



Democratic Republic of Congo

**REDD+ Investment Plan  
(2015-2020)**



--- November 2015 ---

***[Version dated 9 November 2015 – submission to the CAFI (Central Africa Forest Initiative) independent review]***

***This version of the DRC's (Democratic Republic of Congo) REDD+ Investment Plan (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) was submitted to the CAFI's Executive Board for a second review***

*Following the submission of the version dated 24 September 2015 to the CAFI's Executive Board, this version incorporates the main comments made by: (i) the members of the CAFI's Executive Board during the Council Session held on 26 October 2015 (ii) the stakeholders who sent their comments to the Government (iii) the two independent evaluators commissioned by the CAFI to carry out a review of the Plan from 9 to 17 November, the date on which the DRC Government received the two evaluations.*

*Responses to the comments received from these various stakeholders were compiled in a matrix appended to the Plan, as well as three maps illustrating the relevant programmes and projects relating to the REDD+ stake areas in the new Province of Mai Ndombe, and the former Orientale and Équateur Provinces.*

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Administrative Agent
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AGEDUFOR	Support programme for sustainable forest management in DRC (AFD)
AIJ	Activities Implemented Jointly
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
APAC	Indigenous and Community Heritage Areas
APNCGFB	Support to the national policy on conservation, forest management, and biodiversity
ASI	Adam Smith International
BaU	Business as Usual
BeRT	Benefits and risks tool
BTC	Belgian Development Agency
CADEM	Centre d'Accompagnement de la population pour le Développement du Mai Ndombe (civil society organization)
CAFEC	Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation (WWF program)
CAFI	Central Africa Forest Initiative
CAR	Central African Republic
CARG	Agriculture and Rural Management Council
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Programme for the Environment
CAST	Country Approach to Safeguards Tool
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFF	Congo Basin Forest Fund
CC	Climate Change
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CENI	National Independent Electoral Commission
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIRAD	French agricultural research and international cooperation organization
CLD	Local Committees for Development
CLDC	Local Committees for Development and conservation
CNREDD	National Coordination REDD+ (DRC)
CO2eq	CO2 equivalents
CODELT	Council for environmental Defence through legality and traceability
COMIFAC	Commission of Central African Forests
CONAREF	National Commission for land tenure reform of the Democratic Republic of Congo
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CTR	Technical committee following up national reforms (Ministry of Finances)
DCVI	Directorate of Internal audit and control (Ministry of Environment)
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)

DGM	Directorate-General of Migrations
DIAF	Directorate of Forest Inventory and Planning (Ministry of Environment)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTEs	Decentralized Territorial Entities
EA	Environmental Audits
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOFAC	EU project on Central African Forests Ecosystems
EDF	European Development Fund
ENP	National prospective study
ENRA	Enzyme Refiners Association
ER-PIN	Emissions Reduction Project Idea Note
ERPA	Emission Reductions Payment Agreement
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESW	Economic and Sector Work
FACET	Remote-sensing method for Central African Forests Surveillance
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FCCC	Forests and Climate change EU programme in Congo
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FEC	Federation of enterprises of the Democratic Republic of Congo
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FLEGT/FAO	FLEGT programme within FAO
FMP	Forest Management Plan
FP	Family planning
FPIC	free prior and informed consent
FREL	Forest Reference Emissions Level
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FRM	Forest Resources Management
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEEC	Environmental study Group of the Congo (GEEC) of the Ministry of Environment of the Democratic Republic of Congo
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGI	Greenhouse Gases Inventory
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GPRSP	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
GPRSP2	2nd Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
GTCR-R	Reconstituted REDD+ Civil Society Platform
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country

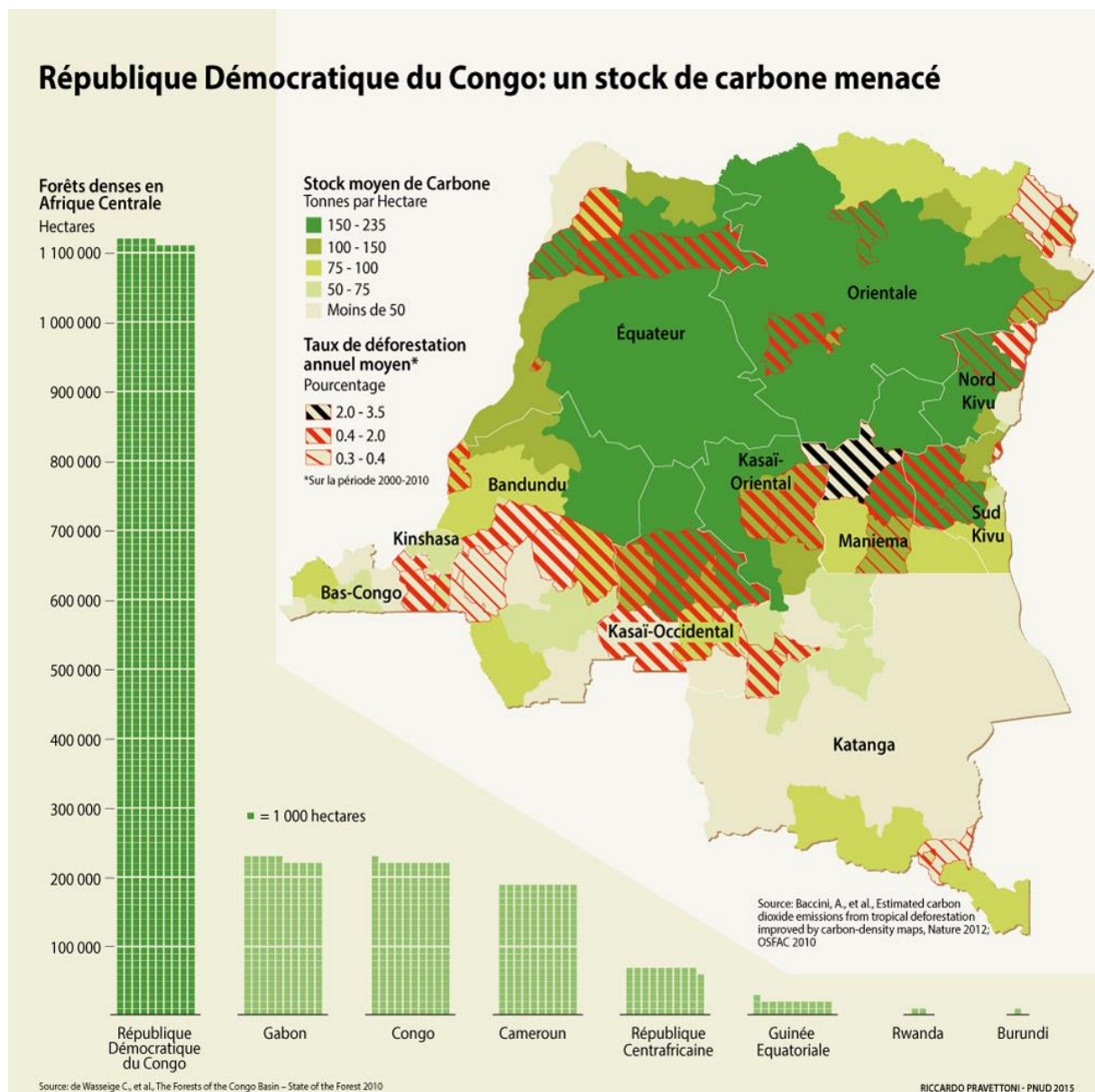
HPP	Humana People to People (NGO)
ICCN	Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation
ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry
ICS	Improved cooking stove
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IITA	The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IITO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
INERA	The Environment and Agricultural Research Institute
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IP/CSO	Civil Society Organizations of Indigenous Peoples
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISCO	Impresa Servizi Coordinati (NGO)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LCDCC	Local Committees for Development and Community Conservation
LCIP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEA	Local Execution Agency
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change and forestry
LUP	Land Use Planning
MCP	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MECNDD	Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Democratic Republic of Congo
MGGI	National Greenhouse Gas Inventory
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture in DRC
MINATUH	Ministry of land Use, urban development and housing of the Democratic Republic of Congo
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting & Verification
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NFP	National Forest Programs
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NLUPS	National Land-Use Planning Scheme
NP	National program
NRMP	Natural Resource Management Plans
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NTFPs	non-timber forest products
OCC	Congolese Control office
ONC	National Coffee Office

PAMs	Policies & Measures
PAO	Professional Agricultural Organizations
PARAP	Protected Area Network Support Programme
PARRSA	Support project for rehabilitation and revival of agricultural sector
PBAG	Government Action Budgetary Planning
PBF	Biodiversity and Forests Programme (GIZ)
PDA	Public Development Aid
PDPC	Development of Western Growth Poles Project
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PFE	Permanent Forest Estate
PGAPF	FIP's project for improved forest landscape management
PGRN	Natural Resource Management Project
PHC	Oil Plantations of Congo
PIREDD MBKIS	Integrated Programme REDD de Mbuji Mayi Kananga et Kisangani
PLUPS	Provincial Land-Use Planning Scheme
PMEP	Indigenous Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
PPGII	REDD+ pilot project geographically integrated in Isangi
PPP	Public Private Partnerships (UE)
PPRGIM	REDD+ pilot project geographically integrated in Mambasa
PRODAT	Agricultural development programme in Tshopo province
PRODEKOR	Open-up Programme in Kasai Oriental
R-PIN	Readiness Plan Idea Note
R&D	Research & Development
RAPAC	Central African network of protected areas
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REPALEF	Indigenous Peoples National Network for Forest Ecosystems' Sustainable Management
RFO	Fauna reserve for okapis
RFUK	U.K Rainforest Foundation
RPP	Readiness Preparation Plan
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative
RRN	Réseau Ressources Naturelles (civil society network)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessments
SEA	Sustainable Economic Alternatives
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLTS	Satellite Land Tracking System
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SO	specific objective
SOTF	Spatial Observation of Tropical Forests
STDm	Social Tenure Domain Model
TBD	To be determined
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners

TORs	Terms of Reference
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions due to Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	UN Forum on Forests
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreements
WB	World Bank
WCS	World Conservation Society
WFP	World Food Programme
WRI	World resource Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZSF	Frankfurt Zoological Garden

## FOREWORD

The Democratic Republic of Congo, a country that contains the second largest area of tropical rainforest in the world, has demonstrated strong leadership with regards to the implementation of the new international mechanism for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, known as "REDD+". The REDD+ process in the DRC was initiated in 2009, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (MENCDD), with the support of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions due to Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), in consultation with Congolese civil society and local indigenous peoples.



In November 2012, the Council of Ministers adopted the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, which aims to have stabilized forest cover over 63.5% of the national territory by 2030. This strategy, which is aligned with national development plans and frameworks as well as with the international agreements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), promotes policies and measures aimed at ensuring a sustainable and integrated development for the country. Under this strategy, REDD+ is promoted as a lever, supporting efforts underway to improve good governance, political reform, and the living standards of the Congolese population, and to reduce poverty.

The country has set up a REDD+ National Fund, a financial vehicle designed to drive the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework through which the required international funding will be raised and financial allocations will be coordinated. Additionally, the Fund's purpose is to set up a basic underlying structure to coordinate the various sources of climate finance for the country, whilst ensuring a results-based and streamlined management of the programme that complies with social and environmental safeguards.

This Investment Plan sets out the implementation priorities of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework over the next six years (2015 to 2020). It combines ongoing national capacity building with activities specifically targeting (i) nationally coordinated sectoral reforms and programmes with (ii) integrated - and innovative - investments at the subnational level, in order to set the country on a sustainable development pathway. This Investment Plan aims at attracting and guiding the allocation of international and national funding sources for the implementation of the country's REDD+ strategy, as well as guiding the allocation of other necessary investments that will play a role in steering the country towards a green development pathway.

*The Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo adopted this Investment Plan to raise the funds required for the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework aimed at capitalizing on the REDD+ National Fund, and for this purpose the Plan establishes a nationally endorsed results-based framework.*



## *Contents*

## Summary

The REDD+ National Strategy Framework of the DRC that was adopted in 2012 articulates a comprehensive development vision which sets the country on a long-term transition pathway towards a green economy. Its goals are ambitious, multi-sectoral and cross-cutting. The strategy is based on the Head of State's long-term green growth vision, which combines forest conservation with fighting climate change, and ensuring sustainable economic and human development. This Investment Plan breaks down the medium-term REDD+ National Strategy Framework into concrete results and programmes allowing for (i) effectively addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and (ii) providing development co-benefits to the entire Congolese society: women and men, adults, the youth, people living in rural and urban areas, be they from local communities or indigenous peoples.

The REDD+ Investment Plan, which is aligned with the Government's priorities, is a framework document that guides major REDD+ investments in the DRC. It is on the basis of this plan that programmatic priorities and the results framework of all investments are defined. On this basis, the Investment Plan's logical framework identifies eight outcomes corresponding to the drivers of deforestation. These have an impact on the entire country through eight intervention sectors: agriculture, fuelwood, forests, hydrocarbon resources and infrastructure, land use planning, land tenure, demographics and governance. They aim to generate two major impacts: (i) emissions reduction and (ii) REDD+ co-benefits in terms of development and poverty alleviation.

In order to achieve the results mentioned below, the Investment Plan makes provision for various types of activities that will be implemented through a series of programmes:

- The activities that are called "sectoral", as defined by types of activities aimed at addressing direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation.
- The activities referred to as "enabling", as in activities aimed at creating favourable conditions for the implementation of sectoral activities and which allow for addressing both the underlying and the direct causes of deforestation, thus contributing to sustaining emissions reduction.
- The "programmes" a priori assumptions only take into account one pillar of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework. These focus on interventions that have an impact at the national level: reforms, defining sectoral policies, research and strategic planning, etc.

The "integrated programmes" are designed to implement REDD+ in an integrated manner within a multi-sectoral context that straddles jurisdictional geographical areas earmarked as being confronted by major, large-scale, REDD+ challenges. In these areas, the seven pillars of the National Framework Strategy are implemented in a cross-cutting and integrated manner (enabling and sectoral activities) so as to contribute effectively to local development and to tackle the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation in the area. Combining sectoral and enabling activities can improve the chances of combatting and sustaining emissions reduction, as well as promoting integrated sustainable development. Programme implementation must therefore pay heed to nurturing close synergies between them.

For this first investment cycle over the period 2015-2020, the DRC Government has decided to prioritise this plan via the REDD+ National Fund. It will rely on the support provided by the Multilateral Development Banks under the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) approved in 2011. To this end, the Government wishes to raise funds from various sources, and in particular from the Regional Fund of the CAFI, but also from bilateral sources, as well as the Green Climate Fund. This will thus complement the funding that has already been secured from the FIP under the Strategic Climate Fund (US\$60 million), but which remains insufficient.

## Introduction

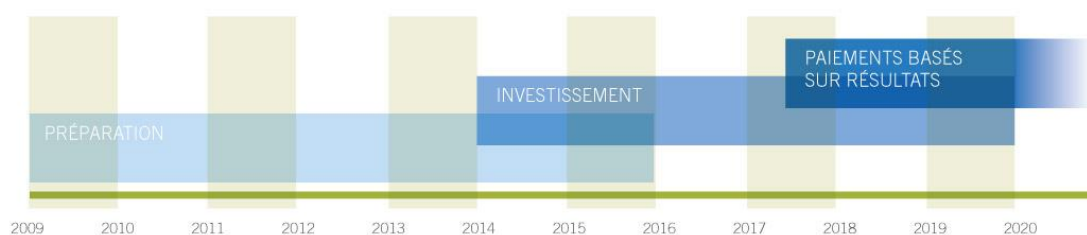
### Background

REDD+ is a mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It aims to encourage developing countries that have tropical rainforests to better manage, sustainably use and protect their forest resources, by introducing financial incentives, among other incentives, thus contributing to global efforts in the fight against climate change. It is a voluntary mechanism, which is meant to play an important role in the sustainable development of the country. REDD+ is a performance-based mechanism and in this respect anticipates developments that are underway with regards to Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Therefore, most of the activities identified in the REDD+ National Strategy Framework approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2012, constitute "no-regret" measures that directly contribute to the country's development. For the DRC, endowed with rainforest constituting close to 10% of global tropical rainforests and covering 67% of the country, the implementation of REDD+ is a major phase in the transition of the country's development pathway towards a low carbon green economy, which will combine economic efficiency, environmental sustainability, social equity and human progress.

Since January 2009, the DRC has committed itself to the REDD+ readiness process led by the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development, with the support of the United Nations REDD+ Programme (UN-REDD Programme) and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank (FCPF). By committing to an ambitious Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) and a dynamic preparation process, the DRC has positioned itself internationally as a major player of REDD+. Significant progress has been made, such as reaching a national consensus on the drivers of deforestation, the approval of the Investment Plan of the Forest Investment Programme (FIP), the adoption of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework and the creation of the REDD+ National Fund (financial mechanism) in late 2012, followed by the development of the REDD+ implementation tools and the finalisation, in May 2015, of the self-evaluation report of all the readiness documents (Readiness-Package) approved by the FCPF Participants' Committee in May 2015. All of these achievements have resulted in the DRC becoming the first out of 47 REDD+ countries to have finalised its preparation phase. Thanks to this Investment Plan the DRC is now well equipped to enter the REDD+ investment phase on a solid footing.

### Les trois phases de l'engagement de la RDC dans la REDD+



- 2009** : Mise en place des organes de coordination REDD+
- 2010** : Adoption du Plan de préparation (RPP)
- 2011** : Mise en place du Système National de Surveillance des Forêts
- 2011** : Validation par le FIP du Plan d'Investissement
  - 2012** : Consensus national sur les moteurs de la déforestation
  - 2012** : Adoption de la Stratégie-Cadre nationale
  - 2012** : Etablissement du Fonds National REDD+
  - 2013** : Intégration des mesures REDD+ dans la Matrice de Gouvernance Economique
- 2013** : Adoption du manuel d'opérations et du Plan d'Investissement du Fonds National
- 2014** : Validation de l'ER-PIN Maindombe par le fond carbone du FCPF
- 2015** : Etude préliminaire sur les niveaux de référence
- 2015** : Validation de l'Evaluation Environnementale et Sociale Stratégique (EESS/SESA)
- 2015** : Adoption du Plan d'Investissement REDD+
- 2015** : Lancement de la réforme sur l'Aménagement du Territoire

■ Consultations des parties prenantes

## Purpose of this document

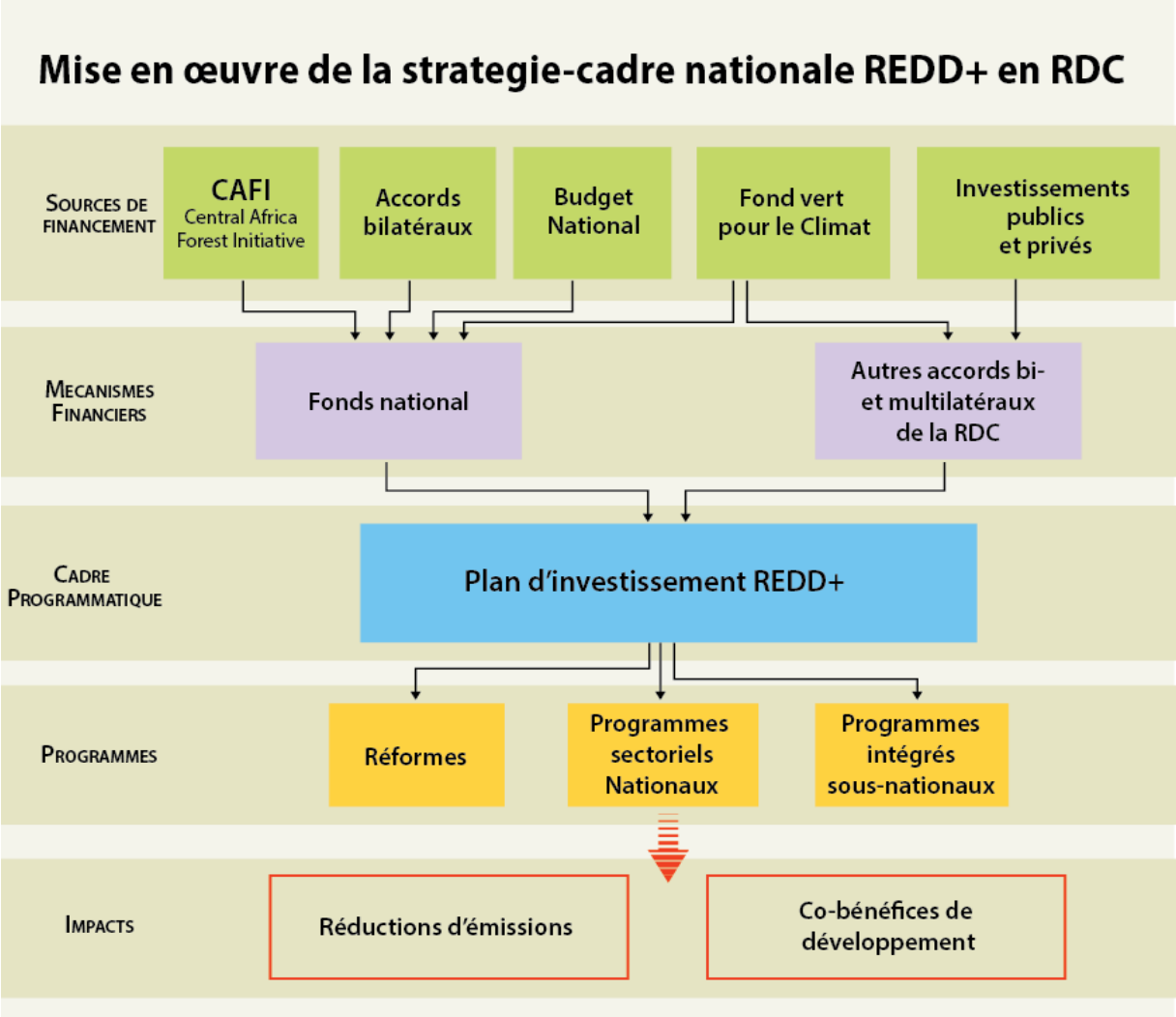
This Investment Plan outlines the programmatic framework of REDD+ investments for the first implementation cycle, for the period 2015-2020, of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework. The Government's REDD+ National Committee approved this strategy in November 2012, in a Council of Ministers. The Plan also incorporates the inputs elicited from stakeholders consulted during the elaboration of the strategy in 2013 and in 2015.

**This Investment Plan is therefore a framework document guiding all REDD+ investments in the DRC, and as such it defines the programmatic priorities around REDD+ investments and the results framework.**

## Funding mobilization objective

The REDD+ National Strategy Framework presents a vision that sets the country on a long-term transition pathway towards a green economy. Its objectives are ambitious, multi-sectoral and cross-cutting. The implementation of this strategy requires the mobilization of multiple sources of funding (public and private, multilateral and bilateral) and calls on various funding modalities. The launch of the REDD+ investment phase will be informed by the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, which sets a preliminary funding target in the range of US\$500 million over five years and aims to shift from a project-based approach to a more comprehensive and inclusive approach. This approach will allow for the development of tools needed for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy and for carrying out transformational sector activities and reforms. Importantly, it will also enable the launching of so-called "integrated" subnational programmes that take into account all the players and factors impacting on forests at a wide jurisdictional level. In the end, these integrated programmes aim to cover the entire country, following a logic of inclusive green development.

For this first investment cycle over the period 2015-2020, the Government of the DRC has prioritised the implementation of this Plan via the REDD+ National Fund, and the support provided by the Multilateral Development Banks under the FIP approved in 2011. To this end, the Government plans to raise funds from various sources, and in particular from the Regional Fund of the CFI, but also from bilateral sources, as well as the Green Climate Fund. These investments will complement the funding that has already been secured from the FIP under the Strategic Climate Fund (US\$60 million), but which remains insufficient.



The National Fund functions with two funding windows. The first funding window funds capacity building, as well as the implementation of reforms, policies and integrated subnational investments. For the third phase of the REDD+ programme (results based funding), a second funding window will be established to receive international funding and to transfer them according to profit-sharing plans agreed with the emissions reduction buyer. International payments that do not require programmatic arrangements or profit sharing plans, i.e. traditional Official Development-Assistance (ODA) types of investments, can be channelled through funding window 1 of the National Fund and be used for the implementation of the Investment Plan and its future iterations.

The Forest Investment Programme comprises three sub-national programmes (the Kinshasa, Mbuji-Mayi and Kisangani supply pool) with a total funding of US\$60 million, jointly implemented by the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

## LES DEUX FENÊTRES DE FINANCEMENT DU FONDS NATIONAL REDD+

	Fenêtre 1	Fenêtre 2
Activités	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Développement des capacités</li> <li>• Appui à la mise en œuvre des réformes et des politiques</li> <li>• Investissements géographiquement intégrés</li> </ul>	Réductions d'émissions vérifiées
MRV (Monitoring Reporting and Verification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sur la base du cadre logique lié à la Stratégie REDD+ et le Plan d'investissement</li> <li>• Conformité aux standards socio-env. REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selon règles CCNUCC (et autres en fonction du donateur)</li> <li>• Standards socio-environnementaux</li> </ul>
Paielements	Non basés sur des résultats carbone, mais sur des milestones	Financements reçus et déboursés par le Fonds sur base de résultats
Modalités de financement	Classique / Subventions octroyées par tranches	Sur la base d'un Accord d'Achat de Réductions d'Emissions (ERPA) ou d'autres accords entre le vendeur et l'acheteur de RE

## Implementation principles underpinning the Investment Plan

The first investment cycle of the 2015-2020 Fund will be guided by the following principles:

- (i) Funding is intended mainly to support field interventions, especially through large-scale subnational programmes ("integrated programmes") and incorporates climate change adaptation and resilience targets. These programmes will be implemented according to a performance logic, whereby payment will be contingent on results achieved in terms of emission avoidance - as articulated in the framework of the FCPF Carbon Fund.
- (ii) In order to develop appropriate expertise and to achieve economies of scale, subnational programmes are supported by reforms and other national thematic programmes, which enable dealing with challenges that cannot be tackled at the subnational level (such as legal reforms, sectoral policies, leakage risks).

- (iii) Support of REDD+ implementation tools, such as the REDD+ National Registry, complaint and redress mechanisms, and the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), contribute to ensuring the environmental integrity of the system.
- (iv) The Plan is financed through (i) additional contributions mobilized by the Government, preferably through the REDD+ National Fund so as to strengthen the coordination of intervention and (ii) the alignment of current or planned investments, both national and international, with the REDD+ objectives, that is to say with the results defined by the REDD+ Investment Plan.
- (v) Innovation will be key to overcoming any limitations that current instruments, aimed at combatting deforestation and forest degradation, might have; the focus being on suggesting development models geared towards the sustainable management of resources and that are based on land use planning, consultation and allocation frameworks that enable the project to tackle the underlying drivers (governance, regional development, land tenure), whilst investing in sectorial activities in an integrated manner.
- (vi) The rights and expectations of all stakeholders, including local communities, and vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as indigenous peoples, women and the youth, are taken into account as early as the programme planning phase, which should contribute to improving the living conditions of stakeholders and promoting gender equality.

## Investment Plan implementation framework

### Aims of the REDD+ National Fund

The REDD+ National Fund was established as a financial vehicle of the REDD+ National Strategy in the DRC and more particularly of the Investment Plans, and for which this document constitutes the first element. The following specific objectives have been assigned to this Fund:<sup>1</sup>

- Mobilize the funding sources required to meeting the national objectives of REDD+ and the strengthening of the DRC's leadership throughout this process.
- Source funding for the defined Investment Plans from far-reaching programmes that are proposed and other REDD+ programmes that will be associated with these Plans.
- Support financially the required reforms and the promotion of political dialogue related to the REDD+ process.
- Acquire a results-based management framework and support the development of national tools that can measure, notify and verify in an on-going and transparent manner the results stemming from the investments that are financed by the Fund in compliance with the UN-REDD standard and the UNFCCC standards.
- Improve the Government's coordinating capacity to ensure swift, coherent and efficient implementation of the Strategy and the RED+ Investment Plans.

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<sup>1</sup> See paragraph 13 of the [National Fund's Terms of Reference](http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/11711) :

## Implementation modalities

The REDD+ National Fund, being the REDD+ strategy's main implementation mechanism in the investment phase, plays a central role in channelling the commitment of international REDD+ partners.

Part of the funding secured through the National Fund will serve to channel additional investments in the form of co-funding and, therefore, more efficiently serve to align existing sectoral funding with the REDD+ National Strategy. This in the long term will also be applicable to other investments on the ground, as described in the REDD+ National Strategy that was approved in 2012 and in the REDD+ National Fund's Operations Manual approved in 2013. Results-based payments that are made through the purchasing of emissions reductions could materialize before the end of the period and will thus contribute to bringing additional funding by initiating a "sustainable" funding cycle. To this end, the DRC Government's Emissions Reductions Programme submission to the FCPF's Carbon Fund is already at an advanced stage.

The REDD+ National Fund thus constitutes a key element of the REDD+ implementation architecture in the DRC, by contributing to guiding the approach underpinning the Plan's establishment, intervention and operationalization.

Precisely at the operational level, the REDD+ Investment Plan is implemented through various programmes that are each implemented by different implementing agencies. Each of these programmes contributes to meeting the results set by the Plan and are thus scrutinized by the REDD+ National Fund's Governance structure. In order to guarantee a certain level of flexibility, when it comes to funding the implementation of the Plan, and to instil a positive partnering dynamic to meet the DRC's REDD+ objectives, these programmes have been formulated and approved according to three main modalities:

- *With regards to the programmes funded by the REDD+ National Fund:* calls for expressions of interest are issued, as per the products defined in the logical framework of this Plan. Every year, the REDD+ National Fund's Steering Committee defines the programmatic cycle according to programmatic priorities and issues calls for expressions of interest to which a range of participating organisations can make submissions. The participating organisations that are eligible for the implementation of the programmes financed by the CAFI are United Nations agencies -including the World Bank - as well as bilateral cooperation agencies eligible to receive CAFI investments. Programme proposals are subjected to an independent review.<sup>2</sup>
- *With regards to the programmes financed through REDD+ climate finance and that are subject to contribution agreements that haven't been secured through the National Fund:* although Government wishes to rationalize funding channels so as to ensure greater coordination for the implementation of REDD+ and therefore to orientate contributors towards the REDD+ National Fund, it also recognizes that not all REDD+ finance can, at first, be channelled through the fund and that REDD+ bilateral or multilateral agreements can be entered into separately whilst still financing the objectives of the Plan.<sup>3</sup> These REDD+ programmes must be scrutinized

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<sup>2</sup> See CAFI's Terms of Reference: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/AFI00>

<sup>3</sup> By way of example, it is likely that in the short term, funding that falls under the REDD+ Green Climate Fund cannot be channeled through the REDD+ National Fund as a result of the access modalities pertaining to the Green Fund. Nonetheless, the DRC Government has already initiated a high level dialogue with the Green Climate Fund and emphasized its wish to see the REDD+ Investment Plan being recognized as a strategic framework, thus enabling dialogue with the Green Fund. Furthermore, the Government is considering examining modalities that would enable it to secure funding from the Green Fund through the REDD+ National Fund. But, despite its status as an international organisation, the administrative agent of the REDD+ National Fund [UNDP's (United Nations



by the REDD+ National Fund governance structure before approving the contributor as a signatory of the said bilateral or multilateral contribution agreement.

- *With regards to programmes financed through funding sources (public or private, multilateral or bilateral), willing to align their interventions with the REDD+ goals as set in the REDD+ Investment Plan:* These programmes, whether being implemented or that soon will be, are subject to a "REDD+ alignment" process, through: (i) retroactive revision by the technical support component of the National Fund's Secretariat of activities originally proposed during the formulation of the said programme (e.g. steering activities towards REDD+ stake areas, integration of the spatial dimension in the formulation of agricultural programmes, etc.) (ii) the possible contribution of co-financing to complete the activities that are already being implemented by the partner in order to ensure an integrated and efficient action on the drivers of deforestation and/or through (iii) a REDD+ labelling granted by the Fund's Steering Committee, which, after ensuring that the programme corresponds to the goals set out in the Investment Plan, confirms this contribution being made to the REDD+ Investment Plan. (See appendix about Alignment).

The REDD+ National Fund Operations Manual describes the eligibility and evaluation criteria for the programmes financed by the Fund in the part relating to REDD+ programme review and approval procedures, and defines the REDD+ programme review criteria. These review criteria pertaining to programme proposals, be they directly financed by the Fund or subject to alignment to the goals of the Plan whilst receiving funding through another channel, will, if necessary, be completed by additional criteria defined by the Fund's Technical Secretariat as soon as the Secretariat has been established.

### Implementation arrangements

The DRC Government has identified the need for establishing a Fund as a central system of the REDD+ process as soon as the latter was launched in 2009.

In November 2012, the REDD+ national Fund was established through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding<sup>4</sup> between the Ministry of Finance and the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), which is acting as an interim administrative agent. On the 2 September 2013, the Memorandum of Understanding and the Terms of Reference (TOR)<sup>5</sup> appended to these TORs were revised in order to integrate new provisions made in the REDD+ national Fund's Operations Manual, and was approved by the Ministry of Finance and the MENCDD in the name of the DRC.

