

MINISTRY OF FOREST ECONOMY
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

NATIONAL REDD+ COORDINATION



Mid-Term Progress Report for the Republic of Congo

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Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund



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Note: FMT Note 2012-7 rev sets forth the process for REDD Country Participants to submit, and for the Participants' Committee (PC) to review, mid-term progress reports and requests for additional funding of up to US\$5 million.



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Table of Contents

1	REDD+ READINESS IN THE CONGO	5
1.1	INTRODUCTION	5
1.2	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACCORDING TO THE READINESS ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	7
2	PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE R-PP	8
2.1	SUBCOMPONENT 1A: READINESS ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION	8
2.2	SUBCOMPONENT 1B: CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	13
2.3	SUBCOMPONENT 2A: ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE, FOREST POLICY, AND GOVERNANCE	19
2.4	SUBCOMPONENT 2B: REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS	24
2.5	SUBCOMPONENT 2C: REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	28
2.6	SUBCOMPONENT 2D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT	32
2.7	COMPONENT 3: FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (RL) / FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL (REL)	35
2.8	SUBCOMPONENT 4A: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM (NFMS)	38
2.9	SUBCOMPONENT 4B: INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS, OTHER IMPACTS, GOVERNANCE, AND SAFEGUARDS	41
3	COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMMON APPROACH	47
4	ANALYSIS OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED THROUGH ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY THE FCPF READINESS FUND	48
5	UPDATED FINANCING PLAN FOR REDD+ READINESS ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING OTHER PARTNERS	54
5.1	SYNERGIES WITH THE OTHER ONGOING INITIATIVES	54
5.1.1	THE WORLD BANK: FOREST AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION PROJECT (FEDP)	54
5.1.2	THE REDD FACILITY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	57
5.1.3	AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	60
5.1.4	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE (FAO)	62
5.2	FINANCING SUMMARY OF THE REDD+ READINESS PROCESS	63
6	SUMMARY OF THE REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FCPF GRANT FUNDING	65
7	ANNEXES	73
7.1	ANNEX: DECREE ON REDD+ INSTITUTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO	73
7.2	ANNEX: COMPOSITION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR REDD+ READINESS	81
7.3	ANNEX: WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED IN THE CONTEXT OF THE REDD+ PROCESS BETWEEN 2010 AND DECEMBER 2014	82
7.4	ANNEX: NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS APPLICABLE FOR REDD+ AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS	85
7.5	ANNEX: WORLD BANK GRANT MONITORING REPORT	87
7.6	ANNEX: DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FCPF READINESS GRANT IN THE PERIOD 2012-2014	95
7.7	ANNEX: ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET 2015 OF THE FCPF GRANT	98

ACRONYMS

AFD	<i>Agence Française du Développement</i>
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Program
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CACO-REDD	Consultation Framework for Congolese Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Organizations on REDD+
CIB-OLAM	<i>Congolaise Industrielle des Bois-OLAM</i>
CNIAF	National Center for Surveys and Forest and Fauna Resources Management
CODEPA-REDD	REDD Departmental Committees
COMIFAC	Central African Forest Commission
CONA-REDD	REDD National Committee
DGEF	Director General for the Environment and Forests
EFI	European Forest Institute
EFIR	Low-impact logging
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FEDP	Forest and Economic Diversification Project
FIPAC	International Forum on the Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (process for strengthening legal wood production and sale)
FLU	Forest Logging Unit
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FOREDCO	REDD+ National Fund
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
IGSEFDD	Inspector General for Forest Economy Services and Sustainable Development
INSAF	<i>l'Institut National Supérieur d'Agronomie et de Foresterie</i>
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
CN-REDD	National REDD+ Coordination
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring Systems
NLUP	National Land-Use Plan
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NS-REDD+	REDD+ National Strategy
NWFP	Non-Woody Forest Products
OIF	Independent Forest Observatory
OIREDD	Independent REDD + Observatory
PCI-REDD+	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria on REDD+
PCIV	Principles, Criteria, Indicators, and Verifiers
PES	Payments for Environmental Services
PRCTG	Transparency and Capacity Building Governance Project
PRL	Policies, Regulations, and Laws
PRONAR	National Forestation and Reforestation Project

PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, including Sustainable Forest Management, Sustainable Forest Conservation, and Increased Carbon Stocks
REL/RL	Reference Emission Levels and Reference Levels
RENAPAC	National Indigenous Peoples Network of Congo
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIGEF	Forest Management Information System
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SNAT	National Land Use Planning System
SNDR	National Rural Development System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICONGO	Employers' Federation of Congo
UN-REDD	United Nations Programme on REDD+
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institute

1 REDD+ Readiness in the Congo

1.1 Introduction

The Republic of Congo, located in Central Africa, lies in the heart of the Congo forest basin, which harbors the second biggest swath of forests in the world and covers an area of 342,000 km². Forest cover extends over 224,713 km² or roughly 65 percent of the country's land mass. The Congolese population (estimated at 3.8 million or 11 persons per km²) is heavily dependent on the forests for its basic food and energy needs.

The Congolese economy is heavily oriented toward natural resource exploitation, in particular oil and wood, which contributes close to 70 percent of GDP. Agriculture, which employs 40 percent of the working population, accounts for a mere 6 percent of GDP. The majority of the population, particularly in rural areas, continues to live in poverty, relying heavily on natural resource exploitation for its livelihood. The country intends to explore ways to improve the livelihood of the population and to revitalize the economy, with the aim of achieving sustainable development.

The rate of deforestation and forest degradation, which has remained low thus far (under 0.1 percent a year), making the Republic of Congo one of the last countries in the world with significant and largely intact forest resources will, without a doubt, accelerate in a context of economic globalization and the resulting expansion of the agricultural, bioenergy, and extractive industries sectors, to the detriment of natural forests. Should the socioeconomic development undertaken in the context of the emergence of the national economy by 2025 not include sustainable development principles, this situation could worsen.

Cognizant of the role played by its forests in mitigating global climate change, the Republic of Congo is firmly committed to the new international policy and financial climate mechanisms, with the aim of undertaking major reforms and investments so as to prevent these risks, optimize territorial management, and move toward a green economy and green development.

The Republic of Congo has in fact been firmly committed to the REDD+ readiness process since 2008. The country is part of the two REDD+ multilateral platforms, namely the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the United Nations REDD+ Programme (UN-REDD), a partnership between the FAO, UNDP, and UNEP. The Republic of Congo is among the pilot countries participating in the FCPF process since its launch in 2008 and obtained UN-REDD member status in 2010.

In the context of the FCPF, the country prepared its REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in a participatory manner. The R-PP for the Republic of Congo, which has been strengthened on the basis of consultations, workshops, and other national and international technical reviews, is a thorough and very detailed document. The most recent version (September 2011) is over 200 pages long. It contains the main strategic, technical, financial, and methodological observations made by the country and its stakeholders to prepare for REDD+ implementation and its technical quality has been internationally recognized.

The total R-PP budget, which would allow the country to be ready to participate in the REDD+ mechanism (corresponding to phase 1) stands at US\$18 million (approximately FCFA 9 billion). Roughly half of this budget will finance core REDD+ preparation activities, which include in particular coordination, information and the launch of national dialogue among the stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental), capacity building, decentralization of REDD+, technical analyses, participatory preparation of the REDD+ national strategy, preparation of the REDD+ implementation framework, the design and implementation of the mechanism to monitor the REDD+ social and environmental aspects (multiple risks and benefits), the determination of the reference emission level (or reference level), and the development of the measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) system. The other half of the budget has been allocated to the implementation of REDD+ pilot projects so as to undertake specific field activities and allow the population to participate directly and receive the many tangible benefits that the REDD+ process can provide beyond the preparatory phase.

It took 28 months (June 2010 to October 2012) to complete the applications that facilitated the mobilization of FCFA 4 billion or US\$8 million (secured funding) to finance the different activities aimed at putting in place the main technical and strategic tools for R-PP implementation in the Republic of Congo. Of this US\$8 million, the FCPF is providing US\$3.4 million, the UN-REDD US\$4 million, and the government, US\$0.6 million.

The FCPF and UN-REDD have been working together in the Republic of Congo since 2010.

1.2 Summary of Progress according to the Readiness Assessment Criteria

No.	Criteria	Evaluation
1	Accountability and transparency	Green
2	Operating mandate and budget	Yellow
3	Multisector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	Yellow
4	Technical supervision capacity	Yellow
5	Funds management capacity	Green
6	Feedback and grievance redress mechanism	Orange
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	Green
8	Consultation processes	Green
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	Yellow
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	Green
11	Assessment and analysis	Green
12	Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/ barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	Green
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	Green
14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance	Yellow
15	Implications for forest law and policy	Green
16	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	Green
17	Feasibility assessment	Yellow
18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	Yellow
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	Yellow
20	Guidelines for implementation	Yellow
21	Benefit-sharing mechanism	Orange
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	Yellow
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	Green
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	Yellow
25	Environmental and social management framework	Orange
26	Demonstration of methodology	Green
27	Use of historical data and adjustment for national circumstances	Yellow
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	Yellow
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	Green
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	Yellow
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	Yellow
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	Yellow
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	Orange
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	Orange

2 Progress Made in Implementing the R-PP

2.1 Subcomponent 1a: Readiness Organization and Consultation

The current institutional management framework for REDD+ readiness was formalized by means of a Council of Ministers decree. During the national REDD+ strategy consultations, an ad hoc national commission and ad hoc departmental commissions were established. In practical terms, the REDD+ process is essentially managed by the National REDD+ Coordination (CN-REDD).

The activities conducted under subcomponent 1a are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Activities conducted under subcomponent 1a

Activities conducted under subcomponent 1a	Date	Financing Source
Establishment and operationalization of the REDD+ management entities: National REDD+ Coordination	2013	FCPF, UN-REDD, Government
Establishment and operationalization of the REDD+ management entities: ad hoc REDD+ national commission	2014	FCPF, UN-REDD, Government
Establishment and operationalization of the management entities of the REDD+ process: ad hoc REDD+ departmental commissions	2014	FCPF, UN-REDD, Government
Annual audits of the REDD+ readiness program	2014	FCPF

Institutional Arrangements

On December 29, 2014, the Council of Ministers approved the Decree on the establishment, assignment of responsibilities, organization, and functioning of the entities managing REDD+ implementation in the Republic of Congo (Annex 7.1). This will facilitate the establishment of the permanent REDD+ institutions.

The national institutional framework for REDD+ implementation is organized around three pillars, namely:

1. The **REDD National Committee** (CONA-REDD), which is under the oversight of the Office of the President of the Republic. CONA-REDD is composed of 30 representatives, drawn from all the stakeholders (Annex 7.2), and is responsible for:
 - Determining the REDD+ vision and strategy options in the Republic of Congo;
 - Identifying REDD+ approaches and guidelines;
 - Arbitrating potential conflicts among REDD+ national stakeholders;
 - Approving the work plan of the National Coordination—REDD;
 - Encouraging REDD+ discussions among REDD+ national stakeholders;
 - Monitoring, overseeing, and assessing REDD+ implementation;
 - Establishing the procedures for managing and redistributing REDD+ subsidies and resources.

2. The **12 REDD Departmental Committees** (CODEPA-REDD), each of which has 26 representatives from all stakeholders (Annex 7.2), are responsible for:
 - Facilitating implementation of the decisions of the REDD+ National Committee and REDD+ process at the departmental level;
 - Encouraging REDD+ discussions among REDD+ departmental stakeholders;
 - Formulating proposals for the REDD+ National Committee; and
 - Arbitrating potential conflicts among REDD+ departmental stakeholders.

3. The **National REDD+ Coordination** (CN-REDD) is under the administrative and technical oversight of the Ministry of Forest Economy and Sustainable Development (MEFDD). As of December 31, 2014, the CN-REDD was working with a team composed of the members shown in Annex 7.2. This technical entity, which handles the day-to-day management of REDD+, is responsible for:
 - Executing (directly or indirectly through subcontracting) the actions of the CONA-REDD;
 - Preparing the sessions of the CONA-REDD;
 - Maintaining contact with the different national and departmental platforms through consultations;
 - Implementing the annual work plan and all the daily REDD+ requirements.

Pending the effective establishment of the permanent **REDD+ National Committee**, an ad hoc REDD+ national commission, composed of the REDD+ focal points in the ministries, was established during consultations on the national REDD+ strategy. The high-level commitment of the Republic of Congo to the REDD+ process is being demonstrated by the government's continuous engagement in this process, which was decreed as early as April 2013 to be "a tool for sustainable development and a pillar for transition toward the green economy." In this regard, the office of the Head of State (through the Adviser for the Environment, Forests, Sustainable Development, etc.) oversees all the actions assigned to this commission and ensures the validity of the decisions resulting from this process. It is this approach that led to the full and active participation of all ministries involved with REDD+ in the organization of the events held thus far throughout the country, such as the REDD+ university summer program in June 2014.

The **12 REDD+ Departmental Committees** currently operate under the August 2014 statutes of the ad hoc commissions, established during the consultations on the REDD+ National Strategy. This is a temporary arrangement, pending implementation of the approved decree. Inaugural sessions of the ad hoc departmental commissions have been held for the purpose of organization and adoption of the 2015 work plans.

The composition of the **CN-REDD** was determined in January 2013. At that time, the MEFDD provided national counterpart funding to set up offices and obtain fixtures and furniture. The CN-REDD is chaired by an MEFDD Coordinator who reports directly to the Minister. It guides the process and makes every effort to involve the other sectors and stakeholders, in particular the Consultation Framework for the Congolese Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (CACO-REDD), the private sector platform (UNICONGO), and other ministries through their REDD+ focal points. In general, the CN-REDD operates in keeping with the powers vested in it. In its present form and with

the resources currently available, its operations are guaranteed through December 2015 (current FCPF grant). It is therefore important to note that one international expert was added to the team and serves as the assistant coordinator. She is tasked with assisting with the establishment of the emission reduction program in Northern Congo and helping finalize REDD+ readiness.

The operationalization of the REDD+ National Committee and the 12 REDD+ Departmental Committees as well as continued REDD+ coordination by the CN-REDD are being proposed for the additional FCPF grant funding (Section 5).

Implementation of the REDD+ Process

In the context of the REDD+ implementation process, coordinated by the CN-REDD, the different stakeholders (private sector, public sector, local communities, and indigenous peoples) are actually involved in the preparation, validation, and execution of activities, particularly major studies. These studies are always subject to multiactor consultations and are consensus based, with phase-by-phase validation: (i) terms of reference, (ii) mid-term reports, and (iii) the final report. When validated at a workshop, they can then be made available to the general public in paper or electronic form.

The CN-REDD operates as a task force for the preparation, planning, and support for implementation of a multisectoral program and calls for the development of unconventional tools. It is working at a steady pace to develop all the components of the REDD+ framework in a fairly independent manner while ensuring the transparency of the process. It is under the oversight of the Planning Studies Division in the MEFDD through the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and the General Secretariat in the Office of the President through the Annual Engagement Letter (*lettre de mission annuelle*) of the President of Congo.

Of the studies identified in the R-PP, the following have been conducted:

- The REDD+ strategy and communication plan in the Republic of Congo;
- The study on the spatial component and weighting of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and the analysis of REDD+ strategy options;
- The study on wood-energy use in the Republic of Congo;
- The study on the legal and economic framework for REDD+ implementation;
- The feasibility study of the REDD+ program in the Departments of Sangha and Likouala; and
- The action plan for implementation of a national forest monitoring and MRV system.

The following studies are being conducted:

- The cost-benefit analysis of REDD+ strategy options;
- REDD+ Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment;
- Mapping of the multiple benefits in the Republic of Congo; and
- REDD+ investment plan.

Budget and Funds Management Capacity

In the context of REDD+ readiness, the Republic of Congo has received the following two major grants:

- The FCPF grant of US\$3.4 million; and

- The UN-REDD program grant of US\$4 million.

To support this international activity, the Government of the Republic of Congo has provided a supplement of US\$0.6 million in order to put in place the REDD+ strategy and technical tools.

In the absence of the CONA-REDD, the AWPB has been validated by the ad hoc national commission. The half-yearly and yearly reports are prepared and transmitted to the donors so that they can assess the level of execution of activities and effectiveness and efficiency in the management of funds allocated. Through this program of activities and the related financing, the CN-REDD can coordinate and manage these activities.

In the case of FCPF funds, because of the expertise associated with the World Bank's Transparency and Capacity Building Governance Project (PRCTG), the latter is serving as the trust fund manager. The PRCTG publishes calls for candidates. The proposals of bidders are reviewed by a national multisectoral expert group. For fiscal years 2012 and 2013 of the REDD+ project, a consulting firm (DELOITTE) conducted an external financial and accounting audit, the report of which was issued on June 27, 2014.

In the case of UN-REDD funds, the UN agencies agreed to contribute their accounting units to assist with the financial management of REDD+ funds that come via the windows.

The study on the REDD+ implementation proposes options related to a **national financial mechanism, including a REDD+ National Fund (FOREDCO)**. The Government of the Republic of Congo will assess the options and make a decision in order to ensure implementation of an effective and efficient mechanism. FOREDCO, which is one of the options, would include several stakeholders and would be responsible for managing REDD+ financing and Payments for Environmental Services (PES) and for serving as the agent for carbon credit transactions. It would be placed under the oversight of the Ministry of Finance, with extensive involvement by the Ministry for Forests and the Environment. However, it would be a public institution with legal status and financial autonomy, with its powers, structure, and operations being determined by a Council of Ministers decree.

Multisector Coordination Mechanisms

At the current stage of the REDD+ process, multisector coordination is provided by the Office of the Head of State through weekly Council of Ministers meetings, scheduled REDD+ meetings, technical meetings with ministry focal points and other REDD-related initiatives. In addition, there is actual involvement by all the ministries involved in the development process of various REDD+ tools, through consultation and validation workshops. In general, the CN-REDD is assisted by the network of REDD+ designated focal points within the ministries linked to REDD+.

In addition to the focal points, the institutional arrangements provide for participation in CONA-REDD of nine representatives from the ministries involved with the management and development of natural resources, namely forests, the environment, agriculture, mines, energy, planning, finance, territorial

administration, and land reform. Similarly, provisions are being made for representation on CODEPAs by the departmental directors of these ministries.

At the national and multisectoral levels, REDD+ has become a catalyst in several areas, such as the review of land policies, based on the need expressed for a National Land Use Plan (NLUP). In addition, the attention of the other sectors has been drawn to the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, slash-and-burn practices, and the very high level of dependence on wood energy in the Republic of Congo. The CN-REDD is heavily involved with the preparation of the NLUP. In addition, the National Forest Inventory (NFI) will yield key results for the development of the NLUP.

The study on the national agricultural sector, led by the SOFRECO consulting firm in conjunction with CERAPE and conducted in May 2012, has facilitated the preparation of an Agricultural Sector Development Plan (ASDP). The strategy objective is the demonstration of political commitment related to the country's overall long-term focus which, in this case, is the development of the agricultural sector and the related subsectors. In order to ensure that intersectoral coordination produces an impact, ASDP implementation is mainly supported by:

- (i) The environmental law, which requires actors to conduct an environmental impact assessment and to develop an environmental and social management plan;
- (ii) The Forest Code, which regulates any possible planned deforestation;
- (iii) Forest policy, which reinforces (i) and (ii); and
- (iv) The territorial planning law.

The promotion of high-level multisectoral coordination has been proposed in the context of the additional FCPF grant (Section 5).

Decentralization Process

With respect to deconcentration and administrative decentralization, the January 20, 2002 constitution set forth the major decentralization principles with respect to local governments, with the goal of achieving full and complete participation by the population and civil society in public management. However, its application is not yet fully effective.

Since August 2014, the Prefects representing the government at the departmental level and the departmental councils that play a role in Parliament at the departmental level have participated in REDD+ supervision in the departments. To support this effort, the CN-REDD process has been started in the departments, three of which—Sangha, Likouala, and Niari—already have REDD+ units. This process is to be extended to the other nine departments and, over time, to all districts.

To move forward with the process of decentralization and deconcentration, the additional FCPF grant (Section 5) is being proposed to cover the operationalization of the CODEPA-REDD and the decentralized units of the CN-REDD.

Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism

The feedback and grievance redress mechanism has not yet been developed. For the time being, REDD+ feedback and grievance redress issues are being shared at meetings and workshops. In addition, civil society and indigenous organizations do not hesitate to contact the CN-REDD to seek the rationale behind feedback received or simply to refer problems that are pending resolution. These organizations also sometimes contact development partners.

At the central level, the REDD+ management framework in the Republic of Congo makes provisions for the REDD+ National Committee, one of the missions of which is to arbitrate potential conflicts among national stakeholders. At the departmental level, departmental committees manage the process and arbitrate potential conflicts among REDD+ departmental stakeholders.

From an organizational standpoint, any complaint linked to the REDD+ process and involving stakeholders at the central level falls within the purview of the National Committee, which is required to settle the matter within a reasonable time frame. Similarly, any complaint involving stakeholders at the departmental level is the responsibility of the departmental committee. However, any complaint that is not resolved at the departmental level may be escalated to the National Committee.

It is proposed that the additional FCPC grant (Section 5) cover a full-fledged dispute settlement mechanism.

Summary of Activities Covered by Current Financing

Table 2 indicates the activities that will be finalized by end-2015.

Table 2: Activities to be completed by end-2015 with current financing (subcomponent 1a)

Activities through end- 2015	Financing Source	Amount (US\$)
Coordination of the REDD+ process (CN-REDD personnel and operations)	FCPF	438,400
Trust Fund manager (PRCTG)	FCPF	134,400
Financial and accounting audit of the FCPF project	FCPF	35,700
Personnel from the three decentralized CN-REDD units	UN-REDD	102,900
Support for the CN-REDD (e.g. an International Technical Adviser, internet)	UN-REDD	218,200
Final Assessment of the UN-REDD Programme	UN-REDD	40,000

2.2 Subcomponent 1b: Consultation and Participation

The inclusion of stakeholders in the various consultative and participatory processes has always been guaranteed in the REDD+ process in the Republic of Congo. This was evident during preparation of the R-PP, the REDD+ strategy and communication plan, the environmental and social safeguards (PCI-REDD+), and other strategic and technical tools.

The stakeholders have always been consulted in Brazzaville, the country’s capital, and at the departmental level (inland towns and capitals of departments and districts). Table 3 below summarizes the REDD+ consultations held in 2014. A more complete summary of consultations held between December 2010 and 2014 is provided in Annex 7.3.

