

# The REDD+ challenge in DRC

Forest Day 3 – COP 15 Copenhagen

December 13th, 2009

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



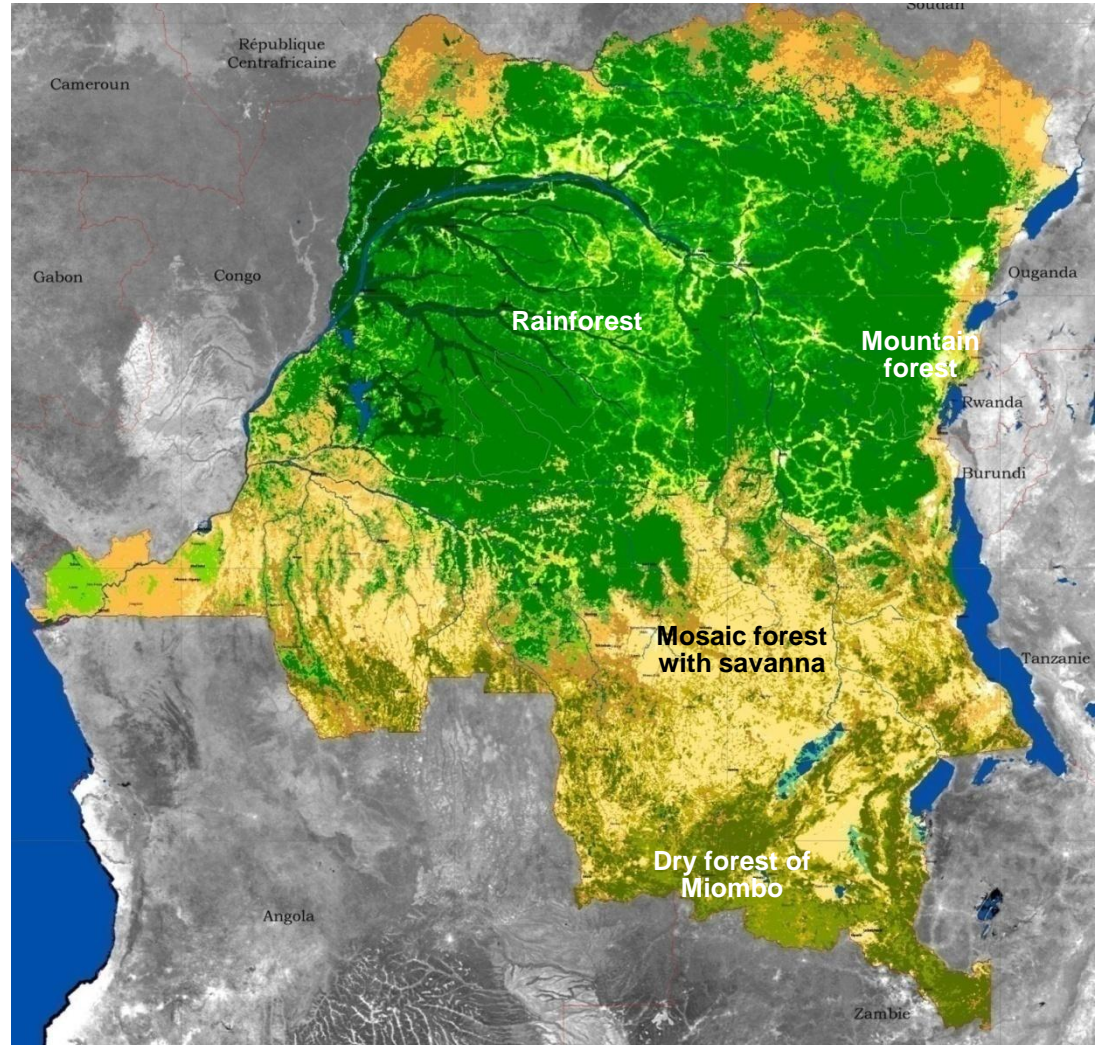
MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT,  
CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET TOURISME