The Fund's Operations Manual<sup>6</sup> describes the rules and procedures applicable to the REDD+ National Fund. It outlines in detail the processes relating to the elaboration, approval and monitoring of the REDD+ Investment Plans and programmes, the role of institutional mechanisms and REDD+ quality measures as well as the appropriate format for REDD+ strategy and programme documents. It

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Development Program) Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)], the granting of direct access from the REDD+ National Fund to the Green Fund will be a long process

<sup>4</sup> Amended version of the Memorandum of Understanding dated 2 September 2013 available at: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/11710>

<sup>5</sup> All documents relating to the establishment of the DRC's REDD+ National Fund (Memorandum of Understanding, Terms of Reference and Operations Manual) are available from the MPTF Office's website and can be downloaded from the following link: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/3CD00>

<sup>6</sup> Available on request from the Coordinator of the Technical Committee following up national reforms in the Ministry of Finance: [fmulenda2000@yahoo.fr](mailto:fmulenda2000@yahoo.fr) or from the MPTF Portfolio Manager's Administrative Agent: [pierre.bardoux@undp.org](mailto:pierre.bardoux@undp.org)

proposes a solid mechanism to evaluate both programmatic and financial performance. Finally it describes the governance structure that will guarantee the transparency and fiduciary credibility of the Fund.

Thanks to these rules and procedures, REDD+ National Fund guarantees: (i) compliance with the strictest international fiduciary management rules (such as the designation of MPTF as administrative agent, the possibility for the contributor to allocate his contribution to a specific implementation modality,<sup>7</sup> and the competitive selection process to recruit members of the Technical Secretariat), but also (ii) strong national ownership (the Governance structure is steered by the Government).

The Governance of the Fund is described in the Funds' Terms of Reference. The Steering Committee, the Executive Secretariat and the Technical Committee<sup>8</sup> constitute the main governance organs of the Fund.

The Ministry of Finances (as the National Coordinating entity) presides over the **Fund's Steering Committee**, which is the entity in charge of steering, decision-making and supervising the Fund's activities. It sets the Fund's strategic orientations, approves the REDD+ programme proposals and ensures its overall performance. The **Fund's Steering Committee** sets a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder governance framework able to encourage a cross-cutting implementation of REDD+ investments. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Ministry of Finances, with the MCNDD in charge of the Vice-Presidency, and counts 13 members, namely: six government representatives (finances, environment, agriculture, energy, land tenure, land use), two representatives from the contributors, one representative from civil society, one representative from the private sector, United Nations Resident Coordinator, one representative of partners of the REDD+ process in the DRC, with the later member alternating between a representative of UN-REDD and a representative of the FCPF. The Steering Committee takes its decisions by consensus.

The **Technical Committee, steered by the MCNDD**, oversees quality control and compliance with REDD+ criteria. It assesses all the REDD+ strategic orientations made by the Fund (Investment Plan revision criteria, programmatic cycle, stake areas, etc.) and expresses its opinions and recommendations to the Steering Committee through the Executive Secretariat.

The **Executive Secretariat** is the Fund's national management entity on behalf of the Steering Committee. In this respect, the Executive Secretariat ensures the day-to-day coordination of the Fund's activities and ensures compliance with rules and procedures as outlined in the Operations Manual. It is responsible for coordination between the Steering Committee - to which it furthermore reports - and the Technical Committee. It acts as liaison with the Administrative Agent (MPTF Bureau).

The **Fund's Technical Secretariat** is an impartial entity that falls under the Ministry of Finance; the MCNDD seconds the Ministry of Finance for this task. The Secretariat is endowed with strong and multi-sectoral expertise, with its members being recruited on a competitive basis, and is able to provide technical support, to play an analytical and advisory role, to ensure planning tasks, to ensure the monitoring and evaluation of the Fund's portfolio, to provide administrative support, as well as to steer the policy regulating the alignment of investments that fall outside of REDD+ with the Investment

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<sup>7</sup> In the cases where CAFI makes a contribution to the DRC's REDD+ National Fund, this contribution will be subject to international implementation modalities: participating organisations that have direct access to the Fund are United Nations international organisations, including the World Bank, as well as the bilateral technical agencies eligible to access CAFI funds as described in CAFI's Terms of Reference: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/15280>

<sup>8</sup> The Fund's TORs refer to the possible establishment of a Technical Committee, and the Operations Manual has retained this option. Article 17 point e.

Plan's goals. Furthermore, the DRC's development partners can, with the Government's approval, provide the Secretariat with expertise on an ad-hoc basis.

With all the strategic documents defining its functioning modalities now up to date, the REDD+ National Fund will be operational as soon as the first contribution agreement is signed, through Steering Committees meetings and the recruitment of the Secretariat's experts.

As mentioned above, the Investment Plan will be implemented through various programmes and by a wide range of stakeholders, with the latter bidding for each programme under the leadership of an Implementation Agency that has direct access to the fund. The organisations that can access the Fund are called **Participating Organisations**. The financial management rules of the Participating Organisation in charge of a given programme are applicable, but the contributor can also allocate its contribution under a specific implementation modality. International organisations (United Nations Agencies) and bilateral technical cooperation organisations will be entitled to oversee CAFE financing in partnership with other [national, international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), private sector, etc.] entities.

### **Existing institutional framework for steering and supporting the REDD+ process**

Since the start of its involvement in the REDD+ in 2009 the DRC has managed to mobilize a wide range of stakeholders under the coordination of the MENCDD. The 2009 Decree by the Prime Ministry defines the institutional arrangements and governance structures for the REDD+ Readiness phase, and already points to the need to set up a REDD+ National Fund

The **REDD+ National Coordination Committee** ensures the day-to-day management of the REDD+ process. Under the MCNDD's Sustainable Development Directorate, supported by the UN-REDD and then the World Bank, it has managed over the past six years to set out the requisite elements for the finalization of the REDD+ Readiness Phase (thus becoming the first country having met the FCPF's Readiness Package criteria). It has steered the establishment of the REDD+ National Strategy, the development of the FIP Investment Plan, of the REDD+ Investment Plan as well as the development of the Mai-Ndombe Emissions Reduction Programme. To this end, it has initiated a dialogue with all sectoral Ministries, representatives of civil society, technical and financial partners

The **Economic Governance Thematic Group (Governance TG)**, acts as a coordinating framework between the Government, represented by the Ministry of Finance and the partners, represented by the World Bank. It reviews, on a quarterly basis, all measures for which the Economic Governance matrix makes provision, which include five REDD+ measures out of a total of 22. The Ministry of Finance presides over the Governance TG, which includes ministries whose mandates include the responsibility of implementing these measures (that is to say eight ministries) as well as the Agency Directors. The Governance TG thus provides a high-level and multi-stakeholder platform for political dialogue, which allows for the reviewing of progress and constraints pertaining to the REDD+ reforms

At the technical level, the Governance Thematic Group benefits from the upstream support of the expanded **Technical Committee following up national reforms (CTR)**, which meets at least on a monthly basis

REDD+ focal points that are coordinated by the Technical Committee following up national reforms of the Ministry of Finances, have since 2013 **been officially designated within each sectoral ministry**<sup>1</sup> to monitor the implementation of REDD+ measures and to notify the Ministry of Finances of progress made

Several other institutions steer critical activities within the framework of the REDD+ process such as the MENCDD's Directorate of Forest Inventory and Planning (DIAF), which is in charge of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

# Alignment of the plan with the Government’s priorities

## Government Action Programme

In order to reconcile the imperatives relating to improving people’s living conditions and lifestyle and the environmental sustainability of the country’s development pathway, the Government in 2011 included the fight against climate change, and environmental protection as the fourth pillar of its second Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP2). REDD+ and the REDD+ National Strategy have been identified as a means of achieving both sustainable forest management and climate change mitigation at a reduced cost. Many activities proposed in the REDD+ Investment Plan contribute directly to meeting the targets of the 2012-2016 Government Action Programme that support the implementation of the GPRSP2.

The Government intends pursuing and consolidating its efforts in the framework of the next strategic planning development process currently underway. This process, which aims to ensure the transition of the country towards an emergent economy by 2030, proposes the following implementation tools: (i) the 2035 National Prospective Study (ENP DRC/2035), which will unravel the country’s long-term development vision, as well as (ii) the short and medium-term development plans, and particularly with respect to the next NSDP covering the 2017-2021 period. The 2035 National Prospective Study, of which one out of the three parts is specifically dedicated to the issues of land use planning, will allow for: (i) a preliminary diagnosis of the situation through a synthesis of the possible dynamics underpinning the evolution of the Congolese economy and society and of the stakes and challenges to overcome in order to curb or nurture these dynamics; and (ii) for suggesting different scenarios for the development of the country by 2035. The Planning Ministry will then draw up the “Green Growth” development scenario with the support of the REDD+ programming team.

## REDD+ Indicators in the Economic Governance Matrix:

As part of the initiative supporting Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), in 2010 the Government, in partnership with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), defined an economic governance matrix to enable the scoping and monitoring of reforms in the area of governance.

A new version of this matrix was approved in May 2013, including five REDD+ measures of which the following three are directly relevant to programming:

<i>“In accordance with the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, the adoption of a national Planning Scheme “</i>
<i>“In accordance with the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, defining the land tenure reforms needed to support economic development areas and implementing REDD+ pilot initiatives”</i>
<i>“Adoption of REDD+ standards for mining and hydrocarbon investments in forest areas<sup>9</sup>”</i>

These measures directly commit the Government vis-à-vis the international community. It is therefore essential that swift progress be made in these reforms, especially since they concern major and medium-term projects. The reforms associated with these indicators are therefore a high priority.

<sup>9</sup> *“In order to supervise the mining and oil investments that are to be carried out in forest areas”.*

Road maps are currently being developed in order to spell out the implementation modalities of these projects, especially in terms of cost, duration and methodology to follow. These will also enable the integration of complementary elements to be included in the Investment Plan, and especially to kick-start the preparation of programme documents.

The other two REDD+ measures in the economic governance matrix relate to:

- the finalization of the preparation phase for REDD+, which was reached in May 2015, with the approval of the "readiness package" by the FCPF Participants Committee
- the capitalization of the REDD+ National Fund, which is the focus of this document

### **Intended National Determined Contributions (INDC)**

The commitment of the DRC to sustainable forest management within the framework of its participation in the global fight against climate change, has been demonstrated once again by its INDC, submitted to the UNFCCC<sup>10</sup> in August 2015. The key focus areas of these contributions are forestry, agriculture and energy. The implementation of the DRC's INDC, being conditional upon funding from the international community to a total of approximately US\$22 billion, will emphasize the important role that the country's forests play as global carbon sinks, as well as the no less crucial role that the agricultural and energy sectors play in reducing anthropogenic pressure on forest resources.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Democratic%20Republic%20of%20the%20Congo/1/CPDN%20-%20Rép%20Dém%20du%20Congo.pdf>

### Contextual elements and challenges

The REDD+ National Strategy Framework is based on the Head of State’s long-term green growth vision, which combines forest conservation, the fight against climate change and robust, fast and sustainable economic and human development. This Investment Plan details the medium term national strategy in terms of concrete programmes and results aimed at contributing to (i) effectively tackling deforestation and forest degradation and (ii) providing REDD+ development co-benefits to the entire Congolese society: women and men, adults, the youth, people living in rural and urban areas, be they from local communities or indigenous populations.

Complementary work coordinated by the MENCDD with the support of UN-REDD<sup>11</sup> has enabled a national consensus on identifying these drivers.



“Direct drivers” refer to human activities that negatively and directly impact on the forest cover. The “underlying causes” refer to variables and to social, political, technological and cultural phenomena underpinning human activities and that have a direct impact on forests.

This list of drivers should be seen as a dynamic process and takes into account the outcome of analytical work pertaining to the **current and future drivers of deforestation and forest degradation**. This is essential to **prevent and manage in an appropriate and efficient manner the significant risks in the sector, especially those relating to industrial drivers, such as large-scale agriculture** that the DRC will have to deal with to protect its forests.

Development stakes are central and fundamental to the DRC, which, despite its significant economic potential, remains classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC), and among those with one of the lowest Human Development Indices (HDI). Its per capita GDP was only US\$ 414 in 2013, in contrast with the average of US\$ 3,152 for Sub-Saharan Africa and far lower in rural areas and particularly in forest areas. Over 60% of the population still lives below the poverty line (that is to say over 50 million people). The inequality gap is very high and the Gini coefficient has remained at the same level for several years, reflecting lack of progress in achieving more equitable distribution of resources and

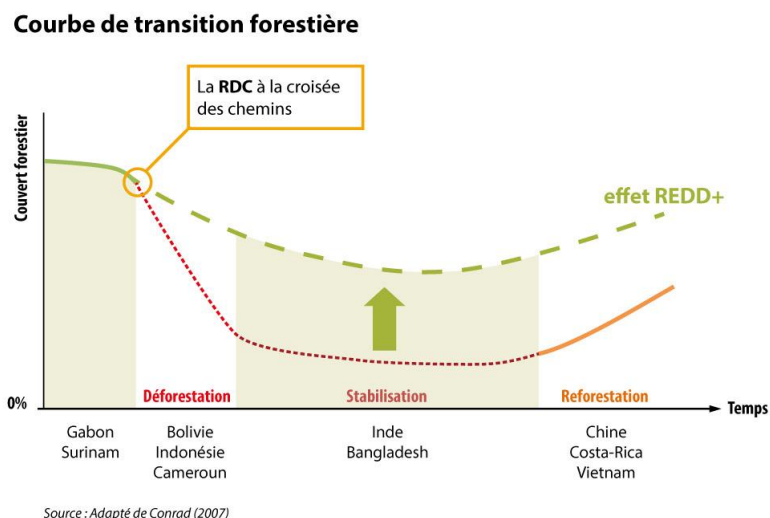
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11 Summary of studies carried out on the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the DRC (MENCDD, GTCR, UN-REDD, 2012); Qualitative study of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the DRC (MECNT, GTCR, UN-REDD, 2012); Quantitative analysis of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the DRC (UN-REDD & UCL, 2011) and Field Data Report (GTCR, 2012); Qualitative study of the causes and agents of deforestation and degradation of forest lands in post-conflict DRC - Technical Report (UNEP [United Nations Development Programme], 2012).

income. The DRC moreover is one of the countries suffering from low-income and food deficit, strongly relying on food imports, with 54% of rural households classified as food insecure (about 28 million people, of which 7.5 million are severely affected (CSFVA, 2014). Without appropriate adaptation measures, these aspects are likely to be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.

This critical situation in terms of development needs must be understood within a context of huge economic potential. The country is endowed with close to 80 million hectares of arable land<sup>12</sup> (which represents nearly 34% of the country), of which 22.5 million hectares is non-forested fertile land,<sup>13</sup> as well as vast and largely unexploited mineral, oil and gas resources.

If deforestation rates have historically been relatively low in the DRC, they have now become increasingly significant because of the recent acceleration in economic growth,<sup>14</sup> and very high demographic growth (0.31% between 2000 and 2010). These rates indicate a shift for the country on the forest transition curve that could result in a very strong acceleration of forest loss dynamics in the coming years, similar to what other tropical rainforest countries are experiencing. Various studies, initiated by the DRC and its partners, seem to confirm this trend. The DRC and its partners have adopted a proactive analytical approach to the potential positive spinoffs and negative impact of economic development on forests. Several prospective modelling initiatives have thus been launched, which have been supplemented by additional recent research.<sup>15</sup>



The DRC has structured its REDD+ National Strategy Framework around seven intervention pillars based on several analytical studies pertaining to past, current as well as future causes of deforestation and forest degradation: agriculture, energy, forestry, land use, land tenure, demographics and governance. These thematic pillars are also the major structural elements underpinning the country's development, as the strategy aims to transform these deforestation drivers into drivers of sustainable development. In this respect, the list of drivers is seen as a dynamic process and needs to be subject to an ongoing analysis of current, future, potential and proven drivers, to be conducted in an appropriate and efficient manner. This dimension is integrated into the governance programme (see logical framework).

<sup>12</sup> Placing the DRC among the top ten countries in the world in terms of untapped reserves of arable land

<sup>13</sup> Megevand, C. 2011. *Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin: Reconciling Economic Growth and Forest Protection*. Washington, DC: World Bank

<sup>14</sup> Economic growth rate above 5% since 2003, except for 2009 (World Bank) and average projected rate of 7.5% between 2015 and 2018 (IMF).

<sup>15</sup> UCL, FAO, UN-REDD. 2014. *Spatially explicit modelling of the deforestation and forest degradation risks in the Democratic Republic of Congo*. Galford et al. 2015 *Will Passive Protection Save Congo's Forests?* World Bank Study on the development of transport infrastructure.



Endowed with 10% of global tropical rainforests, a major challenge for the DRC in years to come will thus be to capitalize on its tremendous economic and human potential whilst minimizing the impacts associated with the indispensable developments of forests. The investment needs to sustain development are substantial and this Plan partially responds thereto through green investments planning. The DRC thus hopes to turn REDD+ into a lever that will commit the country to a low carbon green development pathway, combining economic efficiency, environmental sustainability and integrity, respect for land rights and of local communities and indigenous people resources, the promotion of community based management plans, social equity and human progress.

## Theory of change

The “theory of change” refers to a conceptual framework that helps determine the changes that the country wishes to enact through its REDD+ programmes (what), the rationale for these changes (why) and the implementation methods (how). It entails: (i) formulating explicit causal links between the anticipated levels of results (immediate results, outcomes, impacts) (ii) assigning performance indicators to each level (iii) identifying the assumptions that must be realised so that causal linkages effectively manifest, and (iv) assessing the risks that are likely to inhibit the manifestation of causal linkages. The Investment Plan rests on this framework: performance indicators, causal links, assumptions and risk assessments corresponding to each anticipated result.

**Beyond fighting climate change through the preservation of rainforests, it is imperative that the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism in the DRC actively contributes to the development of the country.**

As such, the REDD+ funding mechanism represents a particularly important opportunity for major rainforest countries. But for one such country as large as the DRC, which is still in the preliminary stage of forest transition, REDD+ represents a unique opportunity to take proactive action so as to mitigate the effects of the anticipated forest transition.

This is about, the timely laying of a foundation for harmonious and sustainable development of the country, and catalysing investments that will support the transition to a green economy. This requires the implementation of a number of structural reforms to prepare and frame sectoral land use planning investments. Achieving these reforms implies an adequate normative framework (sectoral policies, legal framework) that in particular includes land use planning and land tenure security and their related instruments, as well as capacity building of local and national institutions to ensure an improved management of space and natural resources.

This project is embedded in the REDD+ process, but requires strong multi-sectoral anchorage, as well as technical and financial capabilities of considerable scope. Fully aware of this fact, the Government of the DRC has thus integrated the five REDD+ measures into its Economic Governance Matrix, which is the implementation framework through which the country carries out reforms. This anchoring process must allow for combining REDD+ sources of finance with other relevant initiatives and funding in order to reach a critical tipping point, whilst ensuring that the goals of REDD+ are met throughout all current and future initiatives.

This REDD+ Investment Plan is based on an approach that combines large-scale subnational investments with national thematic programmes that integrate, amongst others, the aforementioned structural reforms:

- **Large-scale subnational programmes (called "integrated programmes")** essentially consist of integrated and sustainable rural development programmes. They aim to overcome the limitations

of current instruments in the fight against deforestation and forest degradation and to propose development models based on the sustainable management of resources. They activate numerous sectorial levers, in a coordinated manner, in partnership with the private sector and local stakeholders in the green economy. Innovation will take place at several levels, by working:

- (i) in a coordinated manner, which complements the various levels of territorial governance (province, DTEs, village lands)
- (ii) in a comprehensive and integrated manner with respect to the required levers in order to address the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Several interventions are planned and adapted according to the local context (drivers of deforestations, etc.) and implemented according to a results-based payment approach. They include for instance the establishment of more powerful consultation and multi-stakeholder monitoring platforms at the various levels of governance, the capacity building of (both state and customary) local institutions, the harmonization of traditional (customary) and modern (local development committees) models of governance, the involvement and the organising of communities, activities aimed at clarifying and securing land tenure rights, income generating activities that offer alternatives to deforestations and that are conditional upon compliance with zoning and resource management plans, the wide-spread use of incentives and innovative financing tools such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), support to the managed migration of farming into the savannah, etc.

These programmes aim to provide benchmarks pertaining to the decentralized implementation of the REDD+ strategy and the promotion of sustainable rural development, as well as aligning sectoral funding or cross funding arising from the national budget, official development assistance and the private sector, with the REDD+ objectives.

- These subnational programmes will be supported by **structural reforms** (including, particularly, land use planning and land tenure, which are already underway) and **other thematic programmes** (governance, community-based forestry, etc.) to be carried out at the national level. These sectorial reforms and programmes will enable:
  - (i) issues inaccessible at subnational levels (legal reforms, sectoral policies, etc.) to be tackled
  - (ii) the mobilizing of high quality expertise in order to tackle subjects of highly topical interest (e.g. demography, land tenure, etc.)
  - (iii) the achieving of economies of scale (manufacturing and dissemination of improved cooking stoves)
  - (iv) interventions in relevant areas that fall outside the boundary of integrated programmes but in a manner that supports these (remote urban centres that consume fuelwood but which are partly supplied by areas that fall within the integrated programmes)

The development and implementation of these two approaches will be carried out in a coordinated manner, through this Investment Plan and the REDD+ National Fund Technical Secretariat. By promoting synergies, mutual support will be ensured.

These two complementary approaches will cover the entire scope of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework's seven pillars, as described hereunder:

**Agriculture** is already the main direct driver of deforestation. Currently this pressure on forests is mainly attributable to slash-and-burn subsistence farming. Indeed, in areas with low and medium human density - which constitutes most of the land in the country - people only farm on cleared forest or fallow land, thus gradually destroying the forest and leaving behind anthropogenic savannah. The savannah is farmed only once the forest is completely destroyed, which however doesn't preclude migration to forest areas, where work is less labour intensive and the yields higher. Even though the impact of slash-and-burn agriculture remains limited to the areas with low population densities, this impact becomes significant in the areas where the demographic pressure is more intense (strong demographic growth, internal migrations, readily available permanent or temporary labour due to the proximity of an urban centre, etc.). Therefore careful attention should be given to slash-and-burn agriculture taking place around major and medium-sized urban centres and along major communication hubs (Congo river, etc.), as well as to the underlying causes of its expansion.

The challenge underpinning the sustainable development of agriculture in the DRC resides in reducing consumption of the forest and making better use of savannahs. The REDD+ Investment Plan of the DRC aims to explore and support ways in which to do this, especially at the local level within the framework of genuine partnerships with the local communities, indigenous peoples and other local actors, by promoting the transition to receivable cultivation systems whilst ensuring these are well adapted to the local context. Similar evolutionary cultivation systems have already been tried and are being developed at a somewhat modest scale: (i) agroforestry in the savannahs, which aims to promote the sustainability of agricultural and fuelwood production (ii) the development of perennial crops that will ensure a shift towards commercial farming (in areas where subsistence farming with high forest land consumption in fact constitutes the only source of income), and the mobilising of a larger workforce (iii) the development of mechanized subsistence agriculture in now abandoned savannahs and (iv) the dissemination of improved varieties. These experiments all constitute avenues that can mitigate the heavy toll paid by the Congolese rainforests to agriculture, provided well-targeted support is given.

The development of agriculture, paramount to a country such as the DRC that is plagued by food insecurity and widespread and chronic malnutrition, will only further increase the impact of agriculture on forest in the future if it follows a business as usual scenario, as in the case of many countries in the subregion or in the rest of the world. Current or projected investments actually do not integrate, or only in a marginal way, the considerations - which are strategic for REDD+ - pertaining to spatial orientation (linked to land use planning) and technical pathways that can help reduce their impact on forests (direct impact or impact related to the "rebound effect"). It therefore appears essential to include programmes that deal with the effective integration of REDD+ issues into agricultural projects and programmes initiated by the various development partners (alignment), including by supporting the definition of legal texts relating to the implementation of agricultural legislation within a REDD+ rationale. It is also crucial to support applied research and strategic thinking pertaining to the development of various perennial crops, be they currently practiced or showing a strong potential (e.g. cocoa), based on a rationale of supporting the development of agricultural chains that take into account forests and climate change adaptation, including through green certifications and the principles of climate-smart agriculture. In order to direct agricultural investments and limit the rebound effect risk, this pillar will be closely tied to the *land use planning* pillar, whether at the national strategic level, or within the framework of integrated programmes, as this support is conditional upon compliance with a zoning plan. Beyond mediating slash-and-burn farming practices and disseminating good agricultural practices, this programme will aim to stabilize agriculture by "recapturing" savannahs by advocating the planting of perennial crops that encourage an established labour force. Given the major challenges the sector faces, this pillar will also need to be strongly linked to *the land reform* pillar.

**Fuelwood** accounts for 95% of rural households' energy consumption, and close to 90% of that of urban households. According to studies on the drivers of forest loss, the use of fuelwood constitutes a major direct driver of deforestation and forest degradation. Artisanal charcoal making primarily intended to supply urban centres, gives rise to a swathe of deforestation and degradation on the periphery of the latter (such as Kinshasa, Kisangani and Mbuji-Mayi). It has therefore seemed necessary to tackle this issue with respect to all the integrated programmes (FIP and National Fund) in order (i) to increase the sustainable supply of wood through reforestation or improved forest management (*forest pillar*), while (ii) reducing demand, whether through improved access to energy options that present alternatives to fuelwood (*energy pillar*) or through increased energy efficiency (improved cooking stoves, improved charcoal making techniques), by focusing particularly on and around the major consumption centres.

Over the past decade, the DRC has strengthened its commitment to the sustainable use of forest resources and the conservation of a portion of its **forests**. Most of the by-laws supporting the implementation of the 2002 Forest Code have been published, but the lack of a formal forest policy and recent developments globally justify a revision of the Code. This will allow for the better integration of the priority areas with REDD+ stakes, decentralization issues and community-based management methods into the Code. Even though (i) management plans are not always applied as they should be, and especially given that (ii) the concomitance of high population density and the opening of forest roads lead to forest fragmentation and access to the forest massifs themselves (thereby exacerbating deforestation and degradation dynamics), industrial logging as such is not listed as a major driver of degradation at the national level, as it is confined and concentrated on a few species of high commercial value. However, the situation related to illegal logging or to logging on the fringe of legality, whether (semi-) artisanal or large scale, is particularly severe in certain areas where infrastructure allows it (such as in the Eastern Province or in Bandundu). In this context, timber harvesting, whether industrial or artisanal, requires that government services responsible for forest monitoring be capacitated, as well as investments in monitoring and control operations. New momentum to the FLEGT process could support this aspect of the programme. It therefore appears important to combine reform activities at a national level with field-based experimental and support actions, within the framework of relevant integrated programmes. Such programmes will among others include support to participatory forest management practices. This component will also be particularly relevant to the *energy pillar* and more specifically with regards to sustainable fuelwood production.

This Investment Plan effectively aims to bring vital and innovative support to community forestry and conservation activities as key models for the management of forestry resources and environmental services provided by the country's forests. Substantial investments will be made to guarantee adequate technical and financial support to the local communities, through the *Forests* sectorial programme but especially through the various Integrated Programmes. The development of sustainable community-based initiatives will be conducted once local community rights on land and resources have been identified, in a manner that is participative, inclusive, culturally appropriate and gender sensitive. These investments require effective capacity building and strengthening the operational aptitude of the concerned local administrations, which support local communities in these processes, jointly with non-governmental organisations.

With one of the poorest populations in the world, a vast territory, a seriously neglected transport infrastructure but with vast mineral and oil resources, the DRC can expect a boom in its **mining and**

**infrastructure sector**, especially since peace was recently brokered in the country. If the impact of the mining and hydrocarbon sectors on rainforests - which is poorly understood - seems relatively limited at present, this impact is likely to increase significantly in the future. Indeed, although the vast majority of mining permits is currently located outside rainforests, this is however bound to change, given the numerous exploration permits granted within rainforest areas. The same applies to oil exploitation, where concessions for exploration include a major part of the central basin where dense rainforests can be found. In addition, one needs to take informal artisanal mining into account, for which data is however lacking. Given the country's tremendous economic challenges, it is unrealistic to try to work towards a ban on the exploitation of these resources, but the aim however focuses: (i) on the one hand, minimizing, insofar as possible, the negative impacts on local communities and natural resources, and (ii) on the other hand, ensuring that the proceeds from mineral and oil exploitation, when they take place in rainforest areas, feed the REDD+ National Fund, thus contributing to making the fund sustainable through a fair and just tax system, no matter how minimal, but that is well controlled, and which will play a part in conserving rainforest in other parts of the country. It is therefore relevant to include programmes that would enable a clearer understanding of the impacts of these investments on the forest, to develop standards and procedures leading to greater forest conservation and to support the government and economic players in improving the implementation of these standards. This pillar will also be closely linked to the *land use-planning* pillar.

The DRC lacks a coherent **land use planning (LUP)** policy. The lack of a national LUP policy and its related tools (legislation, development plans) at all administrative levels (national, provincial and local) added to the fragmentation of LUP skills between several ministries<sup>16</sup> results in a multitude of conflicting land uses between sectors. These conflicts undermine attempts to manage space and natural resources coherently and sustainably, notably rainforest. LUP represents the foundation upon which to ensure the harmonious and sustainable development of the country, particularly in order to soften the forest transition curve observed in many countries of the various tropical forest basins. This in particular requires identifying existing land use conflicts, the potential and various uses of land (infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, mining, energy, etc.), prioritizing the usefulness of specific land for the sustainable development of the country and adopting a potential multi-purpose approach in land use planning, following an optimization logic, to enable development while reducing pressure on forests. Participative land use planning, as well as the clarification of land tenure rights and zoning constitute key elements of a sustainable development that doesn't destroy forests.

While all sectors that consume land are targeted by LUP, this reform is critical for the agricultural sector (particularly with regards to perennial crops such as oil palm) and livestock, and especially agriculture practiced on a medium and large scale. Therefore, these sectors will certainly become drivers of a very strong acceleration of deforestation in the future, as has happened in many other countries, including in the sub-region. National and provincial land use development plans, based on prospective scenarios and land use modelling work, should therefore offer constructive guidance on investment options that will mitigate – insofar as possible - anarchic and destructive developments in this sector once the required conditions are met (such as, in particular, an improved business climate, including tenure security, and infrastructure improvements). Failing such upstream proactive preparation, it will be a daunting challenge to contain and direct these dynamics. LUP and its tools should therefore allow for better, organizing and reconciling human activities and other stakes in order to catalyse development, whilst managing, as best possible, space and its resources, in a coherent, effective and sustainable manner. The LUP topical programme will support national reform and particularly the establishment of a policy and a Framework Act on LUP, as well as the formulation of strategic orientations through a national territorial development plan. This pillar will offer the opportunity for a political dialogue

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<sup>16</sup> The mining, forestry, agricultural and urban land registries are each managed by a Technical Ministry and no national LUP master plan is in place.

between space consuming sectors, including the possible definition of a Permanent Forest Estate and how investments relating to transport infrastructure should be spent. The development of provincial plans will be supported through integrated programmes and other relevant sub-national initiatives, as well as intermediate level zoning schemes, such as the Decentralized Territorial Entities (DTEs), down to the local level (local community land). Close synergies will be sought with the *land tenure* pillar, both at the national level and in relation to the integrated programmes (land tenure clarification and security).

Another major challenge resides in the lack of rural **land tenure** security (coexistence of customary law and substantive law and lack of ordinances regulating the specific issue of land tenure rights of local communities), leading to numerous land conflicts that do not promote the sustainable management of natural resources and local development. The clarification of land tenure is an important prerequisite for setting up incentive mechanisms such as PES, which are extensively used in the framework of Integrated Programmes, and can form the basis for spatial planning and natural resources management work (*LUP* pillar). Furthermore, support to both individual and collective land tenure security, conditional upon active participation in the REDD+ process and formal compliance to improved management of land and resources (including forestry), may serve as a strong incentive mechanism for actors to commit to the REDD+ process. Furthermore, the recording of land rights must allow facilitating and guiding consultations between the communities and external investors with respect to conditions pertaining to resource access (benefit sharing, etc.). Specific tools that are adapted to the context and “pro-poor” such as the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) will be piloted in this respect. Land use planning and land tenure, considered synergistically, constitute two fundamental pillars (but not sufficient in themselves) for the sustainable and rational management of space and its natural resources.

The government recently launched reforms in these two areas (LUP and land tenure). Support to these reforms, which are included in the country’s economic governance matrix revised in May 2013, constitutes a priority. This support must be linked to the field activities to be carried out through integrated programmes and that will enable the anchoring of these reforms in various contexts and field realities, as well as structuring the various other local pillars of intervention via the participative mapping of local community land. This mapping should integrate land use rights and local communities and indigenous peoples’ resource access rights, but also other types of land use, thus opening the way to a land use planning approach that is backed by a development plan, with both REDD+ processes and objectives integrated.

**Demographic pressure**, whether rural or urban, was also identified as a major indirect driver of deforestation and forest degradation, as it exerts increased direct and indirect pressure on land and forest resources. This demographic pressure remains uncurbed due to rapid population growth (3% per year) and migration related to insecurity and lack of economic opportunities. Although this situation is contingent on the environment and the systems considered, studies have identified an indicative average density of the rural population threshold that is sustainable in the context of slash-and-burn agriculture activities in the region, in the order of eight persons per km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>17</sup> Beyond the negative impacts on forests, the GPRSP (Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) as well as the National Family Planning Strategy identify population growth as a major impediment to the development of the country.<sup>18</sup> While the impacts of such interventions will only be felt in the medium

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<sup>17</sup> de Wasseige C., Flynn J., Louppe D., Hiol Hiol F., Mayaux Ph (Eds). 2014. *Les forêts du bassin du Congo – État des Forêts 2013– 2014*. Weyrich. Belgium. 328 p. Legal deposit: D/2014/8631/30 ISBN : 978-2-87489-298-1

<sup>18</sup> The DRC aspires to become an emerging economy by 2030. Studies show that all emerging countries have gone through a demographic transition and contraceptive revolution. Source: Guengant, et al. 2014. *Bénéficiaire du*

to long-term, it is critical to include activities related to this driver, both at the national level (in order to support advocacy work in favour of family planning) and at the level of integrated programmes (so as to support the implementation of the national family planning strategy in the priority areas with REDD+ stakes). A better understanding of migratory patterns towards forests is required, especially when these trends are attributable to a combination of factors, e.g. high population growth, climate change, lack of economic opportunities in the savannahs or outside the agricultural sector, and unsustainable agricultural practices that result in displacement.

