



Democratic Republic of Congo

Mid-Term Progress Report of the Democratic Republic of Congo

and

Request for Additional funding from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

National REDD+ Coordination

July 2013

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1. An overview of progress made in the implementation of the REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

In January, 2009, an initial joint mission in Kinshasa brought together the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNT, the French acronym) of the DRC, international partners (FCPF, UN-REDD) and national partners (civil society). As a result of this mission, an initial commitment was made by the multilateral partners in the REDD process in DRC (\$0.2M from the FCPF, \$1.8 M from the UN-REDD).

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

Since 2009, the program has been implemented at a very steady pace. Significant progress has been made with the REDD+ National process which maintains its goal to enter phase 2 in the very short term. The process requires a adaptability. Some initiatives were strengthened or modified, such as the preparation of the strategy, the launching of pilot projects, and even policy dialogue. Some, such as the national consensus on the causes of deforestation, the national strategy, the certification procedure, were completed, while others are at an advanced stage, with significant progress having been achieved, in particular the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and the National Environmental and Social Standards. Some initiatives are somewhat delayed, they are generally part of a long-term perspective and do not necessarily obstruct the start of phase 2, such as the decentralization efforts.

These progresses are all the more significant as the REDD+ preparation process has faced, and still faces certain difficulties:

From the presidential and legislative elections of November 2011 until the establishment of a new government and a new parliament in April 2012, the country was faced with a period of political uncertainties coupled with the need to re-launch the awareness-building on the REDD+ process to the new leaders.

The lack of technical expertise at the national level, the weak governance, and the size of the country are also the causes for the delay in the implementation of the REDD+ process.

The appendix 1 summarizes the achieved progress in reference to the criteria and the indicators of R-Package approved by resolution during the FCPF Participants Committee meeting in March 2013 in Washington DC.

1.1. National Arrangements for REDD+ readiness preparation

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

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

The Setting up and training of a team of twenty professionals;

Example: Information Seminar held in Moanda in September 2010

Insure Administrative and financial management, coordinate among the national and international technical and financial partners, program and implement all initiatives related to the preparation phase.

Provide guidance to the DRC delegation within the framework at the international negotiations (UNFCCC) and other REDD+ related meetings;

Example: Systematic participation by the CN-REDD in UNFCCC negotiations (Copenhagen, Cancun, Durban, Bonn, Bangkok, Tianjin, Panama, etc.) and in REDD partnership meetings (Paris, Oslo, Berlin, etc.).

The national and interministerial committees have played a modest role. They have facilitated the organization and standardization of information sharing. This was realized through consultations with various key ministries and all other partners directly or indirectly involved in the REDD+ process (civil society, the private sector, etc.). That resulted in the increase of the committees' competence even if they were not very proactive. The following activities concerning these committees should be noted:

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

The deployment in provinces only started in mid 2012 with the implementation of the Provincial Focal Points. One of their first missions was to establish relations with the provincial Governments and the states' decentralized services (Ministry of the Environment, etc.).

Improvement is needed in the institutional and organizational settings in order to take into account the progress in the preparation for REDD+ while learning from past difficulties. Discussions are underway at the governmental level and should lead to the revision of the Decree concerning the organization of the REDD+ process in DRC. It would be a question of anchoring the REDD+ process at a higher political level (Presidency and Governmental) with a strong implication of the Ministry of Finance. A REDD+ National Steering Committee would replace both existing Committees (National and interministerial) and could assure the management of the National REDD+ Fund.

1.2. Consultation, Participation and Awareness Building

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

The level of participation has also been strong at the administrative level. Multiple initiatives were developed, in particular the FIP programming as well as political dialogue. In fact, the establishment of thirty Thematic Coordination Groups (TCGs) in January 2011, and their evolution toward sixteen Thematic Coordination (TC) in February 2012, allowed for the mobilization of representatives from seventeen different ministries covering all the essential and relevant REDD+ areas.

The private sector systematically participated in discussion workshops. During the preliminary preparatory phase, private sector interest appeared to be less direct and inactive. During programming work, particularly in the context of the FIP, and with the approaching investment phase, private sector activity has increased.

On all the components of the R-PP (the national consensus on the causes of deforestation, the FIP investment strategy, the national strategy, the preparation of socio-environmental standards, etc.), including the fact that during its preparation phase, comprehensive plans for consultations and the direct participation of civil society and the private sector have been drafted and deployed.

In regard to specific activities in information, education, and Communication (IEC), the CN-REDD has a dedicated department, responsible for a diversity of activities:

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

The National Coordination wanted to reorganize its team and operations in September 2011 in such a way as to expedite activities in the areas of information, education, and communication (IEC). Working in partnership with civil society and the MECNT communication unit, an action plan was updated and implemented, including particularly:

- An Internet site and comprehensive registry of all IEC activities since 2009;
- More systematic IEC REDD broadcasting tools (songs and concerts, films);
- Reform of the REDD, climate, and environment national education program;
- A communication plan and a capacity-building program for the 2013-2016 periods;
- An implementation plan for
 - for campaigning in the rural areas (at launching stage);
- A roll out plan for a REDD local radio networks;
- Roll out of a plan to train civil society (at launching stage)

In terms of R-PP goals, this sub-component can be considered as partially completed. The deployment in the rural areas remains to be completed. We can also reduce the number of the Thematic Coordination (TC) to seven.

1.3. Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy

1.3.1. Assessment of Deforestation and Forests Degradation.

The study related to combating deforestation and the forest degradation was conducted between January and October 2010. Building of a national consensus on the causes of the deforestation and the forest degradation was discussed during a workshop in November 2011. This national consensus integrated the civil society's input, and was finalized in April 2012. This task (in collaboration with the FAO) focused in particular on the results of several initiatives undertaken since 2010:

- Bibliographical review by civil society of the drivers of deforestation in the DRC (February-May 2010)
- Qualitative analysis by civil society of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the DRC (March-November 2011)

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

1.3.2. REDD+ Strategy Options

The DRC has an adopted National REDD Strategy in place since November 2012. The strategy is formulated around seven strategic pillars (Agriculture, Energy, Forest, Governance, country planning, Land tax and Demography). It has been developed in collaboration with all the stakeholders (administration, civil society, private sector, thematic coordination, technical partner, etc.) according to an innovative process (see table below).

In order to insure data sharing, the participation of all the stakeholders and transparency, an innovative process, external to the R-PP, was developed during a two day workshop held in November 2010. It brought together 160 representatives of all the stakeholders and from all sectors to identify major potential options regarding REDD strategy. In January 2011, thirty groups of thematic coordination were established and reorganized in February 2012 into sixteen thematic coordination (TC) involving more than 400 persons from all the stakeholders parties, including 17 ministries (ref.. 1.1b.).

It is the outcome of a long step by step process of which some stages are noted in the following:

Study on REDD potential in the DRC was conducted between October and November 2009 in collaboration with the McKinsey consulting firm: this study facilitated the establishment of basic premises to guide comprehensive and preparatory work;

Studies identified within the R-PP: exploratory study (November 2009); feedback on experiences (October 2010); causes of deforestation (April 2012); analysis of sector programs; study on the implementation framework and revenue distribution (June 2012); and the environmental and social impact assessment (November 2012);

Programming activities (not planned in the R-PP): six anticipated programs (2010), preparatory work on the strategy and FIP investment programs (2011-2012), preparation of the ER-PIN (Emission Reduction Program Idea Note) for the future province of Mai-Ndombe.

The National REDD Strategy was developed, validated by the stakeholders, adopted in Ministerial Committee in November 2012 then presented to the COP18 at Doha. According to the independent reviewer's recommendations, this National REDD Strategy should be updated based on the feedback received from field experiences from concrete investments (Pilot projects, FIP, ER Programs, etc.). The pilot projects started late, and were not able to produce the expected effects during the national strategy conception stage. Nevertheless, a presentation of these projects is included in appendix 3.

1.3.3. Implementation Framework

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

- Promulgation of the framework law on the environment (July 2011).
- Decree and procedures manual for the approval of REDD+ projects, granting the right to issue carbon credits (establishment and validation by the National Committee in June 2011, promulgation in February 2012).
- Creation of a national registry:
 - This registry is designed to become the information platform of the information and management system for the REDD+ process, incorporating in particular data obtained, for

example, from the modeling exercise and the reference level, the MRV, and the national environmental and social standards (SIS), etc.;

- Development and implementation of the National REDD+ Fund:
 - Consultation workshop on the financing mechanism for REDD+ in the DRC (October 2010);
 - TOR proposal and stakeholder consultations (June-November 2011);
 - Ministerial mandate issued to UNDP for the creation of a national fund to be managed by UNDP on an interim basis (December 2011);
 - International Mission (in April 2012);
 - Revision of the TOR by UNDP, the MECNT, and the Ministry of Finance, in conjunction with Norway (May 2012) Government / UNDP;
 - Signature of the protocol agreement and launch of the National REDD+ Fund (November 2012).
- Establishment of a partnership with GLOBE International to assist Parliament with the preparation and implementation of reforms for REDD+ in the DRC:
 - Comprehensive study on the REDD+ implementation framework in the DRC (June 2012);
 - International benchmark for REDD+ implementation frameworks, this will start in the second semester 2013, supervised by CN-REDD and will be nourished by the UNEP comparative study on the implementation frameworks in the DRC, Vietnam and Indonesia;
 - Mobilization and capacity building of DRC's Parliament leaders.
- Studies on the governance of the REDD+:
 - Fight against corruption in DRC as part of the REDD+ process framework (PwC, NORAD, UNDP);
 - REDD+ Political economy in the DRC (World Bank).
- REDD's benefit sharing:
 - Workshops and consultations with support from international experts (January and September 2011);
 - Options on benefit sharing (International Conservation, April 2012).
- Experimentation of FPIC led by the WWF, with the preparation of a methodology proposal submitted to the REDD+ National Committee.

The national political circumstances did not allow the planned reforms, but progresses are significant regarding governance improvement (ref. Appendix 2). It will be advisable in the coming years to pursue the efforts of adaptation of the legal and statutory framework, while finalizing the national Registry and the implementation of the National REDD+ Fund.

1.4. Social and Environmental Impacts

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

This committee is responsible for the monitoring and the validation of all activities under the social and environmental safeguards for the REDD+ in the DRC. A broad-based effort encompassing a participatory development process, consultations, and capacity building with respect to social and environmental standards was conducted over eight months with civil society under the mandate and supervision of the CN-REDD:

- Bibliographical review (April 2011) this facilitated the drafting of national standards and enhanced exchanges with international partners (CCBA / REDD+, UN-REDD UNEP and UNDP, World Bank, etc);
- Discussion on standards and products in six provinces (May- July 2011);
- Testing of standards at three REDD pilot sites (June-July 2011);

- Formalization of national standards (August-December 2012) and submission to the MECNT.

The strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) study mission began in February 2012, in parallel with the elaboration of the national strategy. Both process sustained mutually. The following are noted due to this mission:

- National social and environmental standards;
- An environmental and social management framework (ESMF) and specific frameworks:
 - Politic Framework of Involuntary Reinstallation (PFIR);
 - Cultural Assets Management Framework (CAMF);
 - Development Framework for Native peoples (DFNP);
 - Information Policy Frameworks (IPF);
 - Functional Framework (FF).
- A methodological guide, and a draft of an Information System on the Safeguards (ISS) to collect and organize the social and environmental data and control the respect of standards for the implementation of REDD+ future projects.

It is advisable to validate all the tools produced (Managements, draft of ISS, etc.) by the committee of risks monitoring (and co-benefits) social and environmental while insuring the integration of information systems (Registry, ISS, etc.).

1.5. Emissions Reference Level

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

- A national survey of 30,000 households was launched. The National Statistics Institute (Institut National des Statistiques), which is piloting the initiative, used a 10-page questionnaire developed by the CN-REDD to provide valuable quantitative data with nationwide geographical coverage.
- The regional study conducted by IIASA also facilitated the collection of information relevant for a better understanding of the country's circumstances, including international dynamics that could influence the country's deforestation trend.
- Chronological data have also been enriched by two major initiatives, using additional methodologies, and the comparison of which revealed coherence and homogeneity. The results of these studies were compiled in the 2010 edition of *Etat des Forêts du Bassin du Congo*, a biennial reference work on Congo Basin Forests produced by the Commission of Central African Forests [Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale COMIFAC] and its partners through its Observatory of Central African Forests [Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale OFAC].
- The first initiative, FACET, was carried out by the Satellite Observatory of Central African Forests [Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Central OSFAC] in collaboration with the University of South Dakota and the University of Maryland, with support from USAID-CARPE. This initiative facilitated the preparation of an atlas on forest cover and changes in forest cover in the DRC for the period 2000-2005-2010, based on a "wall to wall" methodology primarily using Landsat images.
- The second initiative is the result of work done by Louvain Catholic University and the European Union's Joint Research Center. Using a sampling methodology, this initiative produced data not only on deforestation and degradation, but also on reforestation and regeneration for the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2005.

- Data history for the period 1990-2000-2005-2010 informed discussions on various initiatives (e.g., reference scenario, FIP programs), despite that fact these data are not “compliant” with respect to carbon MRV phase 3

In addition to specific initiatives, the initiative to prepare the reference level was supported by numerous programs developed for data collection initiatives for other sections of the R-PP (work of the TC, cost analysis, modeling, etc).

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

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

Despite the delay in conducting certain initiatives related to its development, the DRC is expected to have a reference level available by end-2014, in line with the goals set forth in the R-PP. This reference level will be supported by quantified data, an innovative modeling tool, and a methodology that will have to be improved upon and subsequently gradually completed. One should note that the number of current initiatives dealing with the monitoring of the DRC forest cover, each with its advantages and its weaknesses, did not facilitate the DRC task on what orientations to be taken. The diversity of the options indeed makes the decision taking more difficult.

1.6. Forest Monitoring System

An implementation plan for the Phase 2 carbon MRV system has been implemented. The DRC became the first compliant Phase 2 country in December 2011 with the unveiling of its national forest monitoring system during the COP17 in Durban. The system first version is now available on-line at the following address <http://www.rdc-snsf.org/>: and contains an information document on the system as well a questionnaire to be completed by users (2011).

This first version still needs to be updated. The updating will integrate all the findings from all the other process under development, while validating (pre-inventory in progress) the forest classifications to use.

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

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

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

In terms of the R-PP, section 4a was ultimately and extensively revised, owing primarily to the delay in establishing international standards for the development of an MRV system that is compatible with Phase 3 of the REDD mechanism. The scope of the initiative is broad and the needs immense in the Congolese context. The MECNT has therefore shifted its priorities in order to implement a system suitable for supporting the launch of Phase 2 (TerraCongo, SNSF), provide training and basic facilities, coordinate actors, and plan the future phases with respect to the national forest inventory, the greenhouse gas inventory and the earth surveillance satellite system in accordance with Phase 3 standards. . A minimalist objective would be to have a MRV system operational at the scale Bandundu Province's level by the end of 2014, with the objective of operating a first Emission Reductions Program in this Province.