FOREST CARBON  
PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

# Introduction: DRC's forest is a precious asset of global importance

- 145Mha of forests, about 10% of world tropical forests
- A carbon stock of 140Gt CO<sub>2</sub>, equivalent to 3 years of global cumulated emissions
- 4 types of ecosystems under 3 land status:
  - Forest for sustainable production (10%)
  - Classified forests (10%)
  - Protected forests (80%)



# As part of adaptation and mitigation, forest is at the core of national strategy to fight climate change

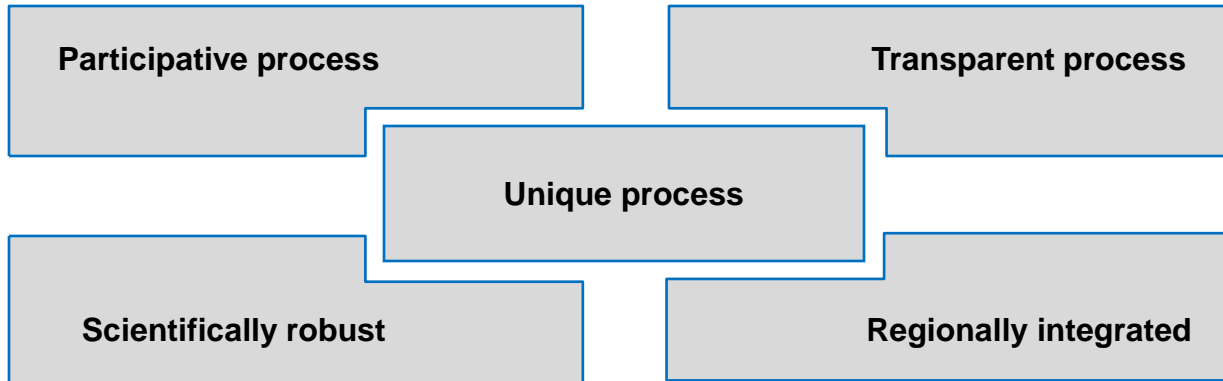


- **Forest is vital for the Congo people and its development**
  - Energy, food, medicine, regulation services, cultural and recreational values...
  
- **A matter of adaptation...**
  - Pressure on environmental services delivered at local level
  - Curbing forest vulnerability and raising its capacity of resilience is key to national policy for adaptation to climate change
  
- **... and a unique opportunity for mitigation**
  - Around 300Mt.CO<sub>2</sub> in average annual emissions related to deforestation and degradation of forests, at an annual rate of deforestation of 0,3% per year (half the world average)
  - Annual average capacities of sequestration: 500Mt.CO<sub>2</sub>. DRC is a net sink of CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Pressures getting stronger and stronger: demographic boom, increase in national and international needs for energy, mining industry, shifting of global demand for wood, development of economy and infrastructures...

# REDD+ in DRC: A national process targeting exemplarity, innovation and excellence



- The REDD+ process in DRC is based on 5 key principles...

