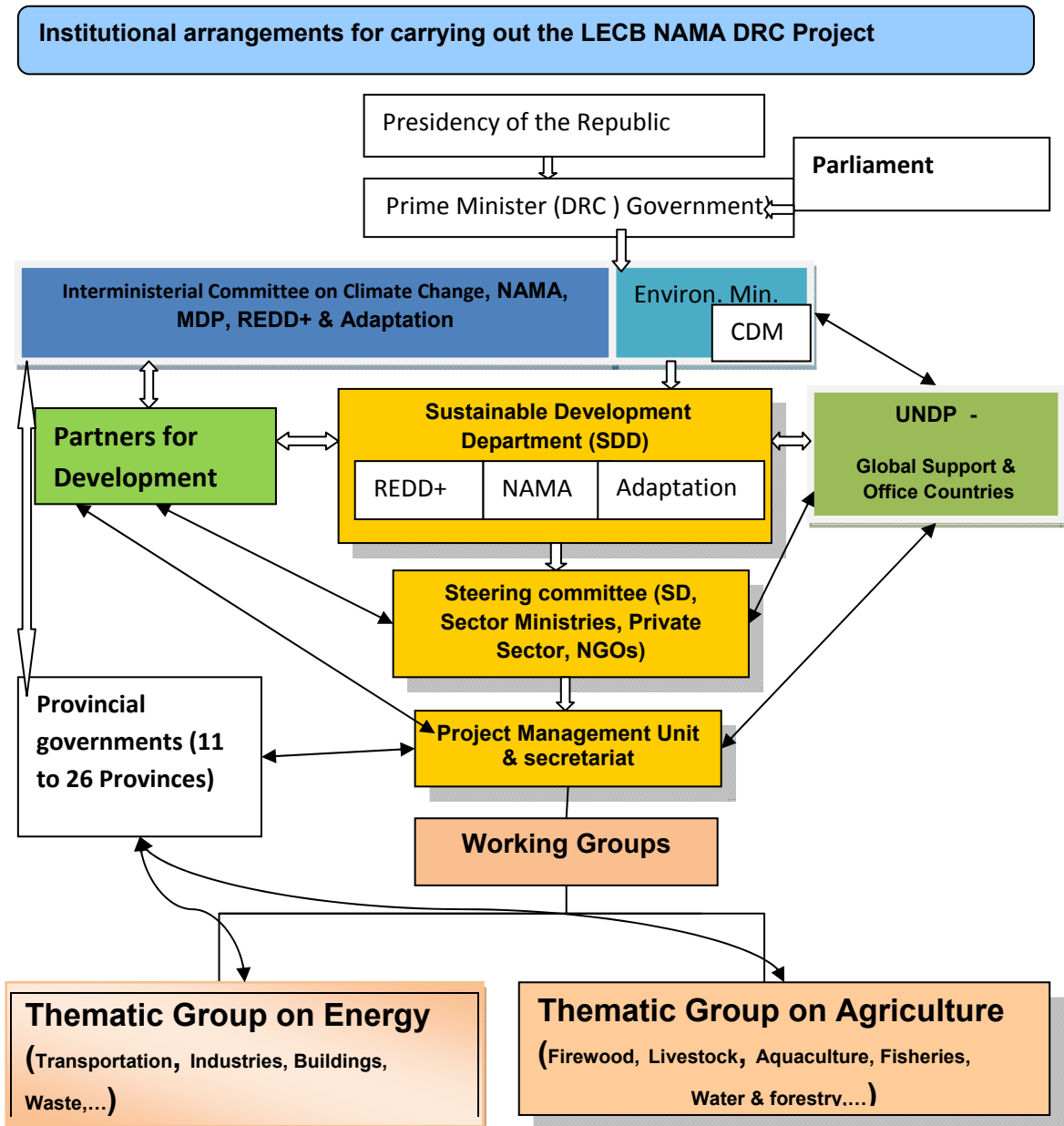


Institutional arrangements of the project on NAMA and LECB Process



Abbreviated terms of reference for the Steering Committee and two Thematic Groups on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

The steering committee of the NAMA process will have a dual role:

- to provide policy guidance to the process of identification and formulation of projects on nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and to two related thematic working groups, and
- to approve the documents produced within the NAMA process after discussions and analyzes by the thematic groups and ad-hoc workshops before sending them to the Government for adoption and implementation as national mitigation policy.

Two thematic working groups, which will meet each, at least once a month. Their mission will be to respectively analyse the following issues as summarized below:

Thematic Group 1: Energy, transportation, buildings, industrial processes and waste:

Energy, transportation and industry sectors are key sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Measures and actions in these areas will generate both socio-economic development and potential GHG emission reduction. The working group will evaluate measures to be taken for gradually reducing the use of fossil fuels and move towards renewable energy, with low-emission and climate-resilient by adopting appropriate technologies. It will also propose measures to remove barriers preventing the adoption of appropriate technologies or the implementation of administrative, or related political and financial policy.