1.7. Information System on Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards

The information system for multiple risks and benefits monitoring will result from work carried out under the "standards" and "SESA" initiatives, and the broader implementation framework (studies on governance, national registry, etc.).

A standards information system will be consolidated by December 2013 using contributions from the above-mentioned initiatives. It will also capitalize on the preliminary mapping of the multiple benefits, which was developed by the MECNT with UNEP support. As a follow-up to the framework law on the environment, which was promulgated in July 2011, the National Environment Agency [Agence Nationale pour l'Environnement] is expected to be established and is likely therefore to contribute to the data consolidation effort and development of the complete MRV system.

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

2.1. Consolidated Matrix for Preparation Funding to REDD+ at 31/12/2012

(Except projects pilot (driver) and limited operations described in Appendix 3)

The picture (Table N° 1) of the strengthened matrix below indicates all the funding mobilized by the CNREDD until December 31st, 2012, their allocation, the corresponding disbursements and the available balances at this date.

Table n° 1: Matrix strengthened by the financing of the preparation for the REDD+ on 31/12/2013 (USD)

Sources of Funding		Programs/ Sub-programs / activities	Allocations (A)		Disbursements (C)	balance (D = A-C)
			Year	Amount		
FCPF	Prep Grant	Support REDD National Coordination for editing the R-PP; Support the operation of the CN-REDD (Operational Expenditure); Support the process of consultation and validation of R-PP (workshops)	2009	200 000	200 000	-
	Grant	Payment of staff of the CN-REDD, in particular the National Coordinator, national experts in charge of strategy, information, education and communication and provincial focal points; Purchase of equipment (vehicles, computers, etc.). Organization of meetings and workshops for the implementation of the R-PP to promote a participatory approach; Functioning and equipment of national and inter-committees; SESA and ESMF; Study households with an additional component to provide data on the use of forests by Congolese households across the 144 national territories.	2010	3400 000	1 463503	1936 497
	plaints	Mechanism for handling complaints / appeal	2012	200 000	-	200 000
UN-REDD	PNUD	All activities to launch the REDD+ process in DRC are not covered by the Facility as defined in the RPP	2009	3110 690	3097 278	13 412
	FAO	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification national System (MRV) (payroll, technical expertise, operational costs)	2009	2926 450	1650 279	1276 171
	PNUE	National Standards, System Information on Safeguards (SIS)	2009	1346 060	1162 963	183 097
NORWAY		Communication and consultation: Support for civil society, IEC, PFP Material awareness and training for REDD+; Strategy and tools implementation of REDD+; Operationalizing the National Fund; support the integration of experiences, initiatives and REDD initiatives and other relevant projects; Deployment Province; Process Management	2012	3540 000	130 000	3410 000
GEF REGIONAL REDD/COMIFAC/FEM-BM		Capacity building through the Regional REDD+ Project COMIFAC and the World Bank	2012	350 000	44 284	305 716

Sources of Funding	Programs/ Sub-programs / activities	Allocations (A)		Disburse- ments (C)	balance (D = A-C)
DRC GOVERNEMENT	The Government is committed to supporting the activities of the National Committees and Inter and management of REDD in its annual budget for 2013.	2013	50 000	-	50 000
TOTAL			14873 200	7548 307	7324 893

2.2. Analysis of the progress made in the activities financed by the FCPF preparation grant

The FCPF has financed:

- Part of the staff of the CN-REDD, in particular the National Coordinator, the national experts in charge of the strategy, the information, the education and the communication and the provincial focal points;
- Equipment (vehicle, computers, etc.);
- Meetings and Workshops for the implementation of the R-PP to promote a participative approach (initiative);
- the functioning and the equipment of the national and interministerial committees;
- the SESA and SEFM;
- the study for households with an additional window to supply data on the use (custom) of forests by the Congolese households on the scale of 144 national territories.

Table n°2 below details (retails) the use unpacked (paid out) amounts of funds (collections) FCPF on December 31st, 2012.

Activities	Expenditures as of 31/12/2012
SUPPORT PROCESS COORDINATION AND NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS	165 ,068.00
CONSULTATION OF THE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY	369,184.50
PREPARATION OF SCENARIO	72,607.00
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	856,633.58
	1,463,503.08

These amounts disbursed on December 31st, 2012 correspond to commitments to the amount of 1 993 316 \$ consuming 59 % of the 3 400 000 gift (donation). The appendix 4 specifies these amounts.

Making FCPF funds available took more than year further to the agreement of the Committee of the Participants. FCPF funding is managed by a fiduciary entity of the MECNT which has long deadlines (delays) of execution. Finally, due to the complexity and the innovative aspect of the REDD+ concept, adjustments are sometimes necessary as for the programming of activities. The suppleness which requires these adjustments is not always compatible with the current administrative procedures. These combined (organized) delays explain the rate of budgetary execution from 59 % a December 31st, 2012.

As for the co-financing, in particular resulting from the UN-REDD, they were allocated to other activities (ex: MRV development), such as it had been planned in the R-PP (ref.. pages 104-106). We can also note that the UN-REDD allowed the functioning of the CN-REDD while the implementation of FCPF funds was underway. The end of the financing UN-REDD (in December, 2012) makes of the FCPF to be the main donor of the process REDD today + in RDC.

For information purposes, the UN-REDD funding was assigned to the following activities (table n°3):

Table n° 3: allocation of the FCPF preparation grant.

PROGRAM RESULTS	UNITED NATIONS INSTI-TUTIONS	PROGRESSES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION			
		Transferred amount by the FASM to the Program (A)	Cumulated expenditures by December 31, 2012		
			COMMITMENT (B)	DISBURSEMENT (C)	EXPENDITURES TOTAL (D) B + C
A REDD+ Preparation Plan is elaborated according a transparency and participatory approach	FAO	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	600 000	0	600 000	600 000
	UNEP	80 000	0	80 000	80 000
Sub-Total		680 000	0	680 000	680 000
A National Strategy with a title of REDD+ Mechanism is already elaborated for 2030 and can yet start	FAO	555 000	0	555 000	555 000
	UNDP	2 307 187	0	2 353 558	2 353 558
	UNEP	352 000	5 000	347 000	352 000
Sub-Total		3 214 187	5 000	3 255 558	3 260 558
An institutional framework for the REDD program implementation is designed on a provisional basis for 2013	FAO	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	0	0	0	0
	UNEP	306 000	0	223 918	223 918
Sub- Total		306 000	0	223 918	223 918
An full MRV system is designed on REDD basis is operational	FAO	2 180 000	0	987 315	987 315
	UNDP	0	0	15 636	15 636
	UNEP	520 000	9 915	435 963	445 878
Sub-Total		2 700 000	9 915	1 438 914	1 448 829
The Program is administrated	FAO	191 450	0	107 964	107 964
	UNDP	203 503	0	128 084	128 084
	UNEP	88 060	1 044	76 082	77 126
Sub-Total		483 013	1 044	312 130	313 174
FAO (Total):		2 926 450	0	1 650 279	1 650 279
UNDP (Total):		3 110 690	0	3 097 278	3 097 278
UNEP (Total):		1 346 060	15 959	1 162 963	1 178 922
TOTAL:		7 383 200	15 959	5 910 520	5 926 479

2.3. Financing plan for all the activities and their funding sources.

The initial funding plan estimated by RPP for the completion of the preparation phase rose to \$22 Millions. The DRC was only able to rise \$14 873 200, as shown in table n°1 (§ 2.1). The disbursed amount out of the mobilized amount is \$7 548 307, and an available balance of \$7 324 893 remains. This balance does not allow us to complete the preparation, thus justifying the additional request. It should be noted that the actual costs are higher than the initial estimates of the activities included in the budget of the RPP. As follows:

- The cost of deployment to the 11 provinces had to be re-evaluated to better take into account the realities on the ground as well as the recommendations of the mid-term independent evaluation.
- The cost of IEC activities and consultations in a vast country with little infrastructure must be revised upwards (increase), following concerns from the exchange with civil society organizations during the preparation phase (2010-2012) and the establishment of an integrated IEC also involving the provinces.
- The costs for the control, the promotion of safeguards and the socio-environmental co-benefits and their consistency with the UNFCCC framework guidelines, and the implementation of FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) were also undervalued. Additional costs include the creation of innovative information systems (both in government and civil society) and grievances resolution decentralized mechanisms.

The implementation cost for the MVR national system was undervalued. For example, JICA has committed \$ 4 million to conduct forest carbon inventory in the Bandundu area while the national inventory was initially estimated at 5.5 million. Given the size and the lack of infrastructure in the country, the task could prove to be very difficult to achieve.

3. Compliance with the Common Principles Approach

The Democratic Republic of Congo has followed the guidelines of the World Bank's common approach to consultations, environmental and social safeguards and the mechanism of complaints.

Consultation, participation and awareness

The REDD national process is highly participatory, consultative, transparent and inclusive. CN-REDD has an open-door policy to its offices and always meets with stakeholder representatives when requested. A constant dialogue has been established with the civil society group called REDD Climate Work Group (Groupe de Travail Climat REDD GTCR). Numerous consultation meetings have been held in response to specific needs. The MECNT takes on the role of arbitrator and facilitator, whenever opposing views emerge, to ensure the continuation of the dialogue. This process has gradually strengthened the trust among actors and fostered a spirit of partnership. Nonetheless, it still faces shortcomings in terms of capacity and structure of civil society. The CN-REDD has offered to provide support to GTCR in this area, and a preparation plan for the civil society has been developed and should start in July 2013 under the financial support of Norway.

The level of participation has also been strong at the administration level. Several initiatives developed have fueled such participation, including the preparation of early (anticipated) programs, FIP (Forest Investment Programme) programming and policy dialogue. For example, the establishment of thirty thematic coordination groups(GCT) in January 2011 and their evolution towards sixteen thematic coordination (TC) in February 2012, has allowed (us) to mobilize representatives from seventeen different ministries covering all essential and relevant areas for REDD

The private sector has been systematically invited to multiple REDD events. Its participation has been progressive. In the preliminary phase of the preparation, the private sector's interest seemed (appeared to be)

less direct and immediate. With all the work invested in the programming, still within the FIP framework, and the entry into the investment phase, the private sector testifies to a renewed mobilization around the issue REDD.

The spirit of participation and the systematic use of the consultative process are evident mainly in activities linked to the technical initiatives outlined later in this document. For example, complete plans for consultation as well as the direct participation of civil society and the private sector were elaborated and deployed around projects such as the preparation of the R-PP, the national consensus on the issues of deforestation, the FIP investment strategy, the national strategy through TC, and the preparation of socio-environmental standards.

CN-REDD has a dedicated unit for specific activities on information, education and communication (IEC). Amongst all the realized activities of the IEC, these examples can be cited:

- The completion of REDD International Universities. Great event for the intensive REDD formation and for sustainable development open to the public.
 - In 2010: nine days of training, 300 beneficiaries in total (110 participants each day) from 10 African countries represented.
 - 2011: 10 days of training, 800 beneficiaries in total, 300 participants each day, 200 participants passed the exam.
 - Organization of or active support for over forty training and awareness-building events targeting different categories of actors (universities and schools, networks of journalists, religious groups, youth, indigenous peoples, NGOs, provinces ...)
 - For example: Rio +20 Youth Forum and Planting Drive with 3,000 young people in Kinshasa; concert to raise awareness and support for the production of educational songs (June 2012).
 - Production and distribution of communication materials, including five radio skits and TV sketches to educate the Congolese population on REDD
- Calendars, pamphlets, newspaper articles, television shows...

The National Coordination chose to reorganize its team and its operation in September 2011 to accelerate achievements in IEC. In partnership with the civil society and the communication department of MECNT, a plan of action had been realized and a portion of its implementation had been outsourced to CN-REDD partners, under its supervision. CN-REDD wishes to continue the work in progress to have:

- A website and a complete record of all IEC activities since 2009 (imminent)
- broadcasting tools IEC REDD more systematic (songs and concerts, films ... Advanced)
- A reform of the national education program on REDD, climate and environment (Advanced)
- A communication plan and a program of capacity building for the period 2013-2016 (launch)
- A plan for implementation in the territories being deployed (advanced)
- A plan to establish a network of radio stations for REDD (Advanced)
- A preparation plan for the civil society being deployed (advanced)

With regards to the ambitions of the R-PP, the IEC section/ consultation is partly achieved with well secured aspects (spirit of participation, consultation, REDD Universities...) and ongoing projects that have yet to be achieved. A number of initiatives will probably be rolled out beyond 2012 (in particular the IEC campaign in the territories/rural areas) because of the time needed to mobilize funding and the magnitude of a task insufficiently calibrated from the beginning. A satisfactory level of information and understanding of REDD in a country like the DRC (size, population, low level of education, landlocked status ...) requires sustained efforts for several years. It will be associated with the deployment of REDD activities on the ground.

It should also be noted that a large scale initiative, plans for which were not laid out in the R-PP, has been launched at the political level, with the aim of laying the ground work technically, politically, and financially for

the start of the investment phase. It is in this context that the High Level Forum on Forests and Climate Change for Sustainable Development in the DRC was held in October 2011 in Kinshasa, under the distinguished patronage of the President of the Republic, Joseph Kabila, with the participation of numerous key ministers (planning, environment, agriculture, energy ...) and in the presence of senior representatives of partners such as the Deputy Secretary General to the United Nations Achim Steiner and the Ambassador of Norway's Climate and Forest Initiative, Hans Brattskar.

This event marked the official launch of broad policy dialogue between the Government of the DRC and its international partners, with the aim of anchoring its future strategy in shared political aspirations and secured sources of financing. The electoral period briefly interrupted this momentum, which is now being reestablished with a view to organizing a donor round table in early 2013.

4. Request for additional funding from the FCPF:

4.1. Objectives of the preparation phase covered by the application

The additional funding request submitted to the FCPF aims to ensure that the objectives of the preparation phase to "readiness" are met. Some of these objectives are already achieved, in whole or in part, as evidenced by the mid-term self-evaluation of the process (Appendix 1). The additional funding will allow DRC to maintain the same level of success previously achieved during the launch and the management of the investment phase.

4.2. Duration of the preparation phase covered by the request:

The reference period is from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015.