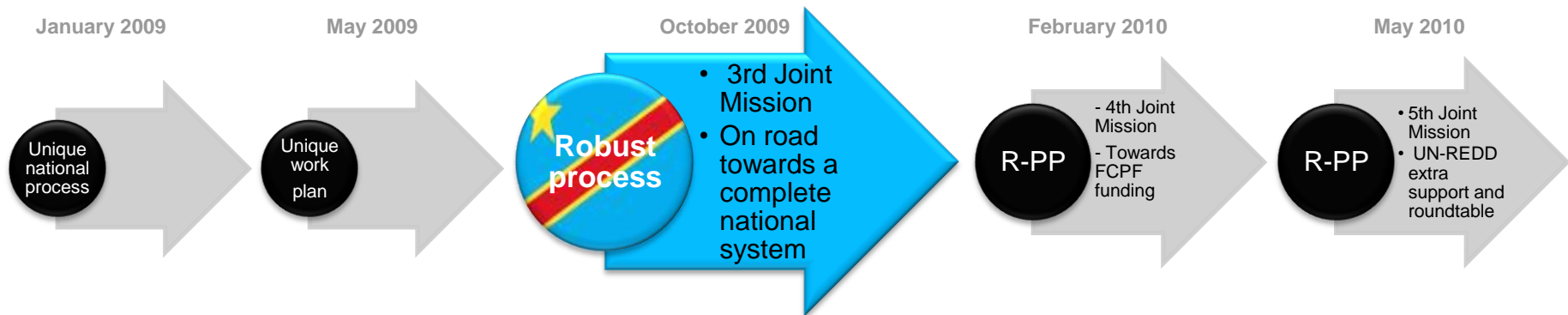
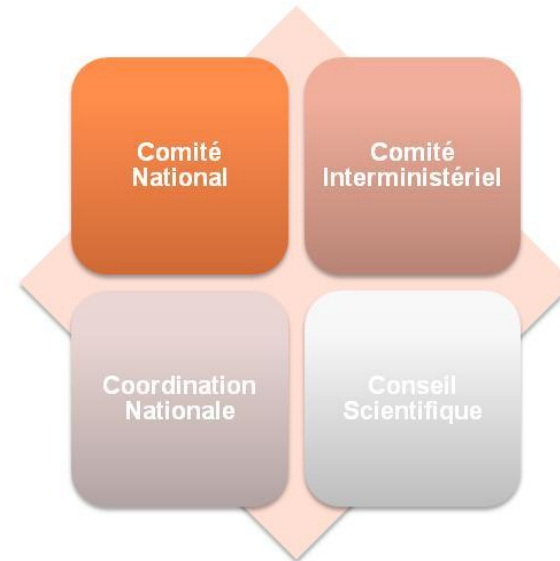


- ... and is managed through six priority projects



# Coordinating and catalysing REDD+ in DRC

- **Le decree from November 26th, 2009 frames the implementation of REDD+ in the country**
  - **Multi stakeholder National Committee**
  - **Joint ministerial Coordination**
  - **Council for scientists advice**
  - **At the core of the system, a National Coordination REDD+ driving projects and multiples stakeholders**



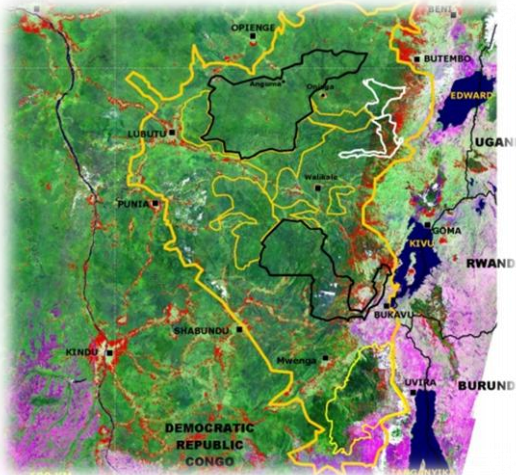
- **In DRC, UNDP, FAO, UNEP (UN-REDD) and the World Bank (FCPF) work in close collaboration and jointly support the national process**
  - **The coordination and integration of other stakeholders is underway (ONFI, WWF, AFD, GTZ etc.)**