The effective implementation of REDD+ in the DRC, and thereby the implementation of all thematic pillars, requires capacity building of institutions and other stakeholders in the **governance** of financial or natural resources. It is necessary to rebuild a climate of confidence in a context of constrained capacity, limited presence of the state, especially in forest areas, and weak governance at all levels. This is particularly the case at the level of local institutions, which require the creation or reshaping of consultative frameworks between managing players and resource users, jointly with the DTEs and customary chiefdoms. These various entities need to develop a dynamic, comprehensive and shared vision of what will happen to their space. This requires supporting a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder dialogue that will result in a shared representation of the common space, identifying desirable land uses, identifying infrastructure and collective equipment needs, reflecting on sustainable technical alternatives, and supporting the implementation of these alternatives in privileged spaces.

Capacity building should enable the effective and efficient participation of all stakeholders, men and women, local communities and indigenous peoples, in the objectives of REDD+. This participation will ensure a transparent, fair and traceable implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities and will allow for appropriate benefit sharing. It will furthermore be necessary to develop and test innovative mechanisms (i) for financing REDD+ so as to make the REDD+ investments sustainable and (ii) for incentivising changes in practices, such as Payments for Environmental Services (PES).

On this basis, the Investment Plan's logical framework identifies eight outcomes relating to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, which aim to **offset carbon emissions** and **generate developmental co-benefits** (the two expected outcomes). So as a consequence of REDD+:

1. **Agriculture:** public and private investments in, and agricultural policies related to fuelwood are more sustainable and contribute to improving the livelihoods of rural populations, including women, men, the youth and indigenous peoples.
2. **Fuelwood:** public and private investments in, and agricultural policies related to fuelwood are more sustainable.
3. **Forests:** the improved management of forest resources leads to more sustainable public and private investments and policies related to logging.
4. **Mines & hydrocarbon resources:** the granting of mining and oil permits and the related planning of infrastructure, and the exploitation of these resources take into account, reduce or otherwise offset their impacts on rainforests.
5. **Land use planning:** the improved planning of humans activities allows for optimal use of space and of natural resources and the mitigation of their impact on rainforests.
6. **Land tenure:** tenure rights do not entice players to convert forest land to other uses and, consequently, sustainable management is fostered.

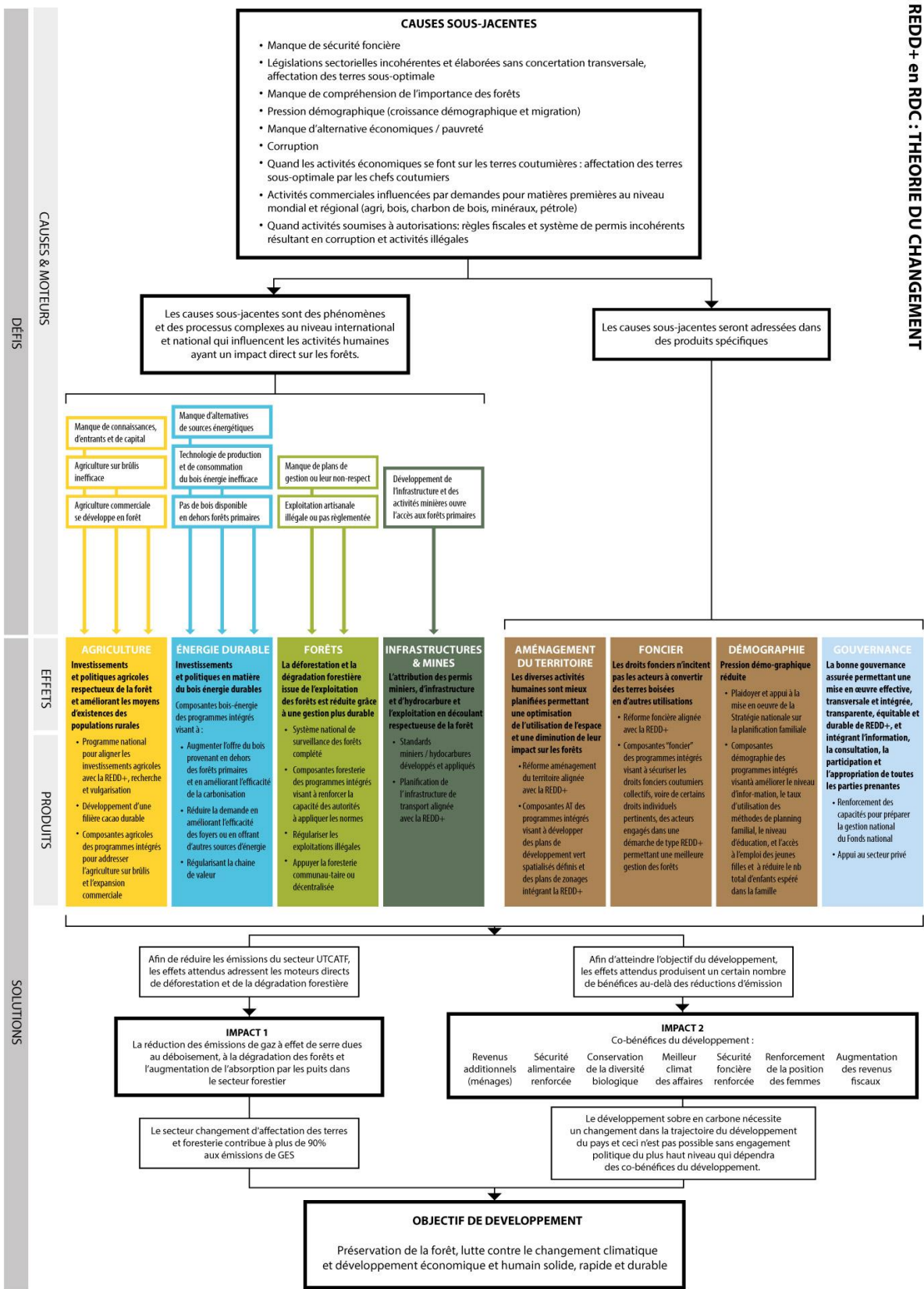
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*dividende de la démographie, Replacer la population au centre des trajectoires de développement, République Démocratique du Congo. World Bank and AFD. Guengant, et al.*

7. **Demography:** increased human pressure on forests, induced by migratory trends and demographic dynamics, is reduced.
8. **Governance:** good governance is ensured thus enabling the effective, cross-cutting, transparent, equitable and sustainable implementation of policies, which are results-based and which integrate information, consultation, participation and the consent of all stakeholders, in a gender equitable manner.

A visual summary of the change theory is presented hereunder.





## Types of investments

In order to achieve the above-mentioned results, the Investment Plan makes provision for the implementation of four different types of programmes: sectoral activities, enabling activities, sectoral programmes and integrated programmes.

### Enabling and sectoral activities

The REDD+ National Strategy Framework makes provision for various types of relevant interventions for REDD+, which are organized around seven pillars. A distinction is made between the so-called "sectoral" pillars (*Agriculture, Energy, Forest*) and "enabling" pillars (*Governance, Land Use Planning, Land Tenure, Demography*).<sup>19</sup>

The so-called "sectoral" activities are defined as types of activities that aim to address the direct causes of deforestation.

*Example: agricultural intensification within the framework of a zoning scheme, distribution of improved cooking stoves, low-impact logging, etc.*

The so-called "enabling" activities are activities that aim to create favourable conditions for the implementation of sectoral activities but that also enable tackling some of the underlying and direct causes of deforestation, thus contributing to sustainable emissions reduction.

*Example: development of a zoning scheme, land tenure clarification and security, etc.*

### Sectoral programmes and integrated programmes

In order to ensure efficiency, achieve results and to capitalize on the concept of "territorial complementarity" (see below), two major types of approaches, and therefore programmes, are proposed: (i) the thematic and sectoral approach and (ii) the integrated approach, both of which are outlined below.

These two approaches, which are characterised by various strong points and weaknesses, are complementary and more effective if they feed into each other. Indeed, combining sectoral and enabling activities optimizes the opportunities of ensuring viable emissions reduction, and also creates the right conditions for integrated sustainable development. Therefore, close synergies between them must be ensured.

#### Sectoral Programmes

**Definition:** These programmes initially take into account only one pillar of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework. They concern either a range of strategic interventions with a national scope (reforms, the defining of sectoral policies, research, strategic planning, etc.) or investments on the ground allowing for supporting, and complementing the integrated programmes.

#### Benefits

- Consolidate relationships with sectoral ministries and foster direct links with the Government's priorities.
- Enable guidance and support to sub-national programmes thus ensuring their viability.

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<sup>19</sup> These seven pillars and mining can be found as part of the results of the Investment Plan as an outcome.

- Provide (enabling and/or sectoral) support on issues that cannot be dealt with at the local level, or enable the streamlining of costs and or efforts, leverage the impact, and/or test approaches and operating procedures.
- Offer a potential leveraging effect over the entire country or at least over large areas.
- Contribute to addressing risks of emission displacement.

### **Limitations**

- Pose a considerable challenge to ensuring the necessary synergies between sectors.
- Pose a considerable challenge reporting on the final impact.

### Integrated programmes

**Definition:** Integrated programmes are designed to implement large-scale REDD+ in an integrated fashion (multi-sectoral approach) within jurisdictional geographical areas earmarked as having major priority areas with REDD+ stakes (called deforestation “hotspots”). In these areas, the seven pillars of the Framework Strategy are implemented in a cross-cutting and integrated manner (enabling and sectoral activities) to contribute effectively to local development and to tackle all direct and underlying drivers of deforestation in the area.

### **Benefits**

- Concentrate physical and human resources in high stakes areas.
- Maximise impacts in terms of emissions reduction and developmental co-benefits.
- Provide easier monitoring of impacts, their allocation, and to cost effectiveness.
- Incentivize implementation partners having already committed substantial investments to align their activities and investments with the objectives of REDD+.

### **Limitations**

- Are resource-intensive.
- The scale of these programmes alone is insufficient to address fundamental underlying drivers (policies, legal framework, etc.), which constitutes severe limitation on what project and jurisdictional types of approaches can achieve.
- Require a consortium of partners with the skills and implementation capacity to cover the seven pillars of the Strategy Framework.

### A complementarity allowing for overcoming the limitations of existing tools

The DRC’s overarching strategic approach is rooted in the necessity to channel funding in a strategic manner, by taking into account the principle of territorial complementarity between:

- the areas that are under direct pressure from the various drivers (forestry production areas), for an improved management of resources (e.g.: community based forestry for a more sustainable production of fuelwood and softwood lumber)
- but also the areas which have the potential to mitigate this pressure:
  - alternative production areas (e.g. savannah areas for the development of agroforestry as an alternative to natural forests, especially in peri-urban environments, such as the Mampu project, which was developed on the Batéké plateau to supply Kinshasa)
  - consumption areas (e.g. urban centres to mitigate pressure on wood resources through the large-scale dissemination of improved cooking stoves)

This Plan capitalizes on this territorial complementarity both within integrated programmes as well as between sectoral and integrated programmes.

Therefore **the integrated programmes that target high emission areas (forests under pressure) and, insofar as possible, for which reference emission levels have been determined, aim to maximise the measurable emission reduction potential of the Investment Plan.** The integrated, jurisdictional and large-scale implementation of these programmes, as in the case of many other countries in the world (FCPF's carbon Fund, etc.) aims to overcome the limitation inherent to project-types approaches. They must allow for ensuring much more significant measurable impacts, reducing transaction costs through economies of scale, and reliance on the expertise of the various administrative levels, ranging from the provincial level (endowed with very strong administrative and legislative competencies that can facilitate the reforms that might otherwise get bogged down) down to the intermediary and local levels, thus better to manage emission displacement phenomena. These programmes capitalize on the lessons learnt from numerous past initiatives.

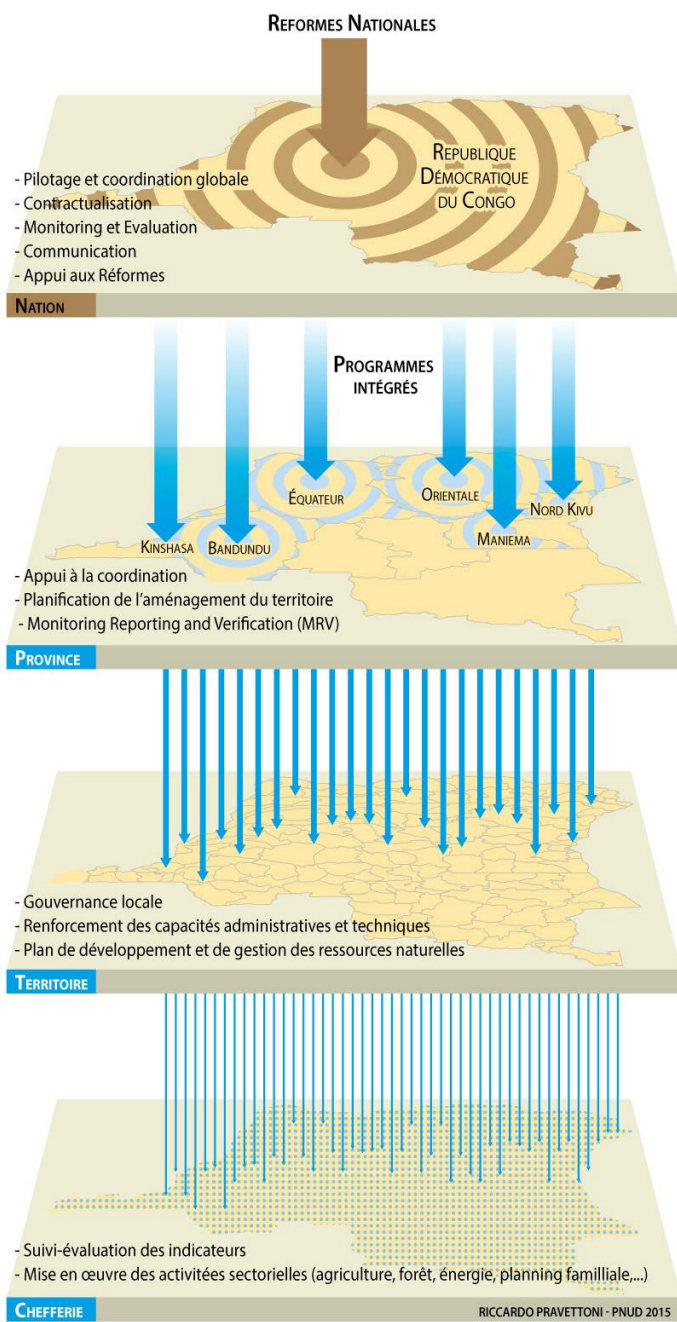
But the coordinated **implementation of national sectoral programmes supporting these integrated programmes aims to go much further and is truly transformational** (including given the multisectoral character of these programmes). Combining the support to reforms and the (political) national orientations with investments in the field, these programmes allow for overcoming some of the limitations of past integrated rural development approaches (in addition to the elements specific to integrated programmes: see the next section). They will thus be able to support integrated programmes through complementary interventions at the central strategic level (political orientations and reforms) and through investments:

- either within the integrated programme areas: provision of technical support, economies of scale, orientations and reforms, etc.
- or precisely in the areas that fall out of the reach of these programmes but which allow direct contributions towards alleviating pressure on the integrated programme areas, through their effect on alternative production areas as well as on consumption centres

These programmes also enable the reduction of risks associated with emission displacement/drivers embedded in the integrated programme areas. On this point, (i) defining the reference emission level to the scale of the former Provinces rather than to that of a few new provinces from which they are constituted, combined with (ii) a national forest monitoring system, which is fully deployed at a national scale, will allow for solid monitoring of these displacement risks.

These sectoral programmes have been defined on the basis of the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation, but also on the basis of the barriers identified within the structure of the FIP, the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, REDD+ pilot projects, etc. They must contribute to lifting these barriers (e.g. limited land use planning, lack of alignment of land tenure rights and weak governance) by supporting the interventions included in the integrated programmes, insofar as these address these barriers at a sub-national scale and support the implementation of sectoral investments. These integrated programmes are guided and reinforced by the various corresponding sectoral thematic programmes. These reforms should - in the longer term - allow for making sustainable the actions initiated and the experimentations that have been carried out, as political and legal frameworks and related reforms take time, notwithstanding the fact that this time is obviously necessary to ensure quality processes and results. The fact that REDD+ financing is channelled to support these reforms will play a part in ensuring their quality and taking into account the REDD+ safeguards (e.g. participation). Furthermore, the implementation of integrated programmes at the decentralized level of the Province is essential to lend some legal support to the work done to inform reforms, and whilst waiting for the outcome of these (see for instance the provincial land tenure edict in place in the North-Kivu, which is projected to be duplicated in other REDD+ provinces in synch with and in direct coordination with the national land reform).

## Niveaux d'intervention du plan d'investissement



### **Integrated programmes: example of cross-cutting implementation of REDD+ at the different scales of territorial governance**

In terms of **governance**, the institutional protocols regulating the way role players function and building the capacity of consultation and monitoring institutions [Agriculture and Rural Management Council (CARG), Local Development Committees (CLDs), Professional Agricultural Organizations (PAO), etc.] are key to improving territorial governance. Therefore it is essential to ensure a more representative (multi-player and multi-interest), deliberative and transparent management of space and resources within the specific territory. This key dimension of governance features strongly in the other pillars, particularly the agricultural pillar. Well-targeted Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities and capacity building should therefore empower participants serving on deliberative and decision-making platforms to make more informed decisions that steer actions towards a more rational and sustainable management of space and its associated resources.

With regards to **land use planning**, drawing up a zoning scheme is an absolutely crucial element within the framework of the integrated programmes for managing space and reducing deforestation. The task of drawing up the zoning schemes is carried out at various levels of governance [provinces, Decentralized Territorial Entities (DTEs), villages] and allows for (i) discussions with the various local players regarding their needs and intentions, and (ii) jointly reaching an understanding of what support is necessary for them to comply with the requirements of a participatory zoning scheme (and therefore participation in natural resource management), which then becomes formalised in local green development plans. These local green development plans could be partly funded by REDD+ and used by the various development partners as a scoping and advocacy tool thus aligning existing and future funding. The other pillars then all have a role to play in promoting compliance with the participatory zoning scheme, whether by involving local stakeholders, by supporting alternative forest uses or the sustainable management of these forests, or simply by acting as incentives to ensure compliance with zoning schemes.

In terms of **land tenure**, clarity on and security of collective land tenure with respect to local community land should (i) enable rural communities to manage their space and resources for the long-term (including the demarcation of local community land as a starting point to any zoning work), and (ii) constitute a strong incentive for getting involved in the REDD+/green economy process, and to comply with the zoning scheme.

#### **With regards to agriculture:**

- Support to PAOs and to the CARGs, support to agricultural research and to the dissemination of innovative agricultural alternatives to slash-and-burn, improving access to seeds and to agricultural credit, the revitalisation of the agricultural sector and improving the marketing of agricultural produce, should enable small-scale family farmers to adopt new farming practices as alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture and enable them to invest in inputs and equipment to maintain soil fertility, thereby increasing their yields and income.
- The aforementioned should help create a virtuous patterning that reconciles sustained agricultural production, improved agricultural income, the maintaining of soil fertility and the preservation of forests. However, in the light of past experiences in many tropical rainforest countries in the world, including Central Africa and even in the DRC (North Kivu), it is important to ensure that these interventions do not fall victim to the rebound effect thus precipitating increased deforestation. It is for this reason that support to agriculture as an integral part of a local development plan, must always be embedded within the framework of a zoning scheme and be conditional upon compliance with the latter, as detailed in the REDD+ National Strategy Framework.
- Furthermore, reclaiming the savannah should contribute to discouraging agriculture in forests and thereby substantially improving national food security.

With respect to **forests**, the promotion of development plans pertaining to artisanal and community logging, the strengthening of services controlling forestry activities and measures supporting transparency and traceability in the supply chain, support for afforestation and assisted natural regeneration (particularly around the basins providing fuelwood to urban consumers), should help improve the incomes of rural communities while contributing to improving the sustainability of the artisanal wood craft and fuelwood sectors and thus to reducing the pressure on forests.

In terms of **demography**, strengthening services responsible for access to information and to family planning methods, as well as support to women's education (schooling for girl and literacy for female adults) should contribute to more effective control over population growth in the medium term. As has been demonstrated in other countries, including those in Africa, such measures show positive impacts not only in terms of improving schooling conditions for children and, in general, the entire family's living conditions but also represent a major stake in the longer-term for reducing pressure on natural resources, including forests. Furthermore, getting a better understanding of the fluxes, dynamics and deep causes of migrations towards the forest front should allow for better-targeted interventions, including within the framework of thematic programmes.

### Complementarity with the FIP

The direct priority driver targeted by the US\$60 million FIP programme was fuelwood. The focus placed on this driver has also however helped address the agriculture and forestry drivers through similar types of interventions. Consequently, identified areas for intervention have been defined in terms of fuelwood supply pools to major selected urban centres. This supply pool logic is a useful tool to develop a diverse set of responses geared towards demand side management and increasing the supply of sustainable fuelwood within different types of environments, whether these environments are woodlands or not.

Three priority geographic areas were selected according to a multi-criteria matrix containing the six FIP investment criteria and which are broken down into relevant geographical sub-criteria. These areas comprise both challenges and opportunities for the private sector and local communities (strong pressure on forest resources, land availability for forestry and agroforestry projects, proximity to markets, infrastructure, etc.) and their extent includes at least the entire supply area of targeted cities.

The FIP thus fully forms an integral part of the Investment Plan and the other programmes aim at carrying further the interventions implemented under the FIP, that is to say:

- by extending these programmes to geographical areas other than the three that the FIP focuses on
- by intervening in the same areas:
  - since the FIP hasn't been developed on the basis of a jurisdictional approach and has traditionally focused mainly on the issue of fuelwood, it has become necessary to develop an ancillary approach that tackles complementary issues (e.g. zoning schemes at the provincial level, clarification and securing of land tenure rights at the local level)
  - by lending additional support to these interventions in order to reach the critical mass necessary to ensure an impact

Within the framework of the fuelwood issue, the FIP in particular supports the production of fuelwood via private small and medium-scale agroforestry initiatives, support to the production and the dissemination of improved cooking stoves, the transformation and improved management of wood resources in natural forests, etc. The FIP has thus made provision for planting close on 30,000 ha to

agroforestry in savannah areas, which includes the Mbuji Mayi Kananga and Kisangani REDD+ Integrated Projects (PIREDD MBKIS) (5000 ha). These plantations are grown so that the wood can be harvested every six years for the production of charcoal. Components 1 (PIREDD plateau) and 3 (Bas Congo Batéké) both make provision for closing off vast tracts of land to grazing animals (prohibition of access), which will result in the recovery of the forest cover in the savannah. It is difficult to quantify areas closed off to grazing animals as these will only be known once each sub-project is defined. In addition, component 2A a du of the FIP has a budget of US\$5,9 million to co-finance from 40 and 60% of the capital expenditure required for agroforestry plantations in the savannah (private sector, projects ranging from US\$200,000 to US\$1 million). The FIP encourages the large-scale production and distribution of improved cooking stoves: Provision is thus made for 70,000 stoves for the PGAPF (US\$2 million) and 90,000 for the PIREDD MBKIS (US\$1 million).

## Programming based on experience and lessons learnt

The REDD+ programming has been elaborated on the basis of an ongoing dialogue with the actors of the various relevant sectors for the REDD+ since 2010. The REDD+ National Coordination had thus commissioned in 2010 a *Review of the experiments that could have an impact on forest carbon emissions reduction or offset*<sup>20</sup>; the study was structured around (i) agricultural intensification projects (ii) afforestation/reforestation projects, and (iii) projects focused on reducing fuelwood demand. Thereafter, ongoing exchanges have been maintained with various development projects and programmes relating to sustainable management of natural resources, REDD+ projects, etc. such as the Makala applied research programme focused on the sustainable supply to urban centres, the agroforestry projects in the Mampu savannah, the Ibi-Batéké carbon sink initiative, the EcoMakala fuelwood value-chain project, the Luki natural resources integrated management project, the initiatives in the Central Africa Regional Programme for the Environment (CARPE) etc., the list being too long to be exhaustive. These projects were thus taken into account within the framework of the consultations that were held and the development of the various REDD+ pilot projects, of the FIP programme, Mai-Ndombe emissions reduction programme, and of the REDD+ National Strategy.

The various elements of the Plan having benefited from the experience acquired through past initiatives include among other:

- 1) Regional planning at the scale of the territory and provinces: Examples of this regional planning include plans developed at the scale of the territories including those carried out in 14 territories of Bandundu by the European Union (EU)/Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)/Esko Kivu over 2010/2011. Many of the provincial plans that have been conducted by the provinces themselves through participative processes and methodologies have been finalized. These plans have not been patterned according to administrative entities but according to that of a Macro Landscape concept; the CARPE initiative has thus given way to the development of zoning tools and methodologies on a macro scale and encouraged the formation of multi-skill consortia responsible for the implementation of corresponding activities. The lessons learnt from these have informed the elaboration of the Investment Plan.
- 2) Land demarcation, participative mapping, natural resource management plans: There have been numerous projects on this front, including: the recent demarcation by the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) of all the country's groupings (village clusters), sectors, and territories (2013-2015). There are multiple projects underway for which methodologies are to be harmonized; these include for instance the projects carried out by

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<https://www.dropbox.com/s/tx6nn53wbps7eg/Revue%20Exp%C3%A9riences%20en%20RDC%20pertinentes%20pour%20la%20REDD.pdf?dl=0>



the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (Lukie, Bolobo, Yumbi, Southern Equator, Oshwe, etc.), U.K Rainforest Foundation (RFUK) with the Support Centre for the Development of Mai-Ndombe (CADEM)/ Réseau Ressources Naturelles (RRN), the U.K Department for International Development (DFID) (Bolia, Basengele, Tumba and Nzale of Mai-Ndombe groupings) involved in the mapping and land tenure project and the World Conservation Society (WCS) (Mambasa Province Orientale), which is driving the Mambasa pilot project. With regard to the management of wood resources, more specific initiatives include the Simple Management Plans developed within the framework of the Makala project and carried by the French Agricultural Research and International Coopération Organisation (CIRAD)/EU.

- 3) Structuring communities: The country boasts 15 years of extensive experience in structuring communities nationwide, but this experience has become more pronounced especially since 2008, through the EU's food security projects. These projects include for instance the Bandundu, Isco agricultural project, where development village committees, Local Committees for Development and Conservation (CLDCs) and CARGs (at the level of the Provinces and Territories), etc. were set up. The methodology adopted for these processes was harmonized by the Ministry for Rural Development and included defining the mission, composition and statutes of these associations.
- 4) Technical innovations relating to slash-and-burn and short cycle cultures: The innovations that are the most advanced relate primarily to cassava and maize, allowing for demonstrated increased yields, ranging between 20 and 50% (for cassava). These approaches have been successfully and broadly implemented in the savannah, south of the country, but their diffusion has been limited in the forest areas, despite the very significant effects observed on yields (which proved to be more significant than in the savannah). The IITA (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture) and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) are very present and continuously involved in this work, and so are many NGOs. This work relating to technical innovations is always on-going, as new varieties are developed, and because crops such as maize, and varieties that cross-pollinate easily end up degenerating quickly. In addition, important contributions have been made by projects such as Makala, which focuses on the improvement of fallow practices (during and after cultivation), and organisations such as WWF, which is involved in planting trees covered with caterpillars in the plough pan (the ploughable stretches of land earmarked for a certain crop for a given period of the rotation), allowing for a better uptake of the fallow, a process that can even be adopted in the savannah, etc. Visits to initiatives focused on supporting the monitoring of slash-and-burn practices have been organised within the framework of the CARPE programme.
- 5) Technical innovations on agroforestry: Two agroforestry systems have been successfully in the DRC, one used in mountain areas and the other in savannah areas. In the savannah, agroforestry practices are essentially based on the use of very short cycle imported species such as acacia; these practices cover at least 20 000 ha in the country. This technique is well developed and easy to scale up, following the experiments carried out in the Bas Congo and then in the Batéké plateau, which have been promoted through numerous projects, including those carried out by the EU (food security). In fact, this approach consists of a slash-and-burn system that has been moved to the savannah. In the mountainous regions, the practice of agroforestry is fairly widespread in areas of high human density. These agroforestry practices include the planting of various crops under eucalyptus trees, a practice that has been trialled with great success within the framework of the WWF/EU Makala project for the sustainable supply of fuelwood. In forest transition areas, one can also observe park landscapes, in particular with palm oil trees, as in the case of Bulungu. These various experiments will all be confronted by fertility issues in the long term. But they offer a sustainable alternative for about thirty years.

- 6) Closing off areas to grazing animals: The results-based payments models for closing off areas to grazing animals was developed by WWF within the framework of the Luki food security project. It yielded excellent results at a very low cost. The issue of fire control outside of PES areas is real. This is why with regards to this type of approaches focused on closing off areas to grazing animals, it is necessary to enter a PES period of at least eight years (because secondary forests of this age have a better resistance to fire). PES fees of about 10 dollars per ha per annum for closing off areas to grazing animals would be respected by communities. This result can be extrapolated on a large scale throughout the country and it must be combined (Luki/WWF, etc.) to the support given to the structuring of peasant structures and to natural resources use management planning.

Given the diversity of contexts in the country, this programmatic framework must necessarily grant potential project developers extensive flexibility. They will have to submit proposals within the framework of calls for expressions of interest. These proposals will of course be subject to strict technical evaluations, including via an independent evaluation, as specified in the REDD+ National Fund's TORs.

The integrated programmes as well as the sectoral programmes do not prevent, and even encourage a mixture of tested models and new initiatives, with all possible gradients between these two extremes (assessing the adaptation of proven models to new contexts, etc.). This is the reason for being in phase 2 of the REDD+ strategy, which the DRC is currently entering, and which aims at implementing and testing the REDD+ National Strategies at the national and/or sub-national levels, with the aim of drawing lessons which will inform a third phase.

It is in this framework that the Governance programme includes an axis based on performance monitoring and adaptive management [data-collection, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), monitoring of drivers and performance analyses], which goes beyond the mere M&E of interventions financed by the Fund. The aim is indeed to really being able to ensure the monitoring and analysis of interventions and their results, in various contexts, in order to be able to capitalize on lessons learnt and to rectify interventions according to the strengths and weaknesses encountered and to contextual changes (drivers), etc. It is envisaged that this work axis, as in the case of the FIP, will entail the following:

- 1) **To constitute, within the Fund, a task-force able to supervise the monitoring & evaluation and the capitalization of the lessons learnt from these experiences.** This reduced task force will have the means of calling on independent consultants to carry out project assessments (while emphasizing the aspects relating to technical and organizational capitalization in the ToRs of such missions). The same procedure will be adopted for the recruitment of independent consultants to ensure the capitalization on thematic, sectoral and inter-projects knowledge, in order to capture the lessons learnt from these experiences on a broader basis, and to compare them by isolating the specific and general aspects. Contracts relating to knowledge capitalization will be entered into with university departments, in particular to draw on students' research capacity through bursaries.
- 2) **Developing a website for the Fund**, comprising special navigation links for the aspects relating to M&E and capitalization (lessons learnt). This site will include a discussion forum that will enable each and every one to share his/her own experiences. This is independent of the recourse and complaints system, relating to the sound and poor execution of contracts between the Fund and the project management leaders.
- 3) Creating regular opportunities for **exchanges between programme leaders**, such as for example the REDD+ Summer school, and thematic meetings intended to present lessons learnt and **to subject them to critical examination**.

