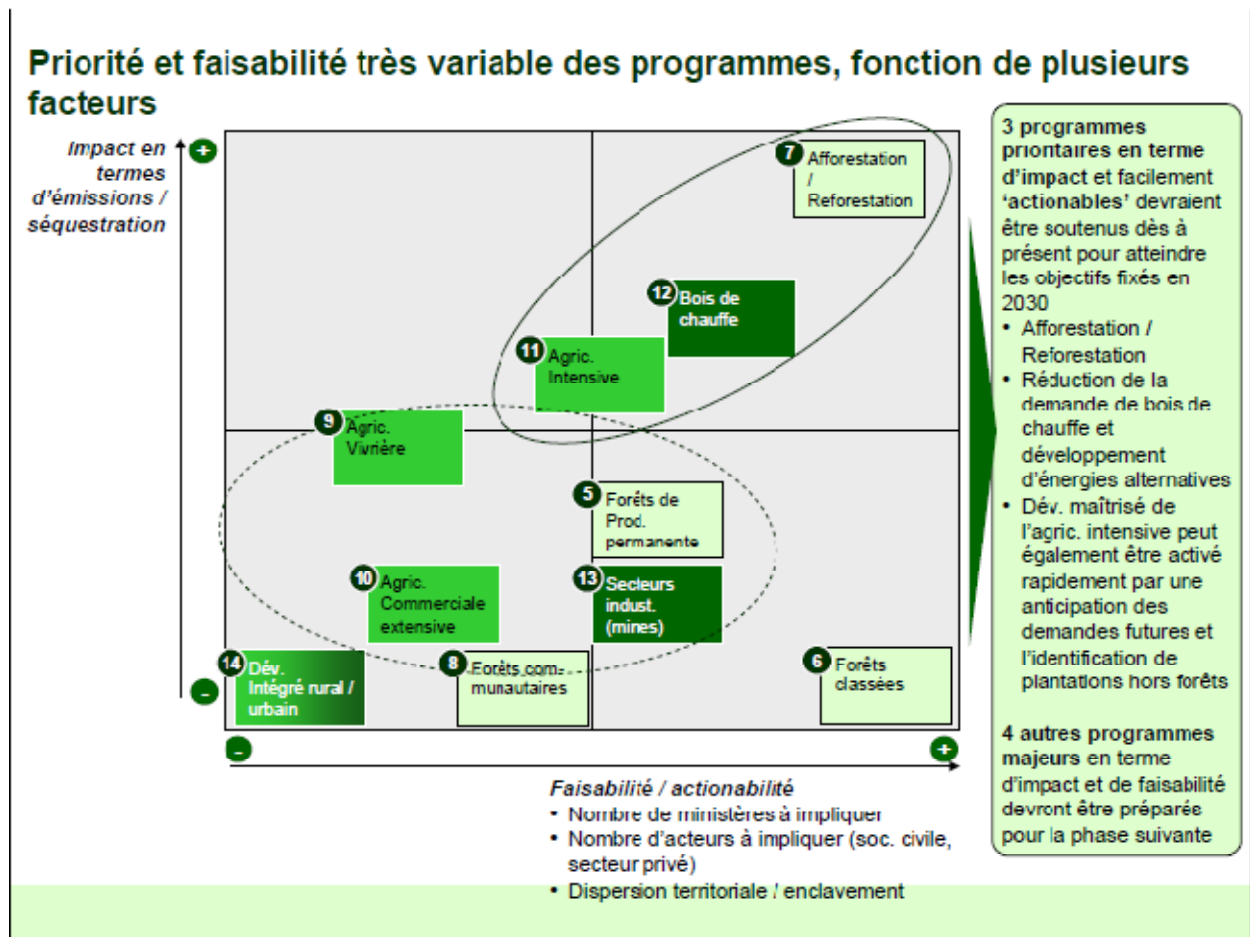
Recommendation 5: The transaction and implementation costs of a REDD+ program should be included in the cost curve before making extensive use of the curve (as is done in the latter sections of this R-PP) in preparing the REDD Strategy.

Please clarify, what is meant by “extensive use of this cost curve”.