# Raising awareness, mobilising, building capacities and capabilities

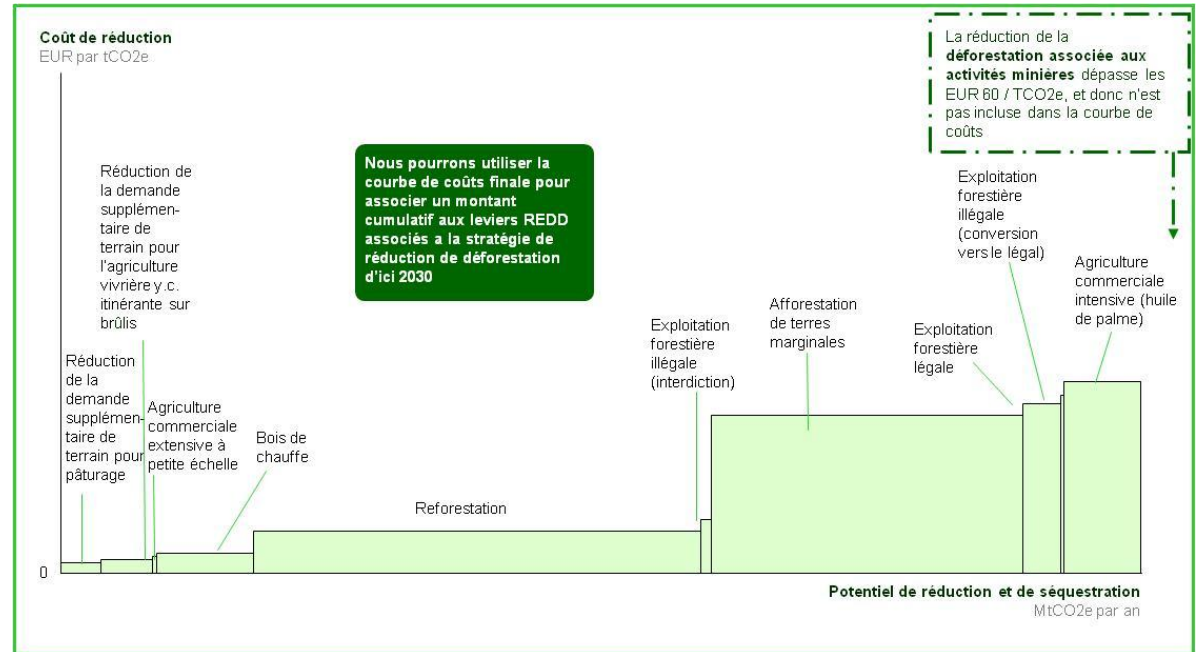


- **Information, education, communication and consultation are on top of the country's agenda for readiness**
  
- **Amition for 2010-2012: broadening, deepening and making operational the national grid of civil society, in order to fully manage top and down information flows at the country's scale.**
  
- **Beyond civil society, every stakeholders to the national process will be involved through information, mobilisation and support**
  
- **Preparing and implementing REDD+ requires transformation, and the related capacity building in various fields, for example:**
  - Training a new generation of forest engineers,
  - Building national capabilities to run forest inventories, carbon inventories and the overall monitoring and management of the REDD+
  - Organising a national grid of skills to carry out REDD+ efforts in a decentralised way
  - Training, providing equipment and organising rangers in charge of monitoring the national forest territory and to enforce the law...

- **Building REDD+ strategy requires extensive studies and an open process of dialogue to allow the rise of national consensus between stakeholders**