## The use of economic and legal instruments in REDD+ in the DRC

The various instruments mentioned in the document and highlighted by the evaluator, form part of an overall vision articulated around the various programmes of the Investment Plan. These programmes include:

- support to the development or the revision of sectoral policies and corresponding legislation (Agriculture, Forest, Regional planning, Land tenure), matched with consultation and participative elements that are inherent to REDD+, within the framework of the sectoral programmes
- concrete investments on the ground within the framework of the sectoral programmes but especially of the integrated programmes, which aim at informing the reforms

Some of these instruments can prove to be complex to implement and require, to be implemented in an effective manner, the buy-in and ownership of these instruments by various actors (e.g. the National Forest Heritage and the corresponding rules governing the use thereof, vis-à-vis the agroindustry sector, for instance). This Plan thus proposes the adoption of a pragmatic approach, whereby, in this investment phase, these economic and legal instruments are:

- framed by a policy dialogue to sensitize the various key stakeholders (in particular various sectoral Ministries) so that they can take ownership of these instruments. In particular within the framework of sectoral programmes (Regional planning, Land tenure, Forests, Agriculture)
- developed and then tested according to various methods and in various contexts within the framework of the sectoral programmes and the integrated programmes

The objective of this first phase of investment is thus to inform and to lay the foundations of these mechanisms with the intent of expanding and deploying them on a national scale over the following phase of investment 2020-2025. A specific work stream within the framework of the Governance programme will ensure coherence between the interventions relating to the different programmes and outcomes

The feasibility of developing various labelling tools (or even more constraining tools such as “certification” tools) will thus be examined and tested within the framework of various programmes. Those could include in particular:

- **The sustainable production and “zero deforestation” Label:** This label will be promoted in order to guide and support the efforts in this direction, in particular in favour of the forest cover but also to meet other objectives such as the protection of biodiversity (Green certification). This will be carried out within the framework of the sectoral programmes relating to agriculture, and possibly to conservation, and others. When relevant, these efforts should rest on private sector players, be they agro-industry players, community producers or national players of medium size, so as to afford them access to overseas green markets that offer greater income prospects. These instruments could be widely used within the context of the alignment efforts made (with ODA, the private sector, etc.) and could even be developed within a regional framework (and particularly involving other countries taking part in the CAFI). The certifications could in particular include responsibly produced cocoa (see the existing example for ESKO Kivu, for which some producers have a *Rainforest Alliance* certification, and which is envisaged in the framework of program 1.2), the sustainable production of charcoal (within the context of Community forestry initiatives for example), etc.
- **REDD+ Alignment Label:** Beyond the productive sectors, current and future initiatives and investments (government programmes, ODA, private sector) that take REDD+ concerns into

consideration in a strong manner and thus contribute in a clear and proactive way to the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy, could receive a REDD+ Label. This could for example include programmes relating to clearing or rehabilitating roads that have demonstrated efforts to avoid traversing intact forest landscapes (primary forests) and implementation measures aimed at mitigating their medium and long-term impacts on the forests

- **The National Forest Heritage:** Certification and taxation instruments could be linked to the National Forest Heritage. The National Forest Heritage features in the Plan and aims at spatially demarcating the forestland earmarked for conservation in the long-term and where certain human activities could be regulated in a specific way (agro-industry, etc.) to support the activities compatible with a sustainable use of forests
- **Financing Labelling efforts:** Micro finance, project co-financing from the sector, private and various other instruments could also be explored as avenues to support labelling and certification initiatives

It is necessary to be conscious that such policies are difficult to apply in a country as large as the DRC, where the prevailing poverty is not conducive to the development of quality value chains and where the current state of supervisory authorities exposes people to abuses and the bypassing of regulations. But perhaps the most challenging obstacle to the development of such policies is the lack of continuity of projects, their duration being generally limited to a few years, while the structured and robust development of value chains requires at least 10 years. This Investment Plan, by virtue of its cross-cutting approach and the fact that it operates at various levels, offers the opportunity to overcome some of these hindrances

## Matrix of cross-cutting interventions in response to current & future drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

*Non exhaustive and adaptable according to the specific contexts and drivers prevailing in a given area when the programme is designed*

Main Deforestation and (forest) Degradation (DD) drivers	Sectoral programmes (Implementation geared as a priority in support of integrated programmes)	Integrated programmes	Principal linkages with the other pillars (addressing drivers requiring synergetic actions across several pillars)
<b>Slash-and-burn agriculture</b>	<i>Supporting practices and spatial orientation to reduce impact on forests, and aimed at progressive sedentarisation, and improved living conditions</i>		<p><u>Regional planning</u> (macro and micro): orientation of agriculture to reduce its impact on the forests via LUP plans at the various levels of territorial governance</p> <p><u>Land tenure</u>: clarification and securing of land tenure rights (mainly collective) supported by the national reform</p> <p><u>Governance</u>: structuring community and collaboration/monitoring platforms across the various governance levels</p> <p><u>Demography</u> (long-term): control of demographic growth</p> <p><u>Energy</u>: agroforestry practices able to contribute to the sustainable supply of fuelwood to urban centres</p>
	<p>Agricultural policy inclusive of the forests</p> <p>Applied research for the improvement of slash-and-burn practices, even sedentarisation, in forest or savannah areas, climate change adaptation research, etc.</p> <p>Agroforestry in the savannah</p> <p>Support with the development of sustainable value chains: lending support to the revival of production, the structuring of sustainable value chains including certain perennial cultures (also cocoa) in order to direct them towards good practices upstream and towards more remunerative markets downstream (certification, etc.)</p> <p>Alignment with non-REDD+ investments (including ODA)</p>	<p>Support and spatial orientation of village-based agriculture in forest or savannah areas within the framework of green development plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting farming methods (improvement of fallow practices, integration of perennial cultures that required settled labour, support to agriculture in the savannah, etc.)</li> <li>• Support to green value chains</li> <li>• Support of sustainable economic alternatives, conditional on compliance with zoning/management schemes: co-administration of fishing and hunting, sustainable beekeeping value chains...</li> <li>• Clarification and securing of local communities and indigenous peoples' land tenure rights (and even possibly of private land tenure</li> </ul>	

		rights in some cases: agroforestry, etc.)	
<b>Breeding and motorized agriculture</b>	<p><i>Monitoring the development of the agro-industry sector and support towards best socio-environmental practices</i></p> <p>As above, and more specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R&amp;D focused on agriculture in the savannah (food security out of forest areas)</li> <li>• modelling and optimization of land use practices</li> <li>• advocacy and support towards good socio-environmental practices</li> <li>• monitoring of agro-industrial concessions</li> </ul>	<p>Monitoring of existing legal and illegal concessions</p> <p>Advocacy and support towards good socio-environmental practices</p> <p>Clarification and securing of local communities and indigenous peoples' land tenure rights</p> <p>Support dialogue with communities to ensure their co-benefits</p> <p>Monitoring of agro-industrial concessions</p>	<p><u>Regional planning</u> (macro and micro): steering of agriculture to reduce its impact on the forests via LUP programmes at the various levels of territorial governance</p> <p><u>Forests</u>: monitoring of agro-industrial concessions via Satellite Land Tracking Systems (SLTS) and control of their legality and their level of development</p> <p><u>Land tenure</u>: support with regularization providing agricultural holders commit to the REDD+ process (including socio-economic benefit for communities), and securing collective land supported by national reform</p>
<b>Main DD drivers</b>	<b>Sectoral programmes</b> (Implementation geared towards supporting integrated programmes)	<b>Integrated programmes</b>	<b>Principal linkages with the other pillars</b> (addressing drivers requiring synergetic actions across several pillars)
<b>Artisanal logging</b> (and illegal industrial logging)	<p><i>Regulating practices for a more sustainable management of wood resources and the improvement of living conditions</i></p> <p>Forest policy and the updating of the forest Code</p> <p>Community forestry in synergy with the DTEs</p> <p>Control of legality (administration at various levels of governance and an independent observer)</p>	<p>Support to the sustainable exploitation of woody resources within the framework of community-based forestry, including stock management plans, community structuring and organization, the formation of small enterprises, support to the organization of value chains, etc.</p>	<p><u>Regional planning</u> (macro and micro): wood resource use spatial planning via LUP schemes across the various levels of territorial governance</p> <p><u>Governance</u>: structuring community and collaboration/monitoring platforms across the various governance levels</p> <p><u>Land tenure</u>: clarification and securing of land tenure rights (mainly</p>

	Agroforestry	Agroforestry Clarification and securing of local communities and indigenous peoples' land tenure rights	collective) supported by the national reform
<b>Fuelwood</b>	<i>Reduction of the demand for fuelwood through energy efficiency and fuel substitution, as well as a more sustainable production (health and poverty alleviation co-benefits)</i>		
	Support for the massive diffusion of highly energy-efficient and improved low-cost cooking stoves in large urban centres Feasibility studies and advocacy for the development of fuel substitution [Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), gas for domestic use, etc.] Support for the production of these alternative sources of energy and with their distribution Support for the sustainable production of charcoal within the framework of community-based forestry	Support for the sustainable production of charcoal within the framework of community-based forestry, including through stock management schemes, community structuring and organization, semi-traditional improved charcoal making methods, support to the organization of value chains Support to the improved cooking stoves network distribution (if the urban centre falls within the scope of an integrated programme), and even fuel substitution (if economically viable)	<u>Regional planning</u> (micro): resource use planning via LUP schemes across the various levels of territorial governance <u>Land tenure</u> : clarification and securing of land tenure rights (mainly collective) supported by the national reform <u>Governance</u> : structuring community and collaboration/monitoring platforms across the various governance levels <u>Agriculture</u> : agroforestry in savannah areas for the sustainable supply of urban centres <u>Forests</u> : sustainable timber exploitation (community-based forestry)
<b>Main DD drivers</b>	<b>Sectoral programmes</b> (Implementation geared towards supporting integrated programmes)	<b>Integrated programmes</b>	<b>Principal linkages with the other pillars</b> (addressing drivers requiring synergetic actions across several pillars)
<b>Mining</b>	<i>Mitigation or compensation for the negative impacts of the mining industry on the forests</i>		<u>Governance</u> : structuring community and collaboration/monitoring

	<p>Testing of REDD+ tools for the mining industry, and their introduction within the national regulatory framework</p> <p>Capacity building for monitoring</p>	<p>Regional planning including the sustainable supply of mining sites and the management of harmful environmental and social impacts of mining</p> <p>Coordination of multiple resources so that the mining and oil industries can function alongside other land uses (conservation, supply of food, hunting...)</p> <p>Afforestation and agroforestry on the periphery of the mining areas</p>	<p>platforms across the various governance levels</p> <p><u>Forests</u>: monitoring of the sites of exploitation (SLTS)</p> <p><u>Land tenure</u>: clarification and securing of land tenure rights (mainly collective) supported by the national reform</p>
<b>Bush fires</b>	<i>Mitigating the impact of bush fires on the forests</i>		
	<p>Research focused on improved slash-and-burn practices, management and intensification of pastures</p>	<p>Improvement of slash-and-burn practices via awareness raising activities and other incentive mechanisms of a PES type (closing off areas to grazing animals)</p>	<p><u>Forests</u>: monitoring of integrated programme areas</p>
<b>Main DD drivers</b>	<b>Sectoral programmes</b> (Implementation geared towards supporting integrated programmes)	<b>Integrated programmes</b>	<b>Main linkages with the other pillars</b> (addressing drivers requiring synergetic actions across several pillars)
<b>Demographic growth</b>	<i>Control of demographic growth and mitigation of migration towards the forest front</i>		
	<p>Support of the family planning national strategy through:</p> <p>Support to the functioning of the permanent multi-sectoral technical committees</p> <p>Awareness raising</p> <p>Purchase and supply of contraceptives</p>	<p>Migrations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• study of migratory phenomena (places of origin, underlying causes, etc.)</li> <li>• stabilization via sustainable and integrated rural development</li> </ul> <p>Demographic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• awareness raising and access to family planning (urban areas mainly)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Regional planning</u> (micro): spatial planning of investments, infrastructure and human activities via LUP plans across the various levels of territorial governance</p> <p><u>Agriculture</u>: support for agricultural development that allows for the improvement of living conditions and economic stabilization</p>



			<u>Land tenure</u> : support for collective land tenure rights and the recording of rights
<b>Institutional aspects</b> (political decisions, bad management, civil wars)	<i>Improving Governance practices through greater transparency and accountability in decision-making processes</i>		
	Support for the development or reform of the relevant sectoral policies (agriculture, forest, LUP, land tenure, etc.) Reforms structuring development (LUP, land tenure, etc.) led in a participative manner (policies, legal framework, instruments) Alignment of investments (ODA, private sector, etc.) More transparent governance of land and land use (SLTS, land tenure) Effective and transparent management of the implementation of the REDD+ process, capacity building, fight against corruption Participative monitoring of the implementation of the REDD+ process	Support for sustainable rural development Structuring communities and capacity building of multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder platforms throughout the various levels of governance (Provinces, DTEs, Territories, Local Community Land) Participative formulation of a common and specialized development vision (Provincial LUP schemes and DTEs territories and local community land zoning schemes,) together with green development plans, in synergy with the national programme [for the Provincial Land-Use Planning Scheme (PLUPS)] Testing of mechanisms underpinning the clarification and securing of land tenure rights to inform the national reform	<u>Regional planning</u> : spatial organization, directing investments, infrastructures and human activities <u>Land tenure</u> : land tenure reform <u>Agriculture</u> : clarity about technical arrangements and structuring of value chains <u>Forest</u> : implementation of the NFMS (and in particular SLTS) policy development, reform of the Forest Code
<b>Main DD drivers</b>	<b>Sectoral programmes</b> (Implementation geared towards supporting integrated programmes)	<b>Integrated programmes</b>	<b>Main linkages with the other pillars</b> (addressing drivers requiring synergistic actions across several pillars)
<b>Infrastructure and urbanization</b>	National Regional Land Use Planning (LUP) Programme: policy, legal	Development of the provincial LUP schemes and zoning schemes at the lower levels of	<u>Forest</u> : monitoring of land use and the impact on forests (SLTS) <u>Land tenure</u> : national land reform

	framework, national and provincial legal framework schemes	governance (DTEs, Territories, local community land) Clarification and recording of collective land tenure rights Sustainable and integrated rural development leading to increased sedentarisation	
<b>Economic aspects</b> (economic crisis, unemployment, poverty)	Support to the development or the reform of the relevant sectoral policies (agriculture, forest, LUP, land tenure, etc.) Support to the development of “climate-smart” agriculture integrating climate change adaptation, with a lesser footprint on forests R&D focused on agriculture in the savannah in order to improve food security out of forest areas Improvement businesses climate through land reform Support to the development of Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the agriculture, energy and forest logging sectors	Support for sustainable and integrated rural development, through an improved management of space and natural resources across the various complement levels of territorial governance (Provinces, DTEs, Territories, local community land) Spatial visioning of sustainable/green development and investments Alignment of investments (ODA, private sector, etc.) Support for income generating activities (agriculture, logging, etc.) based on a sustainability approach conditional upon compliance with resource zoning and management plans Community structuring and organization	<u>Regional planning</u> : spatial organization, directing of investments, infrastructure and human activities <u>Land tenure</u> : land tenure reform <u>Agriculture</u> : development of policies and technical arrangements, structuring of value chains <u>Forest</u> : implementation of the NFMS (and in particular the SLTS), policy development, reform of the forest Code

Geographical Prioritization

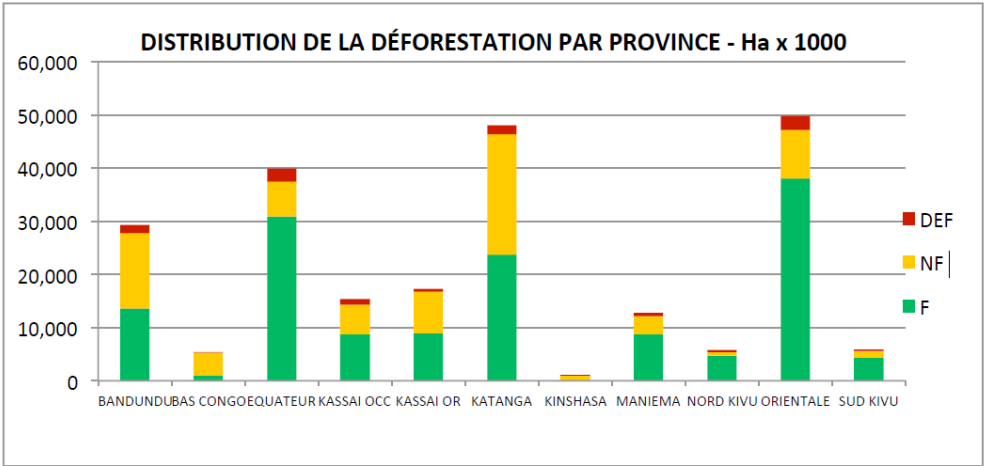
As mentioned above, the priority for the integrated programmes are Provinces containing the most important forest cover and in which pressure points on the forests of the neighbouring provinces (high emission areas) are concentrated. Also critical is the capacity to monitor performance through a Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL)/ Forest Reference Level (FRL). However, in order to capture the most complete and coherent data, the DRC initially chose to define FREL/FRL on the sub-national scale in those priority areas in which data is considered sufficient and robust.

The integrated programmes will be implemented as funding becomes available, and initially focus on (the former) forest Provinces experiencing high levels of deforestation, as confirmed by recent analytical report on the DRC's official deforestation data: Orientale, Équateur, Katanga and Bandundu. *“Together, these four provinces account for 74% of the forest cover of the country and combine the highest rates of deforestation of the country. Overall, they lost 5.8 million hectares during the period 1990-2010, which corresponds to 73% of the deforestation observed during the period of analysis.”*<sup>21</sup>

The Katanga province was however not included in the present investment plan because of a lack of inventory data, which consequently didn't enable the defining of a FREL/FRL over the period covered by the Plan, which would then have limited the lessons learnt in terms of REDD+ performance.

The three other former Provinces will on the other hand be covered by sub-national FREL/FRL, which will be submitted to the UNFCCC and be subjected to the corresponding evaluation procedures.

Deforestation in certain areas of the Kasai is also clearly significant, but these Provinces present the same constraints as the Katanga Province in terms of availability of data for the establishment of a FREL/FRL and have thus not been prioritized.



Classe	BANDUNDU	BAS CONGO	EQUATEUR	KASSAI OCC	KASSAI OR	KATANGA	KINSHASA	MANIEMA	NORD KIVU	ORIENTALE	SUD KIVU
F	10%	1%	22%	6%	6%	17%	0%	6%	3%	27%	3%
NF	18%	6%	9%	7%	10%	30%	1%	5%	1%	12%	2%
DEF	14%	1%	22%	10%	5%	14%	0%	5%	4%	23%	3%

Figure 12 Distribution relative d'affectation des aires en pourcentage et par province pour l'année 2010

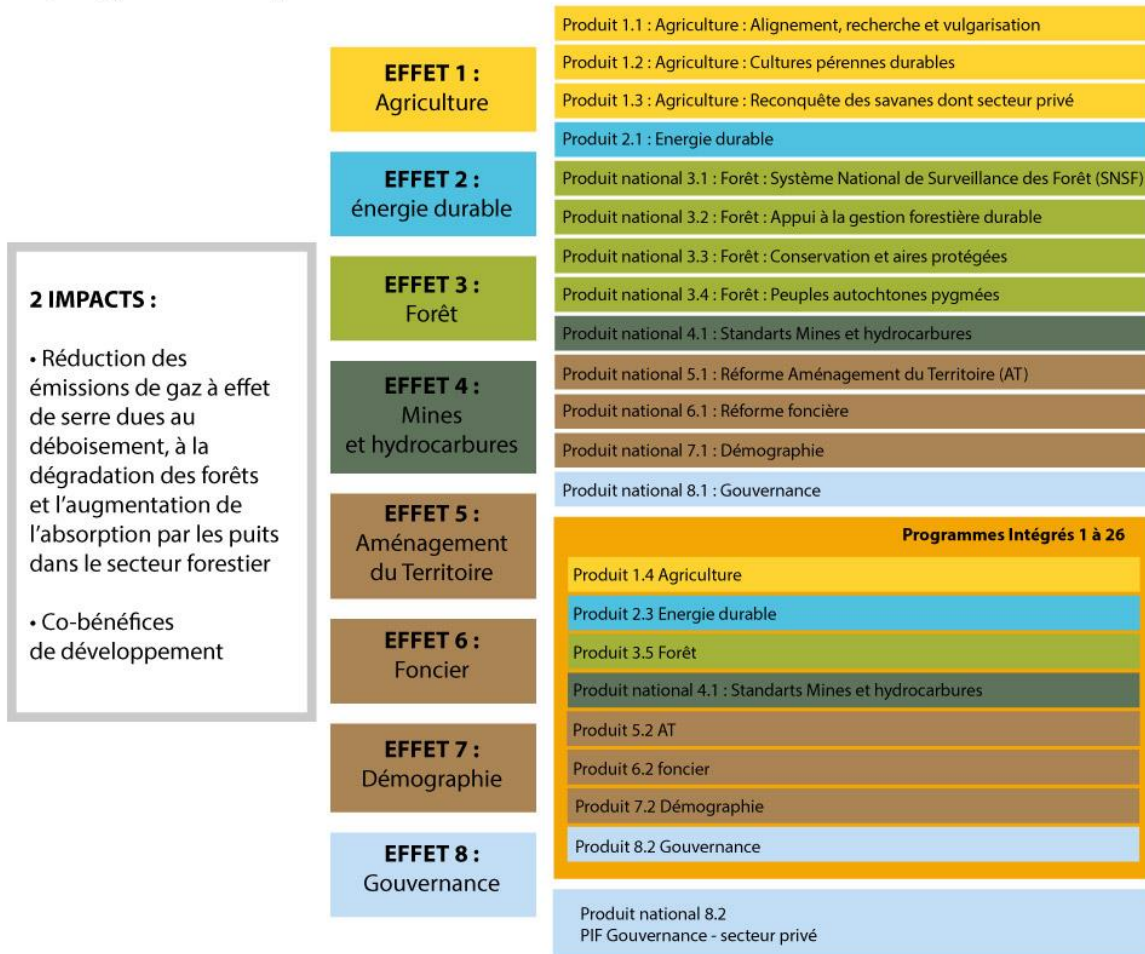
<sup>21</sup> MENCDD. 2015. Methodological protocol and results stemming from the analysis of the DRC's change in forest cover over 1990-2010.

When seen against the framework of recent progress made in the decentralization process, in order to overcome the geographical scale, which is sweeping, the Plan is informed by budgetary criteria made on the basis of the (26) new Provinces, and not that of the former (11) provinces as implied by the evaluation. Thus the funding request to the CAFI for integrated programmes identifies the eight new Provinces: Mai-Ndombe, Kwilu, Sud Ubangi, Mongala, Équateur, Ituri, Bas Uele and Tshopo. The Haut Uele should have formed part of these but the access difficulties and the serious safety issues prevailing there led to it being withdrawn from this list.

The Plan however recognizes the need, within these new Provinces, to direct financing in a strategic way, following a territorial coherence approach. The priority REDD+ stake areas and REDD+ stake areas will be identified during the formulation of the programmes on the basis of the available studies and field missions.

All these elements of geographical prioritization have been compiled, together with complementary elements, in the appendix.

## Modèle logique et programmatique



## Logical framework of the Investment plan

Impact indicators	Reference Point	Objective (end 2020)	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
<b>Impacts (5 years)</b>	<b>Impact 1:</b> Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by deforestation, forest degradation and increasing GHG uptake via carbon sinks in the forestry sector			
Reduced emissions and GHG removals achieved	(1990-2015) <i>To be completed when the reference level is submitted to the UNFCCC</i>	Reduction of X% compared to the reference level submitted to the UNFCCC (in the PIREDD provinces, variable according to the Provinces) <i>(Preliminary suggested target: 10-20%)</i>	Updated biennial report	<p><u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding supporting the REDD+ process continues and grows</li> <li>• Political stability allows for enacting the governance matrix's structural reforms, as well as securing investments and achieving results</li> <li>• Rebound effects of agricultural forest investments are offset by the partial reduction of slash and burn practices and the development of the savannah</li> </ul> <p><u>RISKS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate negotiations are suspended thereby drawing into question the sustainability of the mechanism and related dynamics</li> <li>• Multilateral and bilateral initiatives slow down then come to a halt</li> <li>• Political instability inhibits fundamental reforms needed to catalyse REDD+ investments</li> <li>• Development imperatives outweigh REDD+ benefits</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts (5 years)</b>	<b>Impact 2:</b> REDD+ development co-benefits			

Impact indicators	Reference Point	Objective (end 2020)	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
Per household Income in the provinces/ integrated programmes' areas of interest	2015: (Variable incomes, depending on the areas)	A minimal X% increase in the number of benefitting households in the PIREDD Provinces <i>(Preliminary suggested target: 10-20%)</i>	Household surveys	<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Win-win solutions are identified (activities aimed at reducing emissions and that generate REDD+ benefits and co-benefits) and are feasible, examples: widespread dissemination of improved varieties, perennial cropping systems, agroforestry and sustainable charcoal production). These technologies have been tested over the past 20 years, and provide improvements in terms of yield and income ranging from 30 to 100% on the basis of the current average annual income ranging from US\$450 to 600 per household per annum</li> </ul>
Provincial food and malnutrition deficit ratios	2015	Reduced	Statistics from MinAgri, FAO, WFP, Health	<u>RISKS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-benefits will be reduced due to political instability or conflict</li> <li>The prices of food commodities and commercial crops decrease</li> </ul>

Outcome indicator	Reference Point	Objectives (end 2020)	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<b>Outcome 1: Forest-friendly agricultural investments that improve the livelihoods of rural populations, including vulnerable and marginalized people (women, youth, etc.)</b>				<b>Funding requirements: US\$145 M</b>
Agricultural Bill developed	No agricultural policy	Bill submitted to Government for approval	Feedback from the Commission entrusted with the Draft Bill	<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are sustainable forest cropping systems (coffee, cocoa) and these will be extended to areas in the outskirts of villages that are already degraded</li> </ul>

<p>Percentage of forest surface area under sustainable cropping systems or with limited degradation</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>To be demarcated and determined for each integrated and thematic programme</p>	<p>Project surveys &amp; independent verification by the REDD+ National Fund</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recovery of man-made savannahs that are currently under-developed through agroforestry or plantations (palm, coffee) systems offer large areas for the reinstatement of sustainable crop systems (in the case of agroforestry, without changing land use or cropping systems)</li> <li>• Research leads to the development of improved varieties that feed into the recovery of savannahs (research already has plant materials, etc.)</li> <li>• These systems are supported by buoyant and well-organized markets throughout the value chain, with controlled taxation</li> <li>• The State supports the development of agro-industrial and intermediary agriculture of the savannah, which offsets food insecurity, as well as redirecting part of the farming population to perennial crops</li> <li>• Support provided to agriculture within the framework of a zoning scheme also takes forests into account</li> </ul> <p><u>RISKS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The state of infrastructure is inadequate for storage, processing and distribution needs</li> <li>• Limited capacity to identify and valorise relevant experiences, to analyse lessons learned and to disseminate good practices widely in the farming community right to the grassroots level</li> <li>• REDD+ objectives are not sufficiently integrated into the sectoral agendas of the Government and shared</li> </ul>
<p>Percentage of savannah surface area under sustainable cropping systems or with limited degradation</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>To be demarcated and determined for each integrated and thematic programme</p>	<p>Project surveys &amp; independent verification by the REDD+ National Fund</p>	
<p>The surface areas allocated to large-scale agriculture (100ha+) are directed towards formers concessions and savannah areas in priority</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>X%</p>	<p>Concessions' inventories &amp; reports from the integrated programmes</p>	



				<p>with the private sector and technical and financial partners, so that funding alignment measures are adopted and implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebound effect attributable to intensification and/or diversification</li> </ul>
Product 1.1	<b>Alignment of agricultural development with the REDD+ National Strategy</b> [agricultural strategy, codes and regulations, alignment of the sector's projects, research programmes (mitigation-adaptation) and knowledge sharing]			Funding requirements: US\$15 M Source: CAFI via the National Fund US\$5 M
Product 1.2	<b>Rolling out a sustainable perennial crop development programme, including cocoa.</b>			Funding requirements: US\$55 M including cocoa US\$15 M Source: CAFI National Fund US\$15 M (cocoa)
Product 1.3	<b>Recapturing the savannah</b>			Funding requirements: US\$50 M Source: CAFI: US\$3 M, FIP: US\$5,8 M
Products Pi 1 to 26 (Integrated programmes)	<b>Agricultural investments of the integrated programmes</b>			Funding requirements: US\$25 M
<b>Outcome 2: Reduction of in the share of non-renewable fuelwood</b>				<b>Funding requirements: US\$203 M</b>
Increase in the quantity of fuelwood produced by closing off areas to grazing animals and through agroforestry plantations		X% of the targeted markets' consumption <i>(Preliminary suggested target: 10%)</i>	Surveys on consumption by cities in project reports	<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroforestry with fast-growing trees offers a sustainable and profitable model for small and medium-scale farmers. Developing agro-forestry in the savannah contributes to making the production of charcoal sustainable</li> </ul>

Reduction in the quantity of fuelwood consumed by large cities		X% in the cities targeted by REDD+ investments <i>(Preliminary suggested target: 10%)</i>	Surveys on consumption by cities, statistics from charcoal makers & dedicated project reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation approaches focused on fuelwood with low implementation costs and fast payback time, as well as assisted natural regeneration techniques are developed</li> <li>• Afforestation is carried out within the framework of a zoning scheme</li> <li>• Areas deforested over the past 20 years offer ideal opportunities for the development of agroforestry</li> <li>• In highly sensitive areas, the State and communities have the power to monitor and impose sanctions to fight the destruction of primary forests for the production of charcoal</li> <li>• Improved cooking stoves halve the consumption of charcoal</li> <li>• Energy substitutes for fuelwood can be developed at an affordable cost (investments, users)</li> </ul> <p><u>RISKS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private interests take precedence over State control of unsustainable charcoal production</li> <li>• Incentives for kick-starting agroforestry activities (plantations, assisted natural regeneration) are not sufficiently attractive to the private sector and the traditional farming community</li> <li>• Land tenure constraints prevent large private entities from getting involved in agroforestry or large-scale reforestation</li> </ul>
Increase in the number of households having adopted improved cooking stoves		<i>(Preliminary suggested target: 1 M)</i>	Surveys on consumption by cities & Statistics from charcoal makers	
Product 2.1	Sustainable energy		Funding requirements: US\$90 M	

				Funding Source: CAFI US\$22 M
Products Pi 1 to 26 (integrated programmes)	Integrated Programmes in all provinces			Funding requirements: US\$113 M Funding Source: CAFI: US\$13 M, FIP: US\$31 M
<b>Outcome 3: Deforestation and forest degradation caused by logging is reduced thanks to the adoption of more sustainable management practices</b>				<b>Funding requirements: US\$183,2 M</b>
The Forest Monitoring system is operational		Surface area of the forest cover updated every 2 years  Forest inventories completed in the PIREDD	Updated biennial reports Interface TerraCongo	<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory land use planning is a prerequisite for the identification and planning of the use of forest resources</li> <li>Its widespread adoption through Integrated Projects will help increase the number of community-based forest concessions, guaranteeing a better control of artisanal logging, which is currently out of control</li> <li>Satellite-based surveillance of land and forest inventory, well underway in the DRC [Congo Terra, DIAF, FAO, Japan International Cooperation Agency JICA]) is pursued</li> <li>(Semi-)artisanal wood permits are granted at the provincial level without this information being conveyed at the national level</li> <li>State services are currently unable to exert control over timber flows, or to oversee the application of plans, or the regulatory compliance of artisanal or non-artisanal felling, for wood as well as for charcoal</li> </ul> <u>RISKS:</u>
Forest Policy adopted and Forest Code revised in a participative manner	0%	100%	Policy, Code	
Increase in the number of concessions under PGF implemented or certified	X%	X% of existing concessions	Reports from DIAF, DCVI and independent observer	

Increase in the number of communities and DTEs supported as part of the implementation of community-based forestry	None	At least X concessions of Community Forests (CFs) in each PIREDD <i>(Preliminary suggestion: 1)</i>	Reports from DIAF, Directorate of Internal audit and control (DCVI) and independent observer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control is possible only if State agents are motivated</li> <li>Insufficient number of staff specialised in the monitoring of the State's technical units</li> <li>The cost of making these incentives sustainable must be borne by the taxes levied but there are risks associated with such circuitous route</li> </ul>
Ratio of legal/illegal wood exported	Approximately 80% illegal	X%	Register of operators (DIAF) Counting done by officials at border control posts	
Product 3.1	<b>SNSF national programme</b>		Funding requirements: US\$15 M Funding Source: CAFI National Fund: US\$15 M	
Product 3.2	<b>Support for sustainable logging</b>		Funding requirements: US\$51,2 M Funding Source: CAFI: US\$15 M/ FIP US\$ 1,2 M	
Product 3.3	<b>Conservation and protected areas</b>		Funding requirements: US\$45 M	
Product 3.4	<b>Indigenous pygmy peoples</b>		Funding requirements: US\$12 M Funding Source: CAFI: US\$2 M/ FIP US\$6 M	
Products Pi 1 to 26 (Integrated programmes)	<b>Forests component of integrated programmes</b>		Funding requirements: US\$60 M Funding Source: CAFI: US\$5 M, FIP US\$3 M	

Outcome 4: Environmental management standards and tools for mining and oil projects are operational and are aligned with REDD+				Funding requirements: US\$5 M
Lessons gleaned from the current application of environment management standards applied in existing and experimental sites	Existing standards (essentially socio-environment safeguards of the World Bank)	Tools tested and formalized	Reports from studies, monitoring & evaluation and the outcome of the tests	<p><u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the DRC, mining and oil activities are regulated by national socio-environmental standards thus providing the project an opportunity to assess the efficiency of these standards in combatting deforestation. It will also provide the opportunity to modify the respective mine and hydrocarbon strategies accordingly, and thereby promote national standards</li> <li>That with real time monitoring and evaluation of impacts and safeguard measures, preferably via satellite imagery; it becomes possible to promote collaboration between the affected parties: mines and hydrocarbons socio-environmental departments, GEEC, DIAF and major mining players</li> </ul> <p><u>RISKS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The standards are too stringent for professionals who then seek to circumvent them</li> <li>Lack of ownership of REDD+ objectives at the level of government, the private sector, and technical and financial partners may hamper the adoption and implementation of measures aimed at aligning standards</li> </ul>
Standards are integrated into national regulations and strategies		National mining and hydrocarbon strategies aligned, corpus on social environmental management is up to date	Applicable legislation	
Capacity building of stakeholders in order to implement regulatory changes		In each province, sector agents have received adequate training and are equipped	Reports from training sessions	