The study on REDD+ potential does take into account transaction and implementation costs (see figure below). Indeed it does so in an incomplete manner, however we would like to highlight the inherent difficulties in assessing transactions costs for different strategies at a macro scale until we see meaningful initiatives in the field. Nonetheless it is our belief that the preliminary assessment is useful in informing strategy and will be refined as we go. It is most likely that increased efficiency in the fuelwood and charcoal sector and afforestation/reforestation through agroforestry have the highest combined feasibility and impact on emissions and therefore the lowest costs relative to the carbon benefit.



Figure 1. Priority of programs based on feasibility and Impacts



Recommendation 6: It is also essential to explore the potential threat from biofuel production, in particular the likelihood of a dramatic expansion of oil palm plantations, something that has been highlighted in recent studies but not fully explored in the R-PP. The seeming contradictions between this policy of the Government and those of REDD+ do need to be explained.

Please clarify which recent studies you are referring to. Please also clarify which government policy you are referring to. If you are discussing the general development pathway of DRC including objectives to develop agro-industry, we would refer you to our answer to recommendation 1.

Recommendation 7: The R-PP should provide more information about the 14 early demonstration projects being considered in the country, presumably in an Annexe.



There are currently 8 demonstration projects (2 sectoral and 6 geographically integrated) that are in development (see annex to this document)

Standard 2.c: REDD implementation framework

Recommendation 8: The proposal to decentralize some management and decision-making to the 11 provinces is noted and greater progress in this direction should be encouraged in revising the architecture.

This is certainly our aim, we are committed to work on further integration with the current initiatives to reinforce the local administrations underway through the PFCN. As a first step, the National Coordination will explore opportunities to involve the "Conseil Consultatif Provinciaux" that will be formed shortly (Code Forestier) as well as the Comité Agricole Rural de Gestion (CARG) that are recognized by the Code Rural. In the medium term CN-REDD will also strive to involve elected members of provincial assemblies in the construction of provincial decision bodies. It is important to note however that this process will take time and is not independent of the more general decentralization process.

Recommendation 9: Forest dependent community leadership institutions and civil society roles need to be deepened within the institutional arrangements outlined. It is strongly recommended that revisions include increased inclusion of these two key stakeholder groups, as a means of balancing the management and oversight structures.

We take note of this suggestion. However a big question remains: "Which forest dependent community leadership institutions and which civil society organization?"

In recognizing the need to take into account implementation and transaction costs in the development of a strategy, the TAP should also recognize that one of the root causes of these high transaction and implementation costs is the weakness of the cooperative movement in the productive sectors, the lack of representative civil society organizations, and the dysfunctional state-society relationships in the DRC.

It is also important to verify the legitimacy of these institutions. Some institutions have a long history of working with communities (ex: Religious groups) while other institutions are nascent. The current state of affairs suggests that the legitimacy of NGOs can be put in doubt as much of their power is derived from their access to foreign aid, creating potential bias. To address legitimacy concerns further involving elected members of parliament and provincial assemblies can be envisaged.

Another issue concerns the importance of clearly defining the role of civil society and community leadership institutions at all levels to distinguish between that of watchdog and that of economic agent involved in implementing REDD to avoid conflicts of interest.



It is also important to note that a wide range of civil society and local institutions (GTCR national NGO consortium, other national NGOs, international NGOs, private sector, local governments) that have been identified over the past year will be reinforced through the experimentation program leading to concrete involvement of civil society in REDD implementation on the ground (see annex for details on the experimentation program).

Recommendation 10: The institutional arrangements are complex, in response to a wide range of factors. But they are too complex, and risk compromising the success of the whole REDD process. We recommend simplifying the institutional structure, while at the same time guarding the separation of functions.

In the latest version of the R-PP we clarified the fact that we are not looking to create new structures where it is not required. On page 63 when discussing the macro architecture for implementation we change the word “organ” by the word “function” to highlight the fact that most of the forthcoming tasks will be assumed by existing State services. It is nonetheless crucial to recognize that in many cases existing institutions will need to be rehabilitated and reinforced to assume those new roles. The forthcoming studies on the implementation framework and revenue distribution will present us with concrete options for streamlining the process and minimizing institutional growth while maximizing effectiveness.