4.3. Expected results from the preparation phase:

Expected results from the preparation phase:

- Wide awareness-building for stakeholders in the country in relation to climate risk from deforestation, the causes of deforestation and possible means to help fight against these causes;
- Strong involvement of the civil society in the monitoring process, through effective representation mechanisms spread throughout the country.
- The continuation and the strengthening of political involvement in the process to harmonize regulations and policies, under the inspiration of an updated national strategy in order to ensure a high level of support in the process;
- Operational Completion of the basic tools of management:

- I. The socio-environmental studies aimed at mitigating the negative impacts while optimizing the positive impacts of projects for the fight against deforestation;
 - II. The online registry makes it possible to largely record, approve, and map projects, to ensure their environmental and social monitoring and evaluation, to communicate and finally to lead to results based payments;
 - iii. The MRV, that is to say, the regular measurement of levels of deforestation, applicable to administrative courts of the DRC and the specific project areas, particularly in areas not covered by adapted judicial systems;
- Operationalization of the National REDD+ Fund; funding mechanism for enabling REDD+ sectoral projects, and the equitable distribution of benefits from sales of carbon by the State;
 - To initiate an active provincial decentralization and be strongly involved in the facilitation, allowing communication, the lawful evolution (through the provincial governments and Members of Provincial Parliaments), and the mobilization of the stakeholders in the fight against deforestation;

- The programming of REDD pilot investments, ensuring monitoring and evaluation and promoting exchanges between these investments. This is in order to maintain REDD interest and the fight against deforestation in the DRC, through projects such as the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) implemented by the World Bank and the African Development Bank (ADB), the numerous initiatives taking place in the country, the new initiatives of the Norwegian Cooperation, and those of other international donors.

4.4. Sharing the Preparation phase Costs among donors:

The preparation phase for the next three years (1 January 2013 - 31 December 2015), including objectives and results that have been presented, will be financed by several donors.

At the moment when the request is drafted, the donors committed are FCPF, Norway, UNDP, FAO and UNEP, as well as COMIFAC and the Government of the DRC. The budget for the preparation phase and its activities (see Appendix 6) is shared among the donors. Table No. 5 below provides an abridged version. The needs match the available funding, since funding that is being sought corresponds in fact to the amounts to be provided by donors in 2014, particularly by Norway (programming renewed annually but practically funding secured) and FAO, while the funding from the FCPF is planned for three years.

4.5. Funding requested from the FCPF and their Breakdown:

Table 4: Needs, balances and requests from the FCPF to 31/12/2012

	Activities	The need for the period	Balance FCPF1	FCPF2	% FCPF2 on Needs
1	Support to civil society	440 000	20 000	60 000	13.6%
2	information and communication	669 067	190 000	269 000	40.2%
3	REDD national fund	1 389 465	0	0	0,0%
4	Finalize registry	200 000		195 000	97.5%
5	Monitoring, evaluation of pilot projects and other initiatives	300 000	0	95 000	31.7%
6	Monitoring System for forest MRV GHG REDD+ approval Decree	2 681 656	0	21 000	0.8%
7	Validation of impact studies and national standards	1 535 372	786 465	404 810	26.4%
8	Strategy update	171 000	31 000	125 000	73.1%
9	Investment program design	1 241 009	0	0	0,0%
10	Legal framework Reform, political commitment, sectoral strategies, participation to international meetings	1 371 990	60 000	546 990	39.9%
11	Deployment and running of the provincial focal points	1 575 000	120 000	665 000	42.2%
12	Coordination	3 924 650	729 032	2 618 200	66.7%
	Total	15 499 209	1 936 497	5 000 000	32.3%

The total amount of the request is \$5000 000 and corresponds to 33% of the needs of the period. The balance from the FCPF funding brings 12.6% out of the total needed.

The following table (Table 5) shows that the secured funding from other donors (Norway, FAO, UNDP, and COMIFAC and DRC) represents a total of \$ 4,884,246 (31%) of the total. The difference of \$3 678 466 to be raised corresponds to the financing programs of Norway about \$ 2 million, but under a budget agreement of year 2014 (annual bilateral cooperation program), as well as the FAO, for approximately \$ 1.5 million. The FAO budget is almost finalized

The details of each activity are in the table of annex 6. The following table N° 5 summarizes the figures.

Table 5: Needs, secured funding and balances to be mobilized in order to complete the preparation of REDD+, from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015

	Activity	Needs	Secured financings									GAP to Mobilize
			Balance on FCPF1	FCPF2	FCPF3	NORWAY UNDP	FAO	UNEP	COMI- FAC	DRC	AVAILABLE TOTAL	
1	Support to the Civil Society	440 000	20 000	60 000	0	320 000	0	0	0	0	400 000	40 000
2	IEC	669 067	190 000	269 000	0	87 067	0	34 000	9 900	0	589 967	79 100
3	National REDD Fund	1 389 465	0	0	0	988 465	0	0	0	0	988 465	401 000
4	Finalize the registry	200 000		195 000				5 000			200 000	0
5	Projects Monitoring and Assessment	300 000	0	95 000	0	0	0	0	14 000	0	109 000	191 000
6	Forests Monitoring	2 681 656	0	21 000	0	0	823 290	0	0	0	844 290	1 837 366
7	Social and Environmental Impacts and Standards	1 535 372	786 465	404 810	200 000	0	0	144 097		0	1 535 372	0
8	Strategy update	171 000	31 000	125 000	0	0	0	0	15 000	0	171 000	0
9	An Investment Program Formulation	1 241 009	0	0	0	811 009	0	0	0	0	811 009	430 000
10	Politic Commitment, strategies, meetings	1 371 990	60 000	546 990	0	495 000	0	0	0	0	1 101 990	270 000
11	Provinces Deployment	1 575 000	120 000	665 000	0	450 000	0	0	0	0	1 235 000	340 000
12	Coordination	3 924 650	729 032	2 618 200	0	170 602	0	0	266 816	50 000	3 834 650	90 000
	General Total	15 499 209	1 936 497	5 000 000	200 000	3 322 143	823 290	183 097	305 716	50 000	11 820 743	3 678 466

4.6. Activities needed to achieve the preparation phase

4.6.1. Support to the civil society

Since the introduction of REDD+ in DRC, civil society has organized a platform within in the GTCR. This platform has two objectives: to be represented and be able to follow all the activities of the CN-REDD in an organized manner, as a partner for civil society. This way of engaging civil society continues to play an important role in all processes of exchange, consultation and validation. However, several difficulties have arisen in this exercise, and may potentially become an obstacle to the success of the consultations:

- Weak structuring of GTCR;
- Difficulties in managing internal conflicts, and thus the problem of representation of stakeholders;
- Poor flow of information among the members of the platform;
- Poor flow of information between Kinshasa and the Province.

The additional request and the current phase of the preparation is to help GTCR to strengthen itself, to strengthen its representation, and to engage more in deployment in the provinces in order to be more representative and to better play its role of information-sharing.

The total amount for this activity is \$ 440,000 the additional request from the FCPF will be for 14% of this 440,000 total. Of these amounts a line of \$ 20 000 is intended to support the REPALEF (Indigenous Peoples Network) so that it completes its program for the dedicated mechanism.

This funding will be mobilized during the three years of the completion of the preparation phase.

4.6.2. Stakeholders Information:

The activities supported by the request for this chapter are related to public information and communication. Plans were developed in 2012, but very few tools are currently available to meet the needs for IEC. These tools will therefore have to be developed and distributed through media outlets and appropriate networks. These tools include brochures, pamphlets, and handbooks for project participants, television spots and radio spots broadcasted through community radio and documents popularizing techniques on agroforestry for example. Translation of these instruments into local languages is planned. Agreements will be signed with the networks and the media (RRN, REPALEF, CNRONG, civil society etc...), to promote the dissemination, and training will be issued to journalists.

A special effort to disseminate these tools and to adapt them to local circumstances will be carried out in the pilot provinces, notably under the funding from Norway.

CN-REDD will develop a dynamic website. It will establish a work program with the National Education to integrate the fight against deforestation and climate change in the education curriculum. This will include support for the design and editing of large-scale programs as well as their wide distribution. In addition to programs, specific tools for students will be developed.

A total amount of \$670 000 is needed for this activity and from the FCPF the additional request will be 40%. The activities will be implemented in 2013 and 2014.

4.6.3. REDD National Funds

The development of this important tool is the sole responsibility of Norway and UNDP. The funding, totaling 1.39 million, including \$ 988,000 secured in 2013, will cover the provision of a technical assistance team, a secretariat (UNDP), and operating costs. The following are particularly targeted for short and medium term (2013 and 2014): creating of a roadmap, a Manual of Operations, organizing exchanges with other countries on the design and operation of Funds, managing meetings for the Steering Committee, and finally establishing the

linkages between the Fund and the Registry as well as the Information System Backup. Norway has already provided funding for this tool for the following year.

4.6.4. Registry Development

CN-REDD has developed and experimentally built an online registry of REDD projects. The current architecture of this tool fulfills only part of the duties expected of a registry. It allows the recording but not the approval of projects, and does not easily monitor and assess projects, let alone link them with results based payments.

CN-REDD's idea on the design of a different tool began with the, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). It proposed a different architecture for the registry, which is in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). This architecture articulates all the basic functions of the Registry: registration and approval procedures on different levels of the projects, their link with management objectives and respect for socio-environmental standards and (in a general manner) the monitoring and evaluation of the project as well as the procedures and grievances.

Thus, the registry becomes, through its online set up, a basic tool for transparency vis-à-vis the public and Safeguards Compliance.

This architecture requires high-level IT specialists who will work closely with experts from CN-REDD

The planned amount for the development of the registry is \$200,000, at the expense of FCPF2 (97%) and UNEP. Hopefully a reformulated registry will be completed and available by the end of 2013. It will then have to be appropriated by CN-REDD and National REDD Fund. The contract with the consultant will include an IT maintenance function for the registry (bug fixing in 2014 ...).

4.6.5. Monitoring and evaluation of pilot projects and other initiatives

The implementation of projects funded by the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF execution ADB) is materializing. The phasing of projects with emphasis on socio-environmental aspects of REDD are underway. The technical results for those, which have started, are being capitalized by the CN-REDD. Other projects are beginning in several provinces of the DRC whose objectives are directly aligned with those of REDD. It is important to ensure the monitoring and evaluation in all areas: technical, socio-environmental, land use, organizational and carbon rights. This is the condition for REDD+ to play its role and acquire the ability to broaden the design of projects while building on experiences.

The consolidated budget includes U.S. \$ 300,000 for this function, including \$109,000 secured of which the FCPF would get hold of \$ 95 000. This budget is used to finance specialized local consultants, so that their missions and travel expenses are covered.

This chapter expands on the entire length of the completion of the preparation phase.

4.6.6. REDD+ forest cover monitoring system of the DRC (MRV)

DRC entrusted the Department of Forest Inventory and Facilities (DIAF) of the Ministry of the Environment (MECNT) for the design and maintenance of the monitoring of forest cover (TERRA CONGO). To do this, DIAF enjoys the support of FAO. DIAF also maintains close relations with certain countries in the southern hemisphere, such as Brazil (INPE / FUNCATE). The dialogue is also maintained with all local initiatives supported by various partners (OSFAC, OFAC, WRI, USAID, JICA, AFD, GTZ, WWF, IGN, etc...)

The developed strategy is supported by data technologies (TerraAmazon, GeoServer, Landsat).

The working methodology is validated since the selection and preparation of the images up to the production of the desired data (change of use of land by reference to a type being validated by field visits), through the steps of stratification and quality control.

Six DIAF experts are currently dedicated to the MRV system. They are being trained. Their autonomy is not yet acquired, but with the support of FAO, we can say that the MRV system of the country is operational. Limited human resources prevent taking the entire country into account each year, but resources would be sufficient for a first year program to reduce emissions that would be created at the regional level.

Characterization of carbon stocks by type of settlement is in progress, particularly in Bandundu province with the support of Japan. But this step is not necessarily critical, as the use of proxies still quite relevant.

Needs are estimated at \$ 650 000 per year for an operational MRV system nationwide. Only the year 2013 is now financed (FAO). However, the DRC still hopes to see the support from FAO continue. The signing of an ERPA (Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement) at a short-term(2015) with the Carbon Fund of the FCPF is another track. The benefit sharing plan, as part of the ERPA, could retain a number of emission reductions for the benefit of the government to finance the MRV system at minimum for the Bandundu Province (\$ 200 000 per year), the area of the ER-Programme (Emission Reductions Programme) area under development.

4.6.7. Validation of impact studies, household surveys, Moabi, complaint management.

This heading (section) brings together activities that are different but complimentary to each other:

- **The socio-environmental standards for REDD+** have been studied by the SESA, the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, which has incorporated the concerns of environmental "standards" (UNEP) and the operational policies of the World Bank in the normative system that REDD+ projects will match.
- Their broader validation is not performed yet. It is expected in 2013:
 - a) Arrange an initial consultation in June 2013 with the Government and civil society to work in depth on the options of the SESA and all its Environmental and Social Management Framework - ESMF(which includes applying the socio-environmental standards for all projects and sets thresholds for registration and implementation of SESA); resettlement policies and indigenous peoples; Framework for protection of Cultural Heritage and Functional framework (protected areas) framework for the application of pesticides.
 - b) Organize provincial consultations on the documents issued by the June national workshop, then update accordingly the final documents
 - c) Validate final documents by a national workshop in October 2013 that will then be incorporated in the educational and operational form in the registry and follow-up project evaluations
 - The household surveys carried out by the INS should bring in 2013/2014 a basic framework to inform referenced situations (baselines) impact studies.
 - In 2014 and 2015 the CN-REDD will form its own staff but also those of Ministries (as recommended by the ESES) and NGOs specialized in the achievement of Studies of Socio-Environmental Impact, to be ready to make large-scale investment phase.
 - An independent monitoring system is being established by MOABI to ensure monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ projects. CN-REDD will, in 2014/2015: i) designing this device, probably based on the Rural Agricultural Management Councils (CARGs in French) ii) imagine how it will match with the monitoring and evaluation system of the CN-REDD and of Funds iii) experiment in a variety of provinces, such as those of FIP implementation of this device.
 - The system of handling complaints is directly linked with MOABI although it is distinct: a person must be able to lodge complaints with the CN-REDD without being part of MOABI. The registry will give the possibility. It remains to define and test how these complaints will be handled by the CN-REDD, and how they can rely on CARGs also for example, to do this.

The consolidated budget includes \$ 1 535 000 for these activities, including \$ 786,000 from the balance FCPF 1 (51%). This will cover all such validation management frameworks. This request also provides for 404 000 dollars (26%) for the FCPF2 funds.