Source: Conservation International

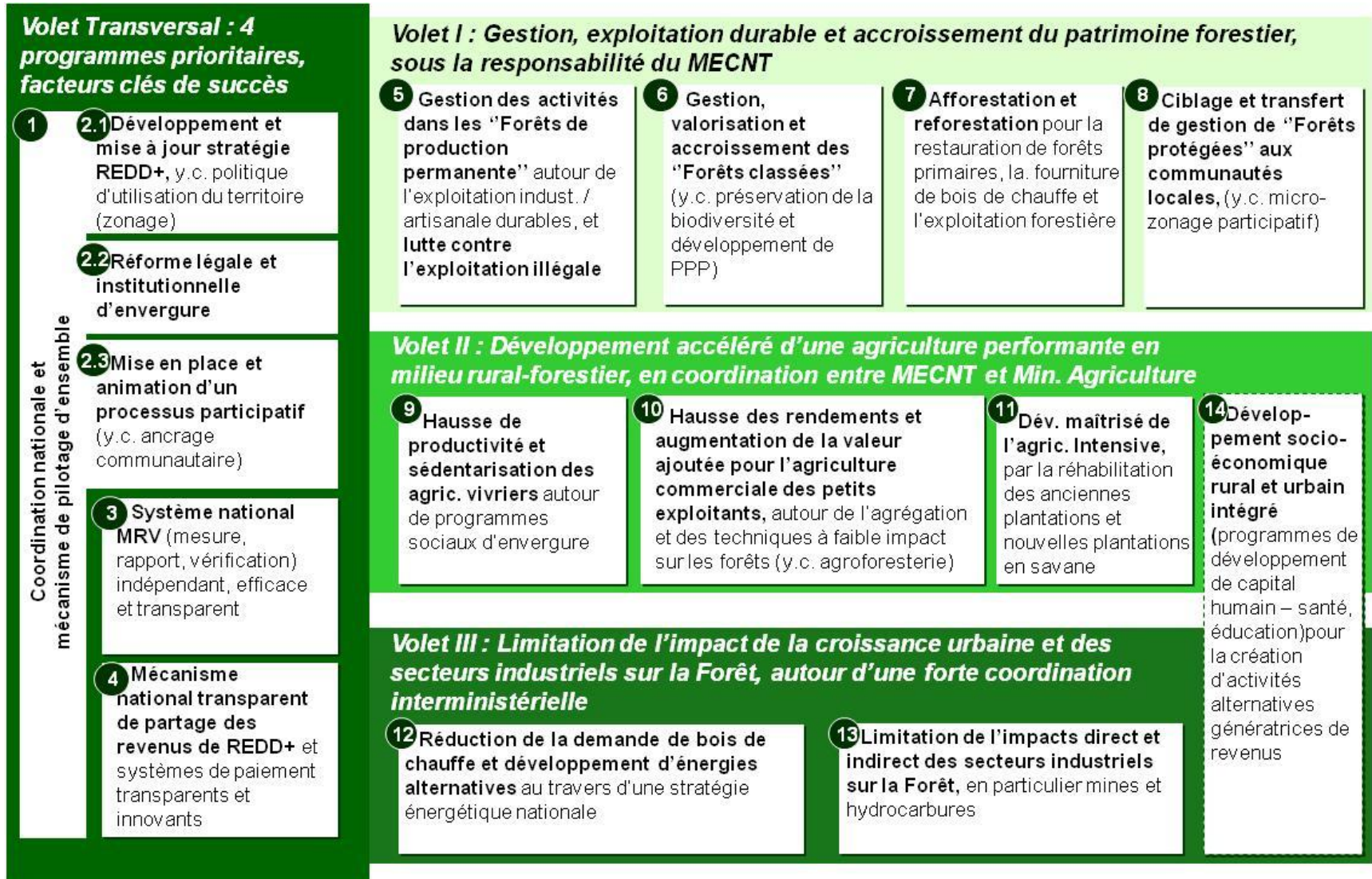


Source: National Report from the MECNT on REDD+ potential with the analytical support from McKinsey

- **Pilot projects to experiment on the ground the various levers expected for REDD+ are meant to complete the technical studies**

- **A core idea:** transferring the management of forest resources to the stakeholders that can ensure local control in an efficient way (local communities, companies, NGO...), and positioning DRC's State on regulating and controlling the effective plans of management, with support to their implementation

- Illustration of how the REDD+ strategy can be contemplated – from the report on REDD+ potential by the MECNT (CN-REDD) with the analytical support of McKinsey