Standard 2.d: Assessment of social and environmental impacts

Recommendation 11: The draft should expand on the arrangements that will be made to overcome the realities of REDD-related SESA work in circumstances that are quite unlike those of infrastructure and extractive industry projects.

Please provide more detail.

Standard 3 Reference scenario

Recommendation 12: Appropriate capacity building activities should be reviewed and deserve significantly more attention within the R-PP.

Capacity building needs have been identified in Annex 3b of the current R-PP, however these activities are not given priority for funding at this stage.



Recommendation 13: The R-PP should specify what approaches will be taken regarding data that are missing or considered unsuitable for the use of the reference scenario.

Concerning historical emissions data, information on existing data (historical) and capacity is provided on page 81 in section 4a. Concerning missing information see response to recommendation 14.

Concerning Geographical information, the R-PP mentions the existence of the Common Geographic Repository (<http://www.rgc.cd/index.php>) or RGC. Despite its shortfalls, this database is the most complete for the country. The RGC data can serve to improve the model developed by UCLouvain which is using its own database. The R-PP mentions the need to support RGC for the collection, centralization and standardization of data by putting two people at its disposal; however it is important to recognize that GIS information is useful for a number of purposes in DRC (humanitarian, education, healthcare or military). The burden of supporting data collection and management cannot be placed solely on the shoulders of the REDD initiative an arrangements for a better coordination need to made in consultation with all other end users. This process is underway but will take time. The need to transfer the RGC information to the national institution in charge of geographical information, the National Geographical Institute will also be time consuming and require significant capacity building efforts (see annex 3b for of latest R-PP version for details).

Concerning socio-economic data, we briefly mention the existing data and its use for setting the reference emission level on page 76. We acknowledge that there is no assessment of the quality of this information. However we will strive to work with the National Statistics Institute, the relevant Ministries and the World Bank to use the best available data at the National and provincial level. We will also feed off pilot initiatives which will gather highly relevant information on a local scale to calibrate models and make adjustments to the methods used for reference emission level setting. How this will be done is purposely left out at this stage as this depends on the evolution of negotiations as well as developments regarding the national implementation framework.

Recommendation 14: The authors should provide a strategy showing how the monitoring of the carbon pools would be put into practice, examining the suitability of a stepwise approach.

The new version addresses this issue (See page 74 for details). "To ensure consistency between historical data and future estimates, the methods to be adopted to estimate the activity data of REL and RL are the same methods as those used for evaluating forest cover change and emissions/removals presented in Component 4. The existing data (inadequate for tier 2 reporting) will be the data used for the first studies on historic data."

Recommendation 15: DRC should systematically analyze drivers (further assess the concept in component 2a) and provide a quantification of their impact in order to target key causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the scenario.



Current work underway with UCLouvain, FAO (Études diagnostique des causes et des agents de la déforestation) and UNEP (Étude environnementale post conflit) on the drivers of deforestation will allow to qualitatively assess both of direct and underlying causes of deforestation and degradation in most areas of the country.

Furthermore, the UCLouvain analysis should enable us to move towards a quantitative assessment of the impact of different drivers in the future. We admit nonetheless that such quantitative impacts assessment will only cover variables that are spatially observable and or spatially distributed (proximity to town/markets, roads and rivers; topography; soil fertility; forest fragmentation; and to a certain extent population and insecurity. On the other hand it will be very difficult to quantitatively assess the relative impact of slash and burn and fuelwood extraction given the important overlap of the two activities in practice. In the near future, such quantitative assessments will only be possible at the local, suburban or territorial scale and will be made through our experimentation programs which will in turn feed into the national strategy development (ex: REDD methodology development for reduced emissions from fuelwood around the city of Goma).

It is also critical to note that the National Forest Inventory of Carbon is designed to be able to provide further information on deforestation drivers in a geographically explicit way. Details on how exactly this can be worked out have yet to be finalized, but it is fair to say that the surveying of hundreds of sample plots across the country holds the potential to significantly contribute to gather, refine or validate information on drivers of deforestation and degradation.