4.6.8. Update of the National REDD+ Strategy

The National Strategy document has been qualified as a « Framework » in order to mark that it was a step in a long-term process necessarily fed by experience and submitted for regular assessments and updating. As such, two « programs » will allow for this during the period covered by the additional request: i) the REDD+ pilot projects funded by the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and REDD+ projects led by various donors (cf. § 4.6.5 & 4.6.9) whose experience feedback is needed ; ii) the sectoral strategies from various ministries, inspired by the REDD+ National Framework Strategy (cf. § 4.6.10), a vast program that will mobilize REDD+ intensively within the coming two years. According to the noted achievements of these two programs, it will be possible with funds hereby budgeted to convene Strategy updating workshops, once a year, for example, and or to mobilize consultants in order to suggest modifications, inflexions or complements to the initial text.

REDD+ pilot projects, which implement the Strategy, are becoming effectively operational and they will allow for the analysis of all the orientation elements contained in the Strategy.

The additional requested budget provides US \$ 125 000 for this purpose.

4.6.9. Formulation of an investment program for REDD+

This section will include the activity of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of the DRC funded by the Climate Fund, as it is included as a component of REDD+, institutionally attached to the CN-REDD. As a reminder: the FIP DRC executed by the FIP Coordination includes two projects, executed respectively by the WB and ADB. These projects include the sub-components that can be described as follows:

- i) two REDD+ Integrated Projects (1 / Plateau district (WB) and 2 / Mbuji-Mayi, Kananga, Kisangani (ADB), but the latter will in reality comprise of three integrated distinct sub-components in each province);
- ii) a facility for the financing of major agroforestry projects – the entire DRC;
- iii) facilities managed by LIA (ALE) (local implementing agencies) in Bas Congo and the Batéké Plateau;
- iv) a project to support the distribution of improved stoves.

The FIP project of ADB should have completed its validation cycle at the end of 2013. It will become operational in the beginning of 2014.

The FIP project of WB should not begin before mid 2014.

In addition, Norway and UNDP decided to identify a large program similar to REDD+, comparable to FIP in its design, that is to say mainly to finance enabling investments (land development, land structuring) with a large share of payments on proxy for investment.

The total amount in the REED consolidated budget is \$1 241 000, including \$811 000 dollars secured by Norway in 2013. They include the recruitment of a team of experts over six months, their operating costs, and consultations.

4.6.10. Political Commitment

Grouped together in this section are all the dependent activities of political involvement at the highest, national and provincial level. Among them:

- i) Definition of institutional arrangements and the strong position of REDD+ in the government scheme
- ii) Integration of REDD+ agenda in sectoral policies (and assuming their redefinition in line with the pillars of the National REDD+ Strategy),

- iii) Possible update of the National REDD+ Strategy (which should specifically result in progress both in terms of definition of sectoral policies and planning, and measurement of deforestation and carbon emissions)
- iv) Participation in international meetings, with negotiators trained to defend the interests and views of the DRC in the fight against deforestation and forest degradation
- v) Phasing of the legal framework with REDD+ implementation update whose contours were partially identified by the National REDD+ Strategy.

The legal clarification of communal logging, including the publication of the decree on community forests is among the main tasks related to updating the legal framework.

These activities will be deployed throughout the three years of the completion of the REDD+ readiness phase. The programmed amount is \$1,371,000, of which \$547,000 for the additional request to the FCPF (42%). The Norway is the second largest contributor to this budget.

4.6.11. Deployment and operationalization of the focal points in the provinces:

At the suggestion of the mid-term review, the CN-REDD recruited in 2012 a group of eleven experts called "provincial focal points" of REDD+. The cost of this deployment, though reduced to a few things, a person by province and its operation, has increased. To ensure a minimum of activities (awareness-building with the right tools, training, traveling in the territories and with project leaders, workshop (organization)) the budget for the period required for completion of the preparation (3 years) would increase by \$3 million.

In order to make this deployment useful, relevant, and less expensive, CN-REDD has decided to reduce the number of target provinces to 5; counting among these five provinces those used by Norway and UNDP as "pilot provinces". The list of provinces in which deployment will be financed by Norway will depend on the choice of provinces which will host the REDD+ investments of the stakeholder (see section 5.6.8). One of the criteria to be taken into account when selecting the provinces focal point will be the presence of such investments (such as FIP in areas of concentration).

In expectation of these choices, which will be made in 2013, the budget for the deployment was established at \$1 575 000, of which \$665,000 is for the additional request (42%). The deployment of REDD+ in the provinces will also participate in the fight against illegal logging through various ongoing initiatives in the country which the FLEGT-VPA initiative (Voluntary Partnership Agreement for Forest Law Enforcement, governance and trade exchanges, under negotiation with the EU), for which the Provincial Focal Points can be used as a relay in the provinces, in order to gather the relevant information.

Indeed, the identification of interactions between REDD+ process and FLEGT process was initiated based on the results of the workshop held in Kinshasa in June 2012 with funding from the FAO FLEGT Facility, and possible synergies were considered. These two processes both aim to improve forest management and land use through joint levers: improved the governance of the forest sector, better enforcement of the law and control, fight against illegal logging, clarification of legal access rights to the resource (wood / carbon), help in the representation and the structuring of civil society, constructive dialogue with all stakeholders to achieve a shared strategic vision on land use, and monitoring and compliance with standards, norms and certifications in the field.

In this perspective, a partnership is envisioned between the EU REDD Facility and the National REDD+ Coordination through its Provincial Focal Points and the FLEGT Technical Coordination to strengthen provincial capacity in relation to the FLEGT process and its implementation. The gathering of information necessary for checking the legality matrix, FSC type certifications as well as REDD+ standards will be particularly based on innovative technology under development, MOABI certifications. Beyond the complementary agendas, cooperation with EU-REDD is also a way to occupy the focal points full time and / or to avoid overselling REDD+ in the provinces that could never know the development a program of emission reductions and their carbon revenues. Too many unanswered expectations could prove to be counterproductive tomorrow...

4.6.12.Process Management

This section covers all costs directly related to the National REDD+ Coordination for a total amount of \$3 925 000 spread over 3 years, or \$1 311 000 per year. Payroll is 758 000 dollars of this amount (67%), roughly the level of previous years, but including the cost of an international expert, which corresponds to a significant reduction in payroll. Indeed, the staff of the CN-REDD has been reduced to a group of ten experts, Coordinator and Principal Technical Advisor with the support staff. Operating costs covers rent, office expenses, communication, and travel expenses.

5. Priorities and Timeline of CN-REDD activities

It is very difficult to prioritize the activities that have been described, all are equally necessary for the completion of the REDD+ preparation process. However, the activities of national empowerment such as:

- The completion of the validation process of impact studies
- The development of registry
- The implementation of the National REDD+ Fund
- Development and maintenance of forest monitoring system (MRV)
- Development and animation of the REDD+ web site in DRC

They appear to be of high priority because they condition the entire process to run smoothly, promote transparency on investments and monitoring and evaluation (registry), and are essential for private sector involvement in the process.

The other activities, while just as necessary, will also need to be deployed but with less urgency

Priority	Chronogram of CN-REDD activities for 2013 and 2014							
	N°	Activities	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
1	1	Validation of Impacts studies process achievement						
1	2	Registry development						
1	3	REDD+ national Funds Operationalization						
1	4	Development and maintenance of the Forests Monitoring System (MRV)						
1	5	Development and animation of the site of REDD+ in DRC						
2	6	Pursuit and Animation of political commitment						
2	7	Dynamization of Civil Society involvement						
2	8	Phasing Legal Framework						
2	9	Design and testing of MOABI (independent observatory)						
2	10	Monitoring and evaluation of pilot projects and other REDD+ initiatives						
2	11	Communication Tools Production						
2	12	Awareness in the fight against deforestation						
2	13	Operationalization of the monitoring and evaluation of impacts						

6. Appendixes

Appendix 1: Self-assessment of R-Package criteria/indicators status

1) Accountability and transparency	
2) Operating mandate and budget	
3) Coordination with national or sector policy frameworks	
4) Technical supervision capacity	
5) Funds management capacity	
6) Feedback and grievance redress mechanism	
7) Engagement of key stakeholders	
8) Consultation processes	
9) Information sharing	
10) Implementation of consultation outcomes	
11) Assessment and analysis	
12) Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers	
13) Links between drivers and REDD+ activities	
14) Actions plans to address natural resource right, land tenure, governance	
15) Implications for forest law and policy	
16) Presentation and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	
17) Feasibility assessment	
18) Consistency with other policies	
19) Integration with relevant strategies and policies	
20) Adoption of legislation and regulations	
21) Transparent and equitable framework	
22) National REDD+ information system or registry	
23) SESA coordination and integration arrangements	
24) Analysis of safeguard issues	
25) REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	
26) Environmental and Social Management Framework	
27) Clear, step-wise methodology	
28) Historical data, and adjustment for national circumstances	
29) Consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	
30) Documentation of step-wise approach	
31) Demonstration of early implementation	
32) Institutional arrangements and capacities	
33) Identification of non-carbon aspects	
34) Monitoring and reporting capabilities	
35) Information sharing	

	Substantiel Progress
	Satisfactory progress, improvements needed
	Necessary improvements
	Lack of progress at this stage

Appendix 2: Relationship between REDD+ preparation and governance

The REDD+ process in DRC has been characterized by a growing political ownership since its official launch in 2009. Thus illustrate the holding of the High Level Forum (see box below) in October 2011, with the involvement of the Head of State, and the personal commitment of the Deputy Prime Minister in the presentation of the REDD+ National Strategy to the national and international community in Doha in December 2012.

Unplanned in the R-PP, the High Level Forum on forests, climate change for development in the DRC was organized in October 2011 in Kinshasa, under the patronage of the President of the Republic, Joseph Kabila, with the participation of many Ministers (plan, environment, agriculture, energy ...) and attended by senior representatives of the partners as the Deputy Secretary General to the United Nations Achim Steiner and Climate Ambassador of Norway Hans Brattskar.

With regard to key reforms, they started and continued (carried out) in several sectors including the forestry sector with the constant concern to improve forest governance:

Control and traceability measures of the timber (wood) industry: Production Control Program and Marketing of Wood (PCBCB) implemented by SGS. With this device, the wood products will be followed from the introduction of the cutting permit application to the processing plant or to the output port (full traceability). The information posted on the system will be available in real time. The installation of labels bearing barcode on stems and logs during the evacuation will guarantee the non-falsification of information to be stored in the Integrated System of Forest Management (SIGEF);

- Review procedures for granting permits for the artisanal cutting of timber;
- Strengthening devices concerning new forest concession contracts lined ledger (notebooks) of all environmental and social costs; (?)
- Involvement in the signing process of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement - FLEGT between the DRC government and the European Union (EU) to ensure the certification of Congolese timber exported to the EU countries;
- Observance of the economic governance matrix reached with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It should be noted that a possible new criteria of this matrix points to the criteria and indicators of R-Package governance;
- Remediation procedures for granting licenses to cut timber (wood): a commission responsible for the applications for logging permits certification has been implemented;
- Control measures on the export of timber (wood), with the involvement of cross services through a commission responsible for work on good governance (July 2012). It includes, in addition to experts from the Ministry of Environment, those of the Central Bank (BCC), the Directorate General of Rights and Assizes (LDB), the Congolese Control Office (OCC), the Commercial Transport and Ports Corporation (SCPT) and the Ministry of Interior (internal affairs), Security and Customary Affairs;
- Awareness-building for provincial authorities in the fight against the illegal artisanal and industrial logging with the field visit of the Minister of the Environment in person, especially in the Lower Congo from 12 to 22 August 2012 and in the Bandundu November 2012
- Membership of the DRC to the OHADA

On the other hand parliamentarians are involved in the reform process to integrate REDD+ in the legislative and regulatory framework. Substantive work is being done in collaboration with the International GLOBE initiative, which involves both Houses of Parliament. A Legislative Working Group (GTL) has been established chairmen of

both chambers, who support the environment and several other deputies and senators, members of standing committees.

All these reforms target a single but unique goal: to improve the conditions that will allow the securing of investments in the DRC, to combat illegal logging and promote sustainable management of the forest ecosystems. For these purposes, the Government has enacted the Law on the Basic Principles on the Protection of the Environment in July 2011. It remains to get the decrees.

With regard to community forestry, the decree of the Forest Code has not yet been signed, but there is a strong political will of the Government and partners to advance this issue. Current discussions focus on the macro-zoning and land use patterns.

In terms of governance, if the DRC recognizes the magnitude of the task, it also has the impatience of the international community. Also, governance was identified as one of the four pillars of enabling national strategy alongside land, land, population, and three pillars sector (Agriculture, Energy, and Forest). This is to create the enabling environment for investment. On the other hand, in relation to forest governance, work was carried out, notably: (i) the risk of corruption in the investment phase of the REDD+ process in DRC, (ii) the development of mechanisms complaints management and conflict prevention, (iii) the development of revenue-sharing mechanism and so on. The REDD+ is so clearly connected to much broader reforms in the many facets of the governance process.

Moreover, the government management and coordination of funding related to REDD+ is done through the following ministries: Ministry of Finance (signing of agreements), Ministry of Planning (Management Platform Help and Investments PGAI) and Ministry of Environment (Sectoral framework, execution).

To make a better coordination and monitoring of projects and REDD+ initiatives, the government will rely on the National Registry REDD+ being finalized. This registry is an institutional tool for transparency, with the aim of centralizing information on the implementation of REDD+ in DRC, through a freely accessible digital line interface. It aims to end monitoring of all public and private funding REDD+ and their results and will thus make the monitoring of impacts to local communities and, more broadly assess the contribution of REDD+ to economic development and the reduction of poverty. Its inclusion in the National Forest Monitoring System will display the various intervention of REDD+ and access to various statistics of deforestation in these areas. It is increasingly the central tool of the approval procedure for REDD+ projects and must ensure a transparent investigation.

The future role of the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) during recruitment could be precisely control the monitoring of financing and strengthen the coordination of the different partners upstream and downstream of the REDD+ process in DRC. In addition, it will also support the governance pillar.

Appendix 3: Pilot Projects and punctual operations

The DRC has secured approximately \$ 84M financing for REDD+ investing activities: \$ 24M for REDD+ pilot projects integrated with the Forest Fund for the Congo Basin (Congo Basin Forest Fund), and \$ 60M under the Forest Investment Program (FIP). The actual amount spent is limited to approximately \$ 2M, because of delays and cumbersome procedures for the provision of funding at the country level, and the time required for the strategic planning and operational planning of field activities.

Six integrated projects across the four forest ecosystems in the DRC experience the dynamics between the different programs offered in the four strands of the preliminary analysis of potential REDD+ thanks to funding from the Forests of the Congo Basin (CBF / ADB) .

Each project will thus contribute to the provincial and national levels, to organize, plan and quantify the need to implement an integrated REDD+ strategy and objectified, that meets the multiple direct and underlying causes of deforestation systemically. At the local level, each project will also fight both against poverty and against deforestation and forest degradation by providing an integrated response to their multiple causes, for example (i) strengthening the capacity of local government for the management and planning, land use, land tenure security, harmonization and enforcement, (ii) strengthening the human, technical, financial and organizational capacity of local people to productive management and sustainable development of the environment and even (iii) improving social and economic conditions of local populations.