This working group will also focus on issues related to infrastructure, waste management, energy efficiency in buildings, renewable energy and green technologies in order to lead to sustainable development. Issues to be discussed and resolved will include: (i) reviewing and establishing appropriate standards for urban planning, green space, energy consumption and its distribution, water usage, waste treatment and disposal, municipal transportation, etc. (ii) assessing and improving the energy efficiency of buildings in residential and commercial sectors, (iii) rehabilitation of existing buildings and infrastructure to reduce emissions, and increase climate resilience, and (iv) the application of green technologies for waste management.

Thematic Group 2: Agriculture, firewood, fisheries, aquaculture, livestock and forestry:

Agriculture, especially slash and burn practice, and firewood collection activities as well as charcoal making represent a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions. The second working group will seek ways for possible alternatives to shifting cultivation of slash-and-burn practices. It will explore ways and means to lead households to a lower dependence on wood energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote greenhouse gases sequestration and above all to find alternative methods to improve the fisheries production, agriculture and livestock while generating benefits for food security and national socio-economic development. It will work in parallel and synergy with national coordinating body for emissions reduction from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD +).

DRC is in the process of engaging in a transition towards a low-carbon development. For this purpose the country needs all of its development partners to support the acquisition of know-how and clean technology to initiate this transition with serenity. This will require high initial investment but these will eventually generate benefits for the environment and Sustainable Development.

Already, the DRC Government is putting in place an appropriate architecture for the overall management of a National Climate Plan under the highest authority in the country. NAMAs including REDD + will be the cornerstone of the National Climate Plan and attract climate funding in the country.

It is in this regard that the DRC has received a donation of USD 640,000 from the European Union, Germany and Australia to develop a participatory and inclusive process on NAMAs with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Contacts are being made with the United Kingdom, Canada and Japan to ensure that in the long term NAMAs will be funded through a range of bilateral and multilateral development partners.

The project on the NAMA process is implemented by the Ministry of Environment through its National Directorate for Sustainable Development.

This project on the process of appropriate measures to reduce GHG emissions was launched by Kinshasa in late 2012 to strengthen the capacities of actors. Until the end of February 2013, this project will be identifying the actors involved and who should participate. It will involve stakeholders representing the public sector, private sector, civil society and the scientific community and academia. It will pay attention to gender and participation from the base since mitigation will require every citizen to make informed choices for voluntary efforts to adopt responsible behaviour in the use of natural resources and the adoption of renewable energy.

The private sector should take over this exercise in order to move towards, in partnership with the State, the adoption and dissemination of technology, which will promote a clean development. The private sector has realized the necessity of a PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP to attract investment in the acquisition of appropriate technologies to help the country to initiate a transition to a green economy.

The project on the DRC NAMA process aims firstly to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in key sectors of Agriculture, Water Resources and Energy, which were identified by the first two national communications on climate change as largest emitters of greenhouse gases just after the forestry sector and the use of biomass for energy purpose.

It also aims to initiate the formulation of a national strategy for low-carbon development.

As a start, the following three components are included:

(a) Establishment of a robust and reliable system for the development of national GHG inventories (b) formulation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the Agriculture and Energy sectors which take into account national priorities of development, and (c) Establishment of an appropriate system of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of those mitigation actions.

The project on the NAMA process will spark synergy between sectors under the responsibility of the Ministries of Environment, Planning, Agriculture, Water & Energy, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Waste Management, Processing industry, and other sectors emitting GHGs in the DRC based on the actions pending in different Ministries, especially the initiative of the preparation of the third National Communication (TCN), and of the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD +), as well as the National Climate Plan.

An ad-hoc steering committee will soon be established. A coordination unit of the NAMA project is already operational. Its office was set-up in MECNT within the Sustainable Development Directorate.

Also through this project, sustainable development units will be established in the two key Ministries, namely Agriculture, and Water and Energy. Both departments will organize thematic groups on NAMAs and their monitoring (MRV) in areas emitting GHGs, especially (a) energy, including transportation, buildings, waste management, industry, water, etc. and (b) agriculture, especially in rural and suburban areas. It is with these efforts and the participation of everyone in the NAMA process and the climate architecture, that we will be able to bring DRC to adopt the appropriate measures able to initiate a transition towards economic growth combined with a low carbon development.

Two ideas of NAMA projects are being considered. Hydro-Electrification of 1,000 villages per year and no-till farming. Both projects can simultaneously generate a reduction of GHGs and co-benefits for a sustainable development of the country.