Table 3. REDD+ workshops held in 2014

Activities under subcomponent 1b	Date and Place	Financing Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and awareness-raising of MEFDD personnel on the Emission Reduction Program (ER-PIN) 	January 2014, Brazzaville	FCPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Forum on the Indigenous People of Central Africa (FIPAC III) • Focus groups with the indigenous peoples in Likouala Department • Awareness-raising among village chiefs in the Likouala Department participating in the REDD+ FIPAC III and the R-PP 	March 2014, Impfondo	FCPF Gov
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National workshop on the validation of the definition of “forest” in the REDD+ context 	April 2014, Brazzaville	FCPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental stakeholder consultation to strengthen the REDD+ National Strategy for the Republic of Congo • Departmental stakeholder consultation to strengthen environmental and social safeguards 	August 2014, 11 5 Departments	UNDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental stakeholder consultation to strengthen the REDD+ National Strategy 	October 2014, Brazzaville	UNDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of all stakeholders in planting operations related to the 2014 National Tree Day • Departmental stakeholder consultation to strengthen the PCI-REDD+ • Stakeholder information workshop on REDD+ strategic and technical tools • Awareness raising among senior officials in the Ministry of Mines and Geology on REDD+ issues and the impact of overlapping uses of forest land • Launch of the third national REDD campaign and R-PP 	November 2014, Brazzaville	FCPF UNDP Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National workshop on validation of version 1 of the REDD+ National Strategy for the Republic of Congo • National workshop on validation of version 1 of the PCI-REDD+ 	December 2014, Brazzaville	FCPF

Stakeholder Participation and the Consultation Process

Civil society is heavily involved in this process and actually contributes to the performance of studies and identification of the policy aspects and the REDD+ strategy. Reaching a consensus on all matters remains difficult, and it is very challenging for the CN-REDD to strike a balance between the needs to be addressed and the need for consensus. In any event, consensus is not always possible particularly with respect to technical matters, especially those related to the reference level, the MRV, PCIs, etc. This where the CN-REDD, which has expertise in the REDD+ at the national level and a task force working on the process, has a duty to provide clarifications to stakeholders and to guide them toward the most objective and sustainable options or decisions.

The activities organized by the CN-REDD always benefit from stakeholder presence while ensuring quota balance. Each entity must be composed of 70 percent men and 30 percent women. The selection of participants for workshops or any other activity is conducted independently and freely by the entity itself.

Table 3 and Annex 7.3 demonstrate the multiparty process used by the REDD+ management entities in the Republic of Congo. The following have been the main REDD+ consultation events:

- Three national awareness-raising and consultation campaigns on REDD+ and the R-PP in 2010, 2013, and 2014;
- Consultations with the stakeholders throughout the country, between April and July 2013, to prepare and validate the REDD+ strategy, plan, and communication process in the Republic of Congo;
- REDD+ national stakeholder consultations related to Emission Reduction Program Idea Notes (ER-PIN);
- National stakeholder consultations on the REDD+ National Strategy in the Republic of Congo, in August and September 2015;
- National stakeholder consultations on the PCI-REDD+ in the Republic of Congo in August and December 2015;
- Continuation by the CN-REDD of the consultations with indigenous peoples in local languages on REDD+, the R-PP, and the ER-PIN during the International Forum sessions on the Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa (FIPAC), held in Impfondo, the capital of Likouala Department in the north of the country in 2011 and 2013. During these events, REDD+ side events and focus groups were organized with the assistance of the National Network of Indigenous Peoples of the Congo (RENAPAC), thus making it possible to draw indigenous peoples into the REDD+ process.
- Consultation with private companies on the REDD+ process during the Green Business International Forum in 2013 and 2014 in Pointe-Noire. On this occasion, many of these companies, such as the CIB-OLAM forest company, expressed a desire to take ownership of the REDD+ process with a view to possible investment.

In terms of consultations, it should be noted that: (i) the mobile theater forum experiment, an innovation very much embraced by the public, now serves as a REDD+ awareness-raising and communication tool in the Republic of Congo; and (ii) in the case of local and indigenous populations, consultation generally takes place in local languages so that messages can be more effectively communicated.

In addition, the first REDD+ summer session was organized by the monitoring and MRV project, based on a regional approach in the COMIFAC countries, from June 1-8, 2014 in Kintélé, a Brazzaville suburb. The overall objective of this workshop was to build the capacity of stakeholders so that they could make a greater contribution to combating deforestation and forest degradation. At the end of this first summer session, the following results were achieved:

- Senior officials from the administration and civil society better understood the REDD+ mechanism and its framework as well as the role of forests in sustainable development;
- Emphasis was placed on the importance of MRV in the REDD+ process;

- Better knowledge was gained of REDD+ implementation tools;
- A better understanding was achieved of the importance of measurement, notification, and verification mechanisms to certify the achievement of results ;
- Emphasis was placed on the challenges and opportunities in the general context of the Congo Basin and the framework for the conclusions of the COP19.

Eighty-two persons participated in the first university summer session, which was held in the Republic of Congo. The CN-REDD can expect to capitalize on this experience with the aim of organizing REDD+ university programs by emphasizing current thematic areas of the process.

The National Civil Society Platform: CACO-REDD

At the moment, Congolese civil society is very committed to national REDD+ process through its Consultation Framework for Congolese Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Organizations on REDD+. Following the January 2012 plenary session, CACO-REDD was established to allow civil society to follow the REDD+ process in the Republic of Congo. A twenty-member steering committee was established to guide this group, with 13 persons representing civil society organizations and 7, indigenous peoples' organizations. CACO-REDD has already received funding from the World Bank, through the Wildlife Conservation Society, to test REDD+ communication tools among the local and indigenous populations and from UN-REDD programs to establish departmental entities. More recently, CACO-REDD held its plenary from February 16-17, 2015 to revisit its statutes and rules of procedure and to renew the positions of its top leaders. At the end of this session, a steering committee of 29 members, 16 of whom represent civil society and 13, the indigenous peoples, was put in place. This steering committee will serve as the monitoring and verification body for the Technical Secretariat, which will head each entity, in order to prevent possible financial wrongdoing.

Civil society members, through CACO-REDD, have already played a key, if not decisive role, in the adoption of the R-PP for the Republic of Congo in 2010 in Guyana and during approval of the ER-PIN for the Republic of Congo in Bonn, Germany in 2014. Their participation in the REDD+ process is actively and systematically reflected in their involvement in the REDD+ management entities. Similarly, they all participate in workshops organized by the CN-REDD as stakeholders in the process, as well the REDD+ national and international information workshops.

Civil society members wish to deepen their knowledge of all topics related to REDD+ in the Republic of Congo and are willing to play a liaison role with respect to the CN-REDD. Some associations and NGOs are already conducting awareness-raising activities in rural areas using communication tools that are fairly adapted to needs but require strengthening.

The National Indigenous Peoples' Network: RENAPAC

The platform of associations and NGOs that advocates for the indigenous peoples, RENAPAC, regularly organizes visits to the areas in which indigenous peoples live in order to build awareness among them regarding the REDD+ process. This network is essentially composed of indigenous people and

therefore enjoys a certain degree of legitimacy in their area. Its commitment to and participation in the REDD+ process dates back to 2008 when it became the first partner involved in the R-PP as forest wardens. RENAPAC members are well versed in the REDD+ process and would like to become more involved in it. With this in mind, they joined the CACO-REDD civil society platform in 2012, which brings together civil society organizations on one hand and indigenous peoples' organizations on the other to participate actively in this process.

Proactive initiatives by the indigenous peoples led to the adoption of **Law No. 5 on February 25, 2011 on the protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples in the Congo**, followed by a framework document, namely the 2014-2017 First Action Plan on Improving the Quality of Life of the Indigenous Peoples. With this 2011 law, the indigenous people of the Republic of Congo became key partners in the consultations or negotiations related to the projects or activities conducted in the forest areas. This is the area in which they serve as an interface between the government and development partners. They are also the primary beneficiaries of all forest development plans resulting from these forest exploitation projects.

The law marks a step forward in the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples. Indeed, their rights and indigenous status were essentially not recognized owing to the lack of a clear, beneficial, and specific policy. The February 25, 2011 law therefore marks a departure from the status quo ante, where the rights of the indigenous peoples were not taken into account. Law No. 5-2011 of February 25, 2011 contains relatively helpful sections vis-à-vis the REDD+ problem. By assuring the indigenous population of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of renewable natural resources and by promoting the rights and interests of indigenous peoples, the law opens the door to useful approaches for consolidating the REDD+ process. Articles 40 and 41 contain relevant provisions. Furthermore, the law accords priority to the participatory approach and provides a specific framework for cooperation with the indigenous peoples.

The Private Sector Platform: UNICONGO

The private sector, which is represented by UNICONGO, is playing an active role in R-PP implementation. Private sector involvement consists of taking ownership of the REDD+ process through support for local initiatives and the implementation of pilot projects. The Pikounda Nord REDD+ Project, an illustration of a public-private partnership and a voluntary VCS project, will allow for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) from the REDD+. The project is intended to protect 92,530 hectares of pristine Congolese forest, which is legally designated as a forest concession area (UFE). The sustainable management of forest resources through adherence to previously drafted forest development plans represents a form of compliance with the REDD+ national process. One offset measure with respect to the areas affected by mining has been established to mitigate the impact of this activity on national carbon levels. This measure will take the form of planting forest and fruit trees in degraded areas or areas exposed to erosion and other disasters.

Dissemination of Information: The Communication Plan

One of the key outcomes of stakeholder participation in the REDD+ process is the strategy and communication plan document validated at the national workshop on July 26, 2013 in Brazzaville, following a series of consultations in three different areas of the country—North Congo (Sangha Department), South Congo (Kouilou and Pointe-Noire departments), and the center of the country (Pool department). The communication plan was established in the context of the completion by the Republic of Congo of its National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) and its REDD+ National Strategy.

The communication plan actually provides for the dissemination of information related to the REDD+ strategy and technical tools after their implementation and validation. Dissemination of consultation outcomes will be made on the basis of validated consultation reports. This issue will be included in the upcoming activities of the Information, Education, and Communication Unit, in the context of implementation of the communication plan.

The communication strategy plays an important role in providing information to REDD+ actors and in maintaining their interaction with this process. It has been established for the purpose of facilitating the coordination, design, and preparation of communication tools. Its main objective is to help stakeholders understand and take ownership of the REDD+ process with a view to inclusion in development activities. The main objective of the communication strategy is to ensure that within a five-year time frame (by 2020), at least 75 percent of stakeholders take ownership of the REDD+ process. Specific objectives relate to:

- Providing information to and training target groups on REDD+ issues and their role in efforts to achieve sustainable development and combat poverty;
- Guaranteeing the visibility of the country's REDD+ initiatives and activities;
- Sharing information among the stakeholders.

The communication plan sets forth the structure of the communication activities to be implemented, the target audience, the content (thematic areas and key messages), and the best support mediums such as brochures, newsletters, folders, posters, banners, self-adhesive materials, T-shirts, hats, CD-ROMs, cardboard displays, pamphlets, fliers, etc. This promotional material has already been developed with a view to visibility and conveying messages related to a number of national events on forests, trees, etc. The communication plan therefore serves as a common frame of reference for the various actors involved with the REDD+ process. It is based on the findings of the analysis of the status of the REDD+ process, communication activities, and the communication context in the Congo.

The communication means used to provide accurate information to stakeholders include radio, television, newsletters, community radio, awareness-raising workshops, theater, sketches, print media articles, and press releases. Information is disseminated in the country's three languages—French, Lingala, and Kituba. Many communication mediums and tools have been designed and developed by the CN-REDD in the Republic of Congo. They include:

- Print media articles appearing in *Afrique Environnement Plus*, July 2014 issue; the Central African Forest Commission magazine (COMIFAC); *La Semaine Africaine*, and other national media.

- Press releases via the national media;
- Televised broadcasts with the National Coordinator for REDD;
- Publications by the CN-REDD experts via a newsletter.

In addition, the CN-REDD document collection, (established with the support of the EFI), currently has a big documentation center that permits users to obtain information on the status of publications within and outside the CN-REDD. The collection has been available since January 2013 and is an important mechanism for providing public access to information.

In the context of the FCPF additional grant, the participatory process should be encouraged, including the provision of support for implementation of the communication plan and the CACO-REDD platform (Section 5).

Summary of Activities with Current Financing

Table 4 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2015.

Table 4 : Activities to be completed by end-2015 with current financing (subcomponent 1b)

Activities through end-2015	Financing Source	Amount (US\$)
Strengthening of the organization and functioning of CACO-REDD	UN-REDD	20,000
Production and dissemination of communication and awareness-raising tools	UN-REDD	10,000
Awareness-raising and consultation activities (according to REDD process needs)	FCPF	242,000
Announcements, advertising, and communication	FCPF	12,500

2.3 Subcomponent 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy, and Governance

Very significant progress has been made with subcomponent 2a. The land use assessment in the Republic of Congo has been completed. A great deal of progress has also been made with respect to the land tenure and the tools for promoting good forestry governance.

Table 5 below assesses the activities conducted to date to prepare the Republic of Congo's REDD+ national strategy.

Table 5. Activities conducted to prepare the national strategy

Activities under subcomponent 2a	Date	Financing Source
Version of the study on analysis, the spatial component, and weighting of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation	May 2014	FCPF
Workshop on the validation of studies on the underlying causes and factors driving deforestation and forest degradation	November 2014	FCPF
Recruitment of a consultant to prepare the documents related to the establishment of an independent observatory	November 2013	UN-REDD
Final version of the study on wood energy consumption	September 2014	FCPF
Acquisition of the documentation necessary to analyze the underlying causes and factors driving deforestation and forest degradation	July 2014	Government, EFI

Analysis of the Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

The assessment of land use in the Republic of Congo has been completed via the following two studies:

1. The study of the spatial component and weighting of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation (conducted by the BRLI firm),
2. The study on wood energy consumption based on household surveys.

These overall studies of the administrative departments in the country have confirmed the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified in the R-PP, thus facilitating the preparation of strategy options (Figure 1). It is important to stress that national consensus was reached on the validation of the November 2014 study on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The study underscores the direct causes of deforestation linked to changes in land use in the different departments of the Republic of Congo (Kouilou, Niari, Bouenza, Lekoumou, East Cuvette, West Cuvette, Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Pool, and Likouala). The main causes of deforestation and forest degradation identified are the following:

- Unsustainable slash-and-burn agriculture;
- Agro-industrial development;
- Wood energy (fuel wood and charcoal)
- Unsustainable and even illegal forest exploitation;
- The mining and petroleum sector; and
- The development of road and urban infrastructure.

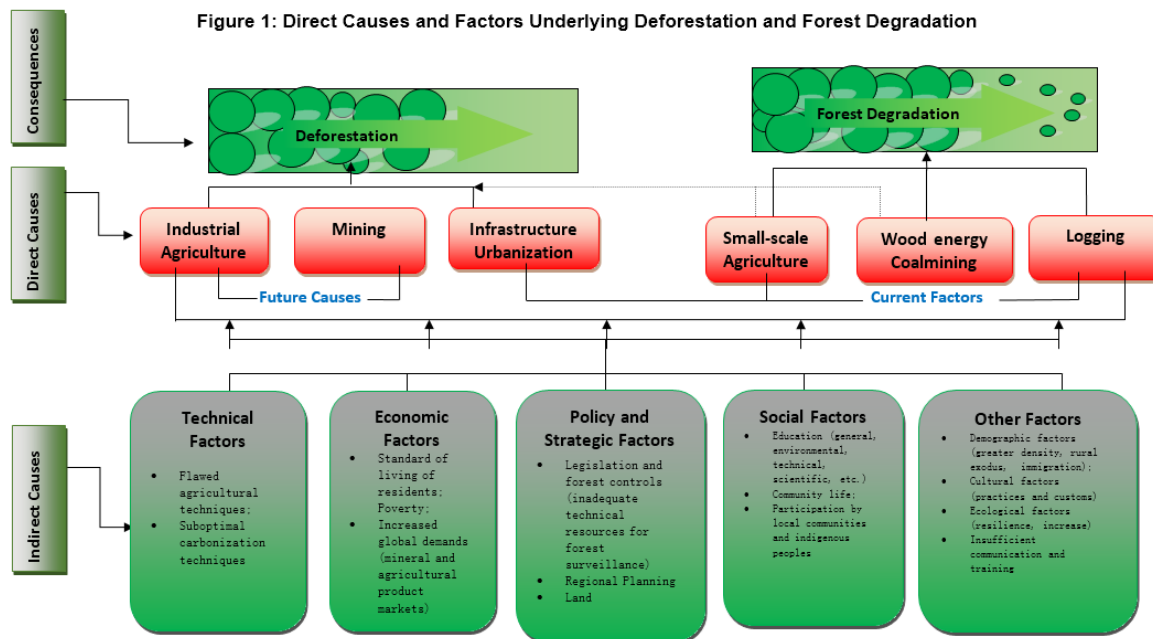


Figure 1: Direct Causes and Factors Underlying Deforestation and Forest Degradation

In general, the most densely populated departments (Brazzaville, Pool, Pointe Noire, and Kouilou), are the ones with the highest rates of deforestation. This is largely attributable to agriculture and wood energy use that occurs when people live close to major urban centers. The impact of logging is being felt in departments with very dense forests that have active Forest Management Units (FMUs) and forests that are not prone to flooding.

The mining and petroleum sector and industrial plantations will also play a significant role in deforestation in the future, when the launch phase of current projects has been completed. Agro-industrial plantations will have major consequences in the Cuvette and Sangha regions. The other agro-industrial plantations are similar to the mines in that they are either in the project phase or in the process of establishment.

Forest monitoring, conducted in conjunction with the GAF consulting firm, also demonstrates the linkage between the favorable and unfavorable factors of REDD+. The work with the GAF has focused on the analysis of REDD+ user needs, preparation of a sustainability plan, establishment of a REDD+ validation method, the supply of products to address forest cover changes, and lastly, strengthening local capacity to monitor greenhouse gases in accordance with IPCC guidelines.

Furthermore, the Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN, 2014) describes the main current obstacles to the pilots identified to address carbon stock conservation and improvement.

Land Tenure Systems

Land legislation, a legal land governance tool, is supported by a series of laws such as Law No. 10-2004 of March 26, 2004 establishing general principles applicable to the property and land system, budget

law No. 17-2000 of December 30, 2000 incorporated into the general tax code, Law No. 24-2008 of September 22, 2008 on the urban land tenure system, and Law No. 25-2008 of September 22, 2008 on the agricultural land tenure system. The latter two laws were adopted on the basis of Law No. 10 - 2004. This framework represents a step forward for REDD+ which seeks to involve several sectors, specifically the mining and forestry sectors.

Law No. 43-2014 of October 10, 2014 setting forth guidelines on territorial planning and development. This law establishes the legal framework for territorial planning policy, taking into account the basic objectives and principles of sustainable development. It facilitates the process for finalizing the National Land Use Plan (NLUP), to be proposed based on the land use mapping being finalized by the CNIAF in the context of the National MultiResource Forestry Inventory project aimed at Preparing a National Land Use Plan.

The National Land Use Plan (NLUP) is being drafted. Law No. 43-2014 of October 10, 2014 setting forth the guidelines on territorial planning and development provides the legal foundation for the NLUP. Article 38 states that “the State shall implement a land use plan that guarantees the concomitant development of the various activity sectors and takes into account the different forms of land ownership.” This plan will lay the foundation for a lasting solution to the land problem and will allow private users to obtain secure access to natural resources (logging, mining, farming, etc.). It will facilitate oversight of the exploitation of these resources, including forest resources, by the State and will set forth, over the long-term, the priority use of each area of the country, based on soil and climate, demographic, and socioeconomic criteria.

The NLUP will include the following areas, which are not necessarily mutually exclusive: permanent forests (Permanent Forest Domain (DFP)—national forests, public forests, and commune-level and other local government forests), and non-permanent forests (Non-Permanent Forest Domain (DFNP)—protected forests), agriculture, mining, rural, urban, hunting, fishing, and any other relevant type of forest use. Developed in the context of a national participatory process headed by the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development and involving all public sector, civil society, and private sector stakeholders, the NLUP will identify land use zones based on the broad planning and management objectives.

Furthermore, the Congolese land tenure system is still influenced by practices and customs and **custom-based law**. Under this law, land is considered collective property, based on lineage, and is managed by a lineage chief. By virtue of this position, this chief serves as the guarantor of the land bequeathed by the ancestors. Members of the lineage have first priority with respect to farming rights. In this regard, lineage chiefs determine the land to be devoted to farming and grant permission for land that can be farmed from one year to the next by members of the lineage and other farmers who wish to acquire fields for farming. This practice, although widespread among families, comes with a number of exceptions applicable to other users. In the past, the custom-based system called on persons who were not residents of the village to simply make a verbal request and offer a gift. Agricultural land was provided on a temporary basis without a check being done of open fields. The

law setting forth guidelines on territorial planning and development and the NLUP will in fact take custom-based law into account.

It is proposed that the additional FCPF grant (Section 5) cover the finalization of the NLUP.

Tools for Promoting Good Forest Governance

The Republic of Congo is still grappling with governance problems. Many options are being explored in order to find a lasting solution to the problem. In his guidelines set forth in the document entitled “paving the way forward” (*le chemin d’avenir*), the Head of State proposes, inter alia, (i) applying in a much stricter fashion all legislative and regulatory provisions related to good governance and transparency, (ii) requiring departments providing for-profit services and all public accountants to keep careful and up-to-date accounting records, arranging for audits of their accounts, and publishing audit reports, and (iii) reactivating all control mechanisms (administrative, technical, and financial) of the State entities and the actions of their personnel.

Land use plans are required under the Forestry Code in effect since 2000. In fact, in the context of sustainable forest management, concession holders must prepare land use plans. This tool is used to determine the type of usage of Forest Management Units (FMUs). To date, a land use plan exists for roughly four million hectares of forests used for commercial purposes, with plans being prepared for close to seven million hectares. At the national level, the MEFDD has a forestry demarcation map that indicates the boundaries of forest concessions, whether or not assigned, and the boundaries of protected areas. The boundaries of protected areas should no longer change, at least in the short term. Similarly, the boundaries of the forest concessions in the Sangha and Likouala departments are now known, given that most concession-holders have prepared and even already obtained validation of their land use plans, thus establishing the Permanent Forest Domain Section and the community agricultural categories that could be used for agricultural purposes, as they fall into the non-permanent forest category.

It is important to note that in the south of the country, most concession-holders have not made progress with the preparation of their land use plans. In addition, a fairly significant number of concessions cover savannah areas that do not have trees that can be used for logging and are also not part of the permanent forest category.

Given the satisfactory results obtained with implementation of the land use plans, the recently drafted forest policy adopted a strategic area on the “promotion of sustainable forest management and planning,” with the aim of including land use plans in all forest concessions by 2018.

The VPA-FLEGT (Voluntary Partnership Agreements concluded with the European Union in the context of the FLEGT – Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) process) have been established to guarantee and ensure compliance with the country’s forestry laws and regulations, (but also to promote full adherence by professionals working in the forestry and timber areas (loggers, wood processors, wood energy producers, etc.), in keeping with the legality assessment grid. The VPA-FLEGT

is one area of the REDD+ process, as it seeks to strengthen gains made with respect to sustainable forestry management.

VPA stipulate that all Congolese timber must be certified as legal, with the corresponding traceability systems. It will be extremely difficult to incorporate the informal sector, which supplies a significant segment of the domestic market, based on authorizations of amounts that are difficult to monitor, into the legality framework and traceability chains. However, the entire system of legality and controls must be monitored and, in the event of the failure to do so, all exported Congolese wood will be adversely affected, owing to the inability to obtain FLEGT authorizations, thus complicating entry of Congolese wood into the European Union. In this context, the government will undertake a policy to regularize and formalize a segment of artisanal enterprises and small-scale loggers, so that they can integrate their operations into the legal framework over time.

The Republic of Congo ratified the VPA on February 19, 2013. Information on the VPA-FLEGT process is available on the website: <http://apvflegtcongo.info/>.

Progress has been made with **the certification of sound forest management** in the Republic of Congo and serves as a useful tool in helping the forest administration monitor the work of concession holders. Significant progress has been made. To date, more than 2.5 million hectares of commercial forests have been FSC-certified. However, the current status quo, represented by a single certification system, does not permit the Congolese forestry sector to harness its full potential in terms of certified forests, For this reason, a project has been started to implement a national system of forest certification (Decree No. 13 of January 23, 2014). This initiative has been included in the Forestry Code, which is being revised.