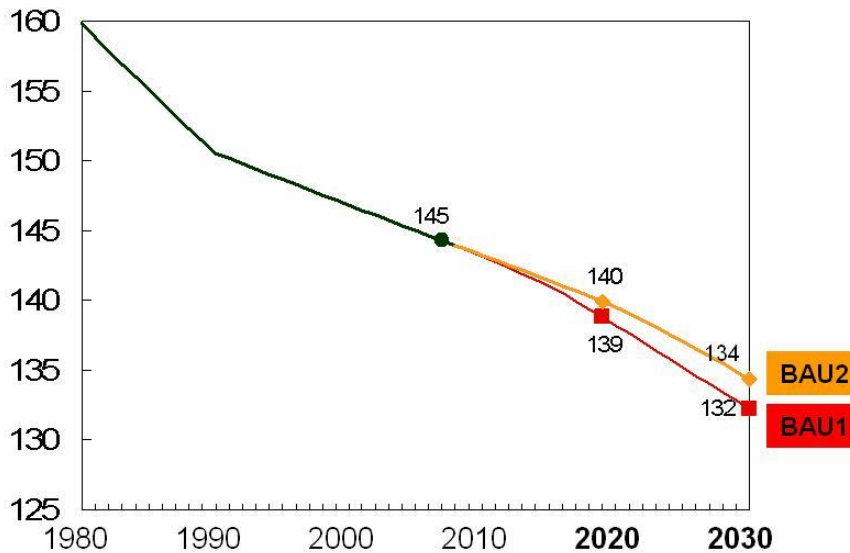
# Supplying tools for implementation of REDD+

## The reference scenario

- It represents the estimated curve of CO2 emissions against which to calculate the reductions achieved

### Historical and future deforestation scenario in DRC

Million Ha of Forests



Business As Usual 1: « voluntaristic » scenario based on the hypothesis of macro-economical development from the Government (+8% PIB/year)

Business As Usual 2: « realistic » scenario based on the hypothesis of growth from the World Bank and the IMF (+6% PIB/year)

- Scenario 'volontariste' (BAU1)<sup>2</sup>
- Scenario 'réaliste' (BAU2)<sup>3</sup>

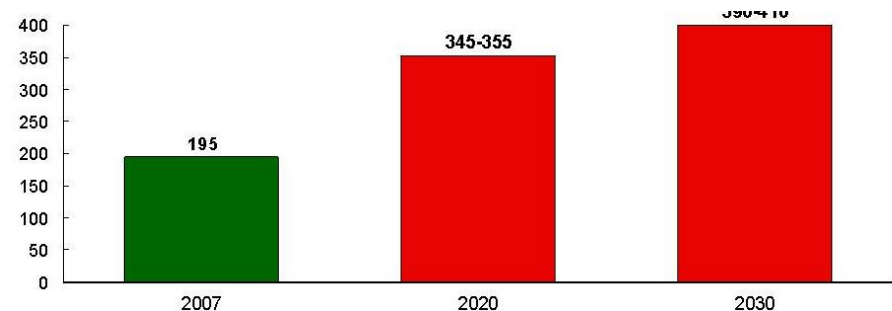
- Accélération de la déforestation en RDC :**
  - De 370.000 Ha/an (+0.2%) dans la période 1990-2007 à **+400.000 Ha / an** (0,3%) par an à partir de 2010
  - Impact important de la croissance démographique et socio-économique du pays sur la Forêt
- Cette courbe ne prend pas en compte les effets de la **dégradation ~9.500 Ha** qui contribue fortement aux émissions

Source: National Report from the MECNT on REDD+ potential with the analytical support from McKinsey