A short and long term monitoring & evaluation methodology is developed leading to capacitated participants able to implement this M&E strategy				
Product 4.1	<b>National mines and hydrocarbons Standard Programme</b>			Funding requirements: US\$5 M Funding Source: National fund: US\$3 M
<b>Outcome 5: Human activities are better planned and allow for an optimized use of space and a reduction of their impact on forests</b>				<b>Funding requirements: US\$49 M</b>
The LUP policy and legislation have been developed in a participative manner		Projects submitted for approval		<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sound participative planning to development complemented with clear and spatialized (sectoral) management rules, that are appropriate and approved by the proper authorities (political and customary at the level of local community land, territorial, Provincial and national levels) allow for improved spatial management and the alleviation of pressures on the forest</li> <li>• The active participation of the authorities and other key actors, and the approval by Provincial top management mean that the green development plan for the area will be at the heart of provincial policies thus ensuring enhanced credibility in the eyes of development partners beyond REDD+ funding sources</li> <li>• An incentive mechanism of strategically targeted supports (sets of themes, stake areas, key actors) conditional upon and respect for the rules/zoning schemes, and strategic partnerships, with structures and participative governance instruments enable the implementation of the LUP policy</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activities relating to the various enabling and sectoral pillars (REDD+ support plan), implemented timeously in the strategic areas and in manner sufficiently coordinated, reinforce one another and mitigate the rebound effects that activities related to the other pillars have on the forests</li> <li>• The benefits resulting from the REDD+ process are sufficient (and effectively utilized) to finance the continuation of critical initiatives for which funding through other sources is difficult to find and will thus ensure the continuity of the REDD+ approach</li> <li>• The proposed green development plan/approach is considered relevant and viable by the various actors and wins their support, thereby enabling the convergence and replicability of REDD+ related decisions and investments, rather than REDD+ becoming a mere mechanism that focuses narrowly on meeting green economy objectives</li> <li>• There is the political will and stability to see through the development and then ensure the implementation of an LUP policy and related instruments</li> <li>• Human and technical capacities, as also raw data, are sufficient to prepare LUP schemes</li> <li>• Capacities to ensure the satisfactory involvement of a sufficient and representative number of stakeholders over wide areas and at various levels of governance are in place</li> <li>• The will and capacity to coordinate the development actions between Ministries (planning, land tenure affairs, agriculture, forests, mines, etc.) and between/with development partners are in place</li> </ul>
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				<p><u>RISKS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disruption of reform for political reasons</li> <li>• Human capacities and data inadequate for carrying out the reform well</li> <li>• REDD+ funding is insufficient to evoke interest and influence political actors and users</li> <li>• The number interventions and their focus do not provide sufficient leverage to influence practices</li> <li>• REDD+ objectives are not sufficiently owned at various Government levels, by the private sector and the technical and financial partners thus hampering the adoption and implementation of alignment measures</li> <li>• Manipulation of the reform process by certain elites to direct investments towards private interests or that result in the monopolization of resources</li> <li>• Communication channels between national (institutional reform) and local (operational implementation) levels lack integration or realistic timeframes</li> <li>• The proposed Green development plan is deemed irrelevant and unviable by the various actors and other development partners and is therefore not endorsement or supported</li> </ul>
National land use planning Scheme (NLUPS) developed	0%	Projects submitted for approval		
Number of administrative sectors, territories and provinces for which a land use plan has	None	All the PIREDD will each have developed	Plans; Evaluation carried out by the evaluators of	



been developed and enjoys compliance		one provincial LUP scheme proposal in year three of its implementation as well as a participatory zoning scheme for each priority target territory and local community land	integrated programmes	
Product 5.1	<b>LUP National Reform Programme</b>			Funding requirements: US\$19 M Funding Source: CAFI: US\$12 M
Products Pi 1 to 26 (Integrated programmes)	<b>LUP components of the integrated programmes</b>			Funding requirements: US\$30 M Funding Source: CAFI US\$6 M; FIP: US\$6 M
<b>Outcome 6: Land tenure rights allow logging and agriculture practices to evolve in a sustainable manner</b>				<b>Funding requirements: US\$36 M</b>
Land Tenure Bill developed in a participative manner	No land tenure policy	Project submitted for approval	Reports about the work carried out by the National Commission for Land Tenure	<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Land Tenure Bill forms part of the land tenure policy document</li> </ul>

			Reform of the Democratic Republic of Congo (CONAREF) and the Provincial Coordination units responsible for land reform, Reports stemming from the provincial fora and the draft Bill national consultation forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reform and land tenure interventions on the ground and the land planning reform are conducted in sync, whilst ensuring REDD+ objectives are integrated</li> <li>• An accessible land tenure regime grounded in geographical and financial realities and which speaks to national and customary laws, contributes to reducing land tenure insecurity in rural areas</li> <li>• Congolese legislation - which has already changed significantly over the past ten years - will continue moving towards a progressive recognition of shared right between customary and State-based land management, and engender clarity about land allocation responsibilities</li> <li>• There is a declared will by Government to adapt legislation so as to reduce the burden of constraints currently weighting down land reform (formal establishment of the Land tenure Reform Commission)</li> <li>• There are numerous constraints to land development, especially with regards to the savannah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Absence of land use plans that can inform the setting aside of vital areas for food security needs</li> <li>○ Widespread use of farm leases that promote livestock as a main source of capitalisation in rural areas and that go against the proper management of pastures and forest regrowth</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
National Land Tenure Bill developed in a participative manner and taking REDD+ objectives into account	1973 Land Tenure Act	Draft Bill submitted to the National Assembly for adoption	Reports about the work carried out by the CONAREF and the Provincial Coordination units responsible for land reform, Draft Bill	
Provincial land tenure edicts developed in a participative manner		One edict proposal in each of the PIREDD province is made by the end of	Reports about the work carried out by the provincial coordination units responsible for the land	

		year two of the implementation phase	reform, provincial edicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The limitation of the size of tenures making the acquisition of agricultural holdings over 500 ha challenging</li> <li>○ Nationality constraints imposed on investors</li> <li>○ The limited skills base of the cadastral and agricultural services impairs their ability to fulfil their basic mission: measuring the areas, sizing, recording measures in a sustainable manner, conducting surveys on vacant land</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Secure collective customary land tenure rights contribute to making sustainable forest management activities such as community forestry more attractive (Forest Pillar) and the governance mechanisms more effective (Governance Pillar)</li> <li>● There is the requisite political will and stability, as well as supportive development partners, to carry out such a reform</li> <li>● Such a complex reform requires technical capabilities (lawyers, decision makers and other stakeholders), and these are available in the DRC</li> <li>● There is satisfactory feedback between the national level (institutional reform) and local level (operational implementation)</li> <li>● There is effective cooperation between the land tenure department and traditional chiefdoms especially within integrated programmes, but also at the national level of the reform</li> </ul> <p><u>RISKS:</u></p>
Land tenure coordination units are functional	None	One coordination unit functional in each of the provinces subject to REDD+ interventions (PIREDD, Land Tenure Sectoral Programme )	By-law enacted by the national minister of Land Tenure Affairs, reports about the work carried out by the provincial coordination units responsible for the land reform,	
Number of functional agricultural consultative councils	CARGs usually have this role (rural development)	One at the provincial level and one in each territory targeted for each PIREDD		
Map(s) showing the various formal or informal, public or private, sectoral land-use patterns (for the various productive sectors that consume		One provincial map available per PIREDD	Map Evaluation conducted by local experts about	

space: agriculture, mines, forestry, etc.)		one participative map per priority REDD+ local community land	shortcomings affecting the various sectors/types of actors/ types of land occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disruption of the reform for political reasons</li> <li>• Lack of capacity to adequately conduct the reform</li> <li>• Feedback between the national level (institutional reform) and local level (operational implementation) is not satisfactory in terms of integration or time frames</li> <li>• Weak cooperation between land tenure department and traditional chiefdoms</li> <li>• Once tenure rights are registered, the beneficiaries withdraw from their commitments to a REDD+ approach or do not respect the spatial planning and sectoral rules that have been defined</li> <li>• Traditional leaders or other influential players keep on allocating land without complying with zoning schemes/standards and without consulting the entire community</li> </ul>
Number of territories where agricultural extension and surveying officers have been trained and equipped		Every priority territory of the PIREDD Provinces	Reports from the Local Execution Agency (LEA) responsible for overseeing the implementation of the integrated Programmes	
% of local community land mapped in a participative manner	To be defined by the PIREDD	X% of PIREDD Provinces		
(Juridical and technical) provisions for the recording of collective rights have been proposed.		At least 1 proposal has been implemented on the basis of pilot experiences and consultations	Juridical provisions proposal Technical notes	
Product 6.1	National land tenure reform programme		Funding requirements: US\$30 M Funding Source: National Fund/CAFI: US\$10 M	

Products Pi 1 to 26 (Integrated programmes)	Land components of the integrated projects			Funding requirements: US\$ 500,000 per province, US\$6 M for the country Funding Source: CAFI National Fund: US\$2 M; FIP: US\$50,000
<b>Outcome 7 Human pressure on forests, related to migration and population dynamics, is reduced</b>				<b>Funding requirements: US\$50 M</b>
The prevalence of modern contraception is increasing	An average of 5% countrywide	X% on the target areas (Suggested target: 19% - Family Planning National Strategy)	<i>Study to be led by the LEA responsible for the implementation of these activities in support of the Ministry of Health</i>	<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater Information on/awareness of the value and methods of family planning, which is conducted in a culturally acceptable manner and with the support of opinion leaders (political and administrative, traditional and religious), combined with improved and easier (anonymous) access to family planning means, helps to reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies and to meet family goals in terms of the number of children wanted</li> <li>• Youth education, especially for girls, and their access to employment, are very effective ways of delaying the age of the first pregnancy, which is a particularly determining factor in the total number of children in a family. It is also an important factor in helping to meet the family goal in terms of the number of children wanted and in granting women' control in this area</li> <li>• Incentivizing the participation in awareness sessions on FP and promoting girls' education help improve participation in these sessions and the way these are received</li> <li>• Strengthening the services giving access to family planning information and means of family planning contribute in the medium/long-term to a better</li> </ul>
Demographic dynamics are better understood	Baseline studies to be carried out in the course of the project's first year	Migratory flows and underlying causes to be analysed in all PIREDD areas	<i>Baseline studies to be carried out in the project intervention areas</i>	

				<p>control of the population growth and to lessen the increase of human pressure on natural resources, including forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving living conditions and opportunities in the origin areas of migrants reduces pressure on forests in the migrant recipient areas</li> </ul> <p><u>RISKS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of understanding of the importance of family planning on the part of policymakers and communities</li> <li>Challenges in monitoring the outcome related to population growth and migration because of the delayed impacts of these trends</li> <li>Challenges in implementing activities in the origin areas of migrants because of frequent insecurity and armed conflict</li> </ul>
Product 7.1	<b>Support for the implementation of the national planning strategy national programme</b>			<p>Funding requirements: US\$40 M</p> <p>Funding Source: CAFI National Fund: US\$10 M</p>
Products Pi 1 to 26 (Integrated programmes)	<b>Demographic component of the integrated projects</b>			<p>Funding requirements: US\$ 10 M</p> <p>Funding Source: CAFI National Fund: US\$5 M</p>
<b>Outcome 8: Good governance is ensured for effective, cross-cutting, integrated, transparent, equitable and sustainable implementation of REDD+ that is result-based, and that integrates information, consultation, participation and consent of all stakeholders, in a manner that is equitable between women and men</b>				<b>Funding requirements: US\$110 M</b>

REDD+ National Fund in place	No structure	Fund is operational and functional by the end of year 1	Procedures manual approved Technical Secretariat in place One Steering committee/annu m	<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation frameworks bring together representatives of all segments of the population and are inclusive. They therefore commit all the stakeholders who make use of the natural resources</li> <li>• These consultation frameworks guide the development of natural resource management plans and help monitor the implementation thereof, through the support given to the decentralized territorial entities, who officially assume this responsibility</li> <li>• The DTEs and consultation frameworks CLDCs have distinct and well-defined responsibilities; consultation frameworks are in charge of providing guidance and counselling, whereas decentralized or deconcentrated territorial entities (villages and groupings) hold authoritative powers</li> <li>• Consultation frameworks comprise representatives from lower administrative level organisational frameworks, civil society, indigenous peoples, women, youth and professional groups, as well as elected officials and traditional chiefs</li> <li>• Investments contractually entered into with the LEA are geared towards the development of sustainable and cost-effective systems, as downstream investments of the value-chains are in place at the start of the LEA</li> <li>• The implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework and Investment Plan requires the</li> </ul>
REDD+ National Fund tools are managed in a dynamic, transparent and rigorous manner	Not functional	Information relating to implementation progress and expenditure is publicly available	Reports	
Number of governance structures strengthened or created and that are functional (per level of governance; "institutional"/independent)	X%	X%	Reports by the LEA responsible for implementing integrated programmes, as well as reports by the territorial entities and technical services	
Governance structures are representative (per type and level of governance), including women and indigenous peoples		Inclusive	Evaluation reports	

				<p>coordination of various sectoral ministries at various government levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The enhanced capacity of national and local players will be sufficient to implement REDD+ interventions in the long-term</li> </ul> <p><u>RISKS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The superficial involvement of local stakeholders does not lead to a change in the practices responsible for deforestation and forest degradation</li> <li>• Consultation frameworks fail to monitor the implementation of the REDD+ process in the field and/or to ensure the effective participation of stakeholders</li> <li>• Ministries, provinces and other authorities are not managing to establish an effective REDD+ governance structure</li> <li>• Despite the support available, human and technical capacities, and/or data remain insufficient to set up certain tools (few trained technicians, low attractiveness of technician positions in the public administration, etc.)</li> <li>• Anti-corruption measures and other tools are belatedly and/or partially implemented, resulting, on the one hand, in wastage of resources allocated to REDD+. On the other hand, this leads to an inadequate measuring and monitoring of: the baseline, the implementation of activities and the impact of activities</li> </ul>
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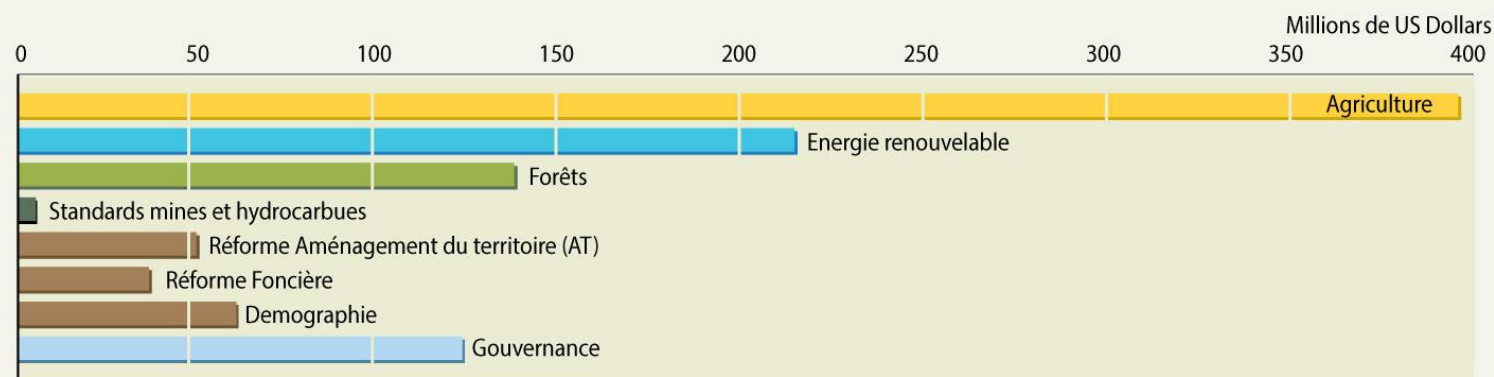
Product 3.3	<b>Governance component of the Community Conservation programme</b>	Funding requirements: US\$5 M
Product 8.1	<b>National Support Programme supporting the establishment and operation of the National Fund and support to bilateral projects' alignment'</b>	Funding requirements: US\$40 M Funding Source: CAFI National Fund: US\$23 M / FIP US\$ 6.1 M
Products Pi 1 to 26 (Integrated programmes)	<b>Governance component of the integrated projects [including the PIF Coordination unit (PIF-CU)]</b>	Funding requirements: 65 M\$ Funding Source: CAFI National Fund: US\$10 M; FIP: US\$15 M

## INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR THE REDD+ INVESTMENT PLAN

	Projects	CAFI	FIP	To be sourced	TOTAL	Comments
P1.1	Agriculture: alignment, research and dissemination	5,000		10,000	15,000	
P1.2	Agriculture: sustainable perennial cultures (downstream activities for the sector, certification, research & development and technical advice, priority plantations) including cocoa	15,000		40,000	55,000	
P1.3	Agriculture: recovery of savannahs including private sector	3,000	5,800	41,200	50,000	
P2.1	Energy (fuelwood reduction or substitution)	22,000		68,000	90,000	CAFI: project identification in all provinces
P3.1	Forest: NFMS	15,000		0	15,000	
P3.2	Forest: support to sustainable forest management	15,000	1,200	35,000	51,200	
P3.3	Forest: conservation areas and protected areas			50,000	50,000	
P3.4	Forest: indigenous Pygmy peoples	2,000	6,000	4,000	12,000	
P4.1.	Mining and oil standards	3,000		2,000	5,000	
P5.1	LUP Reform	12,000		7,000	19,000	Reform + national support complementing IPs
P6.1.	Land Reform	10,000		20,000	30,000	Reform + national support complementing IPs
P7.1	Demography Programme (advocacy, awareness raising, planning, inputs)	10,000		30,000	40,000	National support complementing IPs
P8.1	Management (capacity building, fund management, REDD+ instruments)	23,000	6,100	10,900	40,000	Fund management, data collection, implementation monitoring, alignment, programmatic support
	<b>Bandundu</b>					
P.i 1	Mai-Ndombe integrated programme	30,000	14,500	15,000	59,500	
P.i 2	Kwilu integrated programme	10,000		20,000	30,000	
P.i 3	Kwango integrated programme			5,000	5,000	
	<b>Province Orientale</b>					
P.i 4	Ituri integrated programme	20,000		10,000	30,000	
P.i 5	Haut Uele integrated programme			5,000	5,000	
P.i 6	Bas Uele integrated programme	15,000		15,000	30,000	
P.i 7	Tshopo integrated programme	10,000	7,500	12,500	30,000	
	<b>Équateur</b>					

P.i 8	Nord Ubangi integrated programme			5,000	<b>5,000</b>	CAFI: alignment with the (Support Project for Rehabilitation and Revival of the Agricultural Sector) PARRSA II
P.i 9	Southern Ubangi integrated programme	<b>10,000</b>		20,000	<b>30,000</b>	
P.i 10	Mongala integrated programme	<b>10,000</b>		20,000	<b>30,000</b>	
P.i 11	Équateur integrated programme	<b>10,000</b>		-5,000	<b>5,000</b>	
P.i 12	Tshuapa integrated programme			5,000	<b>5,000</b>	
P.i 13	<b>Maniema</b> Maniema integrated programme			30,000	<b>30,000</b>	
P.i 14	<b>Nord Kivu</b> Nord Kivu integrated programme			30,000	<b>30,000</b>	
P.i 15	<b>Sud Kivu</b> Sud Kivu integrated programme			30,000	<b>30,000</b>	
	<b>Katanga</b>					
P.i.16	Haut Katanga integrated programme			15,000	<b>15,000</b>	
P.i.17	Lualaba integrated programme			5,000	<b>5,000</b>	
P.i.18	Haut Lomami integrated programme			5,000	<b>5,000</b>	
P.i.19	Tanganyika integrated programme			5,000	<b>5,000</b>	
	<b>Kasai Occidental</b>					
P.i. 20	Kasai integrated programme		7,500	22,500	<b>30,000</b>	
P.i. 21	Lulua integrated programme		7,500	22,500	<b>30,000</b>	
	<b>Kasai Oriental</b>					
P.i. 22	Kasai Oriental integrated programme		3,500	16,500	<b>20,000</b>	
P.i. 23	Lomami integrated programme		3,000	27,000	<b>30,000</b>	
P.i. 24	Sankuru integrated programme			30,000	<b>30,000</b>	
P.i. 25	<b>Bas Congo</b> Kongo Central integrated programme		9,000	6,000	<b>15,000</b>	
P.i. 26	<b>Kinshasa</b> Kinshasa integrated programme		1,300	3,700	<b>5,000</b>	
	TOTALS	<b>250,000</b>	72,900	693,800	<b>1,016,700</b>	
TOTAL NATIONAL FUND						

## Répartition du budget par effet



The financing featured in this budget corresponds to investment budgets (**REDD+ phasis 2**) ; these neither correspond to financing related to the REDD+ readiness phase (phasis 1, almost finalised in the DRC), nor to results based payments (phasis 3).

**Table showing the main sources of additional financing for REDD+ - Phases 1,2 and 3**

REDD+ PHASIS	DONOR	PERIOD	AMOUNT (US\$M)	(US\$M)
Phasis 1 REDD+ Readiness phasis	DD	2009-2012	7,3	43,16
	FCPF 1	2009-2012	3,6	
	Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF)	2011-2015	19,6	
	International Tropical Timber Organization (IITO)		0,6	
	COMIFAC	2012-2015	0,46	
	Norway and UNDP	2013-2016	4	
	FCPF2	2014-2016	5,2	
<b>Phase 2 – Investment phasis (See REDD+ investment plan)</b>	<b>FIP + DGM</b>	<b>2015-2020</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>
Phase 3 – Results based payments phasis (emission reduction)	FCPF Carbon Fund ( <i>not secured</i> )		60	60



## Mobilization of funding for the implementation of the plan

As indicated in the section related to the “Modalities for the implementation of the Plan”, as well as in the : “the Alignment of investments on REDD+ objectives”, funding will be mobilized for the implementation of the plan through:

- (i) **Additional REDD+ resources**, that should preferably be channelled via the REDD+ National Fund, for instance:
  - **with respect to external contributions**, the Government of the DRC intends mobilizing funds through its REDD+ Investment Plan **linked to the CAFI initiative**, as well as mobilizing funding from the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** (the first request was submitted to finance the investment Plan developed for the Mai-Ndombe Province, which features as a priority of the DRC's REDD+ Investment Plan)
  - **with respect to national contributions**, the Government of the DRC intends reinvesting income generated from the sale of emissions reductions to, for instance, the **FCPF Carbon Fund**, with which an agreement on the purchase of the emissions reductions generated by the Mai-Ndombe to the tune of US\$60 million could be entered into. This will thus constitute a contribution of the State that is reinvested in order to make the Mai-Ndombe Programme's operating expenditure sustainable. This is additional to the Government's plan to invest in related processes in this Province, as well as in other REDD+ stake areas. This is in line with thinking at the time when the Operations Manual was being developed, following the signing of a significant contribution agreement initially allowing for the Fund to be capitalized, and when the Government mooted the **possible direct contributions through REDD+ National Fund**<sup>22</sup>
- (ii) **The alignment of existing investments currently in progress or envisaged flowing from REDD+ objectives**. For example:
  - **in terms of external contributions**, possible investments by the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) financed by the European Union and focusing on sustainable agriculture around protected areas could be subject to a REDD+ alignment and certification, in the REDD+ stake areas (with strong demographic pressure, as in the case of the Virunga park). Other investments such as those of the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) or the Belgian Development Agency (BTC) in support of rural development could be aligned to the objectives of the REDD+ Plan, and thus shown as contributions aimed at meeting the results of the REDD+ Plan. These contributions are of course not indicated in the current budget of the Plan because the “REDD+ certification” will have to comply with certain criteria and be reviewed by the Fund's governance structure. In order to inform the extent to which the objectives of I have been met, it will be necessary, once these programmes/initiatives have been certified, to transmit their activity reports to the REDD+ National Fund
  - **in terms of national contributions**, as indicated in appendix on “the alignment and the contribution of the national budget”, a certain number of planned capital expenditure items will play a part in meeting the results set out in the Investment Plan. The National Fund will be responsible for ensuring that the annual expenditure plans relating to the signed contribution agreement are integrated into the national budget, as well as advocated internally - within the Government - for support in the implementation of activities directly relevant to meeting REDD+ objectives. This will play a part in improving

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<sup>22</sup> See page nine of the REDD+ National Fund's Operations Manual validated on 2 November 2013

the implementation rate of these investments (e.g. contribution of the Government to the Operation of the Land Reform National Commission; contribution of the Government to the regional planning policy; investment in operational infrastructure for the new provinces considered as REDD+ stake areas and where integrated programmes are rolled out, etc.)

## Main principles informing budget allocation

The REDD+ national Investment Plan must reconcile three critical objectives for the country and the consulted stakeholders:

- 1) Ensuring objectives related to **territorial equity**: the consultations conducted within the framework of the development the Plan have shown that the major concern of several recipients is the long-term promotion of the REDD+ implementation over the entire national territory.
- 2) Ensuring the objectives related to **efficiency and results**: the effective implementation of the integrated programmes will be led in a progressive manner on the basis of secured funding and a prioritization of the areas with REDD+ stakes areas, according to the potential the areas offer in terms of emission reduction and other success factors.
- 3) Ensuring objectives related to **territorial complementarity** between emission zones and zones with sequestration potential (see above), between production zones under pressure and alternative production zones, as well as between production zones and consumption zones (presented in more detail in this section).

The approach adopted in order to reconcile these three objectives is thus as follows:

- ***Integrated programmes***

The REDD+ Plan totals one billion dollar and covers all provinces. The financial allocations for the implementation of the integrated programmes fall within two categories:

- large investments (up to US\$30 million) will be concentrated within about ten REDD+ priority stake areas. CAFI funding will be focused on these high emission zones
- at the initiative of national or international partners, areas of lesser interest in terms of REDD+, a minimal allocation of US\$5 million was made to provide co-financing of the relevant initiatives in a REDD+/Green economy context

Within the specific framework of the CAFI, which constitutes the principal source of additional funding identified in the short-term the targeted Provinces eligible to receive funding are the (new) Provinces presenting priority areas with REDD+ stakes, as outlined in the budget. The scope of the Investment Plan must however be broader since the CAFI is only one component thereof, although certainly a major one; this Plan also aims to catalyse, aggregate and coordinate various sources of “new and additional financing”, including:

- through the REDD+ National Fund
- but also a broader and indispensable approach that “aligns” the existing or future sources of funding that will not be channelled through the National Fund, with the REDD+ objectives. Many public and private investments aimed at supporting agricultural production, local development, access to energy, exist in the DRC (e.g. the programmes implemented by the World Bank, the Belgium, German and American Corporations, etc.)

The DRC's REDD+ Investment Programme aims to offer a framework for investors who may wish to align their investments with the objectives of the REDD+ Strategy. These current or future investments would

thus co-finance the implementation of the plan providing they demonstrate that they are in line with the objectives of the Plan.

In spite of this theoretical total budget of US\$30 million, funding opportunities are obviously limited; therefore the budgets requested from the CAFI have already been adjusted within the context prevailing in each of these new Provinces. This adjustment was done according to the estimated needs but also to create opportunities for synergy with other initiatives, be they with REDD+ or other initiatives (e.g. availability of FIP funding – which is currently insufficient - in the Tshopo Province; synergies in the Sud-Ubangui, Mongala and Équateur provinces with the PARRSA-II, which will cover - the significant- agricultural investments, but which require REDD+ funding in order to limit the potentially very high impact these investments may have in terms of deforestation): Mai-Ndombe (US\$30 million), Kwilu (US\$10 million), Sud-Ubangi (US\$10 million), Mongala (US\$10 million), Équateur (US\$10 million), Ituri (US\$20 million), Bas-Uele (US\$15 million) and Tshopo (US\$10 million).

This budgeting process could be further refined in the course of the programming processes or once these are finalised. Indeed, in the context of the DRC, it is the REDD+ National Fund Steering committee and not the CAFI that will rule on how allocations should be adjusted, define the programming cycle and revise allocations annually, according to how programmes progress, their results, the evolution of the context and opportunities, without however compromising the results to which it committed with respect to the CAFI.

The table below presents a standard example of a budget for an integrated programme (to be adapted according to the specific contexts and drivers prevailing in a province when the programme is designed).

***Standard budget estimate for a Provincial REDD+ Integrated Project (PIREDD) up to US\$20 M***

	Unit	Cost per unit	Quantity	Amounts (US\$)	CO <sup>2</sup> sequestered over 10 years in tons	Total sequestered carbon
Remuneration				4 000 000		
Equipment				1 000 000		
Institutional capacity building and regional planning				1 500 000		
Sustainable timber exploitation including community forestry				1 000 000		
Agricultural techniques (renewal of varieties, diversification, etc.)				1 200 000		
Afforestation	ha	300	4 000	1 200 000	150	600 000
Closing off areas to grazing animals (PES, etc.)	ha	100	10 000	1 000 000	100	1 000 000
Agroforestry	ha	600	4 000	2 400 000	150	600 000
Perennial cultures	ha	400	4 000	1 600 000	150	600 000
Forest control				500 000		
Other income-generating activities				500 000		
Infrastructure				1 800 000		
Family planning				800 000		



Socio-environmental safeguards				500 000		
Indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society				1 000 000		
				<b>20 000 000</b>		<b>2 800 000</b>

- **Reforms**

- Regional planning: approximately half the budget will be allocated to funding national activities (policy guidelines, support to sectoral activities and especially establishment of the national scheme), and the other half will be allocated to supporting the establishment of provincial plans and zoning schemes in the areas falling outside of REDD+ priority areas and in which programmes that are relevant to REDD+ are being implemented - this would cover approximately 5 “low REDD+ stakes” provinces out of the 10 considered, bearing in mind that integrated programmes in the “high REDD+ stakes” areas will in turn finance the development of provincial plans for these territories.
- Land as above.

- **Energy**

A US\$90 million fund is envisaged for this sector, including US\$5 million for improved cooking stoves (ICS), with the aims of distributing one million ICS and the substitution of non-improved cooking stoves throughout all the country's large cities within the next five years. This budget triples the FIP budget allocations for ICS, envisaged for Kinshasa, Mbuji Mayi, Kananga and Kisangani (US\$1,8 million). Provision is made for a US\$10 million budget for the launch of alternative fuels to charcoal in the large cities (promotion, co-financing for the distribution and local production of liquid gas, etc.). A significant budget has been allocated for other energy sources, especially micro hydro-power stations, in the sites where feasibility studies have determined this energy source's superior substitution capacity against fuelwood. This reserve is especially earmarked to support the development of green development plans.

- **Family planning**

The Strategic Plan for Family Planning requires US\$243 million for the country's needs over the period 2014-2020. The current funding that is available amounts to US\$50 million, meaning that an additional US\$190 million is still required to meet the financial requirements of the strategy. To support national level activities, a budget of US\$40 million has been earmarked within the framework of REDD+ Investment Plan including, US\$10 million, which would come from CAFI financing. In addition, in each of the integrated programmes implemented within high REDD+ stake areas (about 15 of them), funding to the amount of approximately US\$1 million would be dedicated to family planning. Therefore the REDD+ programme intends contributing to national activities to the tune of US\$55 million for the implementation of the National Family Planning Strategy, which represents 22% of the total budget required.

- **Agriculture**

In the Investment Plan, the agricultural sector receives funding from several project sheets; these intend to support:

- Developing a proper national agricultural policy, which is currently spread across several departments and programmatic texts, which are themselves insufficiently aligned with the REDD+ National strategy and lack coherence. US\$1 million is allocated to this task.
- The identification and then financing or co-financing of research programme aimed at bringing adapted technologies into various aspects of sustainable agricultural development: improving the performances of short cycle crops, agricultural development of savannahs, technological innovations, etc. US\$1 million is allocated to this (research programme identification) and US\$3 million for the Savannah project.
- Short cycle crops and slash-and-burn farming techniques, with respect to which specific funding sources to the effect of US\$1,2 million per typical PIREDD (see the standard budget) are envisaged in the PIREDD. The total budget for this type of activity amounts to about US\$20 million across the whole country (multiplication of varieties, etc.).
- Perennial cultures that offer the opportunity of making agricultural activities permanent, and which will receive specific financing of US\$50 million as well as approximately US\$30 million in the PIREDD.
- Agroforestry in the savannah, which, as practised in the DRC, constitutes an agricultural approach that actually reproduces slash-and-burn practices, and therefore constitutes a means of avoiding the initial deforestation of the primary or secondary forest, and renders itinerant agriculture sustainable. The means used to closing off areas to grazing animals achieve the same goal: reintroducing slash-and-burn farming in the savannahs. Allocations are available to this end in the PIREDD (US\$3,4 million for each large PIREDD), with a total amount estimated at about US\$50 million. This activity (short cycle afforestation, agroforestry) is also financed in the sheet devoted to sustainable forest development. These techniques support sustainable agricultural production as much as the production of fuelwood. About US\$10 million is allocated to these activities.

Therefore, overall, funding directed towards overhauling agricultural techniques is estimated at US\$135 million, over and above the resources devoted to supervising these activities, to capacity building for peasant institutions that are involved in the process (CLD, peasant organizations) and to securing rural land rights (regional planning, securing collective land use rights).

## Risk management

The above results framework has identified specific risks for each of the intended outcomes.

A risk management mechanism to address the various risks listed in this Investment Plan will be developed for each of the two implementation vehicles (the National Fund and the Forest Investment Programmes). These risk management mechanisms will also aim at managing the operational risks stemming from the implementation modalities specific to each of these two vehicles.

However, as per the request of the independent evaluators, this section pertaining to risk management was significantly amended, in line with the risk management measures identified in the 2013 REDD+ National Investment Plan.