Recommendation 16: Since DRC is engaged through COMIFAC on a regional scale in the Congo basin, the R-PP could provide better understanding on how the regional cooperation affects the development of a reference level.

This is addressed by point c on page 77: c. Ensure consistency of these predictions with the results of the IIASA (to this extent IIASA will be asked to provide a national report on its modeling work).

Recommendation 17: There are obvious discrepancies between the first 4 pages of Component 3 and the rest of the description, which should be attended to.

This has been harmonized in the latest version

Although no specific recommendation has been made in this regard the TAP mentions that “Congo basin countries and in particular DRC with its submission to UNFCCC **put an emphasis on implementing REDD+ policies at sub-national level**. This is currently not properly considered in the R-PP. »



The National Coordination would like to mention that this issue is not dealt with in more detail at this stage given that we are not clear on an appropriate scale of implementation and on an appropriate scale for setting reference scenarios and reference emission levels. Current work underway with UCLouvain and with FAO and UNEP on the drivers of deforestation as well as further discussions with the Ministry of Planning on the prospective modeling activities underway at the provincial level with the support of the World Bank in the mark of the decentralization process should enable us to see more clearly how this can be done in the future.

Standard 4: Design a monitoring system

NB: more information can be obtained from FAO on the design of an MRV system for REDD in the DRC.

Recommendation 18: The participation of civil society and local communities as well as the role for NGOs and the private sector requires significantly more attention in relation to MRV

Recommendation 19: Monitoring the drivers of deforestation needs to be explicitly factored in as a separate piece of assessment. Without this monitoring, it will be difficult to track the dynamic and changing causes of DD and hence to design REDD+ policies to control it.

Recommendation 20: The R-PP should be clearer about existing capacity, capacity gaps and the establishment of long-term capacity in MRV

Information is provided on page 81

Recommendation 21: The estimation of emission factors is well described as part of the national activities while there is not enough information on the methods to assess activity data, i.e. forest area and forest area change.

Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements

Recommendation 22: Further work should be done to sequence and prioritize the investments from the two named sources to guard against the risk of weak performance due to budget gaps in critical areas. A “critical path” assessment for the deployment of funding should be done to



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design a “fallback” strategy in the event that supplementary funding is delayed or not forthcoming.

Indeed, we see that the best way to address this is to grant a high level of flexibility to the National REDD Coordination.

Standard 6 Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation

Recommendation 23: The indicators require further detailing but this could be achieved in revision of this document without too much challenge.

Note taken



Annex: Initial Experimentation Program

La République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) est engagée dans un processus de préparation à la REDD+ qui vise à élaborer une stratégie nationale et un plan d'action opérationnel associé au 31 décembre 2012 (cf. R-PP). Au stade actuel, les données et expériences dont dispose le pays pour construire sa stratégie sont encore partielles et insuffisantes.

L'analyse exploratoire du potentiel REDD+ de la RDC, réalisée par le Ministère de L'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme (MECNT), avec le concours du Cabinet McKinsey, a identifié 4 volets et 14 programmes à mettre en œuvre afin de concrétiser le potentiel REDD+ de la RDC (voir schéma en annexe). Au-delà des études, il est indispensable d'expérimenter sur le terrain les différentes options d'une stratégie REDD+ afin de tester les multiples conditions de leur mise en œuvre (légal, organisationnelles, financières, humaines...). Au regard de la complexité et de la diversité des problématiques et situations en RDC, et considérant les multiples domaines transversaux qu'une stratégie REDD+ crédible se doit d'intégrer, le pays a identifié une série de 7 projets pilotes complémentaires pour couvrir le champ d'expérimentation nécessaire à l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale complète, ambitieuse et opérationnelle. S'y ajoutent 2 projets sectoriels relatifs à la foresterie communautaire et à l'agroforesterie, portés par les directions du MECNT.