### CO2 emissions due to deforestation and degradation in DRC

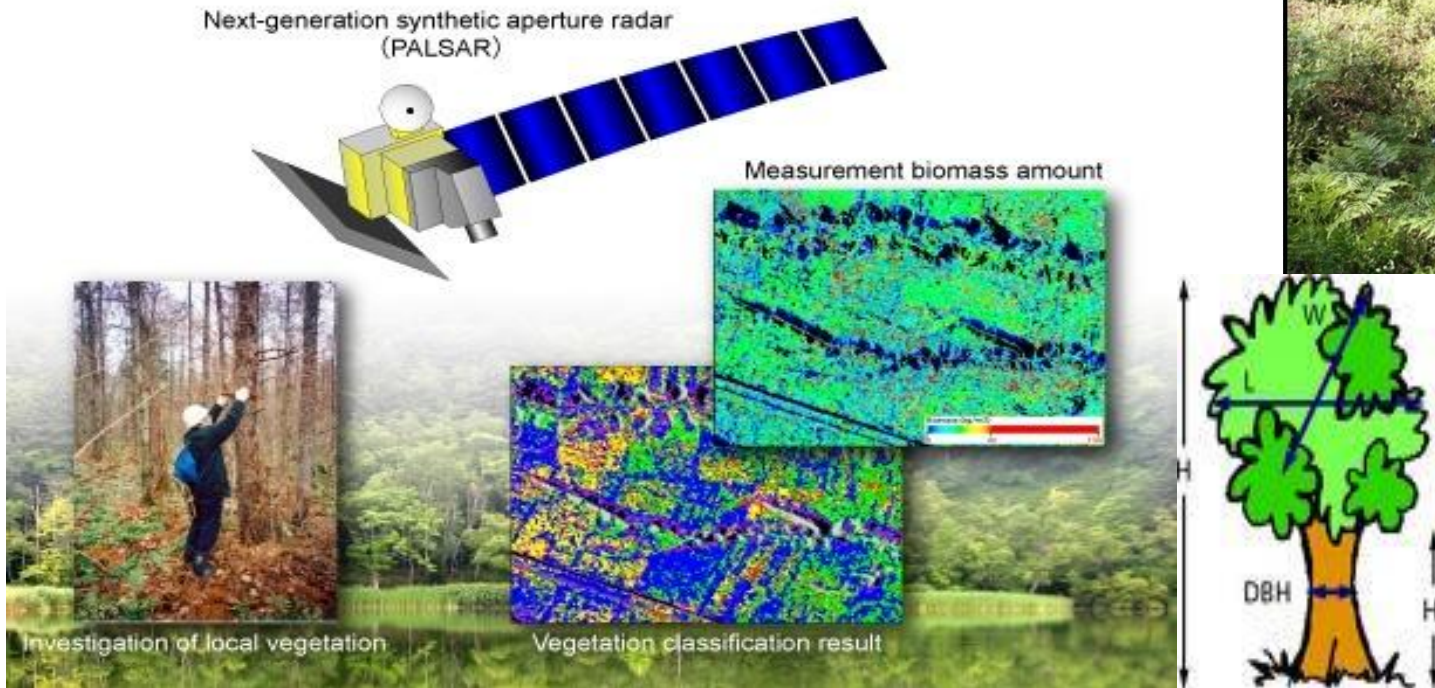
M t CO2



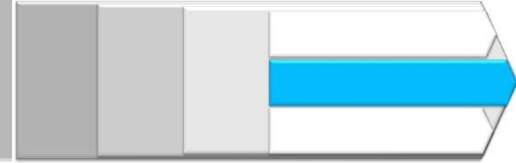
# Supplying tools for implementation of REDD+

## The MRV system

- The need for **Mesure, Report and Verification** requires a robust scientific system to produce accurate data on the evolution of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions related to REDD+ activities



Source: Présentation Université de Kinshasa

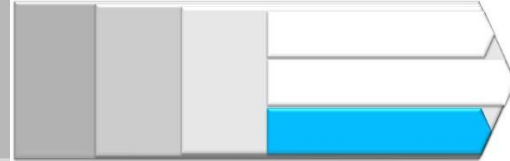


- **First step: the national REDD+ must be mainstreamed through the enhancement of current national institutions**
- **Beyond current system, REDD+ implies new regulations, and specific institutions: what scope should they address, what functioning rules, what guaranties on transparency and efficiency?**
  - What legal framework to share revenues from REDD+?
  - What institutions in charge of managing and channelling international funding to the final beneficiary?
  - What entities to produce MRV data and to run the overall monitoring system?
  - What institutional arrangements to coordinate and manage the overall implementation of the strategy, what decentralised extensions?
  - What mechanisms to manage complaints over the process and its implementation?
  - What controlling body...