*NB: This is a working document provided by way of information and which requires a revision and which will be amended following the comments received from the CAFI's administrative Council, from the independent review, and from the various stakeholders. An up to date version translated into English can be transmitted to the CAFI before the CAFI's next meeting.*

<b>Risk</b>
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- Climate negotiations are suspended thereby prohibiting the sustainability of the mechanism and related dynamics
- Multilateral and bilateral initiatives slow down then come to a halt

**Mitigation strategy:** Active and on-going mobilization of the development partners in order to ensure the continuity of the work that was initiated, including that relating to “conventional” development aid, on the basis of results that have been met in a demonstratively transparent manner

**Risk** Political instability inhibits the conduct of fundamental reforms needed to catalyse REDD+ investments

**Mitigation strategy:** On-going and cross-cutting active mobilization within the Government, including at the highest levels, and on-going and active mobilization of development partners to give support to political momentum

**Risk** The REDD+ tools that have been developed and insufficient raw data that lacks the specificity required at the various relevant governance levels (from the local to the national level) do not allow for efficiently measuring and monitoring of implementation progress and the impacts of interventions relating to REDD+ with respect to the fight against poverty

**Mitigation strategy:** The tools developed are particularly innovative, pragmatic and conceived to make them as user-friendly as possible. These build on lessons learnt (opportunities, limits) from development aid, conventional programmes focusing on the sustainable management of natural resources and REDD+ interventions in the DRC as well as in other countries. They capitalize on the opportunities brought by new technologies in order to address existing needs and constraints in a pragmatic manner. For this reason they represent the current optimum in the field, within a context of on-going learning and improvement

**Risk** Insecurity and malicious activities contribute to the degradation of information systems in the field

**Mitigation strategy:** Active involvement in and direct benefit to local stakeholders, and in particular of local communities, ensure insofar as possible that local actors play a part in surveilling and protecting the systems

**Risk** REDD+ objectives are not sufficiently owned at the levels of Government, the private sector and the technical and financial partners, thus constraining the adoption and implementation of alignment measures

**Mitigation strategy:** Active, continual and cross-cutting mobilisation within Government, from the highest level, also of development partners, in particular with respect to technical arrangements that have been developed and results that have been achieved in a demonstrably transparent way

**Risk** Lack of political will and capacity to ensure the integration of sustainability within the agricultural regulatory framework

**Mitigation strategy:** Take a clear stand and act decisively to promote the Congolese agricultural sector, rather than being perceived as obstructionist or as dead wood.

- Work hand in hand with the various stakeholders, starting with Congolese subsistence farmers who are influential actors in the sector, and the organizational networks that represent them at the national level where decisions are made
- Possibility of putting together a small strategic team of expertise on sustainable agriculture within the Government or that is close to decision making

**Risk** Lack of human resources that combines agronomic expertise with a solid understanding of REDD+ and REDD+ stakes

**Mitigation strategy:** Possibility of putting together a small strategic team of expertise on sustainable agriculture within the Government, combining representatives from one or more international organizations with recognized expertise in tropical agronomy and on REDD+ issues, together with representatives from peasant organisations that include a vast network of members who have a good grasp of opportunities and constraints on the ground, thus ensuring constructive and informed exchanges regarding these various aspects and between the actors

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**Risk** Anti-corruption measures and other tools are belatedly and/or partially implemented, resulting, on the one hand, in wastage of resources allocated to REDD+. On the other hand, this leads to inadequate measuring and monitoring of the baseline, implementation and the impact of activities

**Mitigation strategy:** The specific objective (SO) 1 and in particular the development and effective use of various REDD+ tools must be marked out as a priority in the implementation calendar in order to ensure that the implementation of REDD+ is adequately monitored

**Risk** The lukewarm involvement of local stakeholders hampers practices being adopted that would mitigate deforestation and forest degradation

**Mitigation strategy:** An adequate analysis of the drivers and agents of deforestation will be carried out when programmes are developed to make sure that the response strategy is adequately tailored to their needs

**Risk** Despite the support available, human and technical capacities are lacking, and/or there is insufficient data to design the required implementation tools (few trained technicians, low attractiveness of technician positions in the public administration, etc.)

**Mitigation strategy:** Capacity building constitutes an integral and ongoing part of this Investment Plan. Responsive national and international expertise, empathetic to the context on the ground will be utilized on site or remotely to ensure that the REDD+ actors and interventions are adequately supervised. A carefully thought-through plan outlining the modalities according to which human resources will be mobilized and supported by capacity building will be developed for the National Fund in general terms, as well as for each financed REDD+ programme

## Sector-specific risks and mitigation strategies

**With regards to land use planning:**

**Risk** Delay or even interruption of the LUP programme, for lack of:

- (i) Sufficient political will and stability to carry out this onerous, complex and politically charged programme

**Mitigation strategy:**

- Active, continual and cross-cutting mobilisation within Government from the highest level, also of development partners. Governmental actors, in particular those from the Ministry responsible for LUP, have been directly, actively and consequentially involved in the REDD+ process since 2010; moreover other processes focusing on regional planning exist and this programme lays the emphasis on ensuring synergies, consolidation and integration between interventions, in order to reach results without duplications
- Formulate a roadmap of coordinated activities (particularly integrating existing expertise on the ground) supported by a practical programme time-line and prioritization framework so that those objectives that enjoy priority move ahead and are achieved, while concurrently ensuring that stakeholders are adequately consulted and engaged in the process
- Strong commitment to this set of themes within the framework of REDD+ creating an impetus that powerfully mobilizes the Government and development partners

**Risk** (ii) inadequate human and technical capacities and data

**Mitigation strategy:**

- identification and utilisation of national and international human resources as well as associated financial resource partners required to secure quality expertise and data collection
- in instances where the required data does not exist or when the collection and processing of this data proves too costly or time-consuming, then estimates should be used

**Risk** (iii) limited involvement of stakeholders at various levels of governance

**Mitigation strategy:**

- Develop a pragmatic consultation plan that galvanises participants into becoming responsible, which is essential for anchoring the programme in the realities of the prevailing context, as well as ensuring that the process is sound and that stakeholders have ownership of the resultant product
- Clarify the scope of the process: this specific objective deals with the LUP at national and provincial levels; provision for support with zoning at the territorial and local levels is included in the integrated programmes. It is however important to ensure in the context of this programme, that micro-zoning activities that have been completed under the integrated programmes or other initiatives, in particular for the provincial LUP schemes, are effectively used, whenever these exist and are coherent

**Risk** Use of the reform process by certain elites to direct investments towards private interests or to allow for a later monopolization of resources.

**Mitigation strategy:** Develop an effective consultation plan allowing for wide consultation and representation of the various stakeholders' interests as well as transparency; clearly define and differentiate the scope of the various processes underway in terms of the levels of Governance, and in

particular in terms of defining the general purpose of a given space, as opposed to the specific land use allocation that is legally defined for this space; and ensure the sound monitoring of REDD+ safeguard measures, where applicable

**Risk** Inability to ensure collaboration between all relevant Ministries - particularly those responsible for the mining and oil resources portfolios – and development partners, in terms of planning and of the sharing and analysis of data

**Mitigation strategy:** Active, ongoing and cross-cutting mobilisation within the Government, including at the highest level, as well as of development partners.

**With regards to land tenure:**

**Risk** The land reform process is delayed or even comes to a halt through lack of:  
(i) long-term will, on the part of the Government and development partners, to support such anonerous, complex and politically charged reform

**Mitigation strategy:**

- Active, on-going and cross-cutting mobilisation within the Government, including at the highest level, as well as of development partners. The governmental actors, in particular those from the Ministry in charge of the Land tenure portfolio, have been directly, actively and on a very regular basis involved in the REDD+ process since 2010
- Support for reform within the framework of REDD+ focuses on securing rural land tenure rights, which is a direct and major stake for REDD+ and which moreover corresponds with the most complex and important set within the three themes identified in the global reforms' roadmap. Support of the national participative consultation process, including collaboration with various actors committed to reform, on developing concrete and flexible tools that can be tested in various field contexts of the DRC and within the framework of the integrated programmes, constitute a direct, major and recognized contribution of the REDD+ process to reform. These contributions should become the impetus for a stronger mobilization of the Government and of the development partners
- The consultative processes and the land tenure tools developed and tested are relevant to the implementation of the REDD+/Green economy process even if the reform process fails to materialize. A preliminary legal recognition of the tools is envisaged within the framework of provincial Edicts, as has already happened in the Nord Kivu

**Risk** (ii) inadequate technical capacity for such a complex reform

**Mitigation strategy:** This reform, which has already been officially initiated, is not supported by the REDD+ process alone, but is part of a broader dynamic that integrates actors with recognized international technical expertise, such as UN-Habitat or Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI). These actors have the benefit of having learnt from both positive and negative experiences in many countries, including African (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, etc.), as well as from the DRC (in particular in the Kivu provinces). Furthermore, the roadmap for the global reform includes aspects of capacity building managed by national actors, in particular from within the Ministry of Land Tenure Affairs.

**Risk** (iii) feedback between the national level (institutional reform) and local level (operational implementation) is unsatisfactory in terms of integration or time frames

**Mitigation strategy:**

- As mentioned earlier, this REDD+ programme forms an integral part of global land reform, a process that REDD+ has supported since 2010.
- With regards to SO 2, the definition – to be reached jointly with the actors of the reform process (Ministry, technical partners, civil society, etc.) - of the tools and methodologies must be done prior to the testing of these tools within the framework of the integrated programmes (SO 3); to this end, provision is made for financial resources in order that these actors can contribute to these integrated programmes timeously. These actors will moreover be called upon at least to supervise and advise on the interventions implemented by partners responsible for the integrated programmes, or even to implement these directly within the framework of established consortia. The progressive implementation of the integrated programmes should help to ensure that they yield results timeously in at least one or two areas of the country, and thereby help to form concrete insights on how the reform should be carried out.
- As the global reform also includes other matters not directly relevant for REDD+, there is a certain measure of flexibility with regards to feedback processes.

**Risk** Sound co-operation between land tenure services and traditional chieftaincies is lacking

**Mitigation strategy:**

- Careful attention has already been paid to winning the active participation of customary powers in reforms at national level. Clearly this effort will also be very important within the context of the present process, as REDD+ focuses on securing rural land tenure rights and in particular on developing linkages between substantive law and customary law, without any intention of eliminating the latter
- Moreover, the testing of land interventions at the local level will form part of integrated interventions aimed at promoting green development; this in turn will lead to further fostering good relationships with local communities in general, as well as with politico-administrative and customary authorities at the provincial, territorial and local levels

**Risk** If the land reform in general, and more specifically the local land charters do not make provision for legal safeguards in this respect, then land titling could encourage the deforestation of the plots with title deeds

**Mitigation strategy:** The securing of rural land tenure rights will be tested within the framework of REDD+ integrated projects, according to a new paradigm of integrated green development. For this reason, the securing of land tenure rights will take place within the framework of development and zoning schemes geared towards local sustainable development that aims at limiting impact on the forests. The securing of customary land tenure rights will therefore be conditional upon compliance with these zoning schemes. The transparent monitoring of the impact of this approach will enable results to be shared with the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) in order to extend this type of approach to more conventional ODA programmes

**Risk** Assuming the issue of land tenure rights improves; it will lift a significant barrier to investments thus resulting in accelerating deforestation

**Mitigation strategy:** The LUP component will lay the foundations for a harmonious and sustainable development of the country within a managed transition towards a green economy thus softening the forest transition curve witnessed in many countries of the various tropical rainforest basins. The national and provincial land use zoning schemes, based on future scenarios modelling land use, will also contribute to a sound steering of investments, as soon as the right conditions are met (which notably include the improvement of the business climate, land tenure security, and the improvement of infrastructure), thus mitigating as far as possible any anarchic and destructive development that the land tenure sector might otherwise have suffered, which could in turn have caused a snowballing that would have been hard to control, especially if unprepared

**With regards to the energy sector:**

**Risk** Lack of political will to include the issue of fuelwood within the national energy strategy through the short term promotion of alternative sources of energy to that of unsustainable fuelwood

**Mitigation strategy:** Active, on-going and cross-cutting mobilisation within the Government, from the highest level, also of development partners (strong and demonstrable interest expressed by the EU). The Renewable Energy Directorate (fuelwood falls within its portfolio) under the Ministry for Energy has been actively and regularly involved in the REDD+ process since 2010

**Risk** Lack of experienced personnel in the field of production/distribution of alternative energies to fuelwood

**Mitigation strategy:** Identification and mobilization of private sector players, including those in the oil industry to capture, bottle and distribute petroleum gases (such as PERENCO's project currently underway)

**With regards to the agricultural sector:**

**Risk** Lack of political will and capacity to ensure the integration of sustainability within the agricultural regulatory framework

**Mitigation strategy:**

- Take a clear stand and act decisively to promote the Congolese agricultural sector, rather than being perceived as obstructionist or as dead wood
- Work hand in hand with the various stakeholders, starting with Congolese subsistence farmers who are influential actors in the sector, and the organizational networks that represent them at the national level where decisions are made
- Possibility of putting together a small strategic team of expertise on sustainable agriculture within the Government or that is close to decisional instances

**Risk** Lack of human resources that combines agronomic expertise with a solid understanding of REDD+ and REDD+ stakes



**Mitigation strategy:** Possibility of putting together a small strategic team of expertise on sustainable agriculture within the Government, combining representatives from one or more international organizations with recognized expertise in tropical agronomy and on REDD+ issues, together with representatives from peasant organisations that include a vast network of members who have a good grasp of opportunities and constraints on the ground, thus ensuring constructive and informed exchanges regarding these various aspects and between the actors

**Risk** Limited capacity to find and to index examples of best practice, to analyse lessons learnt and to diffuse good practices within the agricultural sector right down to the grassroots level

**Mitigation strategy:** Work hand in hand with the various stakeholders, starting with Congolese subsistence farmers who are influential actors in the sector, and the organizational networks that represent them at the national level where decisions are made. This is about together being able to work, discuss and to agree on measures and technical arrangements connected to the Congolese reality in a tangeable way and that fosters sustainable and sedentary agricultural practices while lessening the impact on forests. These organizations play a key role in ensuring that relevant information and experiences acquired at grassroots level are shared higher up, in shaping the thinking around what the integrated programmes should measure and how to test these, in ensuring a massive diffusion of more sustainable agricultural practices, and in raising awareness about these practices

## Risks and mitigation strategies

**Risk** Delays in the implementation of the Programmes included under SO1 and the SO2 imply that aspects of the REDD+ integrated Programmes should be reconsidered and obstruct their implementation

**Mitigation strategy:** A realistic time frame of activities and roles and responsibilities must be defined in a pragmatic and clear manner

**Risk** The involvement of local stakeholders, the envisaged funding or the level inter-sectoral coordination is not optimal, which constrains the results of the REDD+ integrated Programmes

**Mitigation strategy:** Partners must ensure clear and coherent integrated implementation strategies (that are jointly implemented) when defining and selecting programmes

**Risk** Agricultural intensification, while contributing to higher incomes for small farmers, could theoretically entice them to cultivate more land and thus, in time, clear even more forest

**Mitigation strategy:**

- In practical terms, this risk is mitigated by the fact that (i) the development of small-scale agriculture production system is limited by the “land” (significant land pressure in the deforestation hot spots) and “labour” (almost no mechanization and motorization, hence very low productivity) production factors (ii) the promotion of sustainable alternative farming approaches assumes demonstrable economic value-add (e.g. that increased yields convince farmers not to take on additional hardship, etc.) thus gradually convincing them to give up

practices based on unsustainable slash-and-burn. This second point is particularly complex and specific to certain contexts, as it is likely that the hardship related to farming does not decrease, as was shown in the great majority of campaigns to fight slash-and-burn agriculture in the three tropical rainforest basins. Hence the relevance of integrating the agricultural pillar with the other pillars (organising local structures, land tenure security, zoning schemes, etc.)

- The activities developed under the various pillars allow for a satisfactory compliance with zoning schemes
- The interactions between pillars need to be thought through in-depth and judiciously in particular with regards to (i) the organisation of local structures - particularly at the level of consultative Committees (CARGs, development platforms, etc.), and (ii) incentive mechanisms (PES, agricultural supports, Land tenure security, etc.)

**Risk** Limited capacity to find and to index examples of best practice, to analyse lessons learnt and to diffuse good practices within the agricultural sector right down to the grassroots level

**Mitigation strategy:** Work hand in hand with the various stakeholders, starting with Congolese subsistence farmers who are influential actors of the sector, and the organizational networks that represent them at the national level where decisions are made. This is about together being able to work, discuss and to agree on measures and technical arrangements connected to the Congolese reality in a real way and that fosters sustainable and sedentary agricultural practices while lessening the impact on forests. These organizations play a key role in ensuring that relevant information and experiences acquired at grassroots level are shared higher up, in shaping the thinking around what the integrated programmes should measure and how to test these, in ensuring a massive diffusion of more sustainable agricultural practices, and in raising awareness about these practices

**Risk** Lack of co-operation between land tenure services and traditional chieftaincies

**Mitigation strategy:** Careful attention has already been paid to winning the active participation of customary powers in reforms at national level. Clearly this effort will also be very important within the context of the present process, as REDD+ focuses on securing rural land tenure rights and in particular on developing linkages between substantive law and customary law, without any intention of eliminating the latter. Moreover, the testing of land interventions at the local level will form part of integrated interventions aimed at promoting green development; this in term will lead to further fostering good relationships with local communities in general, as well as with politico-administrative and customary authorities at the provincial, territorial and local levels

**Risk** The consortia in charge of implementing the integrated programmes lack the required expertise to ensure the sound implementation of these programmes

**Mitigation strategy:**

- The documents developed calling for proposals will speak to the cross-sectoral and integrated approach of the programmes and articulate the kinds of expertise required. Easy access to the reference documents will be ensured, such as the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, this Investment Plan and any other relevant documentation
- The financial allocations to the integrated programmes must be sufficient to cover the costs of the several organizations bringing in the required expertise

**Risk** The various organizations forming the consortia responsible for implementing the integrated programmes do not have the capacity to ensure the implementation of the activities planned for under the various thematic pillars in a manner that is really integrated and coordinated

**Mitigation strategy:**

- The strategic orientations provided by the national level within the framework of SO2 (land tenure, agriculture, etc.) help to ensure the development of quality thematic sub-sets falling under the suggested programmes, and communicate a good understanding of the requirements and possible integration between pillars
- The organizations forming these consortia will have to demonstrate their capacity to work in a coordinated fashion. The experience gained from the CARPE programme underlines the challenges but also the value-add of this type of approach

**Risk** Lack of capacity to take an experiment or project implemented within a micro environment to the scale of the Territories

**Mitigation strategy:** Partnerships with international and national NGOs, and progressive development of service providers, in particular those working at a national level -such as NOVACEL – and that are able to provide technical support to local players

[The box below](#) presents in greater detail a very significant risk inherent to REDD+ interventions: the rebound effect in the case of agriculture and possible solutions to mitigate this risk.

**THE RISK OF THE REBOUND EFFECT AND HOW TO MITIGATE IT**

Agricultural intensification, while leading to an increase in farmer income, could theoretically entice the latter to increase the surface area planted to crops and thus, ultimately, lead to increased deforestation

In practical terms, this risk is mitigated by the fact that (i) the development of the smallholder production system remains limited by the “land” (significant land tenure pressure in deforestation hotspots) and “labour” (almost no mechanization or motorisation, resulting in very low labour productivity) production factors (ii) the promotion of sustainable alternative crop management pathways initially requires the demonstration of their economic value-add (less physically exhausting compared to slash-and-burn practices, increased yields, etc.) and must be such as to convince local farmers to move away from unsustainable slash-and-burn practices. This second aspect is particularly complex and context specific as it is likely that physical demands will not decrease with alternative practices, as was demonstrated in the vast majority of programmes that tackle slash-and-burn agriculture in the three rainforest basins. However, this is the whole point of the proposed approach consisting of integrating the agricultural pillar into the other pillars (structuring of the environment, land tenure security, zoning plans, etc.) thereby providing additional benefits to farmers

The activities developed in the framework of/under the various pillars should also allow satisfactory compliance with the zoning schemes and thus limit the rebound effect. Finally, interactions between pillars should be facilitated in a thorough and thoughtful manner, especially concerning (i) the structuring of the environment, notably at the level of coordinating committees (CARG, development platforms, etc.), and (ii) incentives (PES, agricultural support, land tenure security, etc.)

APPENDIX

## Appendix 1: Programme sheets

### PROGRAMME 1.1 –AGRICULTURE: Alignment, research and dissemination

Total Amount	US\$15 M
Source of Funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund
Programme Components	<p>5 major components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, particularly the Department of Studies and Planning, to ensure that this Department takes ownership of the programme, that it becomes the driving force of the reforms, and that it is able to steer projects and to capitalise on their achievements</li> <li>• Update the policy and regulatory framework of the DRC’s agricultural sector so that this framework contributes to the integration of the REDD+ process into the Ministry’s policies and programmes, thus ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture and livestock</li> <li>• Develop progressively a baseline to guide sustainable agricultural programmes, which entails: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ modelling agricultural soil suitability in the DRC</li> <li>○ indexing knowledge pertaining to the sustainable development of savannahs and forests</li> <li>○ developing a sustainable agriculture best practice guide (which will be a by-product of the previous activity)</li> <li>○ indexing innovations to be introduced as well as applied research and development (R&amp;D)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support agricultural concessionary companies through the REDD+ process and consolidate information pertaining to agro-industrial concessions</li> <li>• Possible re-programme the projects underway so that they incorporate environmental concerns, provided that inputs and transitions are determined</li> <li>• Disseminate knowledge on sustainable agriculture acquired in the DRC in an ongoing manner</li> </ul>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	To be determined (TBD) (interest expressed by: World Bank, BTC, the Netherlands Development Organization [SNV], UNDP)
National partners	Ministry of Agriculture, national research institutes
International partners	International research institutes, TBD (Interest expressed by: IITA)
Scale	National
Programme synergies	Currently being compiled

**PROGRAMME 1.2 – AGRICULTURE: Sustainable cocoa**

Total amount	US\$15 M (5 years)
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund
Programme objective	Support the development of sustainable cocoa cultivation through practices that reduce impacts on forests, and that contribute additional income to that generated from subsistence production, in the areas of the DRC with high REDD+ stakes
Programme components	<p><b>Component 1: Support sustainable cocoa production and processing (US\$ 2,5 M)</b></p> <p>Specific Objective: achieve sustainable increases to small and medium agricultural/cocoa producers’ incomes, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outstanding quality cocoa production geared towards one or more niche chocolatier export markets (high quality)</li> <li>• production of lower quality cocoa (bulk) for local consumption, and processing for the domestic market (cities) and the regional market</li> <li>• dissemination of sustainable and low impact agricultural models and practices</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 2: Support private national and international operators of the cocoa sector</b></p> <p>Specific objective: improve marketing channels</p> <p><b>Component 3: Strengthen agricultural components for the cocoa sector responsible for research, training and dissemination</b></p> <p>Specific objective: provide high quality plant material to agricultural producers, by supporting agricultural research structures [The Environment and Agricultural Research Institute (INERA); International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF), IITA, CIRAD, etc.], in order to provide the necessary technical services (high-yielding varieties and clones, plant protection or soil fertility management measures, vocational training, etc.)</p> <p><b>Component 4: Support coordination and dialogue among stakeholders in the cocoa sector and modernize State institutions linked to the cocoa sector</b></p> <p>Specific objective: organize and structure the cocoa sector at the local and national levels, in harmony with a green logic (creation of a national commission involving all stakeholders in the sector and development of a green national strategy for cocoa)</p>

	<p><b>Component 5: Monitor the impact of sustainable cocoa cultivation on forests</b></p> <p>Specific objective: monitor and evaluate the impact of programme activities on deforestation (measuring, reporting and verification [MRV], etc.)</p> <p>Proposed sites: Intervention areas of integrated programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Mambasa site – Irumu/Ituri</li> <li>2) Gemena site – Lisala - Bumba/Équateur</li> <li>3) Kisangani site – Bengamisa/Tshopo</li> <li>4) Mai-Ndombe site</li> </ol>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	TBD
National partners	Interested partners
International partners	Interested partners
Scale	National
Programme synergies	Currently being compiled

## PROGRAMME 1.2 BIS AGRICULTURE: other sustainable perennial crops

Total amount	US\$40 M
Source of funding	
Objective	Support the revitalization of sustainable private and peasant perennial plantations (banana trees, coffee, palm oil, hevea, cinchona, etc.)
Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the state of each sector, from production to marketing (which requires updating the 2006 sector studies)</li> <li>• Support production and processing in priority areas, in particular the savannah, by strengthening integrated projects or aligned projects</li> <li>• Support national and international private operators in the sectors, developing certifications</li> <li>• Build capacity for research, training/dissemination institutions, and all other sector operators</li> <li>• Support coordination, dialogue between stakeholders of the sectors, and modernization of related State institutions, as well as tax regulations</li> <li>• Compile information relating to medium and large-scale perennial cultural concessions (link with the land tenure programme and the integrated programmes)</li> </ul>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	TBD
National partners	Ministry of Agriculture, INERA, Oil Plantations of Congo (PHC) and private producers, National Coffee Office (ONC), Congolese Control office (OCC), downstream operators of the sectors, Projects
International partners	Industrial sector operators, research organizations
Scale	
Programme synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>



## PROGRAMME 1.3 - AGRICULTURE: Recapturing the savannah

Total amount	US\$47 M
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund, FIP
Programme objective	Promote cultivation of savannah by the private sector in harmony with the farming community. Cropping systems are ready and functional (agroforestry, reforestation, plantations, deferred grazing, etc.), rain-fed or irrigated food crops are developed and promoted in a sustainable manner. Possible additions to existing projects
Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify priority intervention areas (Bas-Congo, Bandundu Central, Kasai Oriental)</li> <li>• Support the development of private intermediary subsistence farming (50 to 200 ha)</li> <li>• Support the development of agroforestry, fuelwood, food crops (in blocks and nkunku) and lumber in the supply pools of the major centres</li> <li>• Support natural regeneration (deferred grazing)</li> <li>• Support afforestation/reforestation and agroforestry in sensitive areas (erosion control, etc.)</li> <li>• Support the development of farmer-based agriculture around industrial and intermediate agricultural complexes (simple management plans for natural resources, agroforestry, perennial crops, deferred grazing, purchase agreements with industrial operators and intermediaries, etc.)</li> <li>• Develop lowlands and alluvial terraces, flood-recession crops and off-season cultivation, irrigation (pilot projects)</li> </ul>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	TBD
National partners	Ministry of Agriculture, local NGOs, private sector
International partners	ICRAF, all multilateral and bilateral organisations
Scale	National
Programme synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

## PROGRAMME 1.3 BIS – AGRICULTURE: Recapturing the savannah

Total amount	US\$ 3 M
Source of funding	CAFI
Programme objective	Development of techniques to cultivate the savannah
Programme components	<p>Aims of R&amp;D activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Develop and make functional techniques relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working the land in the savannah (including no till) in a manner that avoids soil erosion and in the cheapest way</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• managing fertility in the savannah (minerals and organic fertilizers, weed management, etc.)</li> <li>• protecting plantations and crops from fire</li> <li>• establishing no-till orchards and agroforestry plantations</li> </ul> <p>2) Set up demonstration plots to showcase terraced irrigation (derivation, motored pumping, watering of fruit trees including drip systems) including fish-rice farming</p>
Implementation modality	
Implementation agency	TBD
National partners	INERA, Ministry of Agriculture
International partners	ICRAF, CIRAD, IITA
Scale	National

## PROGRAMME 2 - ENERGY

Total amount	US\$90 M
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund
Purpose of the programme	The objective of this programme is to identify and implement energy solutions that would reduce the consumption of fuelwood (excluding solutions relating to the production of fuelwood)
Programme components	<p>This programme includes four components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b><u>Programme identification</u></b> in the principal cities of the country</li> <li>2) <b><u>Improved cooking stoves</u></b>, the aim of which is to disseminate ICS throughout the country - which would result in a 40% saving in coal consumption - and to make the industrial production of ICS and their commercial dissemination on a large scale viable. By way of ensuring the continuity with the PIF's investments underway, the programme will focus on supporting the existing operators in the development of their activities in all the provinces (support with the multiplication of manufacturing units, with the development of distribution networks and with promoting the technology to the consumers)</li> <li>3) <b><u>Fuel substitution (LPG, gas for domestic use)</u></b> through the promotion of natural gas (be it domestically produced or imported) to supply energy domestically. This component includes the funding of studies, initial investments, the development of distribution networks, promotion and awareness raising among consumers, the development of an adapted fiscal system, etc.</li> <li>4) <b><u>Small-hydropower stations</u></b> primarily devoted to the identification of the most promising sites, carrying out feasibility studies, and, possibly, the co-financing of a few micro power stations, should the feasibility studies reveal a significant potential for reducing fuelwood consumption in the proximity of the power stations or in the framework of the green development plans</li> </ol>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	TBD
National partners	Ministry of Energy
International partners	TBD
Scale	National
Programme synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

## PROGRAMME 3.1 – FOREST: National Forest Monitoring System

Total amount	US\$15 M
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Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund
Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to making the Satellite Land Monitoring System (TerraCongo) work functionally (inventory of land use changes)</li> <li>• Contribute to making the National Forest Inventory (NFI) functional (inventory of biomass and carbon values)</li> <li>• Contribute to making the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGGI) functional in the Land Use, Land-Use Change &amp; Forestry (LULUCF) sector</li> <li>• Ensure a proactive monitoring of major deforestation events (e.g. agro-business) – <i>Technical feasibility currently under discussion</i></li> </ul>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	FAO
National partners	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Democratic Republic of Congo (MENCDD) and others TBD
International partners	TBD
Scale	National
Programme synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

PROGRAMME 3.2 - FOREST: Sustainable forestry management support I

Total amount	US\$16,2 M
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund
Programme components	<p>5 major components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a national forest policy allowing a more sustainable management of forests and contributing to fighting poverty and to the development of the country. This process will staty with the formulation of a forest policy paper, the development of which could entail the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Encourage and support the formalisation of (semi) artisanal logging and its return to legality so as to pave the way for sound forest management</li> <li>○ Enable the country to ensure the legality of its industrial wood exports through Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) licences and authorisations under the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) entered into with the European Union</li> <li>○ Pursue a participatory mapping process of community forest territories/boundaries, by relying, where applicable, on the appropriate initiatives undertaken by civil society organizations</li> <li>○ Facilitate synergies and support various methods and actors of forest management, including local communities, DTEs and forest concessionaires</li> <li>○ Explore the opportunity of establishing a permanent forest estate as recommended by ITTO and the FAO and discussed in the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, as part of a forest zoning carried out as part of <i>the land use planning pillar</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Update the Forest Code, especially so as to incorporate the provisions of the forest policy and progress related to REDD+ and the decentralization of forest management</li> <li>• Support the implementation of sustainable forest management in the framework of multiple objectives (sustainable exploitation of lumber, fuelwood and Nin-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), or through community conservation) forestry in synergy with the DTEs, and through exploring possible synergies and complementarity between community forestry and forest concessionaires (where relevant)</li> <li>• Support the administration responsible for managing the control of forest concessionaires and artisans, support the independent monitoring of forest offences and develop</li> </ul>

	<p>synergies between independent observation and forest control activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support independent monitoring of the nature and the legality of agro-industrial concessions in forest areas</li> <li>• Promote afforestation/reforestation and agroforestry, primarily in the supply pools of major urban centres in order to supply these with sustainable fuelwood and timber products and by relying on direct incentives to households and communities and preliminary clarification of land tenure rights</li> </ul> <p>Field support will primarily target areas of integrated programmes, in synergy with them</p> <p>The recommendations of the Forest Sector Review will be taken into account</p>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	TBD interest expressed by the Reconstituted GTCR (GTCR-R)
National partners	MENCDD
International partners	
Scale	National
Programme synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

PROGRAMME 3.2. BIS - FOREST: Sustainable forestry management support ii

Total amount	US\$35 M
Source of funding	REDD+ National Fund
Objective	Promulgate new legislation, offer widespread support to industrial, artisanal and community logging, and capitalize on experiences
Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promulgate the National Forest Policy</li> <li>• Build national and provincial capacity for the development and monitoring and evaluation of forest concession management plans</li> <li>• Support the monitoring of industrial and artisanal round wood and sawn-timber trade flows, as well as that of charcoal, throughout the country, and through a pilot project in Mai Ndombe</li> <li>• Support national and provincial authorities in the publishing of information relating to the forestry sector, especially felling permits and production declarations</li> <li>• Support the national monitoring and the capitalization of "community forestry" experiments carried out through Integrated Projects: land use plans, contracting with forest operators, forest management plans, allocation of cutting and charcoal making permits, supporting investments (e.g. sawmilling, etc.), strengthening on-site checks, training, etc.</li> <li>• Support the organization of artisanal and semi-industrial forest operators and supply them with equipment</li> </ul>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	TBD
National partners	MENCDD, PIF
International partners	Forest Resources Management (FRM)
Scale	National
Programme synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

PROGRAMME 3.3 FOREST - Support to the national protected areas network consolidation strategy

Total amount	US\$50 M
Source of funding	REDD+ National Fund
Programme objective	Support the implementation of the national strategy to strengthen the network of protected areas over a surface covering at least 15% of the country
Programme components	<p>The DRC is working, with the support of its international partners, towards consolidating the management and governance of its protected areas and towards structuring them according to an extensive and functional network. The objective is to mitigate the threats to the DRC's biodiversity and to ensure the tangible and positive contribution of protected areas to the objectives of poverty alleviation and sustainable development. At stake is the establishment of the DRC's natural capital as one of the fundamental pillars of its economic emergence</p> <p>The Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN), through its Protected Area Network Support Programme (PARAP), a joint initiative with WWF and with the support of Germany (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety [BMU] and the KfW Development Bank) and the Global Environment Fund (GEF)/World Bank, is engaged in a systematic assessment of the current network of protected areas. Based on the results of the latter, a strategic plan is currently being developed for the protected areas network. This plan is based on a dashboard outlining Principles, Criteria and Indicators, and details the actions to be taken in order to improve the state conservation network by 2020 in a sustainable manner. This plan will be available in the first half of 2016</p> <p>This programme is made up of three components:</p> <p><b>Component 1: Reflect strategically on the protected areas network so that it fits within the objectives of REDD+ (on the basis of results obtained and in synergy with the PARAP):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw up a proposition to consolidate the protected areas network from a spatial and functional perspective, especially in terms of connectivity (identification of ecological corridors that are critical to a genuine "network")</li> <li>• Reflect strategically on the various potential ways of protecting these spaces, by favouring "soft" approaches to resource co-management</li> <li>• On this basis, identify areas with high REDD+ stakes, e.g those presenting concrete and strong deforestation threats at the present time (forest front) or in the short-medium term</li> </ul>



	<p>These elements represent important inputs for the national sectoral land use planning programme</p> <p><b>Component 2: Dialogue with stakeholders on the protection status of overlapping REDD+ and biodiversity areas</b></p> <p>Support, only in the REDD+ priority areas,<sup>23</sup> dialogue with national, provincial and local players, with the view to strengthening the protected status of these strategic spaces, in compliances with Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles. The areas that fall under integrated programmes will be dealt with in order of priority, whilst synergies with the latter will be ensured</p> <p><b>Component 3: Support green development plans</b> in the priority REDD+ areas that do not fall under integrated programmes</p> <p>Support for the green development plans (supporting agricultural practices, sustainable use of resources, zoning, etc.) within the priority REDD+ areas that will not fall under integrated programmes in the immediate future (in the areas that do fall under integrated programmes, green development activities aimed at supporting these classification processes are meant to be implemented in the framework of the latter)</p>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	TBD
National partners	MECDD, ICCN, DTEs
International partners	WWF, WCS, IUCN, others
International partners	TBD
Scale	National
Programme synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

<sup>23</sup>The other areas are to receive funding from other sources, within the framework of support given to the national conservation strategy.