La mise en œuvre des projets proposés permettra à la RDC de s'attaquer aux questions transversales majeures (mécanismes de coordination, réforme légale, question foncière, MRV) et de tester l'ensemble des programmes contenus dans les 3 volets opérationnels de la stratégie préliminaire (voir schéma en annexe). Chaque projet contribuera ainsi, aux niveaux provinciaux et national, à organiser, planifier et quantifier les besoins (institutionnels, techniques, financiers, humains) pour mettre en œuvre une stratégie REDD+ intégrée et réaliste, qui s'attaque de manière systémique aux multiples causes directes et sous-jacentes de la déforestation.



Les sept (7) projets pilotes REDD géographiquement intégrés seront portés par des consortiums associant, selon les cas, le MECNT à travers la Coordination Nationale REDD, les administrations provinciales et locales, les ONGs nationales et internationales, la société civile ainsi que le secteur privé. Les arrangements fiduciaires et les modalités de gestion de ces projets pourront être différents selon les contextes avec, dans la plupart des cas, un partenaire assumant le leadership du projet (tel que mentionné dans les notes conceptuelles *cf. partenaires*) ainsi que la responsabilité administrative. Les détails concernant ces arrangements seront fournis avec les propositions de projet techniques et financières détaillées.

Vous trouverez ci-après la liste des projets considérés ainsi que des éléments d'informations relatifs à leur localisation géographique, l'identité des leaders des consortiums formés, leur nature et les programmes de la stratégie nationale REDD+ dans lesquels ils s'inscrivent :

Projet Pilotes REDD Géographiquement Intégrés :

1. **Projet Pilote REDD intégré autour de la Réserve de Biosphère de Luki dans la forêt du Mayombe**
 - Localisation : Territoire de Moanda/ Province du Bas Congo
 - Leader : WWF
 - Nature : projet de développement rural intégré dans la forêt du Mayombe, une zone sous forte pression de déforestation
 - Programmes 1, 2.3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 et 10 ; voir schéma en annexe).
2. **Projet Pilote REDD intégré ÉcoMakala +**
 - Localisation : Territoires de Goma, Nyragongo et Rutshuru/ Province du Nord Kivu :
 - Leader : WWF
 - Nature : projet de plantation de petite échelle dans le bassin d'approvisionnement en bois de chauffe de Goma, avec production et commercialisation de briquettes, diffusion de foyers améliorés et amélioration des techniques de carbonisation, application de la loi et médiation foncière.
 - Programmes 1, 2.1, 2.3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12 ; voir schéma en annexe



3. Projet Pilote REDD intégré d'Isangi

- Localisation : Territoire d'Isangi/ Province Orientale
- Leader : société civile avec l'appui du programme ONU-REDD (PNUD)
- Nature : projet de développement rural intégré et d'aménagement du territoire dans une zone potentiellement sous forte pression dans l'avenir (front de colonisation). Gestion communautaire des forêts (micro-zonage participatif) et gestion des activités dans les forêts de production permanentes
- Programmes 1, 2.2, 2.3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14 ; voir schéma en annexe

4. Projet Pilote REDD agroforestier intégré du Sud Kwamouth

- Localisation : Territoire de Kwamouth/Province du Bandundu
- Leader : Société privée Novacel SPRL
- Nature : projet de développement rural intégré dans une zone fortement dégradée du bassin d'approvisionnement en bois de chauffe de Kinshasa
- Programmes 1, 2.3, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14 ; voir schéma en annexe

5. Projet pilote REDD intégré de Mambassa

- Localisation : Territoire de Mambassa/ Province Orientale
- Leader : société civile avec l'appui du programme ONU-REDD (PNUD)
- Nature : projet de développement rural intégré et d'aménagement du territoire dans une zone potentiellement sous forte pression dans l'avenir (front de colonisation). Gestion communautaire des forêts (micro-zonage participatif) et gestion des activités dans les forêts de production permanentes
- Programmes 1, 2.2, 2.3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14 ; voir schéma en annexe

6. Projet d'appui à la société civile et au gouvernement dans le cadre de la REDD en Province de l'Équateur

- Localisation : Province de l'Équateur
- Leader : Woods Hole Research Center, États-Unis
- Nature : projet de renforcement des capacités de la société civile et du gouvernement provincial dans le cadre de la REDD, incluant le développement d'un outil d'aide à l'aménagement du territoire, la mise en œuvre d'alternatives à la déforestation et le MRV de leurs impacts sociaux et environnementaux.
- Programmes 1, 2.1, 2.3, 3, 9 ; voir schéma en annexe.