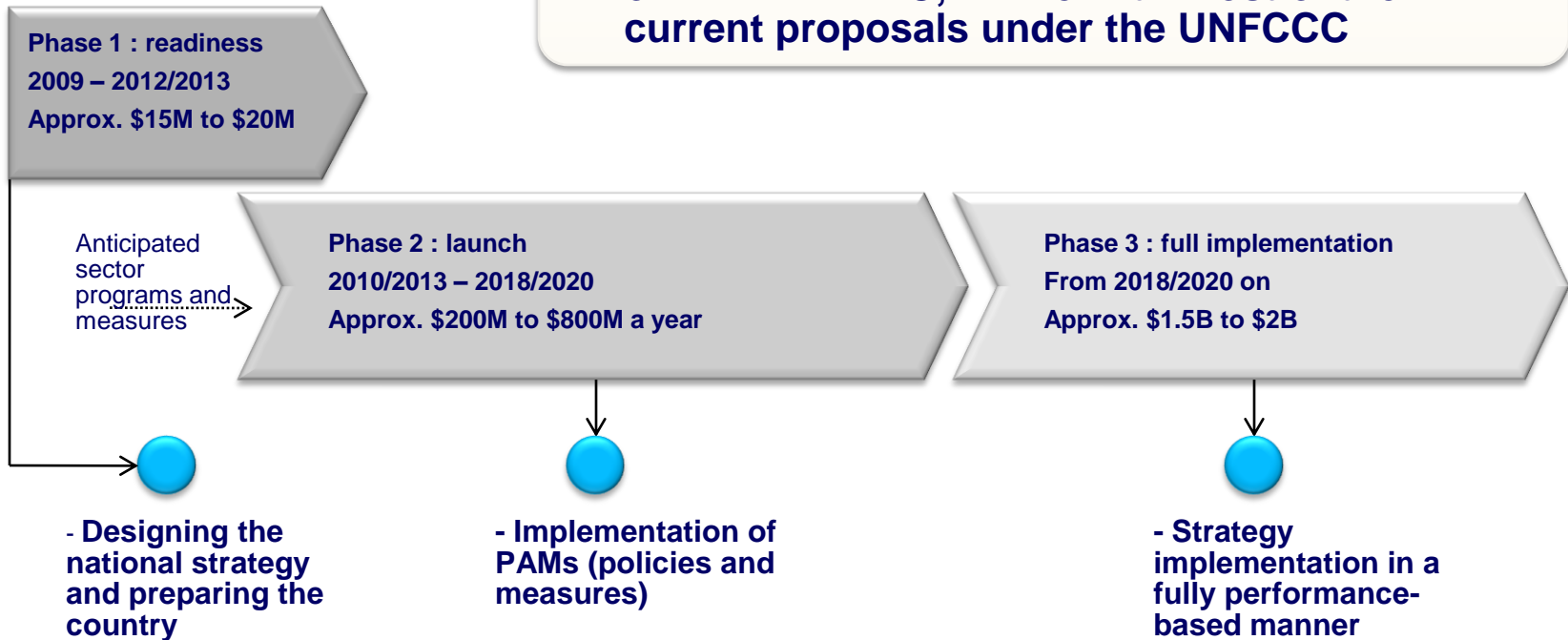


# Securing funding for DRC

## From S15M to S20M for readiness



- A three phased vision of the implementation of REDD in DRC, in line with most of the current proposals under the UNFCCC



# UN-REDD – with Norway’s financial support – and WB-FCPF, decisive players to serve the national process in DRC



- UN-REDD quick-start approach, major trigger to the national process
- Contribution to the sustainable consistency of the process
- Warranty for international recognition and credibility
- Smoothness and flexibility to meet the country’s expectations and harmonise partners’ support

A key positioning, serving a strong leadership from the State, securing robustness of the process towards sustainable management of DRC