## PROGRAMME 3.4 – FOREST: Indigenous peoples

<b>Total amount</b>	US\$12 M
<b>Funding source</b>	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund, Directorate-Generale of Migrations (DGM)
<b>Duration of project</b>	5 years
<b>Objective of the project</b>	Build the capacity of the indigenous peoples to improve their management of natural resources and their living conditions
<b>Programme components</b>	<p><b>Component 1: Strengthen the rights of indigenous Pygmy peoples and their representative organizations (US\$1 M)</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Support the national process of legal recognition and the securing of land use and land tenure rights as well as recognition of the Indigenous and Community Heritage Areas (APAC) of indigenous Pygmy peoples</li> <li>(ii) Support the strengthening of the National Network of Mobilization and Representation of PAPs (REPALEF)</li> <li>(iii) Support the member organizations of the REPALEF both at the provincial and local levels</li> <li>(iv) Support the recognition, safeguarding, development and promotion of indigenous people’ cultures, including the conservation and development of associated cultural and religious sites, the fight against discrimination and support for artistic activities, the promotion of indigenous knowledge, in particular feed used to medicate animals and the pharmacopeia</li> <li>(v) Establish environmental awareness raising centres and of audio-visual information broadcasting centres focused on indigenous culture</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 2: Support the sustainable management of forests by the indigenous Pygmy peoples (US\$9 M)</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Establish five APACs in particularly sensitive areas: Tanganyika, Salonga, Opala (Lomami). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support processes that will lead to the representation of the Pygmy peoples at grassroots level through associative and community development initiatives (establishment of indigenous Pygmy peoples’ CLDCs); these supports will be provided by the REPALEF</li> <li>• Educate indigenous Pygmy peoples environmentally with regards to sustainable hunting and gathering (co-management forest resources contracts to be entered into with the Ministry of Environment)</li> <li>• Educate indigenous Pygmy peoples with respect to health, in order to protect them against transmissible</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS and Ebola) and prevent worm infestations and waterborne diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support innovative agroforestry practices in forest areas, centred on the planting of caterpillar trees, medicinal species for the traditional pharmacopeia and of fast growing species for fuelwood in degraded forest areas</li> <li>• Support Pygmy Indigenous Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (PMEP) for the development of Sustainable Economic Alternatives (SEA): bee-keeping, promotion of NTFPs, breeding wild and domestic animals, installation of duck and goat breeding operations, fish farming, processing of agricultural produce, economic empowerment of women, small craft industry</li> <li>• Support the emergence of leadership skills among women and young indigenous peoples</li> </ul> <p>(ii) Support the development of production co-operatives and private companies among the PAP and support the promotion of the labeled sales of their products (for instance honey, medicinal products)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the development of ecotourism in the local communities of Indigenous Pygmy Peoples' Forest Concessions</li> <li>• Build capacity to improve forest management and to promote social cohesion among the PAPs and other people</li> <li>• Develop and promote pottery skills</li> <li>• Educate for literacy and basic knowledge, basic administrative skills (accounting, structuring associations, etc.), improve communication skills among indigenous peoples and provide access to information, support the encourage peaceful cohabitation between the PAP and other communities</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation modalities</b>	
<b>Implementation agency</b>	The World Bank
<b>National partners</b>	MENCDD, REPALEF, UC-PIF, DGM
<b>International partners</b>	RFUK
<b>Programme synergies</b>	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

## PROGRAMME 4.1 –MINING AND OIL STANDARDS

Total amount	US\$ 5 M (3 years)
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund
Programme objective	The programme is aimed at supporting the achievement of measure 13d) of the economic governance matrix of the DRC: <i>Adoption of REDD+ standards for mining and hydrocarbon for all investments in forest areas</i> . The project's objectives are aimed at piloting, adopting, implementing and monitoring the provisions, standards and tools related to the environmental/climate management of oil and mineral mining in the DRC, in order to minimize the negative impacts associated with extraction and to promote actions that contribute to fighting climate change on oil and mineral mining sites
Programme components	<p><b>Component 1) Pilot projects</b></p> <p>Specific Objective: Test and approve the tools and materials developed in the first phase of the project “Promines” (2013-2015) in 3 mining sites and share lessons learnt to ensure that these are taken into account in the national environmental and social management process</p> <p>Suggested sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. oil site (Perenco in Bas-Congo)</li> <li>2. industrial mining site (Banro, Maniema)</li> <li>3. artisanal mining site (Équateur)</li> </ol> <p><b>Component 2) Integrate standards into national regulations and policies</b></p> <p>Specific objective 1: Give strength to the enforcement of laws and regulations that safeguard fundamental principles for the protection of the environment, including REDD+ standards, by specifically targeting environmental management tools (Strategic Environmental Assessments [SEAs]; Environmental and Social Impact Assessment [ESIA], Environmental Audits [EA] and public investigations) in forest areas</p> <p>Specific Objective 2: Promote multi-stakeholder environmental management institutional dialogue to resolve competency disputes and remove barriers to the peaceful enforcement of laws and regulations on mining industries climate change</p> <p><b>Component 3) Build the capacity of the Congolese Environmental Agency and stakeholders</b></p> <p>Specific objective: Build capacity of stakeholders (from government, civil society, businesses) in respect of mining industries and REDD+, enforce laws and monitor and evaluate this enforcement, develop tools and standards relating to field activities</p> <p><b>Component 4) Apply MRV methodologies (US\$0,5 M)</b></p>

	Specific Objective: Develop an effective methodology that allows stakeholders to shape the measure requirements for the application of REDD+/climate change standards and report back on these measures in the short, medium and long-term
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	World Bank
National partners	Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Hydrocarbons, Codelt (local NGO), Federation of enterprises of the Democratic Republic of Congo (FEC)/Chamber of Mines
International partners	WRI UNDP, WWF, mining and hydrocarbon companies, and GIZ
Scale	National

**PROGRAMME 5.1 –LAND USE PLANNING (LUP) REFORM**

Total amount	US\$19 M
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund
Programme components	<p>Two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the national LUP reform</li> <li>• Support subnational land use planning approaches in the areas of high REDD+ stakes that do not fall under the integrated programmes and the financing of which has been prioritised by the Fund</li> </ul> <p>The programme’s major components, implemented in support of the national LUP reform launched in June 2015 and based on the reform’s strategic guidelines document, will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the establishment, operation and capacity building of those bodies responsible for carrying out the reform, including the consultative and participative bodies involved in the reform process (various sectors, FTPs, civil society, etc.)</li> <li>• Support the participatory development of the National LUP Policy in consultation with all players</li> <li>• Support LUP Instruments to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ develop a National LUP scheme defining the main strategic directions of the LUP nationally, and guide the development of provincial LUP schemes (ensuring vertical and horizontal coherence)</li> <li>○ oversee the development of provincial LUP schemes in the frame of the integrated programmes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Contribute to the thinking around REDD+ LUP stakes and their integration into the national reform, including opportunities associated with the definition of a Permanent Forest Estate, as mentioned in the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, in synergy with the forest and agriculture programmes</li> <li>• Support the integration of REDD+ objectives in planning the development of the country's infrastructure (based on the results of two studies carried out by the WB: (i) the study on transport, economic development and deforestation and (ii) the Economic and Sector Work (ESW) of the Forest Sector</li> </ul> <p>The second component of the programme will provide co-funding for the development of provincial land use schemes and support local endeavours in terms of spatial planning, in line with LUP reform in areas where partners want to align their existing investments with the objectives of the REDD+ Investment Plan (e.g. agricultural, forestry, etc. investments). This component is about fostering and encouraging the alignment of interventions and entails that participants:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take into account the transport, economic development and deforestation study</li> <li>• Take into account the results of the ESW of the Forest Sector, taking zoning into consideration</li> </ul>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	The following partners have expressed interest: UNDP, WB (on the infrastructure planning component)
National partners	Ministry of land Use, urban development and housing of the Democratic Republic of Congo (MINATUH)
International partners	TBD
Scale	National
Programmes synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

**PROGRAMME 6.1 – LAND TENURE REFORM**

Total amount	US\$30 M
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund/Others
Programme objective	<p><b>The aim of this REDD+ Land Reform Support</b> programme is to ensure that the land tenure reform to which the Government has committed itself is achieved in accordance with its own goals, while integrating the REDD+ needs and stakes and based on the findings of the land tenure sector review conducted by the Ministry of Land Affairs and coordinated by the WB, with the support of UN-Habitat and UNDP</p> <p><b>Expected outcome:</b> (a) develop an "enabling" and "secure" land tenure framework that entices local, national and international players to invest in developing a green economy, with specific consideration given to the sustainable management of forest resources</p> <p>(b) in the REDD+ priority areas that do not fall under integrated programmes and with the intent of supporting similar types of initiatives, clarify collective rights and the status of the people who are actually managing forest resources (including indigenous peoples) to support the sustainable management of natural resources and contribute to resolving or limiting conflicts</p>



<p>Programme components</p>	<p>This programme comprises two components that will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. support the implementation of the national reform</li> <li>2. support processes that lead to the clarification and to the securing of tenure rights so as to define the status of the various actors, contribute to the definition of benefit sharing mechanisms and support the sustainable management of natural resources and the resolution of conflicts in concrete terms</li> </ol> <p>This second component aims to complement initiatives that can play a part in reform, in the areas of high REDD+ stakes that do not fall under the integrated programme funded by CAFI, and in which the partners wish to align their existing investments with REDD+ objectives</p> <p>Component 1 of the programme will support the following results for the implementation of the National Reform:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) At the local level (sector, chiefs, village) and provincially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide clarity, recognition and security with respect to how local land tenure is developed, including for indigenous peoples</li> <li>• Support institutionally and build capacity to ensure, that the quality of governance, information and land tenure administration is improved</li> <li>• Develop the framework regulating land conflict management</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) At the national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure institutional support and capacity building</li> <li>• Deal with cross-cutting issues and emerging issues (in line with other relevant sectoral reforms)</li> <li>• Ensure CONAREF's capacity to prepare and implement reform</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Component 2 will require setting up a network of pilot initiatives exploring how best to secure land tenure rights. These pilots will be coordinated by a national mechanism similar to a land tenure Observatory that will fall under the authority of the CONAREF. The process will: (i) establish local land tenure administrative mechanisms adapted to the regional contexts with larger-scale developments planned on a 5-year horizon; and (ii) feed the reform process through an on-going capitalisation on practical experiences</p>
<p>Implementation modalities</p>	
<p>Implementation agency</p>	<p>Several partners and TBD (Interest expressed by: UN-Habitat, UNDP, WB)</p>
<p>National partners</p>	<p>Ministry of Land Affairs, CONAREF, CACO</p>
<p>International partners</p>	<p>TBD (Interest expressed by: BTC)</p>

Scale	National
Programmes synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

**PROGRAMME 7.1 –DEMOGRAPHY: Advocacy, awareness raising and planning at the national level**

Total amount	US\$40 M
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund/Other
Programme objective	<p>The DRC’s Strategic Plan for Family Planning is imbued with a multisectoral vision for the period 2014-2020. The plan anticipates a rapid increase in the Modern Contraceptive Prevalence (MCP) rate of at least 1.5 percentage point per year (from an estimated 6.5% MCP in 2013 to at least 19% in 2020). The cost associated with this Strategic Plan is estimated at US\$243 M over the period 2014-2020. Current funding available amounts to US\$50 M</p> <p>The programme's objective is therefore to support the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Family Planning with its multisectoral vision that focuses on activities nationally and within specific intervention areas</p>
Programme components	<p><b>This programme will primarily aim to:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinate and support the operation of Permanent Multi-Sectoral Technical Committees for family planning (FP) (including training, supervision, routine data collection, mapping of activities and gap identification, advocacy - all of which have a prescriptive component)</li> <li>2. Foster demand (for contraceptives) at the national level and in intervention areas through awareness-raising activities, targeting:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. women of reproductive age, the youth and teenagers</li> <li>b. politico-administrative authorities, donors and religious groups to increase their involvement in the issue of Family Planning and in the implementation of the 2014-2020 FP National Strategic Plan</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Support the logistics and the purchase of contraceptives for the integrated programme areas</li> <li>4. Increase accessibility to FP services through health facilities and distribution agents</li> </ol> <p>As national programmes are involved with setting up FP activities, this National Programme will be primarily responsible for activities at the national level and for which there might be financial and logistical comparative advantages to centralize the support provided to the integrated programmes</p>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	TBD (Interest expressed by: USAID, UNFPA, WB)

National partners	TBD
International partners	TBD
Scale	National
Programmes synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>

## PROGRAMME 8.1 –GOVERNANCE: Capacity building and transparency

Total amount	US\$40 M
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+National Fund
Programme components	<p>This programme will consist of various components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish the structures governing the REDD+ National Fund</li> <li>• Support capacity building of Congolese Fund Managers (support the transfer of the role of administrative agent) and of national programmes sponsors</li> <li>• Build capacity and provide institutional support to the DRC's growth into the third phase of the REDD+ process</li> <li>• Support the operationalisation of the REDD+ implementation tools, including the REDD+ National Registry and the complaint and redress mechanism so as to ensure the country is eligible to receive performance-based payments</li> <li>• Support the development and the consolidation of coordinated economic and legal tools for sustainable implementation and financing of the REDD+ in the DRC</li> <li>• Ensure M&amp;E of the Fund, including through data collection (surveys, polls, etc.) and an ongoing analysis of the process to ensure an adaptive management of REDD+ and capitalisation on lessons learnt</li> <li>• Set up anti-corruption procedures (analysis of corruption risks, corruption risk mitigation plan, prioritization of actions for 2015-2020) and explore the setting up of a high level anti-corruption task force (e.g. Indonesia) with the involvement of the Government and civil society</li> <li>• Support the process of committing the community (local communities, local authorities, indigenous peoples, women, youth, etc., public authorities, private operators, NGOs) to the operationalisation of REDD+, by ensuring this commitment process is rolled out on a large scale at the provincial level and according to the new territorial division:</li> <li>• Support monitoring and evaluation through the involvement of civil society representatives in following up the Investment Plan's implementation at the national level</li> <li>• Plan, implement and monitor REDD+ field work (this component will be taking into account in each of the integrated programmes)</li> </ul>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	UNDP and others TBD
National partners	Ministries of Finance, Environment, GTCR-R and others TBD
International partners	TBD
Scale	National

Programmes synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>
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## Mai-Ndombe Integrated Programme

Total amount	US\$45 M
Source of funding	REDD+ National Fund/CAFI, FIP and others
Programme components	<p>The aim of the programme is to redirect the land use trajectory in the Mai Ndombé Province towards low emissions rural development, in accordance with the Cancún social and environmental standard. This programme combines a high potential to offset the impacts of climate change while additionally offering meaningful development benefits. The programme consists of three major components:</p> <p><b>Component 1: Build capacity of decentralized government agencies, territorial entities and local communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make village organizations (CLDs) and territorial consultation frameworks functional, as well as agricultural producer organizations (PAOs)</li> <li>• Support the development of land use plans (province, territory, sectors)</li> <li>• Support the development of land use plans for relevant proximate land entities (land chiefdoms, groupings and DTEs)</li> <li>• Secure collective (and individual) land tenure rights conditional upon compliance with the zoning plan and green plans</li> <li>• Make the forestry activity control services functional and increasingly transparent in the forestry sector as well as the traceability of wood</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 2: Implement sustainable development plans to improve local infrastructure and develop sustainable agricultural systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract out the implementation of these plans (priority infrastructure, agricultural and forestry development investments, results-based payments for environmental services)</li> <li>• Contribute to the reinvigoration of perennial crops (production, processing, marketing, certification)</li> <li>• Help develop and popularise sustainable agricultural technological pathways (agroforestry, perennial crops, pasture improvement and fire management, etc.)</li> <li>• Render the selection, multiplication and distribution segments of the farm-based seeds value chain functional;</li> <li>• Increase reclaimed and reforested areas [Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)]</li> <li>• Contribute to the development of sustainable logging practices and of sustainable artisanal and community-based charcoal production</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Component 3: Implement the National Strategic Plan for Family Planning in the Province</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to improving access to family planning services and contraceptives</li> </ul>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	WB
National partners	MENCDD, Provincial Ministries including environmental, agricultural, land use planning, and land tenure affairs
International partners	
Scale	Mai-Ndombe Province
Programmes synergies	<i>Currently being compiled</i>



**ORIENTALE PROVINCE Integrated Programme**

Total amount	US\$45 M (over 5 years) in total, over three different provinces (Ituri: US\$20 M, Bas-Uéléé: US\$15 M, Tshopo: US\$10 M)
Source of funding	CAFI/REDD+ National Fund
Programme objective	Contribute to poverty alleviation, GHG reductions and the long-term transition to a green economy in the former Orientale Province
Programme components	<p><b>Component 1: Land use planning</b></p> <p>Specific Objective: plan various human activities, infrastructure and services so as to allow for the optimal use of space and natural resources and to decrease their impact (DD) on forests (specialized green development plans, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw up an assessment of current land use, develop land use scenarios (Business as Usual [BaU] scenario and REDD+ scenario), a provincial land use plan, local plans and green development plans</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 2: Clarify land tenure and security</b></p> <p>Specific objective: ensure sustainable improvement of the land tenure system for better forest management and contribute to creating the necessary confidence to attract REDD+ investments on an on-going basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure collective (and individual) rights conditional upon compliance with the zoning scheme and green plans</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 3: Demographics</b></p> <p>Specific objective: integrate population dynamics (including migratory flows) and their negative consequences on development and natural resources (forests) in provincial policies through improved access to family planning service and a greater control over demographics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to improved access to family planning services and contraceptives</li> <li>• Contribute to improved access to education for women</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 4: Agriculture</b></p> <p>Specific objective: Reduce the "forest footprint" of agriculture while increasing production and income from the agricultural value chain (reduced deforestation and forest degradation associated with agricultural production activities without compromising household food security). This is achieved by supporting the development of sustainable agriculture, that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the revitalization of sectors and marketing of agricultural products</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to increasing access to banking services for the local farmers</li> <li>• Contribute to developing and popularising sustainable agricultural technologies</li> <li>• Contribute to the selection, multiplication and distribution segments of the farm-based seed value-chain function</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 5: Energy</b></p> <p>Specific objective: Reduce DD related to unsustainable fuelwood production through the optimization of the sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the proportion of reforested and reclaimed areas (ANR) around major urban centres</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 6: Forest</b></p> <p>Specific objective: Reduce DD from logging through more efficient sustainable management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the improved planning of artisanal and community-based logging</li> <li>• Ensure forestry control services function, increase transparency in the sector and the traceability of wood</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 7: Support for governance and to consultation &amp; governance structures</b></p> <p>Specific objective: implement REDD+ in an effective, cross-cutting, integrated, transparent, equitable and sustainable manner that is results based, and that integrates the information, consultation, participation and ownership of all stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help ensure CARG and PAOs function</li> </ul> <p>Suggested sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Ituri Province</li> <li>2. New Tshopo Province</li> <li>3. New Bas-Uélé Province</li> </ol>
Implementation modalities	
Implementation agency	UNDP (and TBD)
National partners	TBD
International partners	TBD (BTC expressed interest)
Scale	Sub-national or (provincial)

## Appendix 2: Consultation plan

The stakeholders (close to 175 people including the Congolese Government, technical and financial partners of the REDD+ process in the DRC, civil society, private sector, etc.) were consulted on several occasions during the preparation of this Investment Plan, between 18 June and 23 August 2013:

- Work sessions were organised to put together all the information required for the preparation of the Investment Plan. Many submissions to develop this document were received in the course of these work sessions (over 65)
- Thematic consultation workshops were organised on the issues of land use planning and land tenure (7 August 2013) and on aspects relating to forestry, agriculture and energy (14 August 2013), in order to gather participant input on the document
- Workshops were held to collect comments from Thematic Coordination Units (12 August 2013) and civil society (RCWG, 9 August 2013) on the Investment Plan

Comments received during these consultations were compiled, analysed and incorporated into the final version of the Investment Plan. All these comments are presented in a separate document, which is available to stakeholders. Among the main changes, the following can be noted:

The first version of the Investment Plan was approved during a synthesis workshop, held on the 30 August 2013 in Kinshasa. The various categories of stakeholders of the REDD+ National Committee and of the future National Fund's Steering Committee were invited to this workshop (Government, civil society, partners of the REDD+ process in the DRC, financial partners and the private sector).

Following the establishment of CAFI in September 2015, a second round of consultations with 33 people representing 30 organizations was conducted in September 2015 in order to adapt and update the programming methods of the Investment Plan of the CAFI and REDD+-related developments and the concerned sectors since 2013. An updated version of the Investment Plan was presented on 2 September 2015 during a workshop gathering comprising representatives from the ministries concerned (environment, agriculture, land, regional planning, energy, finance), from civil society and from strategic partners.

A third version was presented during a second workshop which took place on 4 September 2015. It integrated the comments shared by the parties in the course of September, in particular those expressed by civil society following a dedicated workshop held on 8 September.

This version dated 24 September was submitted during the first CAFI Administrative Council held on 26 October in Geneva. It was also circulated for comments to all stakeholders during the month of October. The Government thus received comments from the Ministry of Finance, the European Union, DFID, Germany, France, international NGOs - Rainforest Foundation Norway, RFUK, Greenpeace, Global Witness - UNDP/REDD, the World Bank, WWF and the REPALF (which submitted a programme sheet). Moreover on 16 November the GTCR-R, the civil society's national platform dedicated to climate and REDD+, also sent its comments.

On 9 November 2015, the DRC Government submitted its REDD+ Investment Plan for the CAFI's independent review. The two evaluators shared their comments on 17 November 2015.

The Government responded to all these comments through matrices which were shared together with this Plan and endeavoured insofar as possible to integrate the pertinent comments made into the present version of the DRC's REDD+ Investment Plan.

A third workshop presenting the updates made to the REDD+ Investment Plan was held on Friday 13 November 2015 in Kinshasa in order to present the main comments received ahead of the independent review.

## Appendix 3: Priority areas with REDD+ stakes and REDD+ performance

This first phase of REDD+ implementation (2015-2020) must succeed in convincing the various national and international stakeholders of the relevance of the DRC's REDD+ vision and refine the approach, in preparation for an even more ambitious second phase.

Since REDD+ is a performance-based financing mechanism, appropriate geographic targeting of REDD+ investments and tools is essential, in order to maximise the impact and therefore results-based payments. The country is extremely vast and REDD+ funding is inevitably limited in the light of needs and low forest footprint development challenges.

### REDD+ potential and REDD+ performance measurement

In absolute terms, REDD+ potential only lies in areas where there is:

- a process of forest carbon loss (deforestation or degradation) or a high risk of this in the short- or even medium-term, and/or
- a process of forest carbon gain (regeneration or afforestation/reforestation) or high potential for this

Accordingly, priority areas are essentially those areas where there is severe pressure on forest carbon stocks and, additionally, the areas are showing the potential for stocks to be increased.

In REDD+, performance in terms of emissions reduction or increasing carbon capture is measured by comparison with a FREL/FRL. In order to take the very diverse national circumstances of different countries into account, the UNFCCC allows countries the flexibility to follow a gradual approach in the development of their FREL/FRL. In this way, countries can improve their data sets and methods over time and extend the scope and scale of their FREL/FRL. Amongst these various elements, two are particularly pertinent to the definition of REDD+ priority areas:

Aspect	Definition	DRC Choice
REDD+ activities	Corresponds primarily to the REDD+ activity <sup>24</sup> or combination of activities that a country opts to implement	Deforestation
Scale	National or (temporarily) sub-national scale, covered by the tier level	Sub-national

Since all "significant" REDD+ activities or carbon pools need to be included in the FREL/FRL, the country must take the time to determine which ones are significant when its FREL/FRL is being established, and justify any exclusions.

With emissions from deforestation being significant in the DRC, they will be taken into account in the FREL/FRL and must therefore be used to guide the selection of areas of interest. Emissions from forest degradation, which are potentially significant in the DRC, but for which data is not available at this stage, require particular attention so that they can be included in the FREL/FRL at a later stage.

Moreover, in order to ensure that the data presented is complete and consistent, the DRC's FREL/FRL will initially be established on a sub-national level in priority areas for which data is deemed to be sufficient and robust.

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<sup>24</sup> 5 REDD+ activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable forest management; enhancement of forest carbon stocks

## Priority areas with REDD+ stakes and integrated programmes

Accordingly, in the context of payments based strictly on REDD+ results, performance measurement will be carried out (i) on the reduction of emissions from deforestation (ii) in the sub-national areas covered by a FREL/FRL using robust data allowing performance to be measured.

With a view to applying the lessons learned to phase 3 of REDD+,<sup>25</sup> these two aspects represent the fundamental criteria for the selection of integrated programme areas. These large-scale sub-national programmes will concentrate REDD+ investments and efforts, with the aim of generating measurable emissions reduction.

### *Overlap and divergence of REDD+ geographic priorities and conservation*

Many parties incorrectly equate REDD+ with nature conservation. Conservation tools are indeed pertinent tools for implementing REDD+, along with other tools. However, although REDD+ and conservation share a number of areas of overlap, and synergies need to be sought, there is also divergence

REDD+ aims above all to reduce emissions and increase absorption of greenhouse gas from forests, and therefore has to prioritise its focus on areas where this is possible. Nature conservation, on the other hand, prioritises areas of high biodiversity. Priority areas for nature conservation are only priority areas for REDD+ to the extent that they are subject to intense pressure or pressing threats in terms of deforestation or forest degradation

Nevertheless, synergies can, and must, be sought. The REDD+ mechanism is accompanied by safeguard measures (the Cancun Safeguards), which aim to avoid negative environmental and social impacts from REDD+ intervention and, as far as possible, to maximise the positive impacts. Thus, focusing REDD+ investment on a forest frontier (deforestation hotspot) with relatively low biodiversity, can nevertheless contribute to slowing the progression on this frontier and future pressure on nearby areas with high biodiversity that are not REDD+ priority areas (e.g. a CARPE landscape that is not a deforestation hotspot)

In the framework of bilateral or multilateral agreements, criteria other than just carbon should, however, be included in performance assessment: progression of reforms, specific measures, socio-economic impacts, etc. This is particularly relevant in a country like the DRC, with high levels of forest cover and relatively low deforestation, and one of the least advanced countries.

The following criteria have been taken into account in identifying priority provinces for integrated programmes:

**Hotspots and areas at risk of deforestation:** this corresponds mainly to the current deforestation "hotspots" (deforestation frontiers). This criterion may be supplemented by taking into account short- or medium-term deforestation risks, for which accessibility (road or river network) is a major factor. These risks may be related either to (i) unplanned processes (e.g. the uncontrolled development of cocoa cultivation in Ituri), or (ii) specific development plans (e.g. development hubs, agro-industrial parks, etc.). In all cases, these risks must be put into perspective in terms of (i) level of risk (ii) level of impact (iii) degree of certainty and (iv) time horizon.

**Ability to define the FREL/FRL:** since the UNFCCC measures performance in terms of carbon, the ability to define the FREL/FRL based on robust, consistent data is another major criterion. The availability of this type of data represents a significant limiting factor.

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<sup>25</sup> Payments based solely on results

**Ability to achieve results:** multiple factors affect the ability to transform REDD+ potential into REDD+ results, including notably:

- local stakeholders' (provincial governments, etc.) interests
- the presence of implementing partners (NGOs, private sector, etc.), with knowledge of the area, its specific characteristics and its players. This may particularly be a restrictive factor in the case of particularly isolated or uncertain areas
- the presence of pertinent initiatives that can contribute to the REDD+ objectives and reaching a critical mass. "Alignment" efforts may be necessary in this direction

**Additional criteria** may also be taken into consideration: opportunities for joint social and environmental benefits (green development), political priorities, national equity, etc.

### Complementary targeting of integrated and sector investments for maximum impact

The REDD+ National Investment Plan must reconcile three critical objectives for the country and the stakeholders consulted:

- 1) The objective of **regional equity**: consultations carried out in the framework of setting up the Plan highlighted that several stakeholders were seriously concerned about the roll-out - in the future - of the implementation of REDD+ to the whole country.
- 2) The objective of **efficiency and results**: the effective implementation of integrated programmes will be carried out progressively on the basis of the financing secured and prioritising areas with REDD+ stakes according to the potential in terms of emission abatement and other success factors.
- 3) The objective of **regional complementarity** between emission areas and areas of potential sequestration (see above), between production areas under pressure and alternative production areas, as well as between production areas and consumption areas (presented in greater detail in this section).

The approach adopted in order to reconcile these three objectives is therefore as follows:

- The REDD+ Plan for a total of US\$ 1 billion, covering all Provinces.
- The allocation of funding to implement the integrated programmes, however, is split into two categories:
  - i. sizeable investments will be concentrated on a dozen priority areas with REDD+ stakes. CAFI funding will be focused on certain of these high-stake areas, with high emissions
  - ii. for areas of lesser REDD+ interest, a minimum allocation of US\$5 million has been made to provide co-financing for pertinent initiatives as part of a REDD+/green economy approach, provided by national or international partners.

In the particular case of the CAFI, the principal source of additional funding identified in the short term, the target Provinces are the (new) Provinces presenting major REDD+ stakes. The Investment Plan, however, has to be broader, since the CAFI is only one part of this, albeit a major one; this Plan also aims to act as a catalyst, to aggregate and coordinate various sources of "new and additional funding", whether:

- through the REDD+ National Fund
- or also, through a broader and indispensable process to "align" existing or future funding that does not come through the National Fund, with REDD+ objectives. There are numerous public and private investment programmes available in the DRC to support agricultural production, local development and access to energy (e.g. programmes from the WB, Belgian, German or US cooperation, etc.)

The DRC's REDD+ Investment Plan is designed to provide a framework to those investments of this type that wish to align themselves with the REDD+ Strategy objectives; these current or future investments would then co-finance the plan's implementation if they show that they are aligned with the Plan objectives.

For the CAFI, the integrated programmes are focused on the (former) Provinces in which deforestation is concentrated, as confirmed by the recent report analysing official data on deforestation in the DRC<sup>26</sup>: "The principal forest provinces are: *Orientale, Équateur, Katanga and Bandundu. Together, these four provinces represent 74% of the country's forest cover. However, they combine the country's highest deforestation rates. In total, they lost 5.8 million hectares over the period 1990-2010, corresponding to 73% of the deforestation observed during the period analysed*". Nevertheless, Katanga has been excluded, since it lacks inventory data and neither a "Forest Reference Emissions Level" nor a "Forest Reference Level" (FREL/FRL) can be defined for the province for the period covered by the Plan, which would limit the conclusions that could be drawn in terms of REDD+ performance; the remaining three former Provinces will, however, be covered by sub-national FRELs/FRLs, which will be submitted to the UNFCCC and subject to the assessment procedures attached thereto. Deforestation in certain parts of the Kasai Province is also clearly significant, but these Provinces present the same limitations as Katanga in terms of availability of data for the establishment of a FREL/FRL and have therefore not been prioritised.

The Plan recognises the need to direct funding in these 28 new Provinces strategically:

- **areas subject to direct pressure from various driving forces** (forestry production areas), to improve resource management (e.g. community forestry for more sustainable production of fuelwood and timber)
- **but also areas enabling these pressures to be reduced:**
  - alternative production areas (e.g. savannah belts for developing agroforestry as an alternative to natural forests, in particular in peri-urban areas, such as the Mampu project on the Batéké plateau for Kinshasa)
  - consumption areas (e.g. urban centres to reduce pressure on timber resources by widespread distribution of improved cooking stoves)

These strategic decisions are intrinsically linked to the programming process, and will be taken and assessed in this framework.