7. Projet Pilote REDD Intégré dans le paysage Maringa-Lopori-Wamba

- Localisation : Territoires de Djolu et Befale/ Province de l'Équateur
- Leader : ONG Africa Wildlife Foundation (AWF)



- Nature : projet de sédentarisation de l'agriculture sur brûlis, d'amélioration des conditions d'accès au marché et de développement d'une gestion communautaire des forêts (micro-zonage participatif) dans une zone de faible pression avec des pratiques agricoles extensives
- Programmes 1, 2.1, 2.3, 3, 8, 9 ; voir schéma en annexe.

Projets Sectoriels :

1. Projet d'Agroforesterie Communautaire sur les Plateaux Bateke et dans le Bas-Congo
 - Leader : Direction du Reboisement et de l'Horticulture / MECNT
 - Nature : projet d'agroforesterie dans le bassin d'approvisionnement en bois de chauffe de Kinshasa.
 - Programme 7 et 12 ; voir schéma en annexe.
2. Mise en œuvre des forêts des communautés locales en République Démocratique du Congo
 - Leader : Direction de la Gestion Forestière / MECNT
 - Nature : projet d'accompagnement des communautés locales et autochtones dans le processus d'obtention des droits et appui à la gestion durable de leurs forêts.
 - Programme 8 ; voir schéma en annexe.



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La stratégie REDD+ s'articule autour de 4 volets et de 14 programmes

2010

2011 – 2012

2030

Volet Transversal : 4 programmes prioritaires, facteurs clés de succès

- 1** Développement et mise à jour stratégie REDD+, y.c. politique d'utilisation du territoire (zonage)
- 2** Réforme légale et institutionnelle d'envergure
- 2.3** Mise en place et animation d'un processus participatif (y.c. ancrage communautaire)
- 3** Système national MRV (mesure, rapport, vérification) indépendant, efficace et transparent
- 4** Mécanisme national transparent de partage des revenus et mise en place de systèmes de paiement efficaces

Coordination nationale et mécanisme de pilotage d'ensemble

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

- 5** Gestion des activités dans les "Forêts de production permanente" autour de l'exploitation indust. / artisanale durables, et lutte contre l'exploitation illégale
- 6** Gestion, valorisation et accroissement des "Forêts classées" (y.c. préservation de la biodiversité et développement de PPP)
- 7** Afforestation et reforestation pour la restauration de forêts dégradées/déforestées ou l'afforestation de zones marginales
- 8** Ciblage et transfert de gestion de "Forêts protégées" aux communautés locales, (y.c. micro-zonage participatif)

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

- 9** Hausse de productivité et sédentarisation des agric. vivriers autour de programmes sociaux d'envergure
- 10** Hausse des rendements et augmentation de la valeur ajoutée pour l'agriculture commerciale des petits exploitants, autour de l'agrégation et des techniques à faible impact sur les forêts (y.c. agroforesterie)
- 11** Dév. maîtrise de l'agric. intensive, par la réhabilitation des anciennes plantations et nouvelles plantations en savane
- 14** Développement socio-économique rural et urbain intégré – programme d'impulsion ciblé pour la création d'activités génératrices de revenus alternatives

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

- 12** Réduction de la demande de bois de chauffe et augmentation de l'approvisionnement par des sources afforestation/reforestation durables, dans le cadre d'une stratégie énergétique nationale cohérente
- 15** Limitation des impacts directs et indirects des secteurs extractifs et industriels sur la Forêt, en particulier mines et hydrocarbures

1 PPP: partenariat public-privé (e.g., concessions) avec des investisseurs nationaux et internationaux

2 HVA : Haute valeur ajoutée e.g., arboriculture fruitière + Haute productivité e.g., céréales

3 AGR : activités génératrices de revenus