Summary of Activities Conducted with Current Financing

Table 6 shows the activities that will be completed by end-2015.

Table 6. Activities to be completed by end-2015 with current financing (subcomponent 2a)

Activities by end-2015	Financing Source	Amount (USD)
Complete the analysis of the spatial component and weighting of the causes of deforestation and adopt an in-depth approach to REDD+ strategy options	FCPF	40,100

2.4 Subcomponent 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options

Like many tropical forest countries, the Republic of Congo quickly established "REDD+ as a sustainable development tool." The national strategy, which will be the subject of numerous exchanges with financial partners over the course of forthcoming policy discussions, will be able to ensure this option in the future, which helps optimize economic growth, conservation of forest resources, and social progress.

Development of the national REDD+ strategy comprises the following three key stages:

- **Phase 1**, aimed at organizing a series of focus groups and consultation workshops in all departments of the country, adopting a participatory approach to consolidate the strategy options and craft a logical framework for REDD+ activities adapted to the departments. Phase 1 is supported by UN-REDD funds;
- **Phase 2**, aimed at harmonizing the findings of phase 1 with the following orientations: (i) consultations on the implementation framework, the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, REDD+ potential, and mapping of the multiple benefits; and (ii) other discussions and consultations associated with REDD+ issues. Phase 2 is supported by FCPF funds and the State budget;
- **Phase 3**, aimed at nation-wide synthesis, which will be organized in the context of the national REDD+ workshop. Phase 3 is supported by FCPF funds.

Table 7 below summarizes the activities conducted to date to prepare the national REDD+ strategy for the Republic of Congo.

Table 7. Activities conducted to prepare the national strategy

Activities conducted - Subcomponent 2b	Date	Financing Source
Preparation of strategic pillars for consolidation of the national REDD+ strategy	May 2013 – July 2014	FCPF
Workshops to validate specific studies on strategy options	August–December 2014	FCPF
Analysis of institutional context	January 2015	UN-REDD
National workshop to validate the first version of the national REDD+ strategy	December 2014	FCPF
Draft of the REDD+ program feasibility study in the departments of Sangha and Likouala	September 2014	FCPF

Phase 1: REDD+ Strategy Options

With respect to the national strategy regarding the emission or absorption of greenhouse gases, the Republic of Congo proposed a series of preliminary strategy options in the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). Review of the strategy options, conducted with support from the consulting firm BRL International, helped confirm the strategy options that could (i) reduce emissions and (ii) increase the absorption of greenhouse gases associated with trees and forests. The findings of this review clearly indicate that in order to address the direct causes of and different factors underlying deforestation and forest degradation, it is critical that a strategy be established based on the strategy options presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Priority Strategy Options for REDD+ Implementation

Order of Priority	Strategy Options	Priority Action
Priority No. 1	Strengthening of land tenure security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the National Land Use Plan (NLUP) and strengthening the network of protected areas
Priority No. 2	Improvement of agricultural production systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support for small-scale producers through microcredits • Financial support for agricultural research and extension • Promotion of sustainable agriculture
Priority No. 3	Sustainable management of forestry resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of programs on sustainable management of production forests • Strengthening of forestry certification programs • Financial support for alternative activities to deforestation and forest degradation benefitting local and indigenous peoples
Priority No. 4	Streamlining the production and use of fuelwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of forestation and reforestation through the ProNAR, particularly with a view to improving the supply of fuelwood and reducing the demand for fuelwood by enhancing the efficiency of its use.

Phase 2: Consolidation of the National REDD+ Strategy

Phase 2 aims to harmonize the national REDD+ strategy with current and future national and sectoral policies. Taking into account the relevance of the country's commitments with respect to conservation and sustainable management of its forest ecosystems and sustainable development issues as well as the green economy, the specific objectives of this national REDD+ strategy are geared toward the following:

- Emissions reduction associated with deforestation and forest degradation, based on alternative activities to unplanned or illegal deforestation and forest degradation, to create jobs and generate significant and sustainable income;
- Continuation of national efforts in the areas of sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and increasing carbon stocks;
- Contribution to the promotion of a green economy and to poverty reduction.

The soundness and applicability of this strategy are ensured by the inclusion of the sectoral policies of ministries involved in land and forest ecosystem management (forests, environment, agriculture, land reforms, energy, mines, land use planning, tourism, etc.), which all contribute to implementation of the Government's plan, based on the sustainable management of forest ecosystems and poverty reduction, among other principles.

The preliminary draft of the national REDD+ strategy of the Republic of Congo was validated by stakeholders (the public sector, the private sector, civil society, and the local and indigenous communities of the 12 departments in the country) in December 2014. Submission to financial

partners in order to elicit the commitment of international donors to provide the sustainable financing needed for the national REDD+ strategy is planned for early 2015.

Several activities that are either completed or under way assess the feasibility of the strategy options and will contribute to finalization of the national REDD+ strategy.

- (i) Practical experience with the Pikounda Nord REDD+ pilot project
- (ii) Feasibility study of the REDD+ program in the departments of Sangha and Likouala
- (iii) Development of the Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD) in Sangha/Likouala
- (iv) Cost-benefit analysis of REDD+ strategy options
- (v) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of the REDD+ process
- (vi) Mapping of the multiple benefits in the Republic of Congo

All of these analyses will contribute to the participatory process, including high-level workshops on multisectoral coordination, consolidation of the national strategy, and its validation in late 2015. In addition, the Republic of Congo is in the process of developing a REDD+ investment plan in order to implement the national strategy and prepare specific activities. On this basis, the national strategy will be presented in Paris in December 2015.

Summary of Activities using Current Financing

Table 9 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2015.

Table 9. Activities to be completed by end-2015 using current financing (subcomponent 2b)

Activities through end-2015	Financing Source	Amount (US\$)
Finalization of the REDD+ program feasibility study in the departments of Sangha and Likouala	FCPF	257,400
Data collection on the contribution of ecosystem services to local socioeconomic wellbeing	UN-REDD	150,000
Cost-benefit analysis of REDD+ strategy options	UN-REDD	154,500
High-level expertise to harmonize strategic elements and provide information on policy approaches	UN-REDD	50,000
National strategy investment plan	UN-REDD	140,000
Launch of policy dialogue at the national and intersectoral levels on one hand and with international partners on the other hand	UN-REDD	130,000
Organization of departmental workshops and of a national workshop to validate the national strategy	FCPF	20,000

2.5 Subcomponent 2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework

The REDD+ mechanism gives rise to new legal and social issues requiring a suitable legal and policy framework. In this context, legal and policy-related reforms are undertaken to facilitate REDD+ implementation.

Table 10 below summarizes the activities conducted to date to prepare the national REDD+ strategy for the Republic of Congo.

Table 10. Activities conducted to prepare the strategy

Activities conducted	Date	Financing Source
Review of the study on the REDD+ process implementation framework	June 2014	FCPF
Volume 2 of the study on the REDD+ process implementation framework	December 2014	FCPF
Studies to prepare a REDD+ pilot project guide	June 2014	UN-REDD

Legal Framework

The legal framework relating to environmental conservation and its sustainable management abounds with laws, decrees, and orders (Annex 7.4). Owing to the distinctive features of the legal issues associated with climate change in general and the REDD+ process in particular, the Republic of Congo took steps to revise the law on environmental protection and the Forest Code. These draft laws incorporate the REDD+ mechanism by inserting provisions relating to implementation of the national REDD+ strategy and refer definition of the legal status of forest carbon to the legislative texts.

The Constitution of January 20, 2002 makes environmental management and protection a principle of constitutional value, with the attendant obligations for both the State and for citizens. Combining environmental concepts and natural resource conservation concepts under parliamentary oversight can breathe life into REDD+. The constitution is a sound guide for implementation of the REDD+ mechanism.

Law No. 003/91 of April 23, 1991 on environmental protection has a multisectoral scope. It also creates an environmental protection fund. The public interest objective is reaffirmed in Article 2, which states that all development projects in the Republic of Congo must include an environmental impact assessment [*“Tout projet de développement en république populaire du Congo doit comporter une étude d’impact sur l’environnement”*]. To this end, Decree No. 2009-415 of November 20, 2009, defining the scope, content, and processes of the environmental and social impact assessment, constitutes the implementing regulation. However, it includes a number of weaknesses, owing at times to its introduction prior to the major events responsible for the emergence of environmental concerns, such as the Rio Conference of 1992, and at times to [other] shortcomings. To adapt it to emerging issues such as the REDD+, this legislation was amended in 2013 to allow for the insertion of general provisions relating to the REDD+, particularly with respect to the national REDD+ strategy. The revised

legislation was validated by multiple actors (various ministries, civil society, the private sector) and is now awaiting the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Law No. 16-2000 of November 20, 2000 on the Forest Code (forest governance) aims to ultimately achieve the objective of sustainable development. To this end, the law clarifies the land system, and also aims to establish "an appropriate legal framework for the sustainable management of forest resources and forest land on the basis of a rational management of resources; to define the national forest estate and to determine the norms and standards for its collaborative and participatory management" (Article 1). The law establishes a category of national forests within the national forest estate that includes State forests and privately owned forest land. This law creates a forest fund "aimed at contributing to the development of national forest resources and ensuring their management, conservation, and reconstruction." Finally, Law No. 2000 provides a framework for public and private forest ownership.

Implementing regulations have been prepared for the law of November 20, 2000, all of which is captured in the forest code. Although it expresses the authorities' goal of achieving an economic and social objective, this law does not quite fulfill the requirements of the REDD+ mechanism. Modification of the forest code helped establish the REDD+ mechanism by inserting into it provisions relating to the development of the national REDD+ strategy and definition of the legal status of forest carbon and carbon rights. This draft law clarifies the following points in particular: the creation of a new type of forest (community forests); the issue of climate change (national REDD+ facilitation); certification, which is becoming a legal requirement; forestation and reforestation; but above all, at the national level, preparation of a national REDD+ strategy. The revised law will change the name "Forest Code" to "Law on the Forest Regime". It was validated by multiple actors (various ministries, civil society, the private sector) in June 2014 and is now awaiting the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The Policy Framework

Two strategy documents support the REDD+ process in the Republic of Congo: the forest policy and the national sustainable development strategy.

The forest policy of the Republic of Congo was disparate and scattered until now, comprising just a collection of strategic documents. The emergence of new concerns associated with climate change, the enforcement of laws, biodiversity conservation, renewable energy production, the integration of forestry into local development, and the evolution of techniques and international dialogue on forests contributed to the formulation of a forest policy and the launch of revision of the various instruments used to implement it. Thus, in June 2014, the MEFDD validated the statement of its 2015-2025 forest policy at a national workshop bringing together multiple actors. The vision of this forest policy is "Once sustainably managed, Congolese forests contribute to the development of the green economy, poverty reduction, the well-being of the country's present and future generations, and to combating climate change," and assigns a pillar to the REDD+ process under "promotion of REDD+ and implementation of payment mechanisms for environmental services." In addition, the principle of creating community forests was retained in the forest policy and legally established by the law on the forest regime. The

new forest policy is awaiting the approval of the Council of Ministers and will facilitate enforcement of the law on the forest regime.

The national sustainable development strategy: This strategy, which is in the process of being developed, incorporates the national REDD+ strategy, given that the REDD+ is a sustainable development tool.

The National Forestation and Reforestation Project (ProNAR) is established to address the adverse effects of climate change and the demand for fuelwood, which is used by more than 80 percent of the population. It aims to establish 1,000,000 hectares of forest and agroforest plantations over 10 years, starting in 2011, the year it was launched.

Carbon Rights

The challenge posed by the issue of carbon rights is quite real in the Republic of Congo, where stakeholders are still exploring the two options discussed in the R-PP. The study on the implementation framework for the regulatory texts prepared for enforcement of the draft law on the forest regime proposes provisions on carbon rights.

This study has not yet been validated by stakeholders. The status quo is maintained in favor of the State (and it is the benefit-sharing plan that specifies the conditions for transfer of land title with respect to actions taken), but at the moment, there is no legislation enacting this provision and in the absence of legislation [*text appears to be missing*]. However, it must be noted that the Republic of Congo continues to make progress on legislation that will comply with all of the necessary components to ensure in particular that carbon rights underlying emissions reductions are legally credible.

Benefit Sharing

In light of the issues associated with the REDD+ mechanism, a mechanism for sharing the multiple benefits is in the process of being established based on the findings of the study on the framework for implementation in a participatory context. Accordingly, based on form six of the National Forest Inventory (NFI), the CN-REDD identified and categorized the multiple non-carbon benefits of the forest. They include:

- **Environmental benefits:** Protection of soil and water quality, climate stabilization, biodiversity conservation (flora and fauna);
- **Social benefits:** Woody products (industrial timber, fuelwood, charcoal, wooden objects, timber, etc.);
- **Non-woody forest products (NWFP):** in particular, plant products (food, fodder, medicinal plants, soaps/cosmetics, seeds) and animal products (honey, game, fish, other animal products, etc.);
- **Forest services:** local employment, pasture, protection, recreation and tourism, windbreaks, shade, etc.

A study to map the multiple benefits is in the process of being completed. In addition, a study on benefit-sharing mechanisms in the Republic of Congo, financed by the European Forest Institute (EFI),

reviewed and analyzed the key existing mechanisms associated with the REDD+ process. The findings of these studies will help the CN-REDD to consolidate the mechanism for sharing the multiple benefits, which is in the process of being established. Similarly, consultations among the stakeholders are planned in order to ensure transparency and the full and effective participation of all stakeholders in the process of establishing the mechanism for sharing the multiple benefits.

Furthermore, with a view to designing the emissions reduction program in Sangha/Likouala (ERPD), a concrete benefit-sharing plan is being drafted and will contribute ideas to preparation of the REDD+ at the national level.

National REDD+ Registry

The registry of REDD+ projects and initiatives of the Republic of Congo is designed to be a showcase for both REDD+ activities and for all of the initiatives consolidated into achievements aimed at the sound management of national forest resources. For implementation and operationalization of the registry, the CN-REDD is receiving technical support from the forest management and sustainable development information system, SIFODD [*Système d'Informations pour la gestion Forestière et le Développement Durable*], which is a project launched by the government of the Republic of Congo in 2013. The process of developing this registry began in February 2015 following signature of the Memorandum of Agreement between UNDP and SIFODD.

From a technical standpoint, when registering each REDD+ project or initiative, a series of steps will help users of this tool authenticate and verify the quality of the information before making it available to the public. The criteria for approval also take national and international standards into account. The main concern once this task is complete is to operationalize the registry, which should benefit regularly from updates and data verification on the ground.

Updating of the registry is proposed for the additional FCPF grant (Section 5).

Summary of Activities using Current Financing

Table 11 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2015.

Table 11. Activities to be completed by end-2015 with current financing (subcomponent 2c)

Activities through end-2015	Financing Source	Amount (US\$)
Financing of small subsidies	UN-REDD	150,000
Establishment and maintenance of a national registry of REDD+ projects and initiatives	UN-REDD	50,000
Workshop on REDD+ financial governance (implementation)	UN-REDD	10,000
Finalization and validation of the REDD+ implementation framework study (March 2015)	FCPF	203,700
Drafting of the REDD+ manual of procedures	FCPF	8,600

2.6 Subcomponent 2d: Environmental and Social Impact

The Republic of Congo is committed to ensuring that environmental and social issues are taken into account, particularly with respect to the impact of the potential risks posed by REDD+ process activities on populations, the environment, and the economy. To this end, the following two key activities are being undertaken:

- Establishment of a strategic system of social and environmental standards and safeguards relating to the REDD+ process, certified by national PCI-REDD+ (Principles, Criteria and Indicators) stakeholders
- The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

This process is established with the full and effective participation of stakeholders, taking into account (i) the relevance of the country's commitments with respect to the conservation and sustainable management of its forest ecosystems; (ii) the issues associated with sustainable development as well as the green economy; and (iii) commitments made through subregional and international conventions and agreements.

Integration of environmental and social issues in the implementation of the REDD+ process is achieved in compliance with UNFCCC guidelines, the Cancun Agreements, the World Bank's Operational Policies, the policies or guidelines of the UN-REDD Program, and other relevant standards that are aligned with national economic and social development policies.

Table 12 presents the activities conducted during implementation of subcomponent 2d.

Table 12. Activities conducted under subcomponent 2d

Activities conducted under subcomponent 2d	Date	Financing Source
Completion of SESA study:		
• Workshop to launch the SESA	August 2014	FCPF
• Implementation of the study (data collection and consultations)	September 2014	FCPF
Establishment of environmental and social safeguards:		
• Consultations on the methodology for preparing the PCI-REDD+ in Niari, Bouenza, Lékoumou, and Pointe Noire	November 2013	FCPF
• Compilation and analysis of the PCI for sustainable forest management	April 2014	UN-REDD
• Design of the preliminary draft of the PCI-REDD+	June 2014	UN-REDD
• Establishment of a multistakeholder panel to finalize the preliminary draft	July 2014	UN-REDD
• Stakeholder consultations in the 12 departments of the country	August 2014	UN-REDD
• Workshop to consolidate PCI for alignment of the PCI-REDD with national policies and the commitments made through subregional and international conventions and agreements	November 2014 November 2014	UN-REDD
• Identification and analysis of the legal framework for the PCI-REDD+	November 2014	UN-REDD
• Validation of the preliminary draft of the PCI-REDD+	December 2014	FCPF

National Standards: PCI-REDD+

Implementation of the REDD+ process in the Republic of Congo will build on this political commitment and be based on environmental and social safeguards (PCI-REDD+) that are compatible with the country's long-term strategic goals. The environmental and social safeguards, otherwise known as PCI-REDD+, are founded on principles that are at the core of national and international discussions (Figure 1).

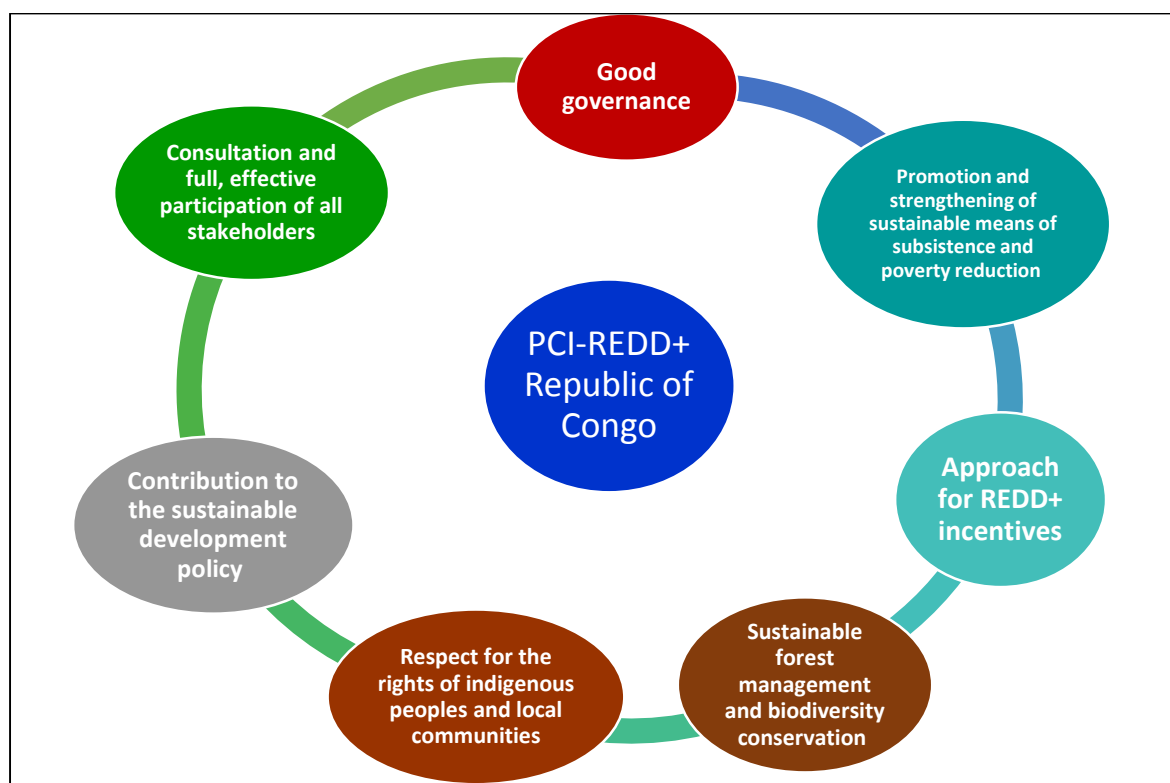


Figure 2. Elements included in the PCI-REDD+

Implementing Decree No. 2009-415 of November 20, 2009, defining the scope, content, and processes of the environmental and social impact assessment, reinforces the guarantees ensuring that environmental and social factors will be taken into account during the REDD+ implementation process. It defines the assessment of environmental and social impacts as follows: "an analytical, prospective study carried out to identify and evaluate the environmental, social, and health impacts of a project."

National environmental and social REDD+ standards in the Republic of Congo (PCI-REDD+) represent one of the key aspects of the creation of the legal framework for activities resulting from REDD+ implementation in the Republic of Congo. The independent REDD+ observatory and a number of stakeholder organizations will be involved to monitor implementation of the environmental and social standards. The specific PCI-REDD+ objectives in the Republic of Congo focus on the following:

- Reduction of emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation, based on alternative activities;
- Continuation of national efforts in the areas of sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and increasing carbon stocks;

- Contribution to the promotion of a green economy and to poverty reduction.

Work on the REDD+ environmental and social standards is complete. It was based on the achievements of the high-level standards established under the PCI for sustainable forest management, validated in 2005, and the PCI VPA-FLEGT, validated in 2010. The methodological guide for using the PCI-REDD+ will be prepared by drawing on lessons from methodological guides prepared for the first PCI previously mentioned. There are still insufficient REDD+ programs and projects to test the PCI-REDD+. The R-PP for the Republic of Congo encourages partners and multistakeholders to develop REDD+ pilot projects. As with the Pikounda Nord example, these projects can make use of the standards already validated at the national level, such as those from the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CBBA).

A multistakeholder panel with effective and efficient participation was established, and technical meetings were held. This led to the preparation of the preliminary draft of the PCI-REDD+, composed of eight (8) principles, 39 criteria, and 182 indicators. This draft was consolidated through consultations in the 12 departments. In addition, a technical workshop was held to ensure consistency between the PCI-REDD+ and the sectoral policies and commitments made under the subregional and international conventions and agreements. The reports from the departmental consultations as well as the reports from the technical meetings are available from the ad hoc REDD+ Departmental Committees (CODEPA-REDD) and the CN-REDD.

The PCI-REDD+ were validated with amendments resulting from consultations during the national workshop held on December 19 and 20, 2014 in Brazzaville, with the participation of representatives of stakeholders from all of the departments of the Republic of Congo. The final version confirmed the eight principles, 39 criteria, and 182 indicators.

On this basis, and with a view to providing sustainable support to the effective management of social and environmental issues during implementation of the REDD+ process at the national level, the Republic of Congo strengthened its legal framework by updating the law on the environment, the law on forests, and the law on territorial planning in order to support the REDD+ process, particularly in the context of effective application of standards or PCI-REDD+.

Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) / Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The SESA process in the Republic of Congo, used more as an instrument for preparing the strategy than as an assessment tool, is under way. To date, a consulting firm (BRLi) has been identified and hired for the SESA process. Development of the national REDD+ strategy and the SESA process are taking place simultaneously and progressively, which helps to anticipate and avoid negative impacts in the design stage. The findings of the SESA will assist with establishment of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF will be available by September 2015.

Existing SESA capacities in the Republic of Congo are insufficient, as are university programs. In the context of capacity building, it was recommended that consideration be given to the possibility of including this theme in the programs of study at the *Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie et de Foresterie* (ENSAF) of Marien Ngouabi University. To date, interest in this theme has been noted from a number of students at the master's level in this institution.

Summary of Activities using Current Financing

Table 13 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2015.

Table 13. Activities to be completed by end-2015 with current financing (subcomponent 2c)

Activities through end-2015	Financing Source	Amount (US\$)
Finalize the SESA process and prepare the management framework (ESMF)	FCPF	128,400
Organize a national workshop on the SESA and the ESMF	FCPF	25,000

2.7 Component 3: Forest Reference Level (RL) / Forest Reference Emission Level (REL)

Bearing its specificities in mind, the Republic of Congo has taken decisive steps toward establishing a reference level, in accordance with UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines. In addition, significant progress has been made, although substantive activities remain pending in order to provide Congo with an adequate reference level.

Table 14 presents the activities conducted under this component.

Table 14. Activities conducted under the RL/REL component

Activities conducted	Date	Financing Source
Establishment of RL/REL panel	January 2015	FAO / FCPF
Operationalization of RL/REL panel	In progress	
Data collection: CN-REDD has the bulk of the necessary data on activities available for the different ad hoc variables selected in the different models	In progress (by June 2015)	FCPF
Capacity building		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars to train and familiarize participants with the IIASA model, in the context of the REDD-PAC project in collaboration with COMIFAC 	January 28-29, 2015	COMIFAC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RL/REL workshop held by the FAO 	January 25-27, 2015	FAO

Establishment of RL/REL

In accordance with submissions by the Congo Basin countries and UNFCCC guidelines, the Republic of Congo intends to first develop an REL, which will be organized around emissions estimates based on national conditions. The Republic of Congo is currently in the category of countries with a very low deforestation rate historically, with heavy forest cover.

In the Republic of Congo, the reference level scale will have a national scope. This choice is explained by the country's relatively small surface area and by the fact that most of the data is collected at the national level. However, the country remains open to initiatives by proponents of infranational projects. It is in this context that the emissions reduction program is being developed. Its reference level will be aligned with the one developed at the national level.

The Republic of Congo aims to finalize its preliminary REL in September 2015 in order to present it at the side event of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-21) in Paris in December 2015.

This REL will focus exclusively on deforestation and forest degradation. Deforestation will take the following into account:

- Planned deforestation (agroindustry, mines, infrastructure)
- Unplanned deforestation (small-scale farming, fuelwood)

Forest degradation will take the following into account:

- Planned forest degradation: industrial logging
- Unplanned forest degradation: small-scale logging

Historical Period and Data

The Republic of Congo is exploring the possibility of establishing its REL for the historical periods of 2000-2010 or 2000-1012 based on the relevance and reliability of historical data available from the CN-REDD.

Different data sources will be used per activity given the difficulty of adequately assessing degradation using remote sensing data. Three maps of forest cover and changes in forest cover, which may complement each other, are relevant to Congo: FACET (2012), GFC (2013), and GAF (2013).

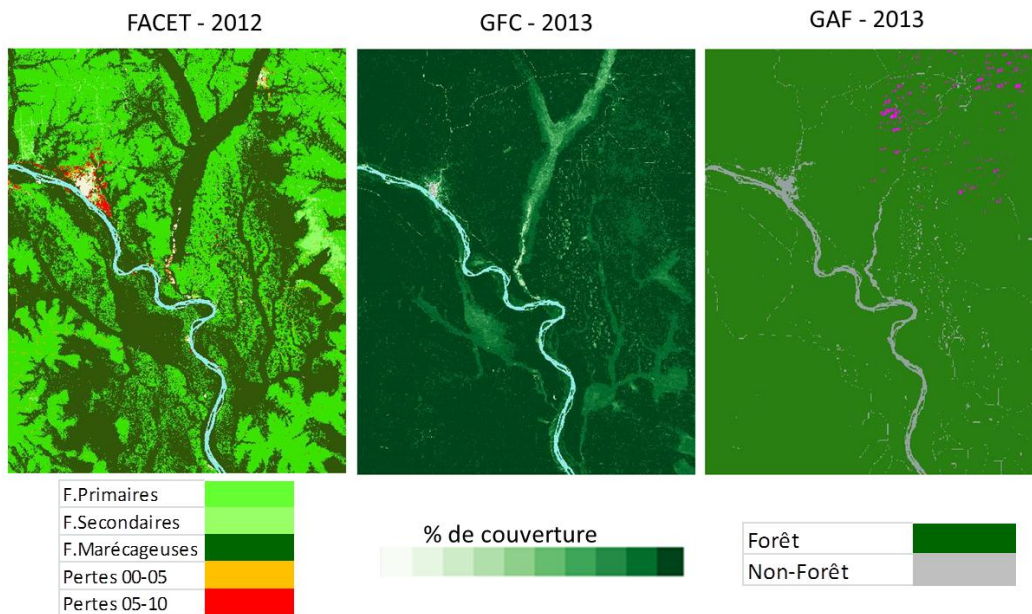


Figure 3. Three maps of (changes to) forest cover and their legends

Legend: Primary Forest , Secondary forest, Marsh forest, Losses 00-05, Losses 05-10

None of the three maps fully satisfies the criteria considered in the new definition of the forest in Congo. The national definition of the forest was validated by all of the stakeholders in March 2014 and corresponds to minimum tree cover of 30 percent, a minimum surface area of 0.5 hectares, and a minimum tree height of 3 meters. It is proposed that a new map of forest cover and losses be created in which the minimum map unit corresponds to the definition of the forest, which combines the characteristics of the three maps using a transparent and well-justified decision tree and covers the historical period chosen.

Adjustment

Since 2010, a number of activity sectors have been expanding rapidly (agriculture, mining), and planned deforestation is expected to increase. The year 2012 marks the beginning of the establishment of the National Development Plan (NDP). The following documents will provide details on national conditions and explain the increasing pressure on forest resources:

- National Development Plan (2012-2016)
- "Vision 2025 Congo"
- Mining agreements
- Forest management plans and forestry agreements
- Agricultural sector national development policy
- General Agricultural Survey (RGA)
- Study on drivers of deforestation

The adjustment that will be carried out will take national conditions into account.

In addition, the Republic of Congo intends to capitalize on all of the initiatives to establish the RL/REL being carried out at the infranational level through numerous projects: REDD-PAC, COMIFAC, etc.

Summary of activities using current financing

Table 15 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2015.

Table 15. Activities to be completed by end-2015 with current financing (subcomponent 3)

Activities through end-2015	Financing Source	Amount (US\$)
Support for interns from the MRV and modeling units and universities on the reference levels	UN-REDD	15,000
Preparation of a technical protocol for developing the reference level/reference scenario	UN-REDD	10,000
Workshops on the methods and approaches for preparing the reference levels/ reference scenarios	UN-REDD	25,000
Supplementary analytical/methodological studies to support development of the RL (national conditions, analyses of proxies for forest degradation/sustainable forest management, analyses of plantations)	UN-REDD	60,000
Start of the analysis of methodologies for measuring degradation (collaboration with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) as well as the Central African Forest Observatory (OFAC) and the Central African Satellite Forest Observatory (OSFAC))	UN-REDD	30,000
National workshop to validate the RL and support for presentation of the RL during the COP in Paris	UN-REDD	50,000

2.8 Subcomponent 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

In accordance with submissions from the Congo Basin countries and UNFCCC orientations, the Republic of Congo will establish a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), although considerable effort had already been made for a number of years in the area of sustainable forest management and forest certification. An evaluation of capacities with respect to this work reveals that the country already has a solid foundation on which to build the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system.

A summary of activities under subcomponent 4a is presented in Table 16.

Table 16. Activities conducted under subcomponent 4a

Activities conducted under subcomponent 4a	Date	Financing Source
National Forest Inventory (NFI):		FAO
• Finalize development and carry out the NFI, including harmonization of methodology	September 2014	
• Manage and improve the NFI process	September 2014	
National Surveillance System:		FAO
• Capacity building of the MRV unit	May 2013	
Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG-I)		
• Information workshop at the Department of Science and Technology (Marien Ngouabi University) on forest carbon and the relevance of participation by the top universities in the REDD+ process.	May 2013	FAO Gov't
• Develop and carry out I-GES		FAO
○ 1st and 2nd national communication	2001, 2009	FAO
○ Manage and improve I-GES	In progress	FAO
Crosscutting coordination to establish MRV:		
• Hiring of a technical assistant (international consultant) within the CN-REDD MRV unit	January 2013	FAO
• Computer and field equipment for the MRV unit	January 2013	Gov't
Organization of consultation workshops on the reference level and MRV	In progress	FAO

Considerable progress has been made with establishment of an MRV system. With respect to implementation of the regional REDD+ monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification system project, the MEFDD has established a multistakeholder working group to assist with preparation of the MRV Action Plan, through the CN-REDD and with support from the FAO. This action plan presents a series of activities that will extend over four years, from 2015 to 2018, to help the country take stock of its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the forest sector. It was validated by all of the stakeholders on August 19, 2014.

The Republic of Congo, which is implementing a rigorous and participatory policy with respect to conservation of protected areas, sustainable management of forest concessions, and forestry certification, has a useful database that can contribute to understanding the quality of monitoring of activities implemented during previous planning exercises (PAFN-1992, PNAE-1994, SNDR-1997 etc.).

The MRV Action Plan specifies the methodology that will be applied and includes the following three pillars: the National Forest Inventory (NFI), the Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS), and the greenhouse gas inventory (GHG-I).

National Forest Inventory (NFI)

The Republic of Congo has begun the process of drafting the NFI. This process, which started with field sample works in Phase 1 (2010-2011), now continues with Phase 2 (2012-2015). Phase 2 involves the following tasks:

- (i) Ongoing collection of biophysical and socioeconomic data
- (ii) Data entry, processing, and analysis
- (iii) Drafting of the multiresource inventory report
- (iv) Mapping of land cover
- (v) Preparation of the national land-use plan

Collection of biophysical and socioeconomic data and multiresource data entry were completed in January 2015 for the entire national territory. The remaining deliverables, including the national land-use plan, will be available by December 2015.

Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)

In 2006, the Satellite Land Monitoring System was introduced in the Republic of Congo, with technical and financial support from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the World Resources Institute (WRI), in order to monitor forest concessions via remote sensing and ground verification. This resulted in capacity building in the Republic of Congo, strengthening the operational capacities of the National Center for Surveys and Forest and Fauna Resources Management (CNIAF), which has a team of 12 experts in GIS and remote sensing and a geomatics laboratory equipped with modern tools for managing GIS and remote sensing software, processing satellite images, as well as other tools in order to effectively monitor forest cover and measure forest biomass, forest carbon, etc. Since 2010, several studies on forest cover have been launched in the Republic of Congo (GAF, FACET, etc.).

Greenhouse Gas Inventory

The Republic of Congo began with a number of important challenges, such as the greenhouse gas inventory. It has already published two national communications—the first national communication in 2001 and the second in 2009. The process to start preparing the third national communication has begun.

Summary of Activities using Current Financing

Table 17 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2015.

Table 17. Activities to be completed by end-2015 using current financing (subcomponent 4a)

Activities through end-2015	Financing Source	Amount (US\$)
National and international MRV adviser	UN-REDD	150,000
Monitoring and remote sensing pillar		
Production of thematic land use maps: topography, geomorphology, hydrography, roads, vegetation, etc.: (a) updating of existing data—IGN funds; (b) data collection; (c) determination of land use; (d) preparation of maps	UN-REDD	Already undertaken
INPE training (GIS and remote sensing) for CNIAF technicians	UN-REDD	35,000
Development of the Internet portal	UN-REDD	35,000
Training on GIS and remote sensing concepts by FAO experts	UN-REDD	Already undertaken
Exchanges with OSFAC	UN-REDD	15,000
Training on landuse classification systems	UN-REDD	10,000
NFI pillar		
Technical support for the forest inventory (in collaboration with the project financed by the CBFF): analysis of outcomes; review of reports; support for preparation of the land use plan	UN-REDD	20,000
Support (by an international expert) for analysis of NFI data, preparation of reports, and dissemination of NFI outcomes	UN-REDD	80,000
Training mission in Rome on data analysis for two participants from the CNIAF	UN-REDD	10,000
Support (by a national expert) for the review, compilation, and choice of allometric equations to be used for the NFI	UN-REDD	2,500
Training on the production of NFI outcomes for non-expert users	UN-REDD	10,000
GHG-I pillar		
Technical workshops on the greenhouse gas inventory for agriculture, forests, and other land uses	UN-REDD	30,000
Training on ALU software	UN-REDD	15,000

2.9 Subcomponent 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards

Under this component, the Republic of Congo undertakes to establish an information system for safeguards and to monitor the multiple benefits. It has been clearly established that apart from monitoring emissions and absorption of carbon and other greenhouse gases, there are other elements and aspects of REDD+ implementation that require efficient, effective, and transparent monitoring at the national level. Consequently, over and above forest carbon, the overall REDD+ monitoring system in the Republic of Congo will be established for the following:

- Monitoring of the impacts of implementation of the national REDD+ strategy on society and the environment, including governance, in connection with carrying out work on safeguards
- Monitoring of trends in the main underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. This includes evaluation of the effectiveness of the national REDD+ strategy in order to ensure that the activities selected as well as their implementation truly have the intended effect on the drivers of

deforestation and forest degradation. In concrete terms, it appears that the MRV tool is the best way to measure this impact. Therefore, this function will be fulfilled by the MRV system.

The institutional arrangements and capacities, in addition to their mandates regarding non-carbon factors and safeguards, are yet to be defined, taking into account finalization of the SESA studies, the implementation framework, and the mapping of multiple benefits.

Table 18 below presents the activities conducted during implementation of subcomponent 4b.

Table 18. Activities conducted under subcomponent 4b

Activities conducted under subcomponent 4b	Date	Financing Source
Mapping of multiple benefits (biodiversity, ecosystem services) for spatial REDD+ planning in the Republic of Congo:		UNEP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of National Forest Inventory (NFI) data to identify non-carbon multiple benefits 	March 2014	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the process to map non-carbon multiple benefits (data collection, preparation of maps, workshops, etc.) 	May 2014	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categorization of non-carbon multiple benefits 	October 2014	
Work session on safeguards (analysis of PLR and preparation of the legal framework for PCI)	November 14 - 20, 2014	UNEP
Proposal for an approach to establishing the safeguard information system and the system for monitoring risks and non-carbon multiple benefits by the CN-REDD.	October 2014	FCPF

Non-Carbon Benefits

Socioeconomic and environmental non-carbon benefits have been identified by using the NFI form F6, the MEFDD report on NWFP, documentary research, and interviews of stakeholders involved. The following non-carbon benefits, among others, were identified:

- Creation of local development funds
- Direct and indirect job creation
- An increase in the skill and education level of staff and local populations
- Accessibility and opening up (access road)
- Access to potable water (reduction of water-borne diseases)
- Support for rural women (gender-focused activities)
- Education (construction of school infrastructure)
- Health (construction of health infrastructure, medical services)
- Development of the community and local populations

The non-carbon benefits identified have been mapped based on the following approach:

- Data collection through direct and indirect observation
- Data processing

- Production of maps
- Proposals of social and environmental safeguard measures relating to multiple benefits
- Review and validation by stakeholders

In addition, mapping of wood and non-wood potential is currently under way. However, mapping of pedological, geological, hydrologic, and agroclimatic potential will also be completed, as well as for fauna and ecotourism. For each of these natural resources, safeguard measures to ensure sustainable management will be proposed.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Information Exchange

As with the system for monitoring emissions and carbon absorption, transparency of the data gathered during monitoring of the other benefits and impacts will be very important. Congo intends to ensure this transparency through the following three mechanisms:

- The national REDD+ registry should include all of the data relating to the various REDD+ national initiatives. These data will be published regularly, which will allow the different stakeholders to verify them independently and critique them if necessary;
- Support will be provided for the independent forest sector observatory so that it may fulfill its supervisory role, particularly within the forest sector;
- Involvement of all of the REDD+ stakeholders, particularly nongovernmental organizations and civil society and private sector organizations, will ensure additional independent supervision of outcomes from the monitoring of other REDD+ benefits and impacts at all levels.

How is the following data being made available: key quantitative and qualitative variables attesting to the improvement of rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services provision, key governance factors directly relevant to REDD+ readiness, and the implementation of safeguards, paying due attention to the specific provisions on monitoring included in the ESMF.

Through the CN-REDD, the Republic of Congo is establishing an information system on safeguards and the sharing of multiple benefits based on the knowledge gained from the forest management information system.

In 2005, the Republic of Congo signed a cooperation agreement between the MEFDD and the World Resources Institute (WRI) to establish a Forest Management Information System (SIGEF). In April 2007, a Memorandum of Understanding was also signed with two entities—Forest Monitor and Resource Extraction Monitoring—to operationalize the Independent Forest Observatory (OIF) in order to enforce the law on forests and governance in the Republic of Congo. This experience will be leveraged to establish the information system on safeguards and the sharing of multiple benefits. For the Republic of Congo, the safeguards information system (SIS) is one of the basic tools for simultaneously promoting national consensus, transparency, and good governance. It provides the following (Figure 4):

- A global framework resulting from broad international consultation covering the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards

- Evaluation by stakeholders, which facilitates credible reporting on safeguards and increases transparency and accountability
- A process that involves multiple stakeholders and governance, which build trust and constructive engagement and promote shared ownership by the government and civil society
- An evaluation report that identifies the areas in need of improvement in the REDD+ program, by avoiding causing harm while promoting the benefits
- A credible report on the safeguards and multiple benefits, which demonstrates the quality of the REDD+ program for donors and for results-based financing.

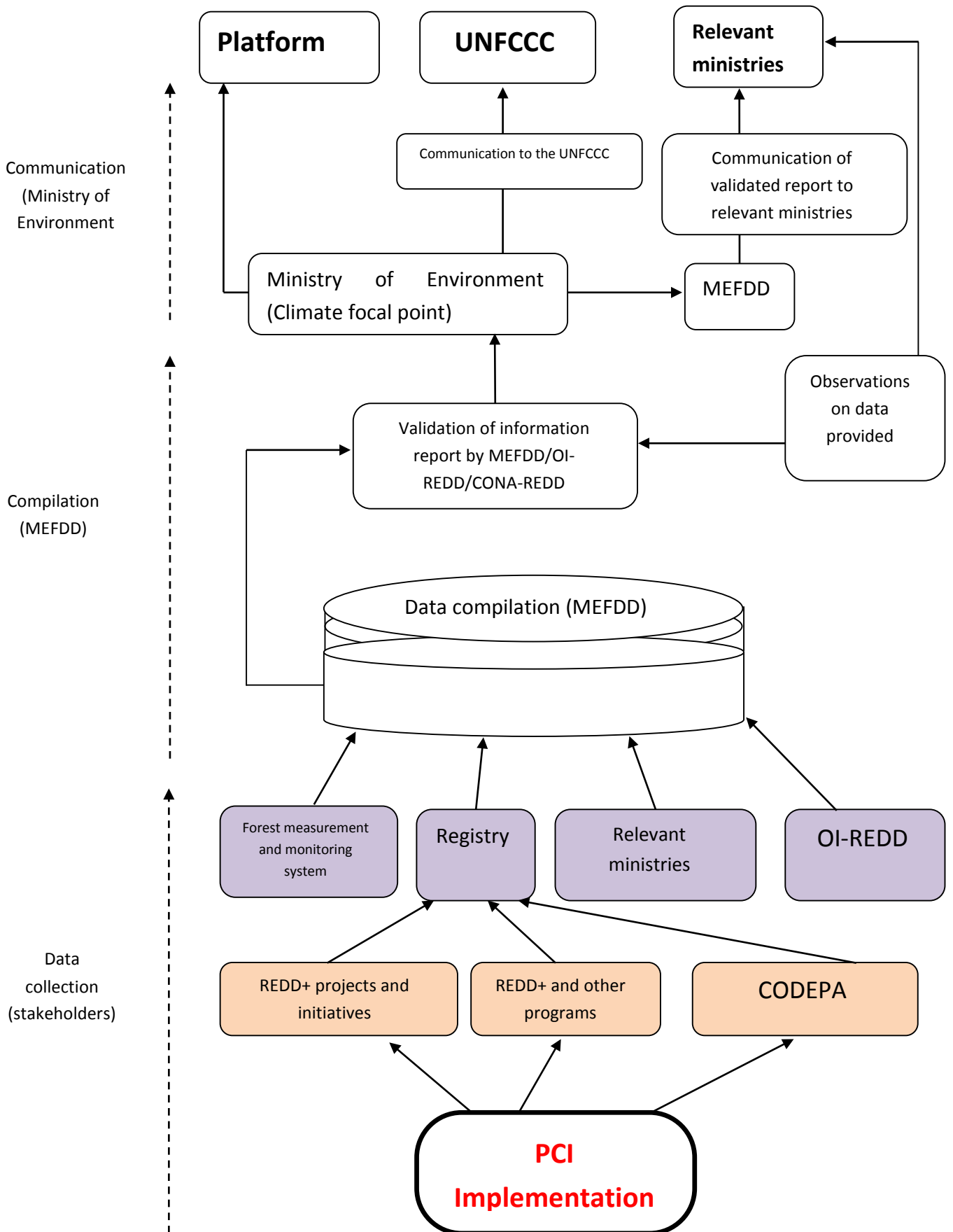


Figure 4: Provisional diagram of the safeguards information system (SIS) and the sharing of multiple benefits

The following activities will clarify the roles that will form a concrete part of the system: data collection, data compilation, data verification, data communication, and even who will be the most suitable actors or entities to fulfill these functions.

Summary of Activities using Current Financing

Table 19 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2015.

Table 19. Activities to be completed by end-2015 with current financing (subcomponent 4b)

Activities through end-2015	Financing Source	Amount (US\$)
Organization of two technical meetings/a one-day open house on REDD+ and one retreat to Pointe-Noire	UN-REDD	50,000
Recruitment of a national expert on multiple benefits	UN-REDD	11,300
Finalization of the study currently being conducted on mapping the multiple benefits	UN-REDD	150,500
Identification of non-carbon benefits, validation of the list of non-carbon benefits	FCPF	Include in support to the CN-REDD (head of evaluation unit)
Proposal of SIS structure, with identification of key objectives and elements of the system	UN-REDD	Technical support by the international expert

3 Compliance with the Common Approach

Since the World Bank is the Delivery Partner of the FCPF in the Republic of Congo, the World Bank safeguard policies apply to FCPF-funded activities. The Republic of Congo has followed the World Bank guidelines on the common approach regarding environmental and social safeguards, stakeholders' engagement and consultation, the disclosure of information and redress mechanism.

About safeguards, the FCPF supports the SESA process, which runs in parallel with the development of the national REDD + strategy. This process will result in the development of an environmental and social managements' framework. Activities are ongoing (see section 2.6). In addition, the national REDD + social and environmental standards (PCI REDD +) are one of the main projects implied in the construction of a normative framework dealing with the activities arising from REDD + implementation in the Republic of Congo.