N°	Project Bearer	Project Title	Budget Total of the project (Euros)
01	WWF Belgium	REDD+ Pilot Project Geographically integrated "EcoMakala "	2,495,000
02	WWF Belgium	REDD+ Pilot Project integrated of the Luki Biosphere Reserve in Mayombe Forest	2,339,105
03	Novacel	REDD+ Pilot Project agroforestry of South Kwamouth	4,437,729
04	MECNT/WCS	REDD+ Pilot Project Integrated of Mambasa	2,960,000
05	MECNT/OCE AN	REDD+ Pilot Project Integrated of Isangi	2,298 215
06	WHRC	Support Project to civil society and government in the context of REDD+ in Equator Province	3,534,515
TOTAL REDD+ Projects			18 064 564

The R-PP sets a target to enter the country since early 2013 in the investment phase. With this ambitious R-PP and a particularly dynamic preparation process, the DRC has positioned itself as a major player in the international REDD+. This earned the DRC to be selected as one of eight pilot countries for the Forest

Investment Program (FIP) and be the first one to validate its investment plan, in June 2011, securing \$ 60 million to launch the implementation of REDD+ in the country.

Ibi Bateke Project

The Ibi Bateke project is a reforestation project that is part of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. It is an agro-forestry model that combines the reforestation of heavily degraded with acacia and cassava, which allows both the rehabilitation of soils, cassava production and coal production wood.

This is a project that can be replicated on a large scale in the supply of wood energy Kinshasa basin. Kinshasa and its surroundings have 7-10 million people who use almost exclusively on charcoal and firewood for cooking. This application is a cause of significant pressure on the forest and leads to a significant degradation of the forest sometimes far from Kinshasa. The project has a local impact, there Ibi a dispensary and a school, electricity and running water 4 hours per day with a generator. Childhood immunization is in progress, the project generates dozens of jobs. He also mobilized the community and the chiefs of the tribe of Bateke who are interested in repeating the experience.

However the following general lessons can be learned Ibi Bateke:

- 1-Lack of access to finance must be overcome so that the reforestation gets bigger
- 2-The importance of carbon finance for the profitability of this type of project / strong additionality of projects reforestation (The biophysically)
- 3-The difficulty of operating in the DRC for economic agents overlapping land rights (traditional / modern) and administrative obstacles of all kinds (CDM complexity, many conditions of funding from the World Bank, slow MECNT)
- 4-The need for access to basic infrastructure, transportation, communication in order to large-scale production (maintenance, mechanical pick) and evacuate the production.

ERA REDD+ Project Concessions Conservation in Territory of Inongo

Project Bearer: Ecosystem Restoration Associates (ERA)

Located in the Territory of Inongo, Province of Bandundu

The project is developed under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Standard Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCBS), to recognize the added value of high social and ecological project.

This project will consist of two distinct types of activities: Improved Forest Management (IFM) and reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+). IFM portion of the project will lead to the cessation of commercial logging activities for the project.

Reducing illegal logging and reducing the unsustainable exploitation of forests for agriculture and firewood will be addressed in the REDD+ in the project.

REDD+ portion of the project will be based on the involvement of local communities, including with the representative at the village level the creation of conservation areas based on traditional land use committees. Activities such as agricultural diversification and intensification, improved stoves, and firewood plantations will be used to enable communities to develop sustainable and diversified local economies while reducing the burden on the surrounding forests.

The carbon revenues will also be used to provide community support in terms of infrastructure, including support for the construction of schools and clinics, as well as improvements to the transport infrastructure boat

long neglected in the region. Both REDD+ and IFM activities will be done with the free, prior and informed consent of local communities (CLIP).

Pilot Projects

➤ Agroforestry REDD+ Pilot Project of South Kwamouth

The project implemented by NOVACEL aims to: (i) contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources, especially forests, (ii) contribute to the well-being of populations and (iii) contribute to the improvement of the regulatory framework set implemented at the national and international levels of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and degradation of tropical forests (REDD+).

Status

- The implementation phase of the project focused on the preparation of internal manual operations and acquisition activities;
- The customary opening South Kwamouth Novacel project was made on August 20, 2012.

➤ REDD+ Pilot Project Geographically Integrated of Mambasa

Almost a year after the launch of REDD+ Mambasa little project was done on the ground. Activities are still in the planning stage and some preparatory work such as making contacts with stakeholders, selection of intervention sites and identification of beneficiaries. Compared with the AWP and PPM products in 2012, the project has been a considerable delay which responsibilities are shared between the different actors.

➤ REDD+ Pilot Project Geographically Integrated of ISANGI

The project is implemented by a so-called Concerted Organization Ecologists and Friends of Nature (OCEAN) non-governmental organization. The NGO OCEAN signed MOUs respectively with the University of Kisangani (UNIKIS) and the National Institute of Agronomic Research (INERA), the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences Institute Yangambi (IFA) and the NGO Protection and Conservation (PCN). Field activities were launched, but many challenges remain.

➤ Pilot Project Support to the civil society and government in the context of REDD+ in the province of Equateur

Project by WURC which aims to increase the capacity of stakeholders in the development of REDD+ strategies and preparation for management of carbon funds, the design and implementation of REDD+ pilot projects. To achieve its objectives, the project will test strategies for REDD+ pilot areas of Equateur province.

➤ The two Pilot Projects geographically integrated WWF-Be

- Approval by the ADB / CBF of the amendment agreements gift that was to include WWF-DRC as a partner in the same way as those mentioned in the grant agreement (see Art.I, 1.5, (vii). The main reason is that WWF works with all networks "WWF Country" and WWF-Be can not get the project field work without the intervention of WWF-DRC.
- Signing of Memoranda of Understanding between the MECNT and WWF-Be for both projects.

- Opening of Operations Account by WWF-Be with Rawbank for the LUKI and EcoMakala REDD+ projects.
- Signature of the Order of permanent and irrevocable deposit Transit Account to Account Operations
- Signing of the handover of Luki and Ekomamala REDD+ projects

Appendix 4: Expenditures and commitments by december 31, 2012

COMPONENTS	Expenditures by 31/12/2012
SUB COMPONENTS	
ACTIVITIES	
SUPPORTING TO THE PROCESS COORDINATION AND NAT CONS	165,078.00
COORDINATION OF THE ENTIRE PROCESS	127,137.00
Focal Point (11) Recruitment	16,218.00
A Coordinator recruitment for the 11 Focal point	16,000.00
A pick Up Procurement for the National coordination	25,200.00
Office Materials and IT equipment Procurement for PFP	19,277.00
IT equipment procurement	19,550.00
Recruitment of a Consultant for the Mid-Term evaluation mission	30,892.00
Stakeholders Consultations	37,941.00
IEC expert recruitment	20,100.00
IEC Civil Society correspondent recruitment	17 841.00
REDD+ NATIONAL STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT	369,184.50
Pilot reparation and support of the Veille	281,571.00
Recruitment of a Project Chief for the REDD+ National Strategy	46,200.00
Recruitment of an international consultant for the REDD+ National Strategy	50,387.00
COP 17 Fees at Durban	66,197.00
Recruitment of a Pilot Project Responsible	6,822.00
Recruitment of a Pilot Project manager	25,800.00
Recruitment of Project Manager for the REDD+ National Strategy	20,415.00
Recruitment of Civil Society Correspondent GCT (Okenge)	21,704.00
Procurement of document and workshop organization	9,023.00
Supporting the data collection activities (meetings, workshops, missions, ...)	35023.00
Frame Work Implementation preparation	5,700.00
Recruitment of a consultant for the writing of Homologation paper	2,700.00
Recruitment of a consultant for the writing of the annex to the Homologation paper	3,000.00
Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA)	81,913.50
Recruitment of a firm to lead the SESA mission	59,600.50
Supporting the functioning of the Monitoring Committee	22,313.00
REFERENCE SCENARIOS PREPARATION	72,607.00
Reference Scenarios preparation	72,607.00
CN-REDD contribution to the Households surveys	72,607.00
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	856,633.58
Project Management	856,633.58
External Audit Cabinet for TF 093871 (Strong Nkv)	10,500.00
External Audit Cabinet for TF 099125	13,350.00
Cabinet for Fiduciary Management (PFCN)	131,750.47
CN-REDD Staff remuneration	195,167.00
Supporting the Sustainable Development Direction	12,838.00
REDD+ National and Interministerial Committees meetings	6,800.00
Organization of REDD+ International University 2011 edition	45,350.00
CN-REDD functioning fees (whose missions in DRC, workshops, etc.)	440,878.11
	1,463,503.08

Contract designation	Amount in US \$	Date of commitment
Recruitment of a Firm for the Fiduciary Management of the Grant (PFCN)	170,000.00	18-march-11
Recruitment of Strong NKV for achieving the PPF 093871 audit	10,500.00	31-march-11
Recruitment of a National REDD+ Coordinator	27,000.00	1-august-11
Recruitment of a National REDD+ Coordinator (contract renewed for six months)	27,000.00	1-february-12
Recruitment of Administrative and Financial assistant for the CN-REDD	24,000.00	1-august-11
Recruitment of Administrative and Financial assistant for the CN-REDD (contract renewed for 12 months)	24,000.00	1-august-12
Recruitment of a cleaner for the CN-REDD installations	4,800.00	1-august-11
Recruitment of a cleaner for the CN-REDD installations (contract renewed for 12 months)	4,800.00	1-august-12
Recruitment of a secretary for the CN-REDD	8,400.00	19-august-11
Recruitment of a secretary for the CN-REDD (contract renewed for 12 months)	8,400.00	15-august-12
Recruitment of a National Project chief of the Component 2 for the CN-REDD	36,000.00	18-october-11
Recruitment of a National Project chief of the Component 2 for the CN-REDD (contract renewed for 3 months)	10,200.00	1-october-12
Recruitment of a National Project chief of the Component 3 for the CN-REDD	12,800.00	18-october-11
Recruitment of an international Consultant to support the Component 2	51,005.00	18-october-11
Recruitment of a National Project Manager of the Component 2 for the CN-REDD	18,000.00	18-october-11
Recruitment of a National Project Manager of the Component 2 for the CN-REDD (contract renewed)	5,100.00	1-october-12
Recruitment of a National Project Manager of the Component 3 for the CN-REDD	18,000.00	18-october-11
Recruitment of a National Project Manager of the Component 3 for the CN-REDD (contract renewed for 3 months)	5,100.00	1-october-12
Recruitment of a driver for the CN-REDD	4,800.00	18-october-11
Recruitment of a driver for the CN-REDD (contract renewed)	4,800.00	1-october-12
Recruitment of a consultant for the writing of the Ministerial Paper on the homologation process of REDD+ Projects in DRC	2,700.00	3-November-11
Procurement of 23 Laptops for the REDD+ National and Interministerial Committees	19,550.00	10-November-11
Recruitment of a Firm to lead the SESA mission	300,715.00	14-december-11
Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment of the REDD+ process implementation (amendment to the initial contract of 300715,00 USD) with AGRECO-LAND RESOURCES	49,670.00	26-September-12
Recruitment of a Consultant for the creation of the CN-REDD website	25,000.00	14-december-11

Recruitment of a Consultant for the writing of annexes to the Ministerial Paper on the REDD+ Projects homologation process in DRC	3,000.00	31-January-12
Recruitment of a correspondent from the Civil Society, expert in information, education, communication, consultations and capacity building (IEC+)	30,000.00	9-april-12
Recruitment of an Expert in information, education and Communication	7,800.00	31-march-12
Recruitment of an Expert in information, education and Communication (contract renewed for 9 months)	31,200.00	1-july-12
Recruitment of a consultant for the REDD+ process Mid-term evaluation in DRC	30,892.00	26-april-12
Recruitment of a correspondent from the Civil Society, expert in supporting the development of the REDD+ national strategy and to the coordination of the Thematic Groups (TCG)	30,000.00	26-april-12
CN-REDD contribution in the Households surveys	299,000.00	13-july-12
Procurement of a hard Top 4x4 Jeep for the FIP	44 ,000.00	26-september-12
Procurement of office IT materials for the 11 REDD+ PFP	19,270.00	1-september-12
Recruitment of the National REDD+ Coordinator in DRC	21,000.00	7-august-12
Recruitment of REDD+ Provincial Focal Point	26,400.00	28-june-12
Recruitment of REDD+ Provincial Focal Point (contract renewed)	167,640.00	13-september-12
Recruitment of ERND NGO for deep consultations in Province Orientale on the initial version of 7 pillars of the framework strategy under elaboration	15,924.50	23-october-12
Recruitment of CODELT NGO for deep consultations in Bandundu province on the initial version of 7 pillars of the framework strategy under elaboration	15,924.50	23-october-12
Recruitment of the REDD+ Provincial focal points Coordinator	48,000.00	3-november-12
Recruitment of a National REDD+ Coordinator	21,000.00	1-august-12
Procurement of office furniture for the REDD+ Provincial Focal Points	16,995.00	17-december-12
Global salary of the CN-REDD Consultants before the bringing into form of the Grant	64,000.00	
Recruitment of the Strong NKV for achieving the Grant TF 099125 audit	51,500.00	12-october-12
Total of Commitments via shopping (comparison of 3 proforma invoices)	152,230.00	
Procurement of a pick up 4x4 for the CN-REDD in DRC	25,200.00	31-may-11
Totals	1,993,316.00	

Appendix 5: Consultations in the framework of the request for additional funds review

REPORT OF THE CONSULTATION MEETING OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CANVAS OF PROGRESS REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE PROCESS TO BE PRESENTED AT FCPF REDD+ FOR THE GRANT OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING

1. Item on the agenda:

Presentation and analysis of the report outlining the progress of REDD+ activities at mid-term in order to seek additional funding from the FCPF.s

Were present at the meeting:

1. Albert Kalonga BANTU	: Interministerial Committee / Director
2. Ferdinand BADILA	: DHE / Director
3. Jean Paul BOKESTU	: Minfin / CTR
4. Christelle MPUTU	: FEC / National Committee
5. Freddy LUSAMBULU	: National Committee / Director
6. Dr. Bintu Nkonko	: Mine / ECHD
7. Mbikayi Nkonko	: INERA / ADT
8. PATRICK Bisimwa	: CN-REDD / National Project Officer
9. Desired Bujiriri NFUNDE	: Interministerial Committee / CD
10. Yvon Tshilumba Bingwa	: Planning / Counsel
11. RAOUL KAMANDA	: CN-REDD / IEC Expert
12. Boika MAHAMBHI BARTH	: NHS / Carto Officer Program.
13. MASHINI CLEO	: CN-REDD National Project Officer
14. Leo Kanu Mbizi	: CN-REDD / PFP Coordinator.

1. Development

Mr. Leon Kanu Mbizi, facilitator of the meeting was the first to speak starting by thanking the participants' attendance at this meeting; he also explained the need to collect the views of national and inter-ministerial committee on the analysis of canvas. Indeed, this meeting follows the joint UN-REDD, FCPF mission was held in Kinshasa to try to make the progress undertaken to date in the REDD+ process in the DRC and to identify the needs of the country for next steps. The result is a report outline the progress of activities of REDD+ has been developed to be submitted to the FCPF to request the granting of additional funding of nearly \$ 5,200,200 for the period 2013 -2014.

After traveling the document, there was a session of questions / answers and exchanges, can be presented in these points:

1. Make available sufficiently in advance to members of national committees and interdepartmental working documents to enable them to better prepare for meetings.
2. Not enough information to assess which items are posted on the canvas, it was recommended to include appendices that may facilitate reading in the future.
3. Beyond the financial evaluation, to ensure that activities meet identified achieving results set.
4. Make clear the operating expenses and management fees in order to facilitate the reading of the table.
5. It was recommended to replace the 20 participants in the 23 column spending Product 1: strategic decisions and directions are made in an informed manner, legitimate and transparent.
6. All participants were unanimous that the IEC activities should be given a substantial budget under accumulated to date in relation to other activities included in the REDD+ process delay.
7. It was clarified that the amounts posted in the framework for the application of funds may be a possible correction in the future if necessary through the no objection of the Bank and in accordance with procedures bank.

Started at 11am 50', the meeting ended at 1:21 p.m.'

Kinshasa September 7, 2012.

5.2. MINUTES OF THE MEETING WITH THE GTCR ON "THE APPLICATION OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING OF 5.2 MILLION FOR THE ACTIVITIES DUPROCESSUS REDD+ 2013-2014"

As part of the completion of the request for \$ 5.2 million dollars from 2013 to 2014 activities formulated for the World Bank / Facility at the meeting of the Participants Committee FCPCs the month of October, an exchange meeting was held with civil society / GTCR this Friday, September 7, 2012 in meeting room of the CN-REDD, as traded in the last UN-REDD and FCPF joint mission to Kinshasa from 20 to 23/08 / 2012.

Were present at the meeting:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. MPANU MPANU NSIALA Tosi | : REDD+ National Coordinnator |
| 2. Mr. KANU MBIZI Léon | :REDD+ Provinces Focal Point National Coordinator |
| 3. Mr. Cléo MASHINI | :National Project Chief at the CN-REDD |
| 4. Mr. Adrien KAKULA | :National Project Manager at the CN-REDD |
| 5. Mr. Bruno GUAY | : Technical Advisor at the CN-REDD |
| 6. Mr. Patrick BISIMWA | :National Project Manager at CN-REDD |
| 7. Mr. Kamathe KATSONGO | : Expert at CN-REDD |
| 8. Mr. Raoul KAMANDA | :IEC Expert Responsible at the CN-REDD |
| 9. Mme. Marie Thérèse OKENGE | :IEC Expert at the CN-REDD |
| 10. Mr. Félicien KABAMBA | :GTCR Coordinator |
| 11. Mr. Alidor KASS MUTEBA | :GTCR Members |
| 12. Mr. Guy KAJEMBA | : GTCR Member |
| 13. Mme. Néné MAINZANA | :GTCR Member |
| 14. Mme. Anny MANDUNGU | :GTCR Member |
| 15. Mme. MUSAU ILUNGA Stéphanie | :GTCR Member |

Items on the agenda:

One item on the agenda: discussions, comments and suggestions on the application of \$ 5.2 million dollars for the 2013-2014 activities of the REDD+ process in DRC, formulated for the World Bank / Facility.

Development

Under the chairmanship of the National Coordinator Tosi Mpanu Mpanu Nsiala which just gave his short introductory word, the Coordinator Leon KANU Mbizi spoke to show the essence of the meeting at the audience, especially the members of the civil society / GTCR. The exchange went well, some comments and suggestions have been made, and may be presented briefly as follows:

1. The Coordinator KABAMBA Felicien praised the idea of involving the GTCR for the first time in exchanges / discussions of gender, but also lamented the fact that GTCR has never been asked directly to provide services, such as we have always done for firms / international consultants;
2. Guy KAJEMBA: expressed the hope that the GTCR always viewed the revisions of all budget lines of the request.
3. Felicien KABAMBA: Policy Dialogue, What do you mean by that?
R / Coordon KANU: This is what we started with the high-level dialogue, the idea is to get involved in the political, help / convince them to take ownership of the REDD+ process in order to get to persuade donors to fund the quintessential process in anticipation of the investment phase; examples to mobilize funds from the Norwegians and English, etc..
3. MUTEBA KASS: Reassure the input / GTCR involvement in the activities mentioned in all products of the table instead of speaking only numbers.

4. For him it will be accurate when we talk civil society, the GTCR exclusively as a preferred partner.
5. Nene MAINZANA: IEC Gather all items in a single field in the table (option not significant) Where is the money that was allocated for the production of media and media production tools? Product 11: The training of lawyers, judges, etc..There is no provision for that? CN-REDD: R / activity is supported by the UNDP not FCPF.
5. 6. For Guy KAJEMBA: it is necessary to specify the level of integration / involvement GTCR in IEC activities as it is presented in the budget does not seem to cover that had been proposed in conjunction with the IEC component of the CN-REDD forecast , is that the site is IEC priority or not?
R / Coordon KANU Cleo and Me: The plan is taken here in its entirety and it is the \$ 235,000 that will be broken to initiate activities and afterwards we shall see still about Raoul support the idea of Guy Kajemba suggesting they could even book 30% of the total budget for IEC activities saw the relevance of the project (process not appreciated).
6. Coordinated KANU: IEC activities are found in other products, including Product 6 where funding is reserved for PFP REDD+.
7. Coordinator TOSI: it turns out to be relevant hearth summation of all that is offered in various products on the IEC site, browsing all products, to do with Raoul after grant approval.
7. Kamathe: Proposal browses / reviews the entire budget to ensure that no project / activity has been forgotten!
8. R / Coordon KANU: Unfortunately, time is short, however, it is worth remember that there is flexibility to review it all, after approval / agreement of donation. He also informed the meeting that the Norwegian fund is already available, but we are waiting for the completion of some provisions, that is interesting is that the UNDP will pre-finance all the activities that the fund was allocated in particular, the Thematic coordinations "CT".
8. Prof. Felicien K.: Concern over participation GTCR to international negotiations and processes, Is there is only the CN-REDD will appear alone or what? (See Product 2)
- R / Coordon KANU: we put CN-REDD, just as the Management of the assistance.
9. Guy KAJEMBA: Concern expressed over issues "CLIP" where there are to be believed, lack of coordination / effective involvement of CN-REDD in relation to activities of FPP and WWF!
- Coordinated KANU: there is a large fund that has FPP for CLIP and any note taken by both the CN-REDD to improve their involvement in this project, as government body.
10. MUTEBA KASS: The Product 7: why not put a particular emphasis on supporting as managing REDD+ by GTCR as is the case for public administration? Why not complete the other parties, NGOs, etc..
- Worry Product 7: Support for technical assistance in the implementation of national standards, why not clearly state by civil society?
- R /: it is not realistic at this stage and in this case to think so because this is the service that should a priori be certified to do this kind of work is to First question of jurisdiction, if so nothing prevents.

Reporter Adrien Kakula DIASOTUKA National Project Manager in the CN-REDD

Appendix 6: Additionnal request and REDD+ preparation phase achievement detailed budget. Consolidated Budget

Necessary financings for the finalization of the preparation phase from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015													
Program	Sub-Program	Activity	Needs	Secured financings									GAP to Mobilize
				FCPF 3 400 000	FCPF2 5 000 000	FCPF3 200 000	NORWAY UNDP	FAO	UNEP	COMI- FAC	DRC	AVAILABLE TOTALS	
Communication and consultation	Civil Society	Supporting Civil Society (NGOs Network, including Indigenous People, etc.)	40 000	20 000	20 000							40 000	0
		Support to GTCR (status revision, elections communication, functioning, training, trips to Provinces, etc.)	400 000		40 000		320 000					360 000	40 000
	Sub-Total		440 000	20 000	60 000	0	320 000	0	0	0	0	400 000	40 000
	Pilot Provinces	Elaborate tools of awareness on REDD+ (prospectus, Brochures, awareness modules, radio spots, etc.)	100 000		36 000		50 000			9 900		95 900	4 100
		Produce IEC tools (in French and national tongues)	75 000		75 000							75 000	0
	Communication Tools	Produce radio and television Spots	50 000		50 000							50 000	0
		Dispatch IEC tools (Workshops, seminar, training)	67 000		33 000				34 000			67 000	0
		Develop the web site for REDD+ in DRC and advocacy documents for high level international events	137 067	100 000			37 067					137 067	0
		Organize training sessions called « Universités d'été REDD+ »	90 000	90 000								90 000	0
		Integrate REDD+ in National education programs (primary and secondary) and diffusion	150 000		75 000							75 000	75 000
	Sub-Total		669 067	190 000	269 000	0	87 067	0	34 000	9900	0	589 967	79 100

Necessary financings for the finalization of the preparation phase from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015													
Program	Sub-Program	Activity	Needs	Secured financings								AVAILABLE TOTALS	GAP to Mobilize
				FCPF 3 400 000	FCPF2 5 000 000	FCPF3 200 000	NORWAY UNDP	FAO	UNEP	COMI- FAC	DRC		
Strategy and REDD+ tools implementation	National REDD+ Funds	Establishing the Road Map	20 000				20 000					20 000	0
		Development of Project Operations Manuel (MOP)	250 000				250 000					250 000	0
		Consultations on the MOP at national level (establishment of a short governmental commission and meetings with TFP)	85 000				85 000					85 000	0
		Technical Exchanges of experiences between countries	100 000				80 000					80 000	20 000
		Establishment of the Short Technical Secretary	350 000				130 000					130 000	220 000
		Meetings of the Steering Committee	30 000				10 000					10 000	20 000
		National and International Experts team	494 465				353 465					353 465	141 000
		Links with the Registry and assured SIS	60 000				60 000					60 000	0
	Sub total		1 389 465	0	0	988 465	0	0	0	0	0	988 465	401 100
	Registry	Finalizing the registry	200 000		195 000				5 000			200 000	0
	Pilot Projects and other initiatives	Monitoring and Assessment of Pilot Projects	150 000		75 000							75 000	75 000
		Monitoring and Assessment of Other REDD+ Initiatives	150 000		20 000					14000		34 000	116 000
	Sub total		300 000		95 000					14 000		109 000	191 000
	Homologation Decree	Revision of homologation decree and its annexes	35 000		21 000							21 000	14 000
	NFMS	Setting-up the National Forests Monitoring System	75 000					25 000				25 000	50 000
	Nat. Forest Inventory	Carbon measurement	271 594					50 000				50 000	221 594
	GHG	GHG inventories	286 300					5 000				5 000	281 300
	MRV	MRV	1 943 762					743 290				743 290	1 200 472
	Reference level	Emissions Reference Level / Reference level	70 000									0	70 000
	Sub total		2 681 665		21 000			823 290				844 290	1 837 366

Necessary financings for the finalization of the preparation phase from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015														
Program	Sub-Program	Activity	Needs	Secured financings									GAP to Mobilize	
				FCPF 3 400 000	FCPF2 5 000 000	FCPF3 200 000	NORWAY UNDP	FAO	UNEP	COMI-FAC	DRC	AVAILABLE TOTALS		
Strategy and REDD+ tools implementation	SESA and ESMF Finalization & grievances and redress management Mechanisms	Redress Mechanisms and grievances management	200 000			200 000						200 000	0	
		Production of REDD+ SESA	290 785	290 785								290 785	0	
		Functioning of CS for regular commitment in all the validation activities	71 687	7 687	64 000							71 687	0	
		SESA Validation	220 810	200 000	20 810							220 810	0	
		Experience tools through ongoing projects and finalize their focus	90 000		30 000				60 000			90 000	0	
		Animate the participatory process with stakeholders (participatory restitution workshop and exchanges within 5 Pilot Provinces)	50 000		50 000							50 000	0	
		Monitoring and assessing tools implementation and mechanisms (redress on safeguards, FIPC, benefit sharing, etc.) by the projects	75 000		75 000							75 000	0	
		Organize semestrial workshops in Kinshasa of results presentation of REDD+ projects Monitoring- Assessment	60 000		60 000							60 000	0	
		Administrations training, projects bearers and NGOs to the application of safeguards and standards	75 000		75 000							75 000	0	
		National Social and Environmentalstandards Validation	72 097						72 097			72 097	0	
	Modelization	Operationalize the SIS (ESFM and Standards)	42 000		30 000				12 000			42 000	0	
		Training workshops and of awareness on analysis tool upon REDD+ totals costs in DRC	9 000	9 000								9 000	0	
	Moabi	Contribution of CN-REDD in household surveys	226 393	226 393								226 393	0	
		MOABI Independent system Adaptation REDD+ monitoring in DRC with WWF/DRC	52 600	52 600								52 600	0	
	Sous total			1 535 372	786 465	404 810	200 000			444 097			1 535 372	0
	Strategy Actualization	Thematic coordination Functioning (animation and functioning)	115 000		100 000						15000		115 000	0
		Workshops Organization/ missions upon experiences feedbacks for the strategy consolidation (ERND - CODELT)	31 000	31 000									31 000	0
		Validation workshops of the actualized strategy	25 000		25 000								25 000	0
	Sous total			171 000	31 000	125 000					15 000		171 000	0
	formulation of an investment program	National and international staff of the investments formulation	906 108					576 108					576 108	330 000
		Technical Consultations and workshops	234 901					184 901					184 901	50 000
		Fees for specialized field missions	100 000					50 000					50 000	50 000
	Sub total			1 241 009	0	0	0	811 009	0	0	0	0	811 009	430 000