Concerning participation and consultations, the national REDD + process is highly participatory, consultative, transparent and inclusive. The CN-REDD has opened offices and permanently welcomes stakeholders' representatives who request it. A constant dialogue has been established with civil society which is organized in a common platform (CACO-REDD). Numerous consultation meetings were held in an ordinary way or in response to specific needs. The CN-REDD has also made several specific activities relating to information, education and communication on REDD +. Details on consultations in Congo are presented in Chapter 2.2.

Regarding the disclosure of information, the CN-REDD makes available documents in a timely manner and informs stakeholders on a regular basis and appropriate manner about REDD+ developments. A documentation center is available in the CN-REDD Office. This is discussed in detail in chapter 2.2. As regards the management of funds, the financial unit applies World Bank standards and respects the World Bank procurement process.

The development of a grievance resolution mechanism is proposed for the FCPF additional grant (see section 2.1).

4 Analysis of Progress Achieved through Activities Financed by the FCPF Readiness Fund

Chapter 2 provided a general overview of progress and challenges as well as key activities that must be completed--for each component of the R-Package--with the financing committed. This chapter summarizes the lessons learned to date regarding the establishment of REDD+ readiness. In addition, emphasis is placed on the outcomes obtained in the context of support through the FCPF Readiness Fund. The reference period covers January 10, 2012 (signature of the grant agreement) to February 28, 2015 (completion of the mid-term report).

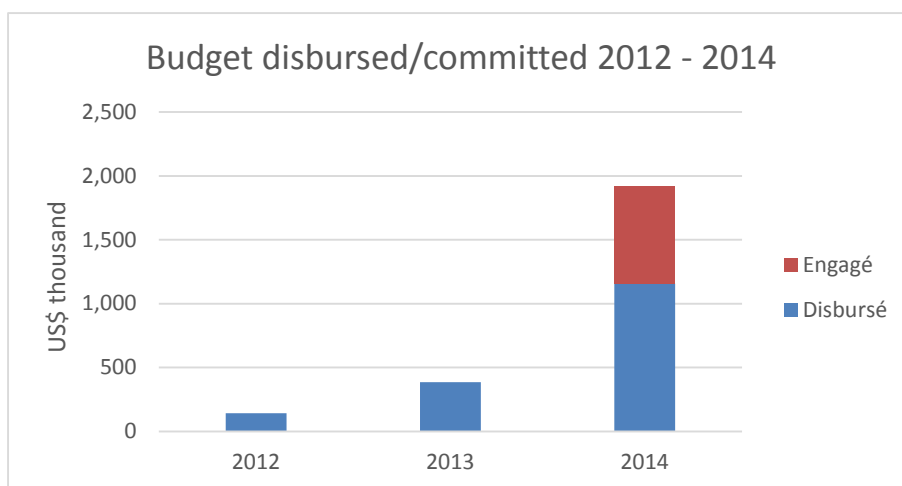
Implementation of the FCPF grant is guided by the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) as well as the procurement plans, which are validated annually by the World Bank. The key progress-monitoring instrument is the Grant Monitoring Report (GMR). The last World Bank Annual Report for the July 2013-June 2014 fiscal year is located in Annex 7.5. Budgetary details on FCPF grant expenses for 2012 to 2014 are found in Annex 7.6. The 2015 AWPB for the FCPF grant is presented in Annex 7.7.

Table 20 below summarizes expenses and commitments per year.

Table 20. FCPF fund expenditure by World Bank fiscal year

Year / Total	Disbursements (US\$)	Commitments (US\$)	Total (US\$)
2012	142,455		
2013	385,100		
2014	1,156,581		
2015		805,307	
Total	1,543,207	805,307	2,489,443
Percentage of US\$3,400,000			73%
Resources available for 2015			910,557

The graph below illustrates the rate of the increase in expenditure between fiscal years 2012 and 2015. This increase can be viewed as an indication of capacity building of the CN-REDD with respect to coordinating the REDD+ readiness phase.



[Engagé = Committed; Disbursé = Disbursed]

Figure 5: Increase in FCPF fund expenditure between fiscal years 2012 and 2015

Table 21 presents an analysis of activities and outcomes financed by the FCPF grant in 2012-2014.

Table 21. Analysis of activities and outcomes financed by the FCPF grant in 2012-2014¹

Grant Component and Planned Activities	Outcomes Planned and Achieved	FCPF Budget planned in Grant Agreement (US\$ million)	FCPF Budget spent or committed (US\$ million)
Component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements			
Grant component: Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of staff for CN-REDD Capacity building for CN-REDD Functioning of CN-REDD Equipment for CN-REDD Fiduciary management of FCPF funds and annual audits 	Outcomes expected: establishment and operationalization of National REDD+ Coordination (CN-REDD) Outcomes achieved: the CN-REDD is completely operational, equipped, and functional. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CN-REDD works closely with civil society and indigenous peoples through a national platform that includes more than 100 member institutions (CACO-REDD). 	1.6	0.94
1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach			
Grant component: Promotion of multistakeholder consultation	Outcomes expected: Promotion of multistakeholder consultations	0.5	0.23

¹ Component 3 in the FCPF grant agreement was placed under subcomponent 2a in the interest of consistency.

Grant Component and Planned Activities	Outcomes Planned and Achieved	FCPF Budget planned in Grant Agreement (US\$ million)	FCPF Budget spent or committed (US\$ million)
<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical workshops at national and departmental levels on key REDD+ subjects • Awareness raising and consultation activities on REDD+ 	<p>Outcomes achieved: The CN-REDD consults the CSO and IP national platforms (CACO-REDD) and disseminates information through its communication plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CN-REDD uses the CSO and IP national platforms for regular consultations (i.e., monthly technical work meetings) and to share information (the R-PP was translated into the local language). • A CACO-REDD representative confirmed that the stakeholder consultation system was satisfactory during the Carbon Fund meeting in June 2014. 		
Component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance			
<p>Grant component: Preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation and degradation • Analysis of strategy options to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation 	<p>Outcomes expected: Analysis of drivers of deforestation and strategy options</p> <p>Outcomes achieved: Study of drivers of deforestation finalized and validated in June 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A panel of experts used the study to prepare and prioritize the strategy options for the national REDD+ strategy 	0.5	0.39
Component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options			
<p>Grant component: Information on the national Reference Emission Level for REDD+</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of future pressure on forests • Support with national household surveys done by the National Center for Statistics and Economic Studies for data collection on household consumption in the Republic of Congo and to generate key data to establish a reference scenario. 	<p>Outcomes expected: Analysis of future pressure on forests; support with national household surveys</p> <p>Outcomes achieved: Studies under way in the departments of Likouala and Sangha; household surveys under way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National household surveys under way to define a reference scenario • Specific study under way in the departments of Likouala and Sangha and assessment of future pressure on forests with a focus on identification of an investment program 	0.2	0.35

Grant Component and Planned Activities	Outcomes Planned and Achieved	FCPF Budget planned in Grant Agreement (US\$ million)	FCPF Budget spent or committed (US\$ million)
Component 2c. Implementation Framework			
Grant component: Preparation of the REDD+ Implementation Framework Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of key elements of the REDD+ Implementation Framework for the Republic of Congo These include (i) analysis of existing national legislation on forests and other sectors that address REDD+ objectives; (ii) analysis of governance to create a national REDD+ management fund; (iii) economic and tax incentives to promote REDD+ activities; (iv) benefit-sharing options; (v) preparation of legislation for the REDD+ law, addressing the legal aspects as well as emissions reduction 	Outcomes expected: Preparation of the implementation framework Outcomes achieved: First draft available of a study launched in April 2014 on the establishment of an implementation framework	0.3	0.37
Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts			
Grant component: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct the SESA in the Republic of Congo 	Outcomes expected: SESA Outcomes achieved: The SESA study began in May and the first draft is available	0.3	0.18
Component 3, 4a, 4b - NA (UN-REDD)			
Total		3.4	2.46

The complete REDD+ readiness process provided the following lessons:

Table 22. Lessons learned from the REDD+ readiness process

Component	Lessons learned
Subcomponent 1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The uneven launch of the R-Package tool preparation process, owing to staggered hiring of personnel for the CN-REDD. The difficulty experienced in recruiting a number of national experts for a long period because of the low remuneration offered; Delayed government approval of the decree creating the management entities for the REDD+ process hampered the smooth functioning of the REDD National Committee and the REDD Departmental Committees. The time taken by the National Coordination - REDD, the fiduciary agency (PRCTG), and the World Bank to process files was too long; The fiduciary agency, which was not involved in the REDD+ project, was overwhelmed by tasks for the other projects.

Subcomponent 1b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed feelings among the stakeholders about the REDD+ process; impatience owing to a lack of promised benefits from the carbon market and carbon credit purchases. • Civil society actors and indigenous peoples view the REDD+ process as an appropriate source of financing to support their activities or projects aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, but do not know how to gain access to it. • Efforts to raise awareness among and carry out consultations with the local and indigenous populations about REDD+ have not yet been extended to every corner of the country. To date, the main towns (primarily the department capitals) are often visited. An effort should be made to reach the communities surrounding the areas where deforestation and forest degradation activities are a serious problem and where the REDD+ process can contribute to mitigation measures. • Stakeholder consultation to validate REDD+ strategic and technical tools is a procedure that is well adapted and has secured buy-in from the stakeholders. This experience should be continued and scaled up as the participatory dimension of the process depends on it. • Increase the number of mass communication tools to reach the general public to ensure effective ownership by all of the REDD+ process. There is a real need for a better understanding of and participation in this process. • Scale up and encourage all REDD+ activities and initiatives among the populations in order to ensure that they reap the expected benefits of efforts undertaken.
Subcomponent 2a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During consultations, provide all information relating to the REDD+ process to all stakeholders in order to secure their buy-in. • Provision of all information relating to the REDD+ process in order to secure the buy-in of all stakeholders; • Take all contributions into account in the drafting of the strategy and allow all population groups to take ownership of the process; • Leverage traditional and customary approaches in order to gain access to and transmit information; • While the majority of the planned studies for the national REDD+ strategy have been conducted and the first draft of the strategy has been validated, efforts must be scaled up to finalize the remaining studies with a view to improving the final draft of the strategy.
Subcomponent 2b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of conducting an in-depth analysis of the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; • The importance of conducting an in-depth analysis of the policies and measures related to REDD+; • The incorporation of the knowledge of the stakeholders, and particularly of local and indigenous populations; • The issue of adequate and available financing to conduct baseline studies (study on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, etc.); • The value of developing REDD+ as a sustainable development tool with a view to better mainstreaming REDD+ options, sub-options and strategy activities into sector policies (forests, agriculture, mining, energy, urbanization, etc.).

Subcomponent 2c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procedure used to hire the firm responsible for the implementation framework was so long that the study was conducted after the validation workshop for the draft law on the forest regime; • The paucity of national scientific publications on a number of the areas being studied, obliging consultants to rely on external sources; • The dearth of national resource persons in a number of areas covered by the studies; • Limited access to available information on mining and petroleum; • In view of stakeholder needs, the development of the feedback and grievance redress mechanism was programmed too late.
Subcomponent 2d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that REDD+ is a dedicated tool for sustainable development in our country, its implementation requires the application of the Social and Environmental Principles (SES) (PCI REDD+), which have incorporated 90 percent of the social and environmental aspects of vulnerable and marginalized groups, namely local communities and indigenous peoples (women, children, young people, etc.)
Subcomponent 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Republic of Congo is a high forest cover, low deforestation country. Determining the reference period is thus a major challenge, and the adjustment of the historical emission level is essential as the deforestation rate is expected to increase in light of the country's economic ambitions; • With respect to the level of design of methodologies, Congo should take into account all its efforts made thus far in the areas of sustainable management, biodiversity conservation, and increasing carbon stocks
Subcomponent 4a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the monitoring system for ongoing assessment of forest resources; • Harmonize the multiresource inventory methodological approach for Congo; • Contribute to the formulation of the land use plan in Congo; • Operationalize the satellite monitoring system; • Implement the forest cover change alert system; • Operationalize the GIS and remote sensing in institutions involved in deforestation and forest degradation; • Develop allometric equations; • Develop and apply the method for processing inventory data for carbon accounting purposes; • Significant efforts still need to be made in the area of a flooded forest inventory; • Significant efforts still need to be made with respect to the development of the greenhouse gas inventory.
Subcomponent 4b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The successful implementation of REDD+ depends, among other things, on the transparency of the safeguards information system and sharing of non-carbon benefits.

5 Updated Financing Plan for REDD+ Readiness Activities, including Other Partners

5.1 Synergies with the other ongoing initiatives

5.1.1 The World Bank: Forest and Economic Diversification Project (FEDP)

The Government of the Republic of Congo decided to jointly finance the Forest and Economic Diversification Project (FEDP) with the International Development Association (IDA), under the supervision of the MEFDD. The project seeks to build the beneficiary's capacity to (i) promote the implementation of forestry legislation; and (ii) create an enabling environment for the participation of local populations and the private sector in sustainable forest management and reforestation. The FEDP's effectiveness date is March 27, 2013 and it was officially launched on March 28, 2013. The table below summarizes the project's main characteristics:

Table 23. FEDP information sheet

Total project cost	US\$32.6 million (CFAF 16.3 billion)
Government counterpart funding	US\$22.6 million (CFAF 11.3 billion)
IDA financing	US\$10 million (CFAF 5 billion)
Date of approval of the project by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors	May 24, 2012
Signing of the financing agreement	June 13, 2012
Project effectiveness date	March 27, 2103
Project launch	March 28, 2013
Project closing date	November 30, 2017
Project area	National territory of the Republic of Congo, primarily the forest areas, including the savannah areas

The project's past and current sustainable forest management activities are summarized in the table below.

Table 24. Summary of past and current activities directly related to sustainable forest management

ACTIVITY	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET ALLOCATED
Analysis of the institutional capacity-building needs of the MEFDD and the agencies under its supervision, at both the central and decentralized levels	Closed	Project management: AGRECO. The report on the capacity-building plan was submitted in June 2014, and feedback on this report was provided on July 21 and 22, 2014	EUR 137,311
Study on the constraints faced by forest enterprises in meeting the requirements of the FLEGT action plan for the application of the European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR) in the Republic of Congo	Closed	Project management: Caroline DUHESME and LOUDZINGA The provisional report on the study was submitted and amendments made by a select committee. The amendments were incorporated and the final report submitted. The approval process for the final report is underway.	EUR 45,081 DUHESME CFAF 3,763,007 LOUDZINGA
Emission Reduction Program Idea Note for North Congo (ER-PIN NORTH CONGO)	Closed	Project management: Ralph STROEBEL ER-PIN submitted, financial closure achieved	EUR 60,000
Study on the operationalization of the National Forestation and Reforestation Project (ProNAR)	Ongoing	Management: <i>Regroupement Lignafrika et Oréade Brèche</i> The final document has been deemed acceptable, with the exception of the database, which is in need of improvement	EUR 261,642
Drafting of the implementing regulations for the forest code and the framework law on the environment. Development of a technical manual on forest administration (DGEF and IGSEFDD) and forest classification procedures	Ongoing	Call for Expressions of Interest launched	Uncommitted budget item
Design and implementation in the DEP of a planning and monitoring and evaluation system	Ongoing	Call for Expressions of Interest launched	Uncommitted budget item
Support with the development of Simple Management Plans for the Community Development Series (CDS) and village land in the savannah areas	Ongoing	Call for Expression of Interest launched	Uncommitted budget item
Support with financing and implementation of the community microprojects of the local communities and indigenous peoples in the CDSs and village land in savannah areas	Ongoing	Call for Expression of Interest launched	Uncommitted budget item
Support to local communities and indigenous peoples with the development of cocoa growing under the supervision of CIB-OLAM	Ongoing	Memorandum of Agreement being drafted	Uncommitted budget item

Implementation and development within the MEFDD of a forest information management system for verification of legality and traceability	Ongoing	ToR being reviewed	Uncommitted budget item
Study on the industrialization strategy for the timber industry in Congo	Ongoing	ToR being reviewed	Uncommitted budget item

Synergies were organized with REDD+, including through the study on the emission reduction program idea note in North Congo (ER-PIN NORTH CONGO). This enabled the Republic of Congo to make its submission to the Carbon Fund. The FEDP is linked to the majority of the workshops organized by REDD+. In the updated FEDP, component 2 was reformulated in conjunction with REDD+, ProNAR, the SNR, DGEF, etc. Under the planned FEDP/CIB–OLAM partnership to support cocoa growing, REDD+ must leverage these actions. Synergy in this area is both close and essential. The head of REDD+ is a member of the FEDP’s Steering Committee.

Future synergies with REDD+ should therefore focus on the activities of component 2, in particular the following:

- 1) Support with the development of simple management plans for the Community Development Series and village land in the savannah areas;
- 2) Support with financing and implementation of the community microprojects of the local communities and indigenous peoples in the CDSs and village land in savannah areas;
- 3) FEDP/CIB-OLAM partnership to provide support to local communities and indigenous peoples for the development of cocoa growing.

As of December 31, 2014, the project’s overall disbursement level stood at close to CFAF 2 billion (12.12 percent of the total project amount). The following table presents the budgets allocated to the various components:

Table 25: Budget tracking by component (in billions of CFAF)

REF.	COMPONENT	Budget
Part A	Institutional capacity building of the MDDEFE	8.3
Part B	Establishment of an enabling environment for the activities of the private sector and small-scale owners in the forest sector	3.7
Part C	Involvement of local and indigenous populations in forest resource management	2.1
Unallocated		1.5
TOTAL		15.6

However, the project restructuring process, which began in March 2014 and is slated to be completed in April 2015, has reorganized fund components and allocations. A new description of the FEDP is expected to be as follows:

- I. **Capacity building of the forest administration**
 1. Support with the implementation of Management Information Systems;

2. Strengthening and improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework for forests and the environment;
 3. Improved working conditions at the forest administration.
- II. **Involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in forest resource management**
1. Involvement of the local communities and indigenous peoples in forest management and support with the formulation of simple management plans for the community development series and territorial planning in savannah areas;
 2. Financing of income-generating priority community investments.
- III. **Prospective studies and communication**
1. Prospective studies on the challenges facing the forest and environment sector in Congo;
 2. Communication and outreach.

5.1.2 The REDD Facility of the European Union

The EU REDD Facility, which is being hosted by the European Forest Institute (EFI), was established in 2010. The overall objective of the Facility is to help partner countries improve governance of land allocation and use in their efforts to slow, halt, and prevent deforestation. The Facility also supports EU efforts to reduce its impact on deforestation in developed countries.

Actions focus on three strategic areas linking the REDD+ and FLEGT processes:

- The establishment of relevant institutions, decision-making processes, and incentive structures with a view to encouraging good land governance premised on lessons learned from the precedents set by the VPAs.
- The clarification of land user rights and strengthening of land-use planning with a view to also securing emission reductions at the same time.
- The establishment of the link between emerging demand—on the timber and commodity markets—and skills: concept in producer countries aimed at promoting “zero deforestation” production standards across the entire country.

The Facility works in partnership with several stakeholders, including the government, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

The work of the EU REDD Facility in the Republic of Congo

The EU REDD Facility initiated the development and implementation of the national REDD+ process in the Republic of Congo in 2011. The Facility is contributing to efforts to move the national REDD+ process forward by providing flexible expertise and technical assistance that address requests from national stakeholders for support, in line with the EU’s priorities and programs. It also works directly with its experts, partners, and consultants. It seeks to ensure coordination and complementarity with the other partners and promote synergies with the other processes underway, including the VPA-FLEGT, which is a true value added.

THE EU REDD Facility’s main partners in the Republic of Congo are the CN-REDD, the MEFDD, the CNIAF, civil society, and indigenous peoples through their consultation platform (CACO-REDD+), the private sector and international partners and donors (including the AFD, the UN-REDD program, and the World Bank/FCPF).

The EU REDD Facility’s ongoing activities in the Republic of Congo include support for improving the benefit-sharing mechanism in the forest sector, and support for the effective participation of civil society and indigenous peoples in the REDD+ process. In addition to these two activities, the following activities were identified for 2015: (i) identify the options to be developed for independent monitoring beyond the forest sector; (ii) consolidate national experiences with the OI-FLEGT and the execution of a similar undertaking by the Facility in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and (iii) work on the problems pertaining to the expansion of agribusiness and the conversion of forests by contributing in particular to:

- The clarification of land use laws;
- The development of the national REDD+ process, including the development of the national REDD+ strategy and ER Program, by drawing on the lessons from pilot projects on benefit sharing that have already been conducted; and
- The promotion of mutual recognition of the REDD+ and FLEGT processes, as well as an understanding of potential opportunities for interaction.

Table 26 below illustrates a number of the key activities that have either been conducted or are being implemented by the Facility in the Republic of Congo.

Table 26: EU REDD Facility activities supporting REDD+

Title	Status	Dates	Main partners	Description	BUDGET
Supporting the effective participation of civil society and indigenous peoples in the REDD+ process	Completed	2012	CACO-REDD+	Support with the organization of a workshop aimed at establishing the CACO-REDD platform, drawing on lessons learned from the experiences of the Sustainable Forest Management Platform [<i>Plateforme de Gestion Durable des Forêts</i> PGDF], the civil society platform in the VPA-FLEGT process in the Congo	EUR 15,000
REDD+ and FLEGT library/database	Completed	2012-2014	CN-REDD+	Support with the development of the REDD+ and FLEGT library/database, improving transparency and access to information through provision of access to over 1,300 relevant documents, including legislation, project documents, presentations, articles, reports, etc. The database (document library), which is	EUR 40,000

				available in DVD format, was developed in 2012 and updated in 2014.	
REDD communication strategy	Completed	2013	CN-REDD, CACO-REDD+	Technical and financial support for the formulation of the Republic of Congo's communication strategy	EUR 10,000
Spearheading improvements to the benefit-sharing mechanism in the forest sector with a view to communicating/documenting the ongoing revision of the forest code and development of REDD+ benefit sharing	Ongoing	2014-2015	CN-REDD, CNIAF, MEFDD, local authorities, CACO-REDD+, private sector (CIB-OLAM, IFO-Danzer, Mokabi-Rougier), WB/FCPF, the IDL group, ACTED	<p>This activity covers several components, including:</p> <p>A study documenting and analyzing the legal framework and existing practices relating to benefit sharing in the forest sector and other relevant economic sectors in the Republic of Congo (e.g., mining, oil and gas, commercial agriculture, conservation, and ecotourism), aimed at deriving lessons for the development of the REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanism;</p> <p>Technical assistance to enhance the effectiveness of the Local Development Funds (FDL)—currently the most outstanding experience of local development/benefit sharing in the Congo. This technical assistance focuses in particular on improving and drafting legislation and developing tools and procedures for the development and management of microcredit funds through the FDL, management conflicts, monitoring/evaluation, accounting.</p> <p>The lessons and experiences drawn from the study and the technical assistance are used to contribute to the development of REDD+ benefit sharing (in the context of the national REDD+ strategy and the ER Program) and the ongoing revision of the forest code.</p>	EUR 300,000
Supporting the effective participation of civil society and indigenous	Ongoing	2014-2015	Azur Développement, CACO-REDD+	Technical and financial support to CACO-REDD and more specifically to its working groups on safeguards, benefit sharing, and information/communication. The	EUR 60,000

peoples in the
REDD+ process

aim of this support is to build the platform's capacity to participate effectively in and influence the REDD+ process. The activities include thematic training and the development of communication tools such as the platform's newsletter, awareness raising at the local level, data collection, and the development of strategies on specific aspects relating to REDD+ implementation (safeguards, benefit sharing)

5.1.3 Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

Project to Support Sustainable Forest Management (PAGEF)

The Republic of Congo received an AFD grant in the amount of EUR 5 million to implement the Project to Support Sustainable Forest Management (PAGEF). The MEFDD served as the Project Owner, while project management was entrusted to the CNIAF, which received international technical assistance.

The overall objective of PAGEF was to promote the integration of Congo's forest policy into its components related to sound resource management and forestry management.

There were three major resulting objectives:

- Improved sector governance procedures through the development of policy tools;
- Extension of the planning process to forest operators in the center and southern regions of Congo, facilitated by the increased resources for CNIAF to support enterprises;
- Institutional capacity building of the forest administration and professional training.

In addition to the technical support it provided to the planning process, the PAGEF organized a mission to foster relationships among partners in forest concession management (MEFDD and the forest enterprises).

Implementation of the PAGEF began in September 2009 and will be completed in March 2015.

Continuation of the Project to Support Sustainable Forest Management (PAGEF II)

Currently under review is a new project worth EUR 10.5 million (PAGEF II) with the following objectives:

- Complete the planning of concessions in Southern Congo, particularly the CTIs (industrial processing conventions) awarded to national landowners, building on the process initiated by PAGEF I;

- Participate in the definition and implementation of forest management plans for concessions in Nord Congo that are not yet managed;
- Support activities relating to planning for northern Congo;
- Develop conservation, monitoring, and anti-poaching activities and a governance system;
- Define and implement agricultural development plans for surrounding local and indigenous populations;
- Support a training program in the wood industry.

PAGEF II could be launched in 2016.

Program for the Revival of the Cocoa Sector

The AFD is also reviewing a new EUR 5 million project being spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture to support the program for the revival of Congo's cocoa sector. Targeting the Sangha and Likouala departments, the project objectives are as follows:

- Support for the rehabilitation of the village cocoa plantation
- Infrastructure development
- Support to structure the sector
- Support to define and implement an institutional framework for the sector

This project could also be launched in 2016.

Support for the Implementation of the FLEGT Process

Moreover, with authorization for a DFID fund disbursement of EUR 5.3 million, the AFD is backing a project to support the implementation of the FLEGT process in Congo over the 2014-2016 period. The objectives of this project are as follows:

- Help Congolese mining and processing companies comply with the VPA-FLEGT legality grid;
- Incorporate the VPA-FLEGT into the relevant laws, codes, and implementing decrees in order to make it applicable;
- Ensure that the forest administration has the skills and technical equipment needed to perform its duties under the VPA-FLEGT;
- Ensure that civil society organizations have the capacity to effectively exercise independent oversight of VPA-FLEGT implementation in Congo.

Spatial Observation of Tropical Forests

Congo is also benefiting from an AFD-financed regional initiative to provide free, high-resolution SPOT satellite images of the Congo Basin countries, in order to monitor forest cover.

Five countries—the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Cameroon, and Gabon—have signed the “National Authority” licenses authorizing them to provide requesting project promoters with images of their countries.

The official commitment undertaken by these countries now makes it possible for administrations, public institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and, by and large, all entities involved in sustainable forest management in Central Africa to use images and related value-added services.

These satellite images (more than 1,000 images captured for the Pivot 2010 and close to 500 for the Pivot 2015) facilitate monitoring of the forest cover and identification of changes between 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2015.

5.1.4 Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)

FAO, with funds provided through the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) administered by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and given to COMIFAC, has been supporting a regional MRV capacity building project (often referred to as the regional MRV COMIFAC project). The first phase of this project assigned about 350,000 USD to the Republic of Congo for developing a MRV action plan, as well as for capacity building on MRV and regional exchanges. The second phase of this project, which should start by July/August 2015, will allocate about 1 million USD to the Republic of Congo to support MRV work, including support on remote-sensing, and support on the greenhouse gas inventory.

5.2 Financing Summary of the REDD+ Readiness Process

Use of Funds (in thousand US\$)								
R-PP Component	Total needed in R-PP (A)	Total needed updated (B)	Funds pledged (C)	Funds used		Funds available (C – D)	Financing gap (B – C)	Request to FCPF
				Funds committed (D)	Funds disbursed (E)			
Component 1a : National institutions	2,490	5,188	2,467	2,023	1,004	444	2,721	2,721
UN-REDD			867	646	236	221		
FCPF			1,600	1,377	768	223		
Government			600	600	500	0		
Component 1b : Consultations	1,520	1,485	755	679	394	76	730	730
UN-REDD			255	191	161	64		
FCPF			500	488	233	12		
Sub-total 1	4,010	6,673	3,222	2,702	1,398	520	3,451	3,451
Component 2a. Land use changes	400	1,341	1,185	947	907	238	156	156
UN-REDD			685	514	514	171		
FCPF			500	433	393	67		
Component 2b : REDD+ strategy options	8,590	734	434	1,281	380	-847	300	300
UN-REDD			234	918	294	-684		
FCPF			200	363	86	-163		
Component 2c : Implementation	300	816	350	603	181	-253	466	466
UN-REDD			50	238	28	-188		
FCPF			300	365	153	-65		
Component 2d : Social/environmental impacts	425	750	590	372	219	218	160	160
UN-REDD			290	167	167	123		
FCPF			300	205	52	95		
Sub-total 2	9,715	3,641	2,559	3,203	1,687	-644	1,082	1,082
Component 3 : Reference level	655	575	299	200	-	99	276	276
UN-REDD			299	200	-	99		
FCPF			-	-	-	0		
Sub-total	655	575	299	200	-	99	276	276
Component 4a. MRV	765	1,106	930	752	340	178	176	176
UN-REDD			930	752	340	178		
FCPF			-	-	-	0	-	
Component 4b. Multiple benefits, safeguards	355	606	390	371	160	19	216	216
UN-REDD			390	371	160	19		
FCPF			-	-	-	0		
Sub-total 4	1,120	1,712	1,320	1,123	500	197	392	392
Total UN-REDD			4,000	3,997	1,900	3		
Total FCPF			3,400	3,231	1,685	169		
Total Government			600	600	500	0		
TOTAL	15,500	12,601	7,400	7,228	3,585	172	5,201	5,201

Funding source (in thousand US\$)				
FCPF	3,400	3,231	1,685	169
Gouvernement	600	600	500	0
UN-REDD	4,000	3,997	1,900	3
TOTAL	8,000	7,828	4,085	172

Explanatory notes:

- In an effort to maintain consistency between UN-REDD and FCPF figures, the “funds pledged” column covers total funds disbursed/spent, funds already committed, and planned funds (forthcoming) for 2015 from the AWPB for UN-REDD and the FCPF.
- The total amount of the preparation funds was updated in the R-PP. The budget needed to complete the preparation phase can be covered by the additional requested amount of US\$5.2 million. The Government of Congo will continue to provide financing amounting to US\$600,000 over a two-year period.

6 Summary of the Request for Additional FCPF Grant Funding

The request for additional funding was submitted to the FCPF with a view to ensuring achievement of the objectives of the REDD+ readiness phase. A number of these objectives have been achieved, either fully or in part, as evidenced by the mid-term self-assessment of the process. This additional request will make it possible to achieve a level of completion that is commensurate with the launch and management of the investment phase.

In an effort to avoid any funding disruptions or gaps with respect to the launch of the REDD+ readiness process, the UN-REDD and FCPF programs will be extended until end-2015, using the funds currently remaining in the two respective budgets. The request for additional funds covers a two-year period from January 2016 to December 2017.

The Government of the Republic of Congo, which has decided to establish a head office for the CN-REDD (building under construction), will continue to provide support in the form of a voluntary contribution amounting to FCFA 100,000,000 (US\$163,000) over a two-year period.

The Republic of Congo has defined several priority areas for the financing of additional activities aimed at:

1. Finalizing and strengthening all REDD+ tools;
2. Focusing on communicating with all stakeholders and on capacity building;
3. Ensuring the effective implementation and functioning of institutional arrangements, in particular high-level multisectoral coordination and decentralized entities;
4. Ensuring coordination by the CN-REDD of the REDD+ process.

More specifically, additional FCPF funding seeks to finance the following categories of activities:

Subcomponent 1a

The publication of the presidential decree on the REDD+ management entities is a concrete expression of the importance attached by the Government of the Republic of Congo to the REDD+ process. Accordingly, particular emphasis has been placed on the functioning and operationalization of the REDD+ National Committee (CONA-REDD) and the 12 REDD+ Departmental Committees (CODEPA-REDD). To that end, the government's financial contribution should be supported by external contributions. The REDD+ National Committee, which is composed of the representatives of all the stakeholders, will serve as one of the high-level political entities that will resolve complaints and other conflicts in collaboration with organizations that defend human rights and the interests of the people.

Table 27: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (subcomponent 1a)

Major Activities	2016	2017	Total
Operationalization and activities of the National Committee (CONA-REDD)	55,000	50,000	105,000
Operationalization and activities of the 12 departmental committees (CODEPA-REDD)	141,000	171,000	312,000
Operationalization and activities of the 12 decentralized units of the CN-REDD	345,600	751,200	1,096,800
Coordination of the REDD+ process (by the CN-REDD)	158,400	158,400	316,800
Functioning of the CN-REDD (office, equipment, vehicles, etc.)	356,200	166,200	522,400
Fiduciary agency	84,000	84,000	168,000
Development of a feedback and grievance redress mechanism	200,000	--	200,000
Total subcomponent 1a	1,340,200	1,380,800	2,721,000

Subcomponent 1b

Implementation of the communication plan

More than one year has already elapsed (July 29, 2013) since the communication plan for the REDD+ process in the Republic of Congo was validated in a national workshop by all stakeholders. However, since that time, a lack of substantial financing has hobbled its effective implementation. In view of the fact that Phase 1 (readiness phase) of the REDD+ process underway focuses on the implementation of strategic and technical tools (reference level, reference scenario, MRV, pilot projects, national strategy, strategic environmental and social safeguards, and the implementation framework), the implementation of the communication plan will facilitate the adoption of measures aimed at raising awareness among local and indigenous populations, with a view to fostering a better understanding of REDD+, as well as consultations for the validation and dissemination of these tools.

The implementation of the communication plan during this REDD+ readiness phase will therefore involve the following actions and activities:

- Training for outreach workers and stakeholders on the REDD+ process and activities;
- Awareness-raising actions for stakeholders in all departments in the Republic of Congo;
- Production of communication materials and tools (leaflets, newsletters, envelope folders, kakemonos, banners, stickers, tee-shirts, caps, CD-ROM, calendars, roll up, cardboard files, brochures, posters, radio and TV commercials, press releases and print media articles, awareness-raising workshops, theater, sketches, conferences), production of radio/TV programs, etc.;
- Organization of side events and open houses.

Support for the functioning of the CACO-REDD (including RENAPAC)

Provision for the participation of stakeholders in the REDD+ process in the Republic of Congo is made in the R-PP of September 2010. Their participation is critical as stakeholders are assisting the CN-REDD with the management and conduct of this process. This is the case with civil society, as exemplified by the REDD+ consultation framework for civil society organizations and indigenous peoples (CACO-

REDD), whose participation in all REDD+ activities allows NGOs and associations, the members of this platform, to fully perform their role as CN-REDD intermediaries among local and indigenous communities. Consequently, the success of this objective is contingent upon substantial support for the functioning of this CACO-REDD platform, in particular through capacity building in several areas, with a view to ensuring that its members conduct activities effectively and efficiently. Plans are therefore in place for the provision of legal support to ensure professionalization of the platforms (statutes, mandates, etc.) and effective representation.

Creation and management of the web site (in connection with the ministry’s communication project)

Dissemination of information pertaining to the REDD+ process in the Republic of Congo with a view to ensuring its visibility is a very critical component of internal and external communication. To that end, the web site is a communication tool that grants free access, ensuring the dissemination of information on the REDD+ process in particular, at both the national and international levels. Hence the need to create and manage an CN-REDD web site, as soon as funding becomes available, or simply work closely with the communication project developed by the Ministry of Forest Economy and Sustainable Development, which already provides for the creation and operationalization of a web site.

Organization of REDD+ university programs

Ensuring more effective identification of REDD+ themes, creating synergies among the various actors involved in the REDD+ process, and preparing young people to have a better understanding of this process to ensure their ownership of this process and help them become future experts in this area are a number of goals that could be pursued by these REDD+ university programs. Recently, in 2014, the Republic of Congo hosted FAO-organized REDD+ university programs in the Central African subregion. Drawing on this example, the Republic of Congo is now planning to host local REDD+ university programs, possibly in the northern region of the country (Ouessou, Impfondo, or Pokola), with a view to meeting this goal.

Table 28: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (subcomponent 1b)

Major activities	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$D)	Total (US\$)
Coordination of activities at the CN-REDD (1 IEC Unit Head, 1 Assistant)	48,000	48,000	96,000
Implementation of the communication plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training (2 sessions) for outreach workers in the 12 departments and activities - Awareness-raising workshops for stakeholders in all departments - Communication mediums and tools, production of radio/TV programs - Organization of side events and open houses 	260,000	260,000	520,000
Strengthening of the organization and functioning of the CACO-REDD (including RENAPAC): technical support, general meeting, regular sessions, organization and strategy workshop, legal support for the professionalization of the platforms	30,000	30,000	60,000

Creation and management of the web site (in connection with the ministry's communication project)	50,000	20,000	70,000
Organization of REDD+ university programs	40,000	40,000	80,000
Total subcomponent 1b	380,000	350,000	730,000

Subcomponent 2a

A framework law for territorial planning and development has been in place in the Republic of Congo since October 2014. This law will facilitate implementation of the national land-use plan in synergy with the other relevant government ministries. Under its policy for sustainable forest resource management, the Republic of Congo has undertaken to prepare the national forest inventory, the results of which will contribute to the development of the NLUP and the updated mapping process. Financial and technical support is required to help the country complete this inventory and build on the related achievements.

Table 29: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (subcomponent 2a)

Major Activities	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Coordination of the activities at the CN-REDD (1 Unit Head, 1 Assistant)	48,000	48,000	96,000
Completion of the National Land-Use Plan (completion of reference mapping, departmental workshops and national workshops)	50,000	10,000	60,000
Total subcomponent 2a	98,000	58,000	156,000

Subcomponent 2b

The strategy options taken into account in the Republic of Congo's national REDD+ strategy primarily covered past and current drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The validated draft of the national strategy, which nonetheless made projections about the future drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, needs to be updated in order to more effectively integrate current trends such as the expansion of small-scale farming and slash-and-burn agriculture; the development of agribusiness; and the emergence of mining activities. This draft will ultimately facilitate the implementation of appropriate solutions that are in line with the national context of deforestation and forest degradation.

Table 30: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (subcomponent 2b)

Major Activities	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Updating of the National REDD+ Strategy	20,000	20,000	40,000
High-level commitment and multisectoral coordination	130,000	130,000	260,000
Total subcomponent 2b	150,000	150,000	300,000

Subcomponent 2c

The REDD+ mechanism is gradually taking shape and the legal and institutional framework, which has been tailored to country circumstances, is being implemented and includes the revision of the forest code and the law on environmental protection. The completion of this revision process will require the adoption of revised draft laws this year and of their implementing regulations. Although already formalized, the benefit-sharing mechanism will need to be updated in 2016 and possibly in 2017. Implementation of the REDD+ registry will begin in 2016 and continue in 2017.

Benefit-sharing mechanism

In light of the fact that REDD+ is the tool for sustainable development in the Republic of Congo, the social, environmental, and economic aspects of vulnerable and marginalized groups, namely the local communities and indigenous peoples (e.g., women, children, young people), must be taken into account for its implementation. The successful implementation of REDD+ is contingent upon, among other things, the introduction of a mechanism promoting transparency and the equitable sharing of multiple benefits and co-benefits, the main aim of which is to enhance the effectiveness of the REDD+ process for the Republic of Congo, and specifically to:

- Ensure the fair and equitable redistribution at the national level of benefits generated by the payment for the country's efforts to reduce carbon emissions by multilateral donors, voluntary and/or regulated carbon market revenues;
- Promote the fair and equitable redistribution of benefits derived from REDD+ projects and developed in the country.

The Republic of Congo is therefore implementing a legitimate mechanism for the equitable sharing of the multiple benefits of the REDD+ process.

Table 31: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (subcomponent 2c)

Major Activities	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Coordination of the activities at the CN-REDD (1 Unit Chief, 1 Assistant)	48,000	48,000	96,000
Updating of the benefit-sharing mechanism	50,000	20,000	70,000
Operationalization of all REDD+ tools (hiring of a firm specializing in organization with a view to preparing a procedures manual on each tool)	80,000	80,000	160,000
Legal support for the REDD+ financial mechanism	50,000	50,000	100,000
Technical support and advisory services for the development of REDD+ pilot projects and initiatives by project promoters	10,000	10,000	20,000
Updating of the registry	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total subcomponent 2c	248,000	218,000	466,000

Subcomponent 2d

Mainstreaming of environmental and social issues into the implementation of the REDD+ process is consistent with UNFCCC guidelines, the Cancun safeguards, the World Bank's Operational Policies, UN-

REDD program policies or guidelines, and the other relevant standards that are in line with national policies on economic and social development.

Table 32: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (subcomponent 2d)

Major Activities	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$)	Total (US\$D)
Test for the application of national standards: pilot sites in the ER program in the north (x2), south (x2) and center (x1) of the country	50,000	50,000	100,000
Introduction of verifiers	10,000	10,000	20,000
Capacity building in strategic environmental and social assessment	20,000	20,000	40,000
Total subcomponent 2d	80,000	80,000	160,000

Component 3

With a view to developing the full potential of the REDD+ program in Congo and taking methodological advances into account, the Republic of Congo is undertaking to:

- Update its reference emission level;
- Improve its reference emission level through the use of new methodologies;
- Secure human resources with the capacity to manage updating of the reference level effectively.

Table 33: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (Component 3)

Major Activities	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Coordination of the activities at the CN-REDD (1 MOD Unit Head, 1 Assistant)	48,000	48,000	96,000
Use of methodological approaches (data collection component, etc.) to update the reference level	30,000	10,000	40,000
Missions to exchange experiences with the other tropical countries (e.g., Brazil, French Guiana, the DRC)	40,000	40,000	80,000
Expanded training on reference scenarios	30,000	30,000	60,000
Total subcomponent 3	148,000	128,000	276,000

Subcomponent 4a

The MRV system currently being implemented by the Republic of Congo is being established in the context of a forest reference emission level (FREL) that covers only deforestation and forest degradation. With respect to the REL that covers deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable management, and increased carbon stocks, the Republic of Congo will have to adapt and update its MRV.

Table 34: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (subcomponent 4a)

Major Activities	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Coordination of the activities at the CN-REDD (1 MRV Unit Head, 1 Assistant)	48,000	48,000	96,000
Modeling of emissions leakage for the ER program	20,000	0	20,000
Acquisition of satellite images	20,000	20,000	40,000
Improvement of the classification of forest stands (MRV base)	20,000	0	20,000
Total subcomponent 4a	108,000	68,000	176,000

Subcomponent 4b

The Republic of Congo is working to implement an information and monitoring system for benefits other than carbon, which will help, among other things, to:

- Monitor the impacts of implementation of the national REDD+ strategy on the environment and society, in connection with the work on social and environmental safeguards (PCI REDD+);
- Monitor governance of the implementation of REDD+ at the national level, more specifically the functioning of national arrangements;
- Monitor the trends in the main underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.

Table 35: Proposed activities for additional grant funding (subcomponent 4b)

Major Activities	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Coordination of activities at the CN-REDD (1 SESA Unit Head, 1 Assistant)	48,000	48,000	96,000
Implementation of a multiple benefit monitoring system	50,000	10,000	60,000
Implementation of the SIS	50,000	10,000	60,000
Total subcomponent 4a	148,000	68,000	216,000

Summary: Request for Additional FCPF Funding, by Subcomponent

As indicated earlier, the request for additional funding was submitted to the FCPF with a view to ensuring achievement of the objectives of the REDD+ readiness phase and attainment of a level of completion in line with the launch and management of the investment phase. The table below provides a clearer picture of the allocation of the additional grant, with a breakdown of the request for additional FCPF funding by subcomponent.

Table 36: Request for additional FCPF grant funding

Subcomponent	2016 (US\$)	2017 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Subcomponent 1a	1,340,200	1,380,800	2,721,000
Subcomponent 1b	380,000	350,000	730,000
Subcomponent 2a	98,000	58,000	156,000
Subcomponent 2b	150,000	150,000	300,000
Subcomponent 2c	248,000	218,000	466,000
Subcomponent 2d	80,000	80,000	160,000
Subcomponent 3	148,000	128,000	276,000
Subcomponent 4a	108,000	68,000	176,000
Subcomponent 4b	148,000	68,000	216,000
TOTAL	2,450,200	2,280,800	5,201,000

7 Annexes

7.1 Annex: Decree on REDD+ institutions in the Republic of Congo

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DU GOUVERNEMENT

CABINET

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO

Unité*Travail*Progrès

Brazzaville, le 10 MARS 2015

N° 0091 /PR-SGG-CAB

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DU GOUVERNEMENT

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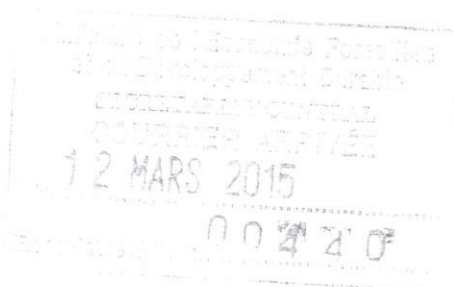
Monsieur le ministre de l'économie forestière et du développement durable

- Brazzaville -

BORDEREAU D'ENVOI

N°	DESIGNATION DES PIECES	NBRE	OBSERVATIONS
01	Décret n° 2015-260 du 27 février 2015 portant création, organisation, attributions et fonctionnement des organes de gestion de la mise en œuvre du processus de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre liées à la déforestation, à la dégradation des forêts avec inclusion de la gestion forestière durable, de la conservation de la biodiversité et de l'accroissement des stocks de carbone.	01	<u>TRANSMIS</u> « Pour attribution »
	Total	01	

Reçu le :
Par le :
A conserver :
A retourner :



Benjamin BOUMAKANY. -



Décret n° 2015 - 260 du 27 février 2015

portant création, organisation, attributions et fonctionnement des organes de gestion de la mise en œuvre du processus de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre liées à la déforestation, à la dégradation des forêts avec inclusion de la gestion forestière durable, de la conservation de la biodiversité et de l'accroissement des stocks de carbone

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,

Vu la Constitution ;

Vu la loi n° 003/91 du 23 avril 1991 sur la protection de l'environnement ;

Vu la loi n° 26-96 du 25 juin 1996 portant ratification de la convention cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques ;

Vu la loi n° 16-2000 du 20 novembre 2000 portant code forestier ;

Vu la loi n° 24-2006 du 12 septembre 2006 portant ratification du protocole de Kyoto relatif à la convention cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques ;

Vu la loi n° 35-2006 du 26 octobre 2006 autorisant la ratification du traité relatif à la conservation et à la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers d'Afrique centrale et instituant la commission des forêts d'Afrique centrale ;

Vu le décret n° 2006-634 du 26 octobre 2006 portant ratification du traité relatif à la conservation et à la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers d'Afrique centrale et instituant la commission des forêts d'Afrique centrale ;

Vu le décret n° 2012-1035 du 25 septembre 2012 portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement ;

Vu le décret n° 2012-1155 du 9 novembre 2012 relatif aux attributions du ministre de l'économie forestière et du développement durable.