Necessary financings for the finalization of the preparation phase from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015													
Program	Sub-Program	Activity	Needs	Secured financings									GAP to Mobilize
				FCPF 3 400 000	FCPF2 5 000 000	FCPF3 200 000	NORWAY UNDP	FAO	UNEP	COMI- FAC	DRC	AVAILABLE TOTALS	
Policy dialogue	Reforms	Adaptation of the legal and regulatory framework	150 000		150 000							150 000	0
		Support to the improvement of the legal Framework (Globe)	35 000		35 000							35 000	0
	International Negotiations	Participation to the negotiations under the UNFCCC: Positions Defense of the DRC in matters of REDD+ in international conferences	330 000	60 000	120 000		150 000					330 000	0
	Politico Commitment	Policy dialogues and mobilizing financing / strategic partnerships	350 000				110 000					110 000	240 000
		Forum on the green economy in Kinshasa with international expertise	125 000				125 000					125 000	0
		development of a funding strategy for REDD+ (public and private, national and international) to diversify sources	70 000				40 000					40 000	30 000
		Training of experts to advance issues important REDD+ for the country in the negotiations under the UNFCCC	70 000				70 000					70 000	0
	Dissemination of REDD+ agenda in sectoral policies	Support to the development of sectoral policies based on the national REDD+ strategy (workshops, meetings, etc.)	66 990		66 990							66 990	0
		Functioning and animation of National Steering Committee	50 000		50 000							50 000	0
		Train the judiciary unit for monitoring and implementation modalities of the fight against corruption in REDD+	50 000		50 000							50 000	0
		Workshops and consultations	75 000		75 000							75 000	0
	Sub-Total		1 371 990	60 000	546 990	0	495 000	0	0	0	0	1 101 990	270 000

Necessary financings for the finalization of the preparation phase from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015													
Program	Sub-Program	Activity	Needs	Secured financings								AVAILABLE TOTALS	GAP to Mobilize
				FCPF 3 400 000	FCPF2 5 000 000	FCPF3 200 000	NORWAY UNDP	FAO	UNEP	COMI- FAC	DRC		
Decentralization	All Provinces	Training of REDD+ Provinces Focal Points	100 000		70 000		20 000					90 000	10 000
		Operation of provincial Focal Points (office, small furniture, fuel for motorcycles, etc..)	295 000	120 000	175 000							295 000	0
		Workshops, training and awareness sessions organized by the Focal Points in the provinces.	300 000		200 000		50 000					250 000	50 000
		Supervision of the focal points for the CN-REDD (Kinshasa meetings, visits to the provinces, IEC specific production tools including provincial strategic plans, publishing, broadcasting)	220 000		220 000							220 000	0
	Pilot Provinces	Consultants in sustainable Development in charge of deployment in Province	250 000				150 000					150 000	100 000
		Support missions specialized, workshops, multi-stakeholder dialogue, training carriers and project beneficiaries, provincial strategic vision	350 000				200 000					200 000	150 000
		Logistical support to REDD+ cells in the three pilot provinces	60 000				30 000					30 000	30 000
	Sub-Total		1 575 000	120 000	665 000	0	450 000	0	0	0	0	1 235 000	340 000
Process Management	PROCESS MANAGEMENT	External Audit Cabinet for Don TF 099125	158 150	38 150	120 000							158 150	0
		Cabinet for Fiduciary Management (FNCP)	288 250	38 250	250 000							288 250	0
		Vehicle purchasing	99 000	44 000	55 000							99 000	0
		CN-REDD Global salary	2 139 960	369 944	1513200					256816		2 139 960	0
		Support to General Secretary and to the Sustainable Direction	100 000	10 000	90 000							100 000	0
		CN-REDD Functioning Fees	408 688	108 688	200 000		40 000			10000	50 000	408 688	0
		RH project	175 000				100 000					100 000	75 000
		Offices Renting	360 000	120 000	240 000							360 000	0
		Activities Monitoring and Evaluation	45 602				30 602					30 602	15 000
		Administration, bank costs and monitoring-assessment (3%)	150 000		150 000							150 000	0
	Sub-Total		3 924 650	729 032	2 618 200	0	170 602	0	0	266 816	50 000	3 834 650	90 000
General Total			15 499 209	1 936 497	5 000 000	200 000	3 322 143	823 290	183 097	305 716	50 000	11 820 743	3 678 466

Appendix 7: "Grant Reporting and Monitoring Report"

World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

Report to Donor			
Ref.	TF099125	Reporting Period:	07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012
Printed On:	05/10/2013	Report Type:	Progress Report
		Report Status:	Approved

Assignment: TF099125

Preparation of DRC's Readiness Plan, Readiness Fund of the FCPF FCPFR - FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

Task Team Leader: 00000055111 - Simon A. P. Rietbergen
Approving Manager: 00000086169 - Benoit Bosquet

Summary Information	
TF Status	ACTV
Recipient Country	Congo, Dem Rep
Executed By	Recipient
Managing Unit	8107 - AFTN1
Grant Start Date / Closing Date	03/26/2011 to 09/30/2014
Program Manager	
Original Grant Amount	3,400,000.00
Grant Amount	3,400,000.00
Outstanding Commitments	0.00
Cumulative Disbursements	796,881.91 as of 06/30/2012
Disbursed 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012	796,881.91
Donor	TF602001 - MULTIPLE DONORS

This GRM report includes the following sections: Overview, Components, Outcome, Execution, Program(FCPFR), Disbursements.

World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

Report to Donor			
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OVERVIEW

Overall Assessments

Grant Objectives:

The Project Development Objective is to reinforce DRC'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 scenario of emissions from deforestation and degradation that takes into account national circumstances.

Overall progress from 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012 with regard to Achieving Grant Objectives:

Comment:

DRC has made significant progress in its REDD+ Readiness process and is on track to achieve the specific objectives targeted by the FCPF REDD+ Readiness support grant at the end of the implementing period, despite the challenges discussed below.

National capacities on REDD-related issues has increased substantially, across a broad range of stakeholders including government officials and CSO members. The country has established a functioning fully-staffed and well-equipped National REDD+ Coordination Unit at the Ministry of Environment which is leading a series of technical activities, reaching out to broad range of stakeholders and coordinating various ongoing REDD-related initiatives in the country. Through the Coordination Unit, the REDD+ Readiness process has galvanized government attention beyond authorities in charge of the forest sector. As an example, the Minister of Finance has been actively participating in the discussions on REDD+, particularly on the identification of options to manage future REDD+ flows. Another example is the High-Level Forum on Forests and Climate Change organized by the the Ministry of Environment in September 2011, which brought together the President's office and various line Ministries, in addition to high-level international participants. The first steps towards the decentralization of the process to the provincial level have been taken, which is an important achievement in DRC's context - given the size of the country, and more importantly the difficult infrastructure and capacity constraints at the provincial level. REDD+ Focal Points have been hired in all 11 Provinces, and their presence on the ground is expected to give a new dynamic to the process at the provincial level. The Provincial Focal Points will monitor pilot projects and other interventions on the ground with a view of feeding into the National REDD+ Strategy, engage in the local-level dialogue on deforestation and forest degradation and potentially preparing provincial-level REDD+ strategies. The National Coordination Unit has also done a remarkable job of coordinating different REDD+ interventions in the country. The Forest Investment Program, for instance, is fully aligned with the Readiness process and should directly contribute to the latter by generating important lessons during project design and implementation. The team in charge of managing the FIP is under the overall responsibility of the National REDD+ Coordination.

DRC has carried out a fair amount of consultation and information sharing activities on different components of the Readiness process. These activities so far have been mainly concentrated in Kinshasa but also some have also been carried out in the provinces. The REDD+ Readiness process has been conducted in a participatory manner and has brought various stakeholders together to discuss strategic, legal and institutional issues related to REDD+. This has in turn strengthened the role of civil society organizations (including those representing indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities) in policy making. As a result, national CSOs today demonstrate an important level of support to the overall REDD+ Readiness process, as evidenced by their support in international fora of the proposals put forward by the Government (such as the R-PP, the FIP Investment Plan and the request for additional fund to the FCPF).

The country has progressed well on the preparing of a national REDD+ strategy, which is expected to be the result of analytical studies, consultations and on-the-ground activities. Among the analytical studies conducted, it is worth mentioning the in-depth analysis of causes of deforestation and forest degradation which combined remote sensing techniques, field visits to deforestation hotspots and literature review to produce a detailed analysis of deforestation and forest degradation in the country. Both Government and Civil Society Organizations were actively engaged in the preparation of the study, which also aimed at building a consensus on causes of deforestation in the country across stakeholders. Another important study currently under finalization that will feed into the National Strategy is the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, which has identified the main social and environmental risks of the strategic options currently under consideration, and proposed risk mitigation actions for each of these strategic options. Currently, the detailed analysis of strategic options to address the identified causes of deforestation is being conducted in a highly participatory way through multi-sectoral Thematic Groups. The framework national REDD+ strategy is expected to be ready by December 2012, building on the studies conducted and consultations. The country has also made some progress on the legal and institutional framework for REDD+, even though much

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remains to be done. DRC has adopted regulations on awarding permits to third parties to carry out REDD+ projects and initiatives in the country, and established a registry to ensure monitoring and reporting of these initiatives within national territory.

As a result of all these ongoing activities, the capacity of national actors working on REDD+ issues has been significantly strengthened through technical assistance, numerous training events, workshops and on-the-job capacity building. This strengthened capacity is expected to contribute to the broader agenda of sustainable forest management in the country.

The grant also achieved some results beyond what was initially planned. As an example, the regulations on REDD+ projects and initiatives adopted by the Ministry of the Environment, along with the national registry, has shown their proactivity in responding to emerging REDD-related risks. Another example has been the International REDD+ University, a national-level knowledge exchange and capacity building event bring together over 500 people annually over 10 days of learning and discussions on REDD+ issues.

Despite the progress, important challenges to the process remain. Primarily, high-level cross-sectoral coordination still needs to translate into concrete actions on the ground. Pressures on forests from development of different sectors, such as transport, mining, oil and agriculture, are likely to increase in the near future. The National REDD Committee and Inter-Ministerial REDD Committee, created to ensure cross-sectoral coordination and high-level steering of the process, have not worked as expected, and should be reformed. For REDD+ to be achieved, the country needs a clear vision on land use planning and management at central and decentralized level that can support sustainable use of its natural resources. Further governance reforms are also needed. In the forest sector, the rights of communities to manage forests need to be strengthened, so that they can engage effectively in local forest management, as foreseen by the 2002 Forest Law. Law enforcement need to be strengthened at all levels, and illegal logging tackled more forcefully. Some of the tools developed, such as the national registry, have not been yet implemented given low technical capacity. Human and institutional capacities need to be continuously strengthened, most particularly at the decentralized levels. In moving forward, DRC should clarify the institutional framework for REDD+, including the roles and responsibilities of different government agencies at the national and decentralized levels.

At the last joint mission to DRC (in August 2012), the Government and partners agreed on key actions to address some of these challenges, including: i) The membership of the National REDD+ Committee was to be renewed and its Secretariat strengthened by hiring a dedicated staff at the National REDD+ Coordination. An in-depth reflection on a potential reform of the REDD+ institutions, in view of the future REDD+ phases, should also be conducted; ii) The strategy should have a full section on governance issues, and how the government plans to address some of the priority actions in terms of forest governance strengthening during the implementation of the strategy. Land use planning is also to be clearly indicated as a key strategic option to achieve REDD+ in DRC; iii) continued capacity building should be targeted in the request for additional financing from the FCPF and from other donors.

Overall progress from 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012 with regard to Implementation of Grant Financed Activities: Comment:

(Please note that the expected results discussed below are those identified in the R-PP Assessment Note. It should also be noted that a detailed analysis of the planned x actual outputs achieved can be found under the Output section below)

Result 1: A National REDD+ Strategy (including the legal framework) is prepared and validated by national stakeholders. Following the recommendations of the independent mid-term evaluation, the government has proposed a step-wise approach to developing the strategy, with an initial emphasis on the preparation of a Framework REDD+ Strategy. This Framework REDD+ Strategy is currently available and is organized around five chapters: 1) Deforestation and Forest Degradation in DRC; 2) Political vision on REDD+; 3) Strategic Options (enabling and sectoral activities); 4) Implementation framework for the Strategy modalities; 5) Financial considerations. The strategy aligns well the proposed strategic options to the identified direct and indirect (underlying) drivers of deforestation, even though it still needs to conduct an exercise of prioritization of the proposed activities. The document is the result of a high-level of multi-sectoral consultation particularly through the Thematic Groups and the draft version currently undergoing a series of further consultations. It is expected to be finalized by December 2012. The preparation of a more in-depth "National Strategy" will continue in 2013, and should benefit from: i) lessons from ongoing pilot REDD+ projects; ii) the ongoing decentralization of the REDD+ process. Progress has also been achieved in identifying options for the 'Institutional and Legal' framework for REDD, including the identification of options for the management of a

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REDD+ funds (creation of a National REDD+ Fund), of options to share benefits from REDD+, and the establishment of a process to manage REDD+ projects and initiatives, including the development of a national registry.

Result 2: National circumstances affecting the reference scenario are identified and quantified.

The country has prepared a roadmap to develop its national reference emissions level, and capacity has been built nationally to conduct the required analysis. A National Household Survey, led by the National Institute of Statistics, will provide detailed household-level on consumption of forest products and needs in terms of land. The Survey is currently under implementation and will generate key data for the preparation of the national reference emissions level. The preparation of the overall reference emissions level has been delayed given delays in conducting the Survey, whose financing by other donors was not concluded in the timeframe originally expected.

Result 3: A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is prepared and validated by national stakeholders.

The SESA of the REDD+ process is ongoing, led by a National Oversight Committee and executed by the National REDD Coordination with support of an international consultancy firm. Preliminary REDD+ strategic options have been identified, and their social and environmental risks assessed. The results of this analysis have fed the preparation of the draft National Framework REDD+ Strategy. An Environmental and Social Management Framework is expected to be prepared by December 2012.

Grant follow-up and structure

Description and context of Grant:

For further information on the context of the grant, please refer to the R-PP Assessment Note prepared by the World Bank and available on <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/65>

Expected follow up (if any): Follow up project or grant (non-Bank funded)

Comment on follow up:

As the REDD+ Readiness financial needs in DRC are not yet fully covered by the available funding from different sources, including that from the FCPF, the country has made a request for US\$ 5 million of additional funds to the FCPF. The FCPF Participants Committee has provisionally endorsed this request, subject to the country addressing a series of key issues raised by the PC members and a subsequent no-objection period.

In addition, as the ultimate goal of the REDD+ Readiness process is to help DRC improve management of its forest resources with a view to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions, the country has expressed an interest in developing an Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) for consideration by the FCPF Carbon Fund in the future.

End Date of Last Site Visit:

Restructuring of Grant:

The grant may need to be restructured in case DRC is granted access to additional funding from the FCPF, as mentioned under "Expected Follow-up Activity" above.

OUTCOME

Comments on outcome achieved from 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012

All the outcomes target values used here refer to the R-Package Assessment Criteria prepared by the FCPF.

Grant Outcome Indicators

Grant outcome indicators are listed below.

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Ref.	TF099125	Reporting Period:	07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012
Printed On:	05/10/2013	Report Type:	Progress Report
		Report Status:	Approved

National REDD+ Management Arrangements

Baseline No existing National REDD+ Management Arrangements

Value:

Date: 07/01/2011

Progress to Staffed, well-equipped, moderate level of technical capacity and cross-sectoral coordination National REDD+ Coordination Unit. National REDD+ Committee not functioning.