En Conseil des ministres,

DECRETE :

Chapitre 1 : De la création

Article premier : Il est créé les organes de gestion de la mise en œuvre du processus de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre liées à la déforestation, à la dégradation des forêts avec inclusion de la gestion forestière durable, de la conservation de la biodiversité et de l'accroissement des stocks de carbone.

Article 2 : Les organes de gestion de la mise en œuvre du processus de réduction des émissions liées à la déforestation, à la dégradation des forêts avec inclusion de la gestion forestière durable, de la conservation de la biodiversité et de l'accroissement des stocks de carbone sont placés sous l'autorité du Chef du Gouvernement.

Chapitre 2 : De l'organisation

Article 3 : Les organes de gestion de la mise en œuvre du processus de réduction des émissions liées à la déforestation, à la dégradation des forêts avec inclusion de la gestion forestière durable, de la conservation de la biodiversité et de l'accroissement des stocks de carbone comprennent :

- un comité national ;
- des comités départementaux ;
- une coordination nationale.

Chapitre 3 : Des attributions et du fonctionnement

Section 1 : Du comité national

Article 4 : Le comité national REDD est un organe d'orientation et de décision du processus REDD+.

Il a pour missions de :

- décider de la vision et des options stratégiques du processus REDD+ ;
- définir les orientations et les directives en matière de processus REDD+ ;
- arbitrer les conflits potentiels entre les parties prenantes nationales au processus REDD+ ;
- approuver le plan de travail de la coordination nationale REDD ;
- animer les débats REDD+ entre les parties prenantes nationales au processus REDD+ ;
- assurer le suivi, le contrôle et l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du processus REDD+ ;
- fixer les modalités de la gestion et la redistribution des subventions et des ressources provenant du processus REDD+.

Article 5 : Le comité national REDD est composé de trente membres délégués par les parties prenantes, représentées comme suit :

- un représentant de la Présidence de la République ;
- un représentant de l'Assemblée nationale ;
- un représentant du Sénat ;

- un représentant du Conseil économique et social ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge des forêts ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge de l'environnement ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge de l'agriculture ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge des mines ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge de l'énergie ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge du plan ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge des finances ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge de l'administration du territoire ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge des affaires foncières ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge de la santé ;
- un représentant du ministère en charge de la recherche scientifique ;
- huit représentants de la société civile, des organisations non gouvernementales opérant dans le secteur de l'environnement, du développement et des droits humains ;
- six représentants de la plateforme des populations autochtones ;
- trois représentants du secteur privé, opérant dans les secteurs des forêts, de l'agro-industrie et des industries extractives.

Article 6 : Le comité national REDD élabore et adopte son règlement intérieur. Il se réunit au moins deux fois par an sur convocation de son président.

Article 7 : Le comité national REDD fait appel, à chacune de ses sessions, aux douze délégués des comités départementaux REDD.

Le comité national REDD peut faire appel à toute personne ressource.

Section 2 : Des comités départementaux REDD

Article 8 : Les comités départementaux REDD sont des organes de facilitation de la mise en œuvre du processus REDD+ au niveau départemental.

Ils ont pour missions de :

- faciliter la mise en œuvre des décisions du comité national REDD et du processus REDD+ au niveau départemental ;
- animer le débat entre les parties prenantes au processus REDD+ au niveau départemental ;
- formuler des propositions au comité national REDD ;
- arbitrer les conflits potentiels entre les parties prenantes au processus REDD+ au niveau départemental.

Article 9 : Chaque comité départemental REDD comprend vingt-six membres délégués par les parties prenantes, représentées comme suit :

- un représentant de la Préfecture ;
- deux représentants du Conseil départemental ;
- huit représentants de la société civile, des organisations non gouvernementales opérant dans le secteur des forêts, de l'environnement, du développement et des droits humains ;
- cinq représentants de la plateforme des populations autochtones ;
- trois représentants du secteur privé, opérant dans les secteurs forestiers, de l'agro-industrie et des industries extractives ;
- le directeur départemental de l'économie forestière ;
- le directeur départemental de l'environnement ;
- le directeur départemental de l'agriculture ;
- le directeur départemental de l'énergie ;
- le directeur départemental du plan et du développement ;
- le directeur départemental de l'administration du territoire ;
- le directeur départemental des affaires foncières.

Article 10 : Le comité départemental REDD élabore et adopte son règlement intérieur. Il se réunit au moins une fois par trimestre sur convocation de son président.

Article 11 : Le comité départemental REDD est placé sous l'autorité du préfet.

Le secrétariat du comité départemental REDD est assuré par le conseil départemental.

Article 12 : Le comité départemental REDD peut faire appel à toute personne ressource.

Section 3 : De la coordination nationale REDD

Article 13 : La coordination nationale REDD est l'organe de mise en œuvre du processus REDD+.

Elle a pour missions de :

- planifier la mise en œuvre des décisions du comité national REDD ;
- attribuer la responsabilité de leur exécution aux structures compétentes des secteurs publics et/ou privés ;
- assurer la gestion quotidienne du processus REDD+ ;
- formuler des propositions au ministre chargé des forêts et assurer la mobilisation des experts nationaux et internationaux ;

- assurer le secrétariat technique du comité national REDD ;
- élaborer et diffuser les rapports techniques et financiers du processus REDD+ et ses propres rapports d'activités.

Article 14 : La coordination nationale REDD est dirigée et animée par un coordonnateur national assisté d'une équipe technique.

L'équipe technique est composée de :

- un expert en sociologie, chef de la cellule information, éducation et communication ;
- un expert en inventaire forestier et télédétection, chef de la cellule mesurage, rapportage et vérification ;
- un expert en économie, chef de la cellule modélisation/scénario de référence ;
- un expert en évaluation socio-environnementale, chef de la cellule évaluation ;
- un expert en montage de projets de développement, chef de la cellule action ;
- un expert en matière juridique, chef de la cellule juridique.

Article 15 : Les membres de la coordination nationale REDD sont recrutés par appel à candidatures parmi les cadres nationaux.

La coordination nationale REDD est assistée par un personnel d'appui chargé d'animer le secrétariat, le service de documentation et le service de comptabilité.

Article 16 : La coordination nationale REDD s'appuie sur un réseau de points focaux ou points de contacts REDD+, désignés au sein des ministères ci-après :

- ministère en charge des finances et du plan ;
- ministère en charge de l'administration du territoire ;
- ministère en charge des forêts ;
- ministère en charge de l'environnement ;
- ministère en charge de l'agriculture ;
- ministère en charge des mines ;
- ministère en charge des hydrocarbures ;
- ministère en charge de l'énergie ;
- ministère en charge de la recherche scientifique ;
- ministère en charge des affaires foncières ;
- ministères en charge des enseignements.

Chapitre 4 : Dispositions diverses et finales

Article 17 : Les fonctions de membre du comité national REDD et du comité départemental REDD sont gratuites.

Article 18 : Les frais de fonctionnement du comité national REDD et du comité départemental REDD sont imputables au budget de l'Etat.

Article 19 : Les membres du comité national REDD et du comité départemental REDD sont nommés par arrêté du ministre chargé des forêts, sur proposition des institutions qu'ils représentent.

Article 20 : Le présent décret sera enregistré et publié au Journal officiel de la République du Congo./-

2015 - 260

Fait à Brazzaville, le 27 février 2015


Denis SASSOU-N'GUESSO.-

Par le Président de la République,

Le ministre de l'économie forestière et du développement durable,


Henri DJOMBO.-

Le ministre du tourisme et de l'environnement,


Josué Rodrigue NGOONIMBA.-

Le ministre d'Etat, ministre de l'économie, des finances, du plan, du portefeuille public et de l'intégration,


Gilbert ONDONGO.-

Le ministre de la recherche scientifique et de l'innovation technologique,


Bruno Jean Richard ITOUA.-

7.2 Annex: Composition of institutions for REDD+ readiness

Comité National REDD (CONA-REDD) : Le CONA-REDD regroupe 30 délégués de l'ensemble des parties prenantes : La puissance publique avec 13 délégués ; la société civile avec 8 délégués ; les populations autochtones avec 6 délégués ; et le secteur privé avec 3 délégués.

Les **12 Comités Départementaux REDD (CODEPA-REDD)**, qui regroupe chacun 26 délégués de l'ensemble des parties prenantes : La puissance publique avec 10 délégués ; la société civile avec 8 délégués ; les populations autochtones avec 5 délégués ; le secteur privé avec 3 délégués.

Equipe de la CN-REDD :

Fonction	Budget
Coordonnateur National REDD+	FCPF
Chef de la cellule Information, Education et Communication (IEC)	FCPF
Assistant auprès de la Cellule Information, Education et Communication	Gouvernement
Chef de la cellule Action/ Projets	FCPF
Assistant auprès de la cellule Action/ Projets	Gouvernement
Chef de la cellule Evaluation Environnementale Sociale et Stratégique	FCPF
Assistant de la cellule Evaluation environnementale sociale et stratégique	Gouvernement
Chef de la cellule Juridique	FCPF
Assistant auprès de la cellule Juridique	Gouvernement
Expert International MRV (jusqu'au 2014)	ONU-REDD
Expert national MRV	ONU-REDD
Assistant auprès de la Cellule MRV	Gouvernement
Expert International Bénéfices Multiples	ONU-REDD
Expert International, Conseiller Technique Principal	ONU-REDD
Assistant de la cellule NER	Gouvernement
Chef de la section Logistique et Informatique	FCPF
Chef de la section Recherche	Gouvernement
Assistant auprès de la Cellule Recherche	Gouvernement
Chef de la section Documentation	FCPF
2 Assistants auprès de l'Agence Fiduciaire (PRCTG)	FCPF
Experts Juniors (stagiaires)	Multi-bailleurs
Chauffeur	FCPF
2 Gardiens	Gouvernement
Agent d'entretien	Gouvernement
3 Chefs des Cellules Décentralisées CN-REDD des Départements de : (i) la Likouala, (ii) la Sangha, (iii) le Niari	ONU-REDD
3 Chefs adjoints des Cellules Décentralisées	ONU-REDD

7.3 Annex: Workshops conducted in the context of the REDD+ process between 2010 and December 2014

Activités réalisées sous-composante 1b	Dates	Lieu	Source de financement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atelier d'information et de sensibilisation des enseignants chercheurs et étudiants de l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie et de Foresterie de l'Université Marien Ngouabi Participation des parties prenantes du processus REDD+ au Forum National sur le Développement Durable et insertion de la REDD+ dans la politique de développement durable Organisation des stands sur le thème « REDD+, outil de développement durable et pilier de l'économie verte » 	Avril 2013	Brazzaville	FCPF FCPF FCPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atelier de sensibilisation des enseignants chercheurs et étudiants de la Faculté des Sciences et Techniques de l'Université Marien Ngouabi Atelier de validation des versions lingala et kituba du R-PP Atelier de sensibilisation des parties prenantes du Département de la Sangha sur le Programme de Réduction des Emissions (ER-PIN) avec le Fonds Carbone de la BM 	Mai 2013	Brazzaville, Ouessou	FCPF Gouv FCPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atelier de sensibilisation du personnel du Ministère de l'Economie Forestière et du Développement Durable sur le processus REDD+ Atelier d'information des enseignants chercheurs et étudiants de l'Université Marien Ngouabi sur les enjeux de la Modélisation dans la REDD+ 	Juin 2013	Brazzaville	FCPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atelier national de validation de la stratégie et du plan de communication pour le processus REDD+ 	Juillet 2013	Brazzaville	PNUD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atelier de sensibilisation des organisations de la société civile et des peuples autochtones sur le processus REDD+ 	Septembre 2013	Brazzaville	PNUD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes aux opérations de planting de la Journée Nationale de l'arbre édition 2013 Atelier de sensibilisation des parties prenantes du Département de Pointe-Noire sur la REDD+ Atelier de sensibilisation des parties prenantes du Département de la Lékoumou sur la REDD+ Atelier de sensibilisation des parties prenantes du Département de la Bouenza sur la REDD+ 	Novembre 2013	12 Départements Pointe-Noire Sibiti Madingou	PNUD

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atelier de sensibilisation des parties prenantes du Département du Niari sur la REDD+ • Atelier de sensibilisation des points focaux REDD+ des Ministères 	Décembre 2013	Dolisie Brazzaville	FCPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atelier de consultation et de sensibilisation du personnel du Ministère de l'Economie Forestière et du Développement Durable sur le Programme de Réduction des Emissions (ER-PIN) avec le Fonds Carbone de la BM 	Janvier 2014	Brazzaville	FCPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIPAC III • Focus groupes avec les populations autochtones du Département de la Likouala • Réunion de sensibilisation des Chefs de villages du Département de la Likouala, présents au FIPAC III sur la REDD+ et le R-PP 	Mars 2014	Impfondo	FCPF Gouv
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atelier national sur la validation de la définition « forêt » dans le contexte de la REDD+ en République du Congo. 	Avril 2014	Brazzaville	FCPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ateliers de consultation des parties prenantes départementales pour la consolidation de la stratégie nationale REDD+ de la République du Congo • Ateliers de consultation des parties prenantes départementales pour la consolidation des Sauvegardes Environnementales et Sociales (PCI-REDD+) • Mise en place des Comités Départementaux REDD+. 	Août 2014	11 Départements 5 Départements s11 Départements	PNUD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poursuite des ateliers de consultation des parties prenantes départementales pour la consolidation de la stratégie nationale REDD+ • Poursuite de la mise en place des Comités Départementaux REDD+. 	Octobre 2014	Brazzaville	PNUD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes aux opérations de planting de la Journée Nationale de l'arbre édition 2014. • Ateliers de consultation des parties prenantes départementales pour la consolidation des Sauvegardes Environnementales et Sociales (PCI-REDD+) de la République du Congo • Atelier d'information des parties prenantes sur les outils stratégiques et techniques du processus REDD+ en République du Congo • Atelier de sensibilisation des cadres du Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie sur les enjeux de la REDD+ et les impacts des usages superposés sur les terres forestières • Lancement de la 3^{ème} campagne nationale sur la REDD et R-PP 	Novembre 2014	Brazzaville	FCPF PNUD FCPF Gouv
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atelier national de validation de la mouture 1 de la stratégie nationale REDD+ de la République du Congo 	Décembre 2014	Brazzaville	FCPF

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atelier national de validation de la mouture 1 des Sauvegardes Environnementales et Sociales (PCI-REDD+) • Tenue des sessions des 12 Comités Départementaux REDD+. 		<p>Brazzaville</p> <p>12 Départements</p>	
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7.4 Annex: National instruments applicable for REDD+ and international agreements

Lois :

- La constitution du 20 Janvier 2002 ;
- La loi n° 003/91 du 23 Avril 1991 sur la protection de l'environnement ;
- La loi n°10-2004 du 26 Mars 2004 fixant les principes généraux applicables aux régimes domaniaux et foncier ;
- La loi n°04-2005 du 11 Avril 2005 portant code minier ;
- La loi n° 16-2000 du 20 Novembre 2000 portant code forestier ;
- La loi n°37-2008 du 28 Novembre 2008 sur la faune et les aires protégées ;
- La loi n° 10-2004 du 26 Mars 2004, fixant les principes généraux applicables au régime domaniaux et foncier ;
- La loi n° 25-2008 du 22 septembre 2008 portant régime agro-foncier ;
- La loi n° 43-2014 du 10 Octobre 2014 d'orientation pour l'aménagement et le développement du territoire ;
- La loi n°5-2011 du 25 Février 2011 portant promotion et protection des droits des populations autochtones ;
- Les lois sur la décentralisation en République du Congo notamment la loi n°30-2003 du 20 Octobre 2003 portant institution du régime financier des collectivités locales, 37-2003 du 24 octobre 2003 portant détermination du patrimoine des collectivités locales, 10-2003 du 6 février 2003 portant transfert de compétences aux collectivités locales.

Décrets :

- Décret n°2002-435 du 31 décembre 2002 portant attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du Centre national d'inventaire et d'aménagement des ressources forestières et fauniques ;
- Décret n°2002-437 du 31 décembre 2002 fixant les conditions de gestion et d'utilisation des forêts ;
- Décret n°2009-415 du 20 novembre 2009 fixant le champ d'application, le contenu et les procédures de l'étude et de la notice d'impact environnemental et social ;
- Décret n° 10-729 du 30 novembre 2010 portant création, attribution, organisation et fonctionnement du comité national sur les changements climatiques.

Arrêtés :

- Arrêté n°6509 du 19 Août 2009 précisant les modalités de classement et déclassé des forêts ;
- Arrêté n°9336 du 27 juin 2011 portant organisation et fonctionnement du fonds de développement local de la série de développement communautaire de l'unité forestière d'aménagement Loundoungou -Toukoulala ;
- Arrêté No 2668 du 15 avril 2010 portant institution, organisation et fonctionnement du conseil de concertation de la série de développement communautaire de l'unité forestière d'aménagement Pokola.

Les instruments internationaux insérés dans l'ordre interne

Le droit du citoyen congolais à un environnement sain a un fondement constitutionnel. La garantie constitutionnelle de ce droit implique aussi que les conventions internationales dûment signées soient intégrées dans l'ordre juridique congolais. Cette intronisation des normes du droit international de l'environnement dans l'ordre interne leur confère une place, en principe, supérieure à celle des lois (art. 184 de la constitution).

Parmi les conventions en matière environnementale liant le Congo, on peut citer :

- la Convention sur la diversité biologique, Rio de Janeiro, 5 juin 1992, entrée en vigueur au Congo le 30 octobre 1996 ;
- la convention-cadre des Nations unies sur le changement climatique de Rio de Janeiro, 4 juin 1992, entrée en vigueur le 12 janvier 1997 ;
- la convention africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles révisée, Maputo, 12 juillet 2003, signature, 27 février 2004 ;
- le Protocole de Kyoto à la convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques, 11 décembre 1997.
- Cette liste ne saurait bien sûr être exhaustive car le Congo poursuit une politique volontariste d'adhésion et de ratification des conventions internationales ou régionales.

7.5 Annex: World Bank Grant Monitoring Report

World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Ref. TF010691
Printed On: 11/12/2014

Reporting Period: 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014
Report Type: Progress Report
Report Status: Approved

Assignment: TF010691

Republic of Congo: FCPF Readiness Grant

FCPFR - FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

Task Team Leader: 00000297108 - Laurent Valiergue
Approving Manager: 00000086169 - Benoit Bosquet

Summary Information	
TF Status	ACTV
Recipient Country	Congo
Executed By	Recipient
Managing Unit	8107 - AFTN1 - HIS
Grant Start Date / End Date	01/11/2012 to 09/30/2015
Program Manager	Simon J. Whitehouse
Original Grant Amount	3,400,000.00
Grant Amount	3,400,000.00
Outstanding Commitments	0.00
Cumulative Disbursements	1,099,136.21 as of 06/30/2014
Disbursed 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014	480,213.91
Donor	TF602001 - MULTIPLE DONORS

This GRM report includes the following sections: Overview, Outcome, Components/Outputs, Execution, Program(FCPFR), Processing, Attached Documents, Disbursements, Internal Comments.

World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Ref. TF010691
Printed On: 11/12/2014

Reporting Period: 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014
Report Type: Progress Report
Report Status: Approved

OVERVIEW

Overall Assessments and Ratings

Grant Objectives:

The Project Development Objective is to reinforce the Republic of Congo's capacities to design a socially and environmentally sound national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and to develop a national reference emissions level for REDD+.

Overall progress from 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014 with regard to Achieving Grant Objectives:

Rating: Satisfactory (Previously Rated Moderately Satisfactory on 06/30/2013)

Comment:

There has been significant progress in FY14. The preparatory works done in FY13 allowed the launching of four major studies and the selection of the ER-PIN for Northern Congo in the pipeline of the FCPF carbon Fund.

On grant component 1: CN-REDD is operational and functioning. The Presidential Degree on REDD+ institutions is ready and awaits approval by the Council of Ministers. CN-REDD is closely working with civil society and indigenous peoples through an organized national platform with more than 100 member institutions (CACO-REDD).

As regards grant component 2, the study on drivers of deforestation was finalized and endorsed in June 2014 and an expert panel uses the study to elaborate and prioritize strategy options for the national REDD+ strategy. Furthermore, the SESA study began in May 2014 and a major study on the implementation framework (legal framework, benefit sharing, financial instruments etc.) started in April 2014.

Under grant component 3, the national household surveys to support the establishment of reference scenarios are underway. A specific study focusing on Likouala and Sangha departments and assessing the future pressures on forests with an interest in identifying an investment program is also underway.

The ER-PIN for the Northern Congo (Likouala and Sangha Departments) was further developed in partnership with OLAM-CIB and accepted in the FCPF Carbon Fund in June 2014.

Overall progress from 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014 with regard to Implementation of Grant Financed Activities:

Rating: Moderately Satisfactory (Previously Rated Moderately Satisfactory on 06/30/2013)

Comment:

The CN-REDD is fully operational and equipped. Some new team members still need to be trained on specific skills (e.g. M&E).

CN-REDD mobilized necessary funding: UN-REDD program with USD4 million was formally launched this year.

Grant follow-up and structure

Description and context of Grant:

Expected follow up (if any): Follow up Bank project/loan/credit/grant

Comment on follow up:

The up-coming mission in October 2014 (including GENDR and FMT members) will focus on the financial management of the grant, status of readiness and planning next steps (including towards R-Package), preparation of the mid-term progress report and request for additional \$5 million from the FCPF, M&E training and the SESA study. In addition, the mission will discuss next steps to further develop the ER program (conceptualization of design phase, methodological aspects etc.).

End Date of Last Site Visit:

Restructuring of Grant:

Activity Risk

Rating: Substantial Risk (Original Risk Rating is High Risk)

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Comment:

The main risks identified in the Assessment Note remain valid (weak capacity, governance, etc.). Fiduciary risks require a close supervision.

Critical Issues and Pending Actions for Management Attention

There are currently no issues and actions for Management attention.

OUTCOME

Comments on outcome achieved from 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014

The major progress in FY14 is that all four major studies are ongoing (implementation framework, SESA, investment program in Likouala and Sangha departments) or completed (drivers of deforestation). The ER-PIN for Northern Congo (Likouala and Sangha Departments) developed in partnership with OLAM-CIB was also accepted in the FCPF Carbon Fund in June 2014. UN-REDD program was formally launched in FY 14 as well, and is coordinated with FCPF through the CN-REDD.

Grant Outcome Indicators

No Outcome indicators are defined or used for this grant.

COMPONENTS/OUTPUTS

Output and Implementation by Component

Coordination of the REDD+ readiness process and multi-stakeholder consultations

Implementation Rating: Satisfactory

Rating:

Status: Under Implementation

Planned Output: 1.1 establishment and operationalization of national REDD+ coordination (CN-REDD); 1.2 promotion of multi-stakeholder consultations

Actual Output: 1.1. CN-REDD is operational and functioning; 1.2 CN-REDD consults with national platform of CSOs and IPs (CACO-REDD) and disseminates information materials along the communication plan

Design of a national REDD+ strategy

Implementation Rating: Satisfactory

Rating:

Status: Under Implementation

Planned Output: 2.1 analysis of drivers of deforestation and strategy options; 2.2. preparation of implementation framework; 2.3 SESA

Actual Output: 2.1 study on drivers of deforestation finalised and endorsed in June; 2.2 study on implementation framework launched in April; 2.3 SESA study started in May

Informing the preparation of a national reference emissions level for REDD+

Implementation Rating: Satisfactory

Rating:

Status: Under Implementation

Planned Output: 3.1 analysis of future pressures on forests; 3.2 support to national household surveys

Actual Output: 3.1 study in Likouala and Sangha departments underway; 3.2 household surveys are underway

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Comment on planned and actual Output

Comment on component implementation progress

EXECUTION

Bank project related to the grant

Project ID / Name: P124292 - CG - FCPF REDD READINESS
Project Status: Lending
Global Focal Area: Climate change
Product Line: CN - Carbon Offset

Implementing agency and contact details

Agency: Ministry of Sustainable Development, Forest Economy & Environment - CN-REDD
Contact: George Boudzanga
Address: Brazzaville
Phone: +242066667321 Email: bouzgege@yahoo.fr
Website:

Implementation performance ratings from 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014 with regard to:

Project Management: Satisfactory (Previously Rated Satisfactory on 06/30/2013)

Brief Comment:

National REDD Coordination (CN-REDD) is operational. Technical experts are recruited

Financial Management: Moderately Satisfactory (Previously Rated Moderately Unsatisfactory on 06/30/2013)

Brief Comment:

The fiduciary functions are undertaken by a fiduciary team of a project implementation unit of a World Bank project, who may have sometimes other priorities to handle.

Counterpart Funding: Not Applicable (Previously Rated Not Applicable on 06/30/2013)

Brief Comment:

None

Procurement: Moderately Satisfactory (Previously Rated Moderately Satisfactory on 06/30/2013)

Brief Comment:

The fiduciary functions are undertaken by a fiduciary team of a project implementation unit of a World Bank project, who may have sometimes other priorities to handle.

World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

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Printed On:	11/12/2014	Report Type:	Progress Report
		Report Status:	Approved

Monitoring and Evaluation: Moderately Satisfactory (Previously Rated Not Applicable on 06/30/2013)

Brief Comment:

CN-REDD has recruited M&E expert

Additional Comments on Implementation Performance:

PROGRAM

Program Specific Questions

1 .Describe progress in how the Grant activities are being coordinated with other REDD+-related initiatives, including those funded by others.

The UN-REDD program was formally launched. CN-REDD coordinates between the FCPF and UN-REDD activities.

The partnership with OLAM-CIB advances well and has led to the adoption of RoC's ER-PIN into the pipeline of the FCPF Carbon Fund.

2 .Describe any important changes in the technical design or approach related to the Grant activities.

No changes to report at this stage.

3 .Describe progress in addressing key capacity issues (implementation, technical, financial management, procurement) related to this Grant.

GENDR and FMT will conduct a joint mission in October 2014 to discuss further needs (training etc.) within CN-REDD.

4 .Describe progress in addressing social and environmental issues (including safeguards) related to the Grant. Is the SESA conducted in accordance with the Common Approach?

SESA has just started.

5 .Is the ESMF prepared in accordance with the Common Approach?

No activity to report at this stage.

6 .Describe progress in stakeholder consultation, participation and disclosure related to this Grant.

The CN-REDD uses the national CSO and IP platform for regular consultations (e.g. monthly technical working meetings) and to share information (R-PP translated in local languages). A representative of CACO-REDD confirmed satisfactory consultations at the FCPF Carbon Fund meeting in June 2014. CN-REDD's Documentation Centre is available for public disclosure of key documents since January 2013.

PROCESSING

Manager's comments on this GRM report:

Date:10/06/2014 User ID:WB86169 Name:Mr Benoit Bosquet Operation performed:Approved by Manager

Glad to the see the progress, in part due to the renewed enthusiasm following the inclusion of the ER-PIN in the FCPF Carbon Fund's portfolio.

World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

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Ref. TF010691
Printed On: 11/12/2014

Reporting Period: 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014
Report Type: Progress Report
Report Status: Approved

GRM report history - Requested on 08/01/2014, due on 09/30/2014

Action	Name	Status	Date
Created	Virginie A. Vaselopoulos	Draft	08/15/2014
Changed	Virginie A. Vaselopoulos	Draft	08/15/2014
Changed	Laurent Valiergue	Draft	09/09/2014
Changed	Daniela Goehler	Draft	09/30/2014
Changed	Daniela Goehler	Draft	09/30/2014
Changed	Daniela Goehler	Draft	09/30/2014
Changed	Daniela Goehler	Draft	09/30/2014
Changed	Daniela Goehler	Draft	09/30/2014
Changed	Daniela Goehler	Draft	09/30/2014
Changed	Daniela Goehler	Draft	09/30/2014
Submitted to TTL	Daniela Goehler	Draft	09/30/2014
Changed	Laurent Valiergue	Draft	10/03/2014
Changed	Laurent Valiergue	Draft	10/03/2014
Changed	Laurent Valiergue	Draft	10/03/2014
Mail sent to Reviewer	Laurent Valiergue	Draft	10/03/2014
Mail sent to Reviewer	Laurent Valiergue	Draft	10/03/2014
Mail sent to Reviewer	Laurent Valiergue	Draft	10/03/2014
Submitted for Approval	Laurent Valiergue	Submitted	10/03/2014
Mail Sent to PM	Laurent Valiergue	Submitted	10/03/2014
Approved by Manager	Benoit Bosquet	Approved	10/06/2014

DOCUMENTS

List of documents attached to this GRM

1) GRM Report 20140630

DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements Summary in USD

Date From	Date To	Planned Cumulative	Planned Period	Actual Cumulative	Actual Period
01/01/2012	06/30/2012	0.00	0.00	381,274.99	381,274.99
07/01/2012	12/31/2012	0.00	0.00	407,827.33	26,552.34
01/01/2013	06/30/2013	0.00	0.00	618,922.30	211,094.97
07/01/2013	12/31/2013	0.00	0.00	714,437.36	95,515.06
01/01/2014	06/30/2014	0.00	0.00	1,099,136.21	384,698.85
07/01/2014	12/31/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2015	06/30/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/2015	12/31/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Report Status: Approved

INTERNAL COMMENTS

Date:10/06/2014 User ID:WB86169 Name:Mr Benoit Bosquet Operation performed:Approved by Manager
Glad to the see the progress, in part due to the renewed enthusiasm following the inclusion of the ER-PIN in the FCPF Carbon Fund's portfolio.

Date:10/03/2014 User ID:WB297108 Name:Mr Laurent Valiergue Operation performed:Mail Sent to PM
For your consideration

Date:10/03/2014 User ID:WB297108 Name:Mr Laurent Valiergue Operation performed:
for your review

Date:09/30/2014 User ID:WB289286 Name:Ms Daniela Goehler Operation performed:Submitted to TTL
Dear Laurent,

This is my first GMR. I will appreciate your comments and advice.

I did not enter information in the optional fields. The last field trip was yours, you still need to add this.

One thing where I was not sure: One of the four major studies in FY14 is the investment program in Norther Congo, i.e. the ER-PIN. I have treated this as completed because the ER-PIN was finalized and approved. Is this correct? I am not sure what exactly the study entailed.

Best
Daniela

7.6 Annex: Disbursements of the FCPF Readiness Grant in the period 2012-2014

MINISTRE DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE, DE L'ECONOMIE FORESTIERE ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT											
PLAN DE PREPARATION POUR LE FONDS DE PARTENARIAT POUR LA REDUCTION DES EMISSIONS DUES A LA DEFORESTATION (REDD+)											
ETAT RECAPITULATIF DE LA PROGRAMMATION BUDGETAIRE DON TF010961 EXERCICE 2012-2013/2014											
N°	Catégorie de dépenses	Budget exercice 2012			Budget exercice 2013			Budget exercice 2014			Total
		Prévisions	Réalisations	Disponibles	Prévisions	Réalisations	Disponibles	Prévisions	Réalisations	Disponibles	Réalisations
	1\$ US =500 FCFA (XAF)										
	Sous-composante 1a	556,475	124,623	431,852	701,120	250,461	450,659	853,693	392,608	461,085	767,692
I	Acquisition équipement de l'UEP										
	Acquisition du matériel informatique et de bureautique	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	0
	Acquisition du logiciel de gestion financière et formation	45,000	18,591	26,409	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	18,591
	Acquisition d'un véhicule	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	60,000	51,959	8,041	51,959
	Total: Equipements/Fournitures	110,000	18,591	91,409	65,000	0	65,000	85,000	51,959	33,041	70,550
II	CN-REDD personnel										
	Coordonnateur national	21,000	0	21,000	52,800	48,300	4,500	50,400	50,400	0	98,700
	Assistant Coordonnateur National	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Expert national en communication, chef de la cellule IEC	15,000	11,800	3,200	36,000	35,800	200	36,000	36,000	0	83,600
	Expert national inventaire forestier et télédétection, chef de la cellule MRV	15,000	0	15,000	6,000	0	6,000	18,000	0	18,000	0
	Expert expert junior inventaire forestier et télédétection, cellule MRV	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
	Expert national en économie rurale, chef de la cellule modélisation	15,000	0	15,000	6,000	0	6,000	18,000	0	18,000	0
	Expert junior en économie rurale, cellule modélisation	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
	Expert national évaluation socio-environnementale, chef de la cellule évaluation	15,000	0	15,000	36,000	22,000	14,000	36,000	35,900	100	57,900
	Expert national juriste, chef de la cellule juridique	15,000	0	15,000	36,000	35,900	100	36,000	36,000	0	71,900
	Expert national, montage des projets de développement, chef de la cellule action	15,000	0	15,000	36,000	34,500	1,500	36,000	36,000	0	70,500
	Expert national, assistant à la logistique	11,600	0	11,600	16,800	0	16,800	24,000	18,000	6,000	18,000
	Assistant technique pour la mise en cohérence de l'approche IIASA	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	20,000	10,000	0	10,000	0
	Frais de missions	20,000	0	20,000	50,000	17,413	32,587	90,000	33,530	56,470	50,943
	Prise en charge du personnel d'appui de la CN-REDD										
	Assistant (e) administratif	3,125	0	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Documentaliste	3,125	0	3,125	7,800	0	7,800	10,000	7,340	2,660	7,340
	Secrétaire	2,500	0	2,500	7,800	0	7,800	8,000	0	8,000	0
	Chauffeur	2,085	0	2,085	4,800	0	4,800	4,800	2,400	2,400	2,400
	Agent d'entretien	1,700	0	1,700	4,080	0	4,080	0	0	0	0
	Total: CN-REDD	190,135	11,800	178,335	332,080	193,913	138,167	377,200	255,570	121,630	461,283

III Agence de gestion fiduciaire											
Prise en charge de l'Agence fiduciaire du PRCTG	74,640	72,508	2,132	74,640	0	74,640	153,013	0	153,013	72,508	
Cabinet d'audit financier et comptable du projet (un exercice)	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	54,000	17,835	36,165	17,835	
Total: AGF	124,640	72,508	52,132	124,640	0	124,640	207,013	17,835	189,178	90,343	
IV CONA REDD, CODEPA REDD											
Bureau d'études pour le renforcement des capacités CONAREDD, CODEPA	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	0	
Total: CONA REDD, CODEPA REDD	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	0	
V Charges de fonctionnement (operating cost)											
Carburant et lubrifiant	1,500	0	1,500	3,600	0	3,600	3,600	3,496	104	3,496	
Fournitures de bureau et consommables informatiques	7,500	306	7,194	8,000	354	7,646	4,000	909	3,091	1,569	
Collations pour les séances de travail	2,600	694	1,906	2,500	2,358	142	2,000	872	1,128	3,924	
Entretien des éqpts informatiques et bureautiques	1,800	0	1,800	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0	
Entretien et réparation du véhicule	1,000	0	1,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	61	3,939	61	
Transport des évaluateurs et personnel en immersion	8,000	6,752	1,248	20,000	15,320	4,680	20,000	14,963	5,037	37,035	
Assurance du véhicule	800	0	800	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	519	5,481	519	
Frais de télécommunication (Téléphone, ...)	7,000	1,200	5,800	17,000	9,724	7,276	16,000	9,940	6,060	20,864	
Location des bureaux de la CN-REDD	12,000	12,000	0	24,000	24,000	0	24,000	26,000	-2,000	62,000	
Service de gardiennage	1,500	0	1,500	4,800	0	4,800	4,800	0	4,800	0	
Eau et électricité	1,000	0	1,000	2,500	2,092	408	4,000	1,694	2,306	3,786	
Frais bancaires	12,000	772	11,228	9,000	2,207	6,793	9,000	7,177	1,823	10,156	
Produits entretien	0	0	0	1,000	493	507	6,080	756	5,324	1,249	
Produits divers	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	831	1,169	831	
Aménagement bureaux	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	26	1,974	26	
Total: Charges de fonctionnement	56,700	21,724	34,976	104,400	56,548	47,852	109,480	67,244	42,236	145,516	
Sous-composante 1b	371,320	17,832	353,488	396,320	54,460	341,860	631,751	160,273	471,478	232,565	
Organisation des réunions techniques	25,000	0	25,000	15,000	9,198	5,802	38,242	25,336	12,906	34,534	
Conduite d'action de sensibilisation et de consultation (sous traitance ONG)	200,000	0	200,000	200,000	9,530	190,470	373,000	78,827	294,173	88,357	
Organisation des ateliers départementaux et d'un atelier national de validation de la stratégie nationale	22,500	0	22,500	45,000	0	45,000	45,000	45,389	-389	45,389	
Organisation des ateliers de consultation sur le niveau de référence et le MRV	25,000	0	25,000	10,000	0	10,000	25,000	0	25,000	0	
Organisation d'atelier national sur le EESS	12,500	0	12,500	10,000	0	10,000	25,000	0	25,000	0	
Organisation d'atelier de consultation (selon besoins du processus REDD)	40,000	0	40,000	70,000	27,481	42,519	82,509	10,303	72,206	37,784	
Annonces, publicités, communications	25,000	17,832	7,168	25,000	5,733	19,267	25,000	0	25,000	23,565	
Frais d'ateliers de vulgarisation et d'information	21,320	0	21,320	21,320	2,518	18,802	18,000	418	17,582	2,936	
Total: Consultations	371,320	17,832	353,488	396,320	54,460	341,860	631,751	160,273	471,478	232,565	
Sous-composante 2a	575,000	0	575,000	710,000	69,391	640,609	376,786	323,701	53,085	393,092	
Bureau d'études pour réaliser une étude d'analyse, de spatialisation et de pondération des causes de la déforestation et une approche approfondie des options strat. REDD+	560,000	0	560,000	560,000	69,391	490,609	235,717	184,228	51,489	253,619	
Contribution de la CN REDD aux enquêtes auprès des ménages	15,000	0	15,000	150,000	0	150,000	141,069	139,473	1,596	139,473	
Total: Evaluation strategie nationale	575,000	0	575,000	710,000	69,391	640,609	376,786	323,701	53,085	393,092	

Sous-composante 2b	150,000	0	150,000	150,000	0	150,000	347,657	86,193	261,464	86,193
Bureau d'études de faisabilité d'un programme de réduction des émissions dues à la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts dans le département de la Sangha	150,000	0	150,000	150,000	0	150,000	347,657	86,193	261,464	86,193
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sous-composante 2c	295,000	0	295,000	300,000	10,788	289,212	289,500	142,222	147,278	153,010
Bureau d'études pour développer et mettre en place des éléments du cadre MO REDD+	275,000	0	275,000	275,000	0	275,000	275,000	136,373	138,627	136,373
Consultant individuel pour la rédaction du manuel de procédures du REDD+	20,000	0	20,000	25,000	10,788	14,212	14,500	5,849	8,651	16,637
Total: Cadre de mise en ouvre	295,000	0	295,000	300,000	10,788	289,212	289,500	142,222	147,278	153,010
Sous-composante 2d	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	178,930	51,584	127,346	51,584
Bureau d'études pour développer et conduire les travaux techniques liés à l' EESS/SES	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	178,930	51,584	127,346	51,584
Total: EESS	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	178,930	51,584	127,346	51,584
TOTAL GENERAL EXERCICE	2,247,795	142,455	2,105,340	2,557,440	385,100	2,172,340	2,678,317	1,156,581	1,521,736	1,684,136

7.7 Annex: Annual Work Plan and Budget 2015 of the FCPF Grant

MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE FORESTIERE ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE								
PLAN DE PREPARATION POUR LE FONDS DE PARTENARIAT POUR LA REDUCTION DES EMISSIONS DUES A LA DEFORESTISATION (REDD+)								
PROJET BUDGET EXERCICE 2015 BASE ENGAGEMENT								
N°	Catégorie de dépenses	Engagé en 2014 A payer en 2015		A engager en 2015 A payer en 2015		Pourcentage	Budget général	
		en \$ US	en FCFA	en \$US	en FCFA		en \$ US	en FCFA
	1\$ US =500 FCFA (XAF)							
I	Equipements/Fournitures							
	I Acquisition équipement de l'UEP							
1.1	Acquisition du matériel informatique	-		15,000	7,500,000		15,000	7,500,000
	Total catégorie 1: Equipements/Fournitures	-		15,000	7,500,000	0.97%	15,000	7,500,000
II	Services de Consultants, Formation							
II.1	Services de Consultants							
II.1.1	Prise en charge du personnel technique clé et bureaux d'études							
II.1.1.1	Coordonnateur national	-		50,400	25,200,000		50,400	25,200,000
II.1.1.2	Expert national en communication, Chef de la Cellule IEC	-		36,000	18,000,000		36,000	18,000,000
II.1.1.3	Expert national évaluation socio-environnementale, Chef de la Cellule évaluation	-		36,000	18,000,000		36,000	18,000,000
II.1.1.4	Expert national juriste, Chef de la Cellule Juridique	-		36,000	18,000,000		36,000	18,000,000
II.1.1.5	Expert national en montage des projets de développement, Chef Cellule action	-		36,000	18,000,000		36,000	18,000,000
II.1.1.6	Assistant (e) à la logistique	-		24,000	12,000,000		24,000	12,000,000
II.1.1.7	Bureau d'études pour développer et conduire les travaux techniques liés à l'	128,396	64,198,000	-			128,396	64,198,000
II.1.1.8	Bureau d'études pour développer et mettre en place des éléments du cadre	203,697	101,848,500	-			203,697	101,848,500
II.1.1.9	Bureau d'études pour réaliser une étude d'analyse, de spatialisation et de por	37,149	18,574,500	-			37,149	18,574,500
	des causes de la déforestation et une approche approfondie des options str	-		-			-	-
1.1.1.10	Bureau d'études de faisabilité d'un programme de réduction des émissions du	257,415	128,707,500	-			257,415	128,707,500
	déforestation et la dégradation des forêts dans le département de la Sangha	-		-			-	-
1.1.1.11	Consultant individuel pour la rédaction du manuel de procédures du REDD+	8,627.64	4,313,820	-			8,628	4,313,820
1.1.1.12	Cabinet d'audit financier et comptable du projet (un exercice)	35,670	17,835,000	-			35,670	17,835,000

1.1.13	Contribution à la mise du comité national	-		10,000	5,000,000		10,000	5,000,000
1.1.14	Réunion et fonctionnement du CONA-REDD et des CODEPA-REDD	-		50,000	25,000,000		50,000	25,000,000
1.1.15	Organisation des réunions techniques	-		12,000	6,000,000		12,000	6,000,000
1.1.16	Conduite d'action de sensibilisation et de consultation	-		140,000	70,000,000		140,000	70,000,000
1.1.17	Organisation des ateliers départementaux et d'un atelier national de validation de la stratégie nationale	-		20,000	10,000,000		20,000	10,000,000
1.1.18	Organisation des ateliers de consultation sur le niveau de référence et le MRV	-		12,500	6,250,000		12,500	6,250,000
1.1.19	Organisation des ateliers de consultation sur le MRV	-		12,500	6,250,000		12,500	6,250,000
1.1.20	Organisation d'atelier national sur le EESS	-		25,000	12,500,000		25,000	12,500,000
1.1.21	Organisation d'atelier de consultation (selon besoins du processus REDD)	-		65,000	32,500,000		65,000	32,500,000
1.1.22	Formation décaissements et gestion financière Banque mondiale à Dakar			8,000	4,000,000		8,000	4,000,000
1.1.23	Formation passation des marchés à Dakar			10,000	5,000,000		10,000	5,000,000
		-						-
	Sous-total II.1.1: Personnel technique clé et bureaux d'études	670,954.64	335,477,320.00	583,400	291,700,000		1,254,355	627,177,320
	Prise en charge du personnel d'appui de la CN-REDD							
II.1.2.1	Documentaliste			10,000	5,000,000		10,000	5,000,000
II.1.2.2	Chauffeur Planton			4,800	2,400,000		4,800	2,400,000
	Sous-total II.1.2: Prise en charge du Personnel d'appui			14,800	7,400,000		14,800	7,400,000
	Sous-total II.1: Service de consultants	670,955	335,477,320	598,200	299,100,000		1,269,155	634,577,320
	II.2 Agence de gestion fiduciaire							
II.2.1	Rémunération de l'Agence fiduciaire du PRCTG	134,352	67,176,000	-			134,352	67,176,000
	Sous-total II.2: AGF	134,352	67,176,000	-			134,352	67,176,000
	Total catégorie II: Services de consultants, formations et ateliers	805,307	402,653,320	598,200	299,100,000	90.95%	1,403,507	701,753,320

III	Charges de fonctionnement (operating cost)							
III.1	Carburant et lubrifiant			4,000	2,000,000		4,000	2,000,000
III.2	Fournitures de bureau et consommables informatiques			3,000	1,500,000		3,000	1,500,000
III.3	Eau et électricité			2,000	1,000,000		2,000	1,000,000
III.4	Produits d'entretien			1,500	750,000		1,500	750,000
III.5	Divers achats			1,500	750,000		1,500	750,000
III.6	Collations pour les séances de travail			1,500	750,000		1,500	750,000
III.7	Transport des évaluateurs et personnel en immersion			25,000	12,500,000		25,000	12,500,000
III.8	Location des bureaux de la CN-REDD			20,000	10,000,000		20,000	10,000,000
III.9	Entretien et réparation groupe électrogène			1,000	500,000		1,000	500,000
III.10	Entretien et réparation du véhicule			2,500	1,250,000		2,500	1,250,000
III.11	Entretien des eqpts informatiques et bureautiques			1,000	500,000		1,000	500,000
III.12	Entretien et réparation des locaux CN-REDD			1,000	500,000		1,000	500,000
III.13	Assurance du véhicule			1,000	500,000		1,000	500,000
III.14	Annonces, publicités, communications			2,500	1,250,000		2,500	1,250,000
III.15	Frais d'ateliers de vulgarisation, sensibilisation et d'informations			10,000	5,000,000		10,000	5,000,000
III.16	Frais de télécommunication (Téléphone,)			7,200	3,600,000		7,200	3,600,000
III.17	Frais de missions			25,000	12,500,000		25,000	12,500,000
III.18	Frais bancaires			15,000	7,500,000		15,000	7,500,000
	Total de la catégorie 3: Charges de fonctionnement			124,700	62,350,000	8.08%	124,700	62,350,000
	TOTAL GENERAL DU BUDGET REDD+ DE L'EXERCICE 2015	805,307	402,653,320	722,900	361,450,000	100%	1,543,207	771,603,320