Date:

Date: 06/30/2012

Target Value: Accountable and transparent, adequate budget, satisfactory technical capacity, clear mandate, capable of ensuring good cross-sectoral coordination National REDD+ Management Arrangements.

Date: 03/31/2014

Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

Baseline No ongoing consultations on REDD+ issues

Value:

Date: 07/01/2011

Progress to Different stakeholders, particularly CSOs, are sensitized on REDD issues and have been consulted on design of the REDD+ strategy and other elements. Further provincial-level consultations needed

Date:

Date: 06/30/2012

Target Value: Stakeholders participate in decision making on REDD through clear, inclusive, transparent and timely consultation processes. Information on REDD+ is shared timely.

Date: 03/31/2014

REDD+ Strategy Options

Baseline Little knowledge and no consensus on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation nor on strategic options to address those

Value:

Date: 07/01/2011

Progress to A draft framework strategy identifying a broad set of potential strategic options in-line with the identified drivers of deforestation is available and has been prepared in a participatory way

Date:

Date: 06/30/2012

Target Value: Strategic options prioritized based on drivers of deforestation via transparent and participatory process, and selected based on feasibility assessment, consistent and integrated with other policies.

Date: 03/31/2014

Social and Environmental Impacts

Baseline No systematic analysis of social and environmental risks from potential strategic options to reduce deforestation and forest degradation

Value:

Date: 07/01/2011

Progress to Major social and environmental risks for strategic options under consideration have been identified and an Environmental and Social Management Framework spelling out mitigation options is drafted

Date:

Date: 06/30/2012

Target Value: SESA coordination arrangements in place, relevant social and environmental issues identified, REDD+ Strategy takes into account social and environmental risks, ESMF in place.

Date: 03/31/2014

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Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels

Baseline DRC does not have a reference emissions level for the land use sector

Value:

Date: 07/01/2011

Progress to National circumstances affecting the reference emissions level are currently being partially identified through a

Date: National Household Survey

Date: 06/30/2012

Target Value: The approach to establish a reference emissions level, which in DRC is based on adjustments for national circumstances, is credible and defensible.

Date: 03/31/2014

COMPONENTS

Output and Implementation by Component

Component 1: Support to the coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process and Multi-stakeholder Consultations

Status: Under Implementation

Planned Output: See detailed comments under section "Comment on implementation progress by component" below

Actual Output: See detailed comments under section "Comment on implementation progress by component" below

Component 2: Contribute to the design of a national REDD+ Strategy

Status: Under Implementation

Planned Output: See detailed comments under section "Comment on implementation progress by component" below

Actual Output: See detailed comments under section "Comment on implementation progress by component" below

Component 3 - Preparation of a National Reference Scenario for REDD+

Status: Under Implementation

Planned Output: See detailed comments under section "Comment on implementation progress by component" below

Actual Output: See detailed comments under section "Comment on implementation progress by component" below

Component 4 - Project Management

Status: Under Implementation

Planned Output: See detailed comments under section "Comment on implementation progress by component" below

Actual Output: See detailed comments under section "Comment on implementation progress by component" below

Comment on planned and actual Output

The components described here are those identified in the R-PP Assessment Note.

Comment on component implementation progress

(It should be mentioned that all planned outputs were expected at the end of the grant implementation period)

Component 1: Support to the coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process and Multi-stakeholder Consultations

1.1 - Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process

Planned activity: Planned activity: Recruitment of provincial focal points for REDD / **Actual implementation to date:** All Provincial Focal Points have been hired and deployed.

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Planned activity: Capacity building for National Coordination and Provincial Coordinator / Actual implementation to date: Formal and informal capacity building is ongoing (including technical assistance, workshops, and international visits).
 Planned activity: Equipment for national coordination / Actual implementation to date: All equipment was purchased.
 Additional equipment for the Provincial Focal Points has been acquired.

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1.2 - Promotion of Multi-stakeholder Consultations

Planned activity: Recruitment of a national Information, Education and Communication Specialist / Actual implementation to date: Staff hired. In addition, two members of CSOs have been hired to support the Communications specialist on a permanent basis.

Planned activity: Preparation of communication material / Actual implementation to date: Various communication materials have been prepared (pamphlets, theater plays, calendars, etc). Additional and updated written material targeted at different audiences is to be prepared. The international REDD+ University has gathered over 800 people around intense discussions and capacity building on REDD+ issues in 2011. The FCPF is providing support for the preparation of a high-quality website (www.redd.cd).

Planned activity: Support to national community radio network / Actual implementation to date: This activity was not judged a priority at this stage and was dropped.

Component 2: Contribute to the design of a national REDD+ Strategy

2a - Preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy

Planned activity: Recruitment of national and international consultants to support preparation of the REDD+ strategy / Actual implementation to date: Consultants hired and operational. A draft Framework National REDD+ Strategy is available and has been prepared in a highly inclusive process. 16 Thematic Coordination Groups bringing together representatives from government (various Ministries), civil society and have been convened to assess in detail each strategic option identified. The final Framework Strategy is expected for December 2013.

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2b - Preparation of the REDD+ Implementation Framework

Planned activity: Study on the establishment of a national REDD+ Fund / Actual implementation to date: The UNDP launched the preparation of a REDD+ Multi-Donor trust fund (MDTF). Hence, this FCPF activity was dropped, as it was led by the UNDP. FCPF funds may be used for continuing to assess options for the management of the resources, or to furthering the preparation of the National REDD+ fund under consideration.

Planned activity: Assessment of legal and institutional choices for the REDD framework / Actual implementation to date: A study and various capacity building activities on options for REDD+ benefit sharing have been completed. FCPF funds have been mobilized to prepare the Decree on #Registration of REDD+ projects# and in the preparation of the national REDD+ registry: Additional legal and institutional analysis of the REDD+ process will be conducted in the near future, in close collaboration with the work being conducted by GLOBE (Global Legislators Organizing for a Balanced Environment). An analysis of options for benefit sharing arrangements for REDD+ was conducted by a consortium of national NGOs, followed by various discussions with national stakeholders. Benefit sharing models are to be tested by the pilot REDD+ projects. The country should adopt some sort of regulation on benefit sharing by the end of 2013.

Planned activity: Conceptualization of an Integrated Excellence Center on Climate / Actual implementation to date: This activity was not deemed a priority at this stage and will not be implemented with FCPF funding, but rather with funds from other partners currently under identification.

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2c - Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

Planned activity: Consultancy to support the National SESA Commission for REDD in DRC / Actual implementation to date: The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the REDD+ process is ongoing. An international consultancy firm (AGRECO) was hired to support the Ministry of Environment in conducting the exercise. A national consultant was hired to follow the process from the National REDD+ Coordination on a continual basis. The mainstreamed SESA methodology developed by the FCPF was used at the start of the process to allow for an early identification of strategic options, whose social and environmental risks could be analyzed. The National SESA Overseeing Committee is also operational and supported by the FCPF.

Component 3 - Preparation of a National Reference Scenario for REDD+

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Planned activity: Support to the national household survey in DRC / Actual implementation to date: The National Household Survey will provide important household-level data for the preparation of the reference scenarios. The Household Survey has been delayed due to difficulties faced by the National Institute of Statistics in securing financing for the whole survey exercise. However, the survey has now been launched and data should be available by mid 2013.

Planned activity: Study on spatial analysis / Actual implementation to date: The modeling exercise has not been launched yet. A first workshop is to take place in October 2012.

Planned activity: Analysis of quantitative data / Actual implementation to date: This activity will be launched once the data from the household survey is available.

Component 4 - Project Management

Status: The FCPF funds are managed by the Unité de Coordination du Projet Forêt et Conservation de la Nature. They have Financial Management and Procurement competency to deal with World Bank fiduciary rules. However, there has been some lack of clarity as to roles and responsibilities between this Unit and the National REDD Coordination, which caused delays in the finalization of some contracts. The situation was addressed, and the communication between these two entities shows signs of improvement.

EXECUTION

Bank project related to the grant

Project ID / Name: P124072 - DRC-FCPF REDD READINESS
Project Status: Lending
Global Focal Area: Climate change
Product Line: CN - Carbon Offset

Implementing agency and contact details

Agency: National REDD Coordination Unit, Ministry of Environment, Nature Cons & Tourism
Contact: Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu
Address: National REDD Coordination Unit, MECNT, Kinshasa
Phone: +243 999 943 308 Email: tosi.mpanu@gmail.com
Website:

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 National REDD+ Coordination in DRC should be commended for its efforts of coordinating a complex process with multiple donors and stakeholders. They have managed to keep donor efforts coordinated by engaging all the key stakeholders including all technical and financial partners in one single REDD+ process and by maintaining a relatively simple institutional set-up. . The R-PP has served as the roadmap around which other donors' and partners' initiatives are coordinated.

##The FCPF support is fully embedded in the larger REDD+ Readiness process. There is a high-level of coordination with the UN-REDD program, which is financing the Readiness process with USD 5.5 million. The same team on the government side manages both programs. Various staff members previously financed by UN-REDD are now financed by FCPF. The two Programs have shown flexibility in responding to the needs of the process by reallocating some budget as priorities evolved. The FCPF and UN-REDD programs are fully committed to the principle that in DRC there is only one Readiness process, although it is supported by different donors.

##The FCPF has been coordinating closely with the Forest Investment Program. Some of the studies conducted during the FCPF

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phase have been used in the preparation of the FIP Investment Plan. The institutional arrangements for the FIP build on those put in place by the government with the support from the FCPF and UN-REDD, such as the National REDD Coordination, National REDD Committee and the network of CSOs involved in REDD (GTCR).

##The National REDD Coordination Unit has been active in seeking additional collaboration for other donors, including Norway and the European Union to finance other Readiness activities (such as further consultations at the decentralized level).

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

In managing the FCPF grant, the World Bank has sought to remain flexible to respond to the emerging needs of this innovative process. Following the recommendations of the independent mid-term evaluation, the government has proposed a step-wise approach to developing the strategy. By late 2012, the country plans to have a framework REDD+ strategy. The preparation of a more in-depth "National Strategy" will continue in 2013, and should benefit from: i) lessons from ongoing pilot REDD+ projects; ii) the ongoing decentralization of the REDD+ process.

In June 2012, the World Bank agreed to reallocate some funds to the Provincial Focal Points, including equipment and operational funds, and to the Thematic Coordination Groups in charge of contributing to the strategy preparation. It should be noted that these new activities fall within the scope of the R-PP.

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

National capacities on REDD+ in general, and specifically on the identification of strategic options to reduce emissions from forest and forest degradation and of associated social and environmental risks, have increased substantially. This capacity is spread across different sets of stakeholders, including the Government (Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Rural Development, Energy, Land Issues, among others) and civil society organizations. The capacity of national actors, including the government and civil society has been strengthened, on REDD+ issues through technical assistance, numerous training events, workshops and on-the-job capacity building.

As to financial and procurement capacity, the FCPF / WB have worked closely with the Unité de Coordination du Projet Forêt et Conservation de la Nature. They have Financial Management and Procurement competency to deal with World Bank fiduciary rules. However, there has been some lack of clarity as to roles and responsibilities between this Unit and the National REDD Coordination, which caused some delays in the finalization of some contracts. The WB has promoted further discussion between these two entities and the relationship shows signs of improvement.

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?

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of the REDD+ process is ongoing. An international consultancy firm (AGRECO) was hired to support the Ministry of Environment in conducting the exercise. A national consultant was hired to follow the process from the National REDD+ Coordination on a continual basis. The mainstreamed SESA methodology developed by the FCPF was used at the start of the process to allow for an early identification of strategic options, whose social and environmental risks could be analyzed. Along with the low level of capacity within government on this issue, the timing of this exercise posed a great challenge. The process needed to be launched early, so as to enable the consideration of social and environmental risks in the choice of strategic options for the Strategy, but not too early, otherwise the strategic options would not yet have been identified.

The ongoing SESA process is providing a major contribution to the design of the National REDD+ Strategy by identifying the social and environmental risks of the strategic options being considered as elements of the National Framework Strategy. The SESA process will also result in the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other safeguards instruments. A zero draft of the National REDD+ Strategy has been prepared in a participatory fashion. SESA has played a catalyzing role in bringing together the multi-stakeholder Work Groups to analyze the strategic options under consideration. The zero draft of the Strategy should serve as the basis for subsequent versions, with a final framework strategy document expected by December 2012.

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

The ESMF is being prepared as part of the FCPF process. The ESMF and other safeguard documents (Indigenous Peoples Development Framework, Process Framework, etc.) will be prepared taking into account the social and environmental risks identified for each strategic option identified in the zero draft of the strategy (discussed above). This strategy identifies different categories of activities that could be implemented under the REDD+ process. For each category, the ongoing activities have been identified. The ESMF will be prepared based on these types of activities. The methodology adopted focuses on participatory workshops convening representatives of various stakeholders, including indigenous peoples. The recommendations from these workshops form the basis for the Management Frameworks.

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

As to consultations, the National REDD Coordination has played a commendable role of involving various stakeholders throughout the process. Consultations are held every time ToRs for a new study are prepared, when the study is launched, during the study and when outputs are validated. CSOs are often invited to implement parts of these studies. A strong partnership with the Working Group on Climate and REDD+ (GTCR) has allowed the Coordination to reach out to various organizations through the networks built by CSOs themselves. The relation with the GCTR itself has not been easy due to internal conflicts among different NGOs groups, but the Coordination has taken a very proactive role in mediating these conflicts. Most of the consultations are concentrated in Kinshasa, which has attracted some criticism. However, it is expected that consultations will be increasingly decentralized now the Provincial Focal Points are in place. It should also be noted that not all aspects of the process need to be discussed at the decentralized level, and that there is a real danger of consultation fatigue and raising expectations too high. A senior expert on communication was hired, along with two CSO assistants designated by the CSOs themselves. Various communication materials on REDD+ have been prepared, including brochures and radio spots. A noteworthy event organized by the National REDD+ Coordination is the international REDD+ University, which, for two consecutive years (2010 and 2011), gathered over 800 people around intense discussions and capacity building on REDD+ issues.

DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements Summary in USD

Date From	Date To	Planned Cumulative	Planned Period	Actual Cumulative	Actual Period
01/01/2011	06/30/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/2011	12/31/2011	0.00	0.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
01/01/2012	06/30/2012	0.00	0.00	796,881.91	396,881.91
07/01/2012	12/31/2012	0.00	0.00	1,270,810.39	473,928.48
01/01/2013	06/30/2013	0.00	0.00	1,884,098.28	613,287.89
07/01/2013	12/31/2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2014	06/30/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/2014	12/31/2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00