Concerning the strategic orientation between areas subject to pressure (alternative production areas/consumption areas), in addition to considerations simply within the integrated programmes, it is crucial here to have a thorough understanding of the complementary role played by the integrated and sectoral programmes. These two major types of approach, with different strengths and weaknesses, benefit significantly from being implemented in a coordinated way (as opposed to simultaneously, which would not be realistic).

The programme framework (this Plan) aims to ensure an overall vision, consistent and effective, of REDD+ initiatives. The multi-sectoral Steering Committee and the Fund's Technical Secretariat have an essential role to play in coordinating actions to ensure that the partners succeed in turning this global vision into reality, and that the investment portfolio overall is used efficiently and effectively. The wide-reaching and high-level commitment from key Ministries, as shown in the matrix or by the steering provided by the Ministry of Finance, is another success factor. The DRC is convinced of the value of this truly transformational approach, hailed as such by numerous national players (civil society, international NGOs, etc.).

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<sup>26</sup> Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (MENCDD), 2015. Methodological protocol and results of the analysis of forest cover change 1990-2010 in the DRC.



Accordingly, **the integrated programmes, covered by the reference tiers and targeting areas with high emissions (forests under pressure), aim to maximise the measurable emissions reduction potential in the Investment Plan.** Their implementation on an integrated, jurisdictional and large-scale basis, in the same way as has been done in many other countries around the world (FCPF Carbon Fund, etc.), hopes to overcome the limitations inherent to project-type approaches. Thus, they need to ensure significantly larger measurable impacts, reduce transaction costs through economies of scale, be able to draw on the skills of various levels of administration, from provincial government (with in-depth administrative and legislative skills, including in stopgap measures pending reforms, which inevitably take longer) to intermediate and local levels, be able to improve management of the phenomena of displacement, etc. They have the benefit of lessons learned from many previous initiatives.

However, the coordinated implementation of **national sectoral programmes based on these integrated programmes is intended to go much further, and is truly transformational** (including in terms of their very multi-sectoral nature). These programmes, combining support for reforms and national direction (policies) with on the ground investments, allow some of the limitations of previous approaches to integrated rural development to be addressed (in addition to elements specific to the integrated programmes - see the following section). In this way the integrated programmes can be backed by complementary actions, at the central strategic level (policy direction and reforms) or by investments:

- either within the integrated programme areas: technical support, economies of scale, direction and reforms, etc.
- or simply in the areas outside these programmes, but allowing a direct contribution to be made to reducing pressure in the integrated programme areas, by acting on alternative production areas as well as consumption centres

They also help to reduce the risks that emissions/drivers will simply be displaced out of the integrated programme areas. On this point, (i) the definition of reference levels based on the former Provinces rather than just a few new provinces that comprise them, together with (ii) a national system of forest monitoring covering the entire country, will enable robust monitoring of these displacement risks.

These sectoral programmes have been defined on the basis of direct and underlying deforestation drivers, but also barriers identified during the programming of the FIP, the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, REDD pilot projects, etc. and should help to enable the removal of these barriers. The barriers to agricultural development in the savannah (e.g. poor land use planning, land tenure, and governance) lie at the very core of integrated programme actions, to the extent that precisely these barriers will need to be addressed at sub-national scale to support sectoral investments. Moreover, these integrated programmes are both guided and reinforced by the various corresponding sectoral thematic programmes. These reforms should improve the viability of the efforts and trials undertaken in the longer term, since reforms in the fields of policy and legal frameworks take time, which is necessary if they are to be of high quality. Channelling REDD+ funding towards these reforms will allow us to ensure their quality and see that REDD+ safeguards are taken into consideration (participation, etc.). Furthermore, the implementation of integrated programmes at the decentralised provincial level is essential in order to provide a legal basis for work conducted with the aim of informing the reforms and pending their outcomes (e.g. Provincial land edict in Nord-Kivu is due to be duplicated in other REDD+ provinces in synergy and direct coordination with the national land reform).

## Appendix 4 - The National Forest Monitoring System in the DRC

The NFMS in the DRC has been developed above all in order to estimate the emissions abatement and capture attributable to REDD+ activities carried out by the DRC. The NFMS and its functions are liable to be improved over time in a bid to collect information going beyond the simple monitoring of forest emissions and capture. In its current form, the NFMS in the DRC allows the following parameters to be monitored:

### Using its Satellite Land Monitoring System, "TerraCongo":

- Monitoring of changes in national forest coverage (deforestation monitoring), and production of disaggregated results by Province, based on LandSat images with a 30m resolution. This monitoring will be updated every two years.
- Calculation of statistics on changes in forest coverage (deforestation) for different areas of interest, for example, programmes, projects, conservation areas, logging areas, etc., to the extent that geo-referenced polygons are available. These statistics will be updated every two years. At the moment, TerraCongo only contains polygons for the conservation areas, several forest concessions and a small number of REDD+ projects/initiatives. This function will be updated in accordance with the REDD+ National Registry.
- Detection of changes in land cover/use following the conversion of forests. An exercise will be carried out using the "Collect Earth" tool to create a land change matrix. This matrix will provide pertinent information on the drivers of deforestation and enable their evolution to be monitored. This exercise has yet to be conducted and could be updated every two years.
- Spatial presentation of data and maps showing the many benefits of REDD+, and monitoring of the changes in national forest coverage in these areas.

### Using forest inventories:

- Production of statistics on biomass and forest biodiversity, plus collection of data on subjects such as land use, forest product use and the drivers of deforestation and degradation. These statistics will, in the short term, only be available for the Province of Bandundu (JICA). A preliminary inventory of around 50 plots nationwide is already available. This pre-inventory will provide the base from which to establish the operating method for the inventory in the remaining provinces. Over the next five years, it will be possible to carry out inventories in two other provinces (with priority being given to forest provinces, e.g. Orientale and Équateur) if funding is made available (see programme 3.1).
- Provision of biomass data allowing emissions factors to be estimated for different types of forests over this 2015-2020 period.

### In the future, and with sufficient resources, the NFMS in the DRC will be able:

- To map and monitor the evolution of forest and agroforestry plantations and set up a data collection programme (from permanent plots) using partnerships with project owners to monitor the increase in stocks more precisely. This data collection could be carried out by the DIAF through its Forest Development division.
- To monitor forest degradation by estimating the volume of cutting in the different forest concessions, by support for the establishment of concession development plans and monitoring the register.
- To monitor forest degradation by integrating high-resolution satellite imaging. Nonetheless, it will take a certain amount of time to develop this component.
- To present pertinent information on the REDD+ safeguards.



## Appendix 5: Decentralisation: "Regional division" and political commitment: "bringing the administrative bodies closer to the people"

On account of the immense size of the country, the 2006 Constitution establishes decentralisation firmly as a structural dimension in the country's organisation and management. The Constitution accordingly institutes three new tiers of Government: the State, the Province and the DTEs. The Provinces, granted legal personality and significant powers, represent a major level of government.

The Constitution also provides for the "regional division" of the country's 11 existing Provinces (also known as the "break-up") into 26 provinces. The current size of several of these Provinces (Bandundu, Équateur, Kasai Oriental and Kasai Occidental, Katanga and Orientale) actually presents a major obstacle to providing adequate services to the population. As an example, the Orientale Province is similar in size to Spain. This redivision is intended to **"bring the administrative bodies closer to the citizens"** and to **improve the links between local communities and local, as much as national, government**. The strong impetus given to this process since early 2015, once again shows the Government's commitment to decentralisation.



The current REDD+ Investment Plan continues along the same lines, placing strong emphasis on support from regional governance and natural resources at a decentralised level. As stated in the "implementation principles", **the purpose of the Investment Plan is to guide REDD+ investments towards decentralised implementation, by supporting the development of integrated programmes across the whole country, steered at provincial level, and designed to promote sustainable development models at regional level**. 60% of inputs mobilised for the implementation of the REDD+ Investment Plan will fund this type of action. These integrated programmes take place **at the various levels of decentralised and devolved governance**, from (i) provincial level, which has strong skills in terms of management and use of the land area and natural resources, (ii) to local level, where day-to-day utilisation of these resources is determined, (iii) via the DTEs, which enable these tiers to be linked. The role of the sectoral programmes is to support the integrated programmes by instigating the reforms needed to improve land use, as well as to promote sustainability issues in various economic sectors (agriculture, forest, energy, etc.) for greater coherence with actions steered at central level.

Close synergies will be ensured between sectoral and integrated programmes, in order to capitalise on their combined transformational power and encourage change dynamics; nevertheless, these programmes will be implemented independently. For example, provincial Edicts will provide a legal and policy basis for land ownership actions in the integrated programmes, pending sufficient progress in the national reform process in terms of policy dialogue, consultation and feedback to be able to define the orientations at central level. This overall coordination of actions at different levels is the subject of this Investment Plan, and will be facilitated by the governance structure of the REDD+ National Fund (consolidated alignment, monitoring and assessment of actions. etc.).

*Therefore, the diversification and allocation of the REDD+ investment portfolio, encouraging action at different levels of governance and in various sectors, contributes to reducing the risks related to the weak commitment of a particular stakeholder or constraints at policy level.*

The process of regional division, which has made significant progress in 2015, is directly integrated into this Investment Plan. Indeed, the *law setting out the new regional boundaries was passed by the National Assembly on 9 January 2015. The Commission on Division* sent delegations to the provinces in question to get a clear picture of the situation and extraordinary sessions of the Provincial Assembly were held in each of the new Provinces. Elections will now be held for the positions of Governor and Deputy Governor of each Province, temporarily delayed by the INEC in order to be better prepared. Special commissioners have just been appointed to run the new provinces on a transitional basis.

The impact of the regional division on the programming of REDD+ investments has been integrated directly into this Investment Plan:

- The national components of the thematic programmes should not, in principle, be affected to any great extent by the "break-up". In the framework of sectoral programmes such as the support for community forestry, implementation will be carried out in areas with high REDD+ stakes, as a priority in conjunction with the integrated programmes. This will, however, lead to additional costs and will restrict the number of Provinces in which the LUP and land ownership programmes can be implemented.
- Implementation of the integrated programmes in 26 Provinces rather than 11, will mean significantly higher fixed costs. This is all the more so given the much more limited physical (infrastructure, equipment) and human resources that the new Provinces have available compared with the former provinces. By way of adaptive management, the budget was reorganised into 26 Provinces, taking into account REDD+ priority levels. However, in the 11-Province scenario, the Mai-Ndombe programme had already been modelled using the boundaries of the new Mai-Ndombe Province (belonging to the former Province of Bandundu), already a vast area. Furthermore, where several new adjacent provinces are REDD+ priority areas, it is envisaged that groupings could be created with one programme unit steering several sub-programmes each corresponding to a new Province, so as to limit fixed costs.

In all cases, adaptive management will still apply. Although deployment of integrated programmes in the new Provinces represents a definite challenge, it also provides an exceptional opportunity. The main aim of these programmes, at provincial level, is to provide multi-sector and multi-player development with a spatialized common vision of sustainable development in the region. This is therefore an important foundation stone for these new provinces. The provinces will be given increased capacities to this effect. The practical implementation of support for green development (agricultural practices) occurs principally at the lower levels of governance: the DTEs and, in particular, local community land; the division should not significantly affect these levels, which will themselves be strengthened.

## Appendix 6: Local communities and indigenous peoples, and the role of civil society

Local communities and indigenous peoples (LCIP) are privileged partners in the implementation of REDD+. REDD+ represents a major opportunity to direct significant funding to LCIP with the twofold objective of sustainability and reduction of poverty.

### Integrated programmes: partnerships for sustainable rural development

Integrated programmes, which represent more than half of the Plan's investments, are basically integrated sustainable rural development programmes. Their aim is to build a common vision for the management and use of the land area and natural resources, at various - complementary - levels of regional governance. Concrete support for the implementation of these visions will be provided by the green development plans.

At the local level, participative mapping should therefore enable the boundaries of local community land to be clarified and progress to be made in registering collective usage rights to natural resources (in conjunction with the land reform support and land-use planning programme). The maps drawn will be used to support a simple collective planning exercise on land and natural resource use, and to draw up participative zoning and resource management plans.

These community commitments, prepared in accordance with FPIC principles, are backed by a green development plan drawn up at the same time, with the LCIP. It defines the various support systems available, both individual and collective, to encourage the LCIP to comply with the zoning and resource management plan through active input into local sustainable development: support for sustainable farming practices and community forestry, as well as associated value chains, etc. The backing of the inclusive community organisations, in particular in the case of the LDCs, facilitates the collective implementation and monitoring of activities. In order to encourage performance, support is (at least in part) conditional on compliance with commitments made by the communities on improved management of natural resources.

The Natural Resource Management Plans (NRMPs) can also become Local Development Plans, integrating many aspects designed to improve living conditions, including road maintenance, village processing equipment, etc., in accordance with community priorities. The project's implementation agreements take this into account. Depending on local circumstances, they can also include community commitments and support for: (i) improving performance from slash and burn agriculture (new crop varieties, farming techniques); (ii) controlling savannah fires to encourage assisted natural regeneration; (iii) sustainable development of complementary activities or alternatives to agricultural production, such as fishing, hunting (co-management agreements) and all types of food picking; (iv) development of perennial crops in their value chains; (v) sustainable logging, etc.

### Sectoral programmes

The LCIP will also benefit from a number of areas of support under sectoral programmes. Agricultural programmes provide an opportunity to support agroforestry in the savannah, the organisation of farming sectors using green development plans, and in particular, the organisation of a sustainable cocoa sector, which has strong potential in the fight to combat poverty (see appendix x). In addition, the registration of collective land rights will be a major focus as part of the national land reform in the framework of REDD+. Furthermore, the heavy burden represented by the energy bill in urban households will be eased by the widespread distribution of energy-efficient stoves.

### Local communities, customary chiefdoms and Decentralized Territorial Entities

REDD Integrated Projects will promote the organisation of local communities around Local Committees for Development and Community Conservation (LCDCCs). These Committees are not substitutes for the area's chiefdoms as regards their responsibility for the management of natural resources in particular from rural land, their central prerogative. On the contrary, their objective is to strengthen the ability of chiefdoms to improve resource management, based on a common long-term vision in the public interest. Although the whole community in the broadest sense is involved in land-use planning and development, the chief retains complete authority when it comes to the exercise of his land rights. Under these NRMPs, the various parties in the community can negotiate the award or recognition of collective usage rights. It is important to underline that such rights are not substitutes for existing customary rights, but are additional and have the advantage that they formalise rights that are already assured by custom. This formalisation provides protection. On this basis, the implementation agreements of the NRMPs commit chiefs as much as the community via the LCDCC and the different stakeholder representatives.

Relationships between the local communities (in particular, via their LCDCC) and the DTEs must also be specified: DTEs (sector/chiefdoms) have exclusive rights in the management of natural resources, as recognised by the Decentralisation Act (2008). At their level, they may take measures to protect or exploit natural resources. These may for example apply to areas larger than communities (area chiefdoms). These provisions, which are of course negotiated with local communities, and within the limits of the law, are binding on the local communities, which are also the beneficiaries. For this reason, work carried out at LCDCC level to programme natural resource usage should always be based on previous programming work at DTE (or grouping) level.

Generally, as can be seen above, natural resource usage programming is a dynamic exercise. It evolves, taking account of opportunities and constraints, which in turn evolve. Its primary objective is to ensure that the individual interest prevails, as well as that of the different parties in the community, while constantly keeping in mind the need not to destroy resources, rather to try to preserve them for future generations or even develop them.

### **The role of Congolese civil society in implementing REDD+ and in the monitoring-evaluation of the latter**

National civil society has a dual role as regards the implementation of REDD+. One part involves supporting REDD+ implementation, and the other requires monitoring and controlling it. Congolese civil society, brought together under the umbrella of the revised RCWG in the framework of REDD+, comprises a number of organisations with different goals and expertise, at various levels of governance, from national to local levels. Depending on the themes in question, those farmers' and rural development organisations that are more oriented towards natural resource management will play a greater role in implementing and supporting communities in these initiatives: community forestry, sustainable agriculture, participative mapping and clarification of land ownership, etc.

The organisations' platform for monitoring REDD+ in the DRC, the Reconstituted REDD+ Civil Society Platform [today called the Reconstituted GTCR (GTCR-R)], will also play a vital role in monitoring and controlling this phase of REDD+ investment.

Civil society will additionally play a key role in the monitoring-evaluation at various levels:

- In each integrated programme:
  - At Provincial level: civil society will be a member of the provincial Steering Committees that will guide the activities of the sub-national integrated programmes. It will be involved in the provincial Steering Committees' monitoring-evaluation tasks to assess the overall picture and the compliance of implementation activities with those approved.

- At various sub-national and local levels: civil society will be a key stakeholder in local consultation frameworks (at village, district and regional levels). These consultation frameworks will play a pivotal role in the development of NRMPs and land-use plans, as well as in the drawing up and validation of implementation agreements and in monitoring-evaluation activities and consolidation of complaints using the Grievance redress mechanisms to be set up.
- The thematic governance programme provides for an activity consisting of accompanying the national civil society network in carrying out monitoring-evaluation activities on the REDD+ investment portfolio, in order that the network can, for example, take part in the monitoring-evaluation tasks of the aforementioned provincial Steering Committees.

Moreover, and not least, civil society is a member of the REDD+ National Fund Steering Committee and, as such, will have access to all implementation reports for programmes financed by the Fund. Civil society can also use the independent REDD+ implementation monitoring tool prepared by Moabi. Its Internet platform<sup>27</sup> is an independent monitoring and control tool that enables the centralisation and transparent sharing of information on (i) the drivers of deforestation and (ii) REDD+ implementation. The NGO Moabi develops technologies designed to improve the transparency of programmes for monitoring natural resources and REDD+.

With the aid of this public website, accessible to everyone (including in areas where connections are relatively slow), any person can add to the monitoring of natural resources and REDD+ by supplying geographic information, comments, geo-tagged photos, etc. Various layers of information are already available and are being continuously improved: REDD+ programme areas, forest coverage and historic losses, forest and agro-industrial concessions, indigenous peoples' land, road refurbishment projects, intact forest, etc.

A simple mobile phone app has also been developed in order to facilitate the collection of land data by all stakeholders. Tested at the level of a REDD+ project in the integrated programme area of Mai-Ndombe, Moabi technologies will be made available to all players in this jurisdiction to support the programme's monitoring, whether conducted by the programme's agents, civil society, consultation platforms or individuals from village communities.

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<sup>27</sup> <http://rdc.moabi.org/en/>



## Appendix 7: The private sector and REDD+

### An agent in deforestation but also a driver of green growth

The private sector represents both a major agent in deforestation (particularly in the future) and an opportunity to make progress towards REDD+ objectives and green development

In order for REDD+ to be a success, the private sector needs to be mobilised, because of the increasing global spread in recent years of the demand for agricultural land and timber resources, which is set to become a major factor in deforestation in the DRC, as it is in other countries with large tropical forests. It is thus important to provide international investors with tools to channel this demand so that it is not fulfilled to the detriment of food security, and to limit its impact on forest cover. Furthermore, it is necessary to encourage the development of a green private sector (agroforestry, etc.), including in respect of Congolese SMEs. Lastly, opportunities for mobilising funding towards green targets need to be explored, whether by way of "innovative funding" (such as a carbon tax), corporate social responsibility (in the mining sector, for example) or carbon funding.

### A need to guide and encourage private investment towards sustainable rural development

The transition to a green economy requires contributions from the private, national and international sectors. Investment opportunities exist in numerous revenue-generating activities: sustainable agriculture and livestock farming, renewable energy, energy efficiency, soil preservation, etc.

Nevertheless, this represents a definite challenge in the DRC. The formal private sector has seen a sharp contraction since the nationalisation policy of the 1970s and through to the country's political instability in the 1990s. High production costs (in particular, energy), the low productivity of the labour force and legal uncertainty, but above all, the cost and difficulty of accessing loans, mean that businesses look for very rapid or very high returns on investment and limit the creation of added value in the country through processing. This works against sustainable productive investments in the areas of agricultural and forestry, and represents a significant barrier to the mobilisation of funding from funds integrating social and environmental safeguards in their choice of investments (The Moringa Fund, the Livelihoods Fund, etc.).

It is important to ensure that the proposed actions encourage a responsible private sector from the start, rather than creating additional constraints later on; this would favour players operating outside any legal framework and accountability requirements.

A number of tools and models for action should accordingly be explored in the context of sectoral and integrated programmes.

### A large number of areas of intervention for a green private sector to emerge in the DRC

A large part of the DRC's Investment Plan is given over to the development of farming and community activities, making progress towards sustainable green development and improvements in living conditions. It also contributes in a significant way to the emergence of a green private sector, at national, international or even local level, in a number of complementary ways:

- through land-use planning, in the framework of the national reform, but also through integrated programmes, of which it is the very core. Land-use planning should therefore contribute to organising land use and guiding investments: infrastructure, productive private sector investment, ODA and national budgets. In particular, as part of a multi-sector forward-looking vision (reconciling the many uses of the land), it should enable land to be identified that best meets the economic development requirements, while limiting the risks to forests or food security. The two types of development, farming and private, must be capable of existing

harmoniously side-by-side, and even as a complement to one another (as in the case of projects involving the purchase of agricultural products by private operators)

- through the reform of regulations relating to land in terms of clarification and securing collective land rights, but also securing private, national and international investment. It is essential that these two axes are dealt with together, since the security of rights for communities and successful negotiation of rules for sharing the benefits are directly involved in the security of private investments. These aspects are included in the sectoral programmes supporting land reform and the agricultural programme, as well as in the integrated programmesthrough co-financing of private sector projects, whether in the form of joint investment, technical expertise, or the development and popularisation of green production and investment models whose effectiveness has been proven. The DRC notably wants to promote collaborative "nucleus estate" type models in particular, fostering close synergies between the formal private sector and the rural households engaging in family farming (the vast majority of the active population), as well as providing a development boost for Congolese SMEs (including at community level)
- This type of co-financing can be used for projects belonging to all kinds of investors, including those whose status as non-profit associations should not hide their entrepreneurial potential, and also those driven by international funds. There are many domains in which co-financing under the Investment Plan will be possible: conservation and eco-tourism, development of perennial crops, development of subsistence farming in the savannah, strengthening of downstream players in the product commercialisation sectors (whether these sectors service domestic or export markets)

In this respect, the Plan can build on the experience that the FIP is currently setting up with reduced funding (US\$5.8 million): call for tenders, between 40% and 60% co-financed by the programme, depending on the project's exposure.

Nevertheless, the private sector is still in the front line as a player in deforestation. For this reason the programme also intends to enhance the MENCDD's capacities, not only in terms of product flow controls, but also at sites and for the granting of logging permits (wood, charcoal).

## Appendix 8: Perennial crops and REDD+ in the DRC

In the various tropical forest countries, perennial crops (palm oil, coffee, cocoa, rubber, etc.) are both major drivers of deforestation and important sources of currency for the countries. Their development is almost inevitable, faced with constantly rising global demand. Depending on the techniques adopted for these sectors, however, they can also represent a sizeable rural development opportunity and a way to combat poverty, and contribute to the rise in the amount of small-scale farming that is sedentary.

The DRC's national policy (Agricultural Policy Letter, address on programmes by the President of the Republic, January 2014) makes the development of these crops one of its main focal points.

### Perennial crops: a threat but also a solution?

Rather than sooner or later being subject to the disorderly and uncontrolled development of these sectors, it is interesting to adopt a proactive approach, aiming to accompany them and guide them towards a green economy approach. This can be achieved by working at various complementary levels, from targeting markets, the political vision and national (or even regional) legal framework, to the scale of operations (plant material, best agricultural practices, etc.).

Some of these perennial crops represent a challenge in terms of food security. This is the case with palm oil, for which most of the former large plantations have been abandoned and smallholding production is a long way from having kept up with demand in the DRC, let alone its neighbours in the East. Many rural regions have a shortfall of unrefined palm oil and the DRC imports large quantities from Malaysia to meet its agro-industrial requirements (for the manufacture of soap, in particular).

Perennial crops were widespread in the DRC until the late 1980s, a decade in which they gradually disappeared or were reduced to a residual existence in many provinces. Subsistence crops then provided the basic income for most Congolese smallholders. Following this, almost all agricultural employment in rural areas disappeared, and deforestation rose. Perennial crops create employment in rural areas, even in agricultural smallholdings (they require two or three permanent employees per hectare). Above all, they have the advantage of establishing the agriculture landscape for decades, in an area where the short-cycle alternative (cassava, corn, etc.), based on slash and burn agriculture, requires five to eight times the land, including fallow years. Although perennial crops do drive deforestation, they do so significantly less than subsistence crops, on a like-for-like revenue basis. They absorb part of the labour force (a factor in the "rebound effect"), which would otherwise be used for slash and burn agriculture. Lastly, they provide a higher source of income for the farming labour force: an agricultural household working solely on subsistence farming can expect income of between US\$400 and US\$700, whereas a one-hectare plot of perennial crops in its smallholding would bring its income to between US\$1,500 and US\$2,000, for the same amount of labour.

The expansion of perennial crops does not mean the disappearance of subsistence crops, the staple food source in rural areas and the basis of food security in towns. However, in transferring the labour force, they could lead to a reduction in the amount of land used for slash and burn agriculture, a positive effect, but also to shortages in food exports to distant towns, such as those in the savannah belt. For this reason, the development of perennial crop cultivation (small-scale) in forest or peri-forest areas (where agro-ecological conditions are optimal) must go hand-in-hand with subsistence crops in the savannah, as provided for in the Investment Plan. For certain perennial crops, such as cocoa or coffee, mixed planting systems can also be developed, integrating subsistence crops such as plantain.

### Towards a Permanent Forest Estate in the DRC

Although perennial crops can contribute to stabilising the forest frontier while at the same time improving living conditions for the Congolese population, future medium- and large-scale

development of perennial crops (agro-industry) is a very different issue. It is essential that they are directed, in the framework of REDD+ objectives, to the savannah belt or, failing that, to degraded forest: this is the most frequent case for agricultural smallholdings, where they are often concentrated around villages, in an expanse of forest that has already been cleared. It is an important issue for the "Land-use planning", "Agriculture: Alignment" and "Sustainable Forest Management" sectoral programmes, with in particular, a policy dialogue on the potential creation of "Permanent Forest Resources".

The Permanent Forest Estate concept (PFE) corresponds to a demarcation of forest land expected to remain as such over the long term, in contrast to other land that is likely to be converted to non-forest uses. It is not a "Protected Area", as the aim is not to prevent human activities, but to limit activities that result in the loss of forest cover. Accordingly, it is possible to use these forests sustainably, whether through conservation (including eco-tourism activities and REDD+ projects) or sustainable logging and non-wood products.

The purpose of a spatially demarcated PFE on a national scale would be to remove the risk that part of these areas will be given over to agro-industrial sites. Of course it is neither possible nor desirable to prevent small-scale agriculture or removal of charcoal, rather these need to be guided towards sustainable practices. In the same way, it would be unrealistic to think about preventing mining and oilfield operations, sources of very high short-term profits; rather, it is a case of applying more restrictive standards that benefit the forests, and compensatory measures (including financial, benefiting the REDD+ National Fund).

#### For a sustainable cocoa industry in the DRC

Among the various perennial crops, cocoa has been a major driver of deforestation in many countries, and first and foremost in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest global exporters, respectively). It has reached the point where, last year, the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire announced a "zero-deforestation" target for cocoa.

Global demand for cocoa keeps on growing (2%-5% per year) and studies indicate that the current cocoa producing countries will not be able to meet this demand. Enhancing the cocoa producing systems in Africa and the West will not be enough, even more so with climate change threatening its production, and the private sector cocoa players will look for alternative production areas.

It would seem inevitable that production will move closer to the equator, and in particular to the DRC, where vast areas boast conditions that are extremely favourable to cocoa production.

In fact, this is already happening, with a significant increase in production in the east. According to one study, the expansion of cocoa farming could lead to the loss of an estimated 18,000 to 40,000 hectares of forest over the next decade, notably in the Provinces of Équateur and, in particular, Orientale.<sup>28</sup> It is important, however, to point out that without this deforestation geared towards stable, fixed agriculture, in the long term smallholders in the DRC will be obliged to generate income from short-cycle subsistence crops, using larger areas of cleared forest as a result of slash and burn agriculture.

In addition, cocoa production by small producers represents a huge opportunity to combat poverty and develop the local economy. Since cocoa is a rainforest plant, it is not incompatible with forests and could, for example, be planted in degraded forests.

The DRC is convinced that it is both necessary and possible to be pro-active in developing a sustainable cocoa industry that is forest-friendly, using lessons learned from other countries.

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<sup>28</sup> <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/publications/cocoa-driver-deforestation-democratic-republic-congo#.Vi0Usb-PUyg>

The cocoa programme aims to develop such an industry, which could even be done in partnership with other countries in the region (in particular the other CAFE participants), including using green certification standards and targeting markets that value these approaches.

## Appendix 9: Aligning investments with REDD+ objectives

### Ensuring that efforts and investments align to achieve REDD+ objectives

The REDD+ National Strategy Framework indicates that, in addition to the additional resources mobilised through climate funding, implementing REDD+ in the DRC will require significant financial resources that can only be found by aligning national and international investments with the objectives of the REDD+ Strategy and its REDD+ Investment Plan.

This will mean taking a two-fold approach:

- **Ensuring that Government programmes** that are budgeted and pertinent to the REDD+ Investment Plan can be carried out in the best way and in synergy with the programmes proposed by the latter (*see box on the national party's contribution*).
- **Promoting the alignment of external bilateral and multilateral, public and private investments** with the objectives of the REDD+ Investment Plan, so that they can contribute to achieving the desired results. There are many investments that are pertinent to the Investment Plan but which do not necessarily fully integrate REDD+ objectives (geographic priorities, impact on the forest including longer-term, sector integration and spatial planning). Accordingly, these investments cannot be included in the budget yet, however convergence is possible and should therefore be ensured.

This policy of aligning actions will be promoted through three areas of intervention:

- **The continual mapping of today's main pertinent investments** and, above all, of those being planned, so that potential synergies can be realised and the lessons learned can be consolidated.
- **Policy dialogue and appeals** to stakeholders.
- **Direct support**, whether in terms of co-financing existing investments, or technical expertise.

### REDD+ portfolio management based on the mapping of existing investments and capitalising on lessons learned

One of the central tasks for the REDD+ National Fund team will consist of carrying out the inventory of national and international investments pertinent to REDD+, as well as the bodies responsible for their implementation. In-depth knowledge of these and the ways in which they can work for or against REDD+ objectives is needed, in order to support the initiatives in their contributions to these objectives, or at least, to ensure that they detract from the objectives as little as possible and compensate for negative impacts that cannot be reduced. For this, technical expertise will be needed to gather best practices and consolidate the lessons learned, to understand the issues in terms of investment dynamics, and to develop the partnerships that will create the necessary synergies.

These skills and knowledge have already been called on in the REDD+ process: the REDD+ National Strategy and the REDD+ Investment Plan were established as much on the basis of numerous analyses and lessons learned as on the basis of existing policies, programmes and initiatives run by the Government and partners. This all took place in the framework of continual dialogue with the various stakeholders, in particular through exchange and dialogue platforms. To illustrate this:

- *In terms of land reform*: REDD+ programming was an active stakeholder in the preparation of the reform roadmap (as shown by said document), and is currently participating in the land sector review in close partnership with the Ministry of Land Affairs, together with UN-Habitat, the World Bank, UNDP and DFID.

- *In terms of land-use planning*: REDD+ spearheaded this initiative, providing support to the Ministry and its partners in their strategic review, including the work related to forest zoning. REDD+ programming was also a major element used by the Ministry in question to prepare the Strategic Orientation Document, the National Policy and the National Land-Use Planning Scheme, and for the official launch of this reform under the patronage of the Prime Minister, in June 2015
- *In terms of agriculture*: REDD+ programming is based on a review of the strengths and weaknesses of agricultural investments in the DRC over the past 10 years, notably in terms of food security (EU, WB, FAO programmes, etc.), but naturally, also on national agricultural development policies (agricultural policy letters, the National Agricultural Investment Plan for agricultural policy guidelines) and on new programmes underway targeting the development of agro-industrial hubs<sup>29</sup> and agricultural sectors (PARRSA in Équateur), as much as the strengthening of value chains (DFID-funded ELAN programme, notably in Équateur, Nord-Kivu and Katanga) and the promotion of rural development (BTC programmes, in particular in Maniema and Tshopo). Lastly, efforts to support sustainable livelihoods for populations adjacent to conservation areas are also being monitored in order to see which models might be useful in this respect (CARPE, 11<sup>th</sup> EDF, etc.)

### Pushing for action through continual policy dialogue, both within the Government and with partners

The authorities responsible for steering the Investment Plan, in particular the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, will strive to improve policy dialogue on REDD+, leading specific meetings on this subject but also and above all, through the following mechanisms:

- **The REDD+ National Fund Steering Committee** comprises 12 members with voting rights, including six Government members for key sectors, represented under ministerial authority (finance, environment, agriculture, energy, land ownership and land-use planning). Chaired by the Minister of Finance and with Ministers as members, this governance mechanism will encourage national programmes covering REDD+ funded programmes to be aligned, by including provisions to this effect in the framework of calls for tender, as well as by ensuring the accountability of the ministers in charge.
- **The consultation frameworks at national level and between funders such as the Thematic Groups** will in particular be used so that the authorities and the National Fund team can push for actions to be aligned. It should be noted that the REDD+ measures included in the Economic Governance Matrix are already subject to a **quarterly review as part of the Governance Thematic Group** chaired by the Minister of Finance. Progress and bottlenecks relating to the land reform and to that of the land-use planning reform, are brought to the table and discussed in this context. Moreover, REDD+ has repeatedly been part of the agenda of the Land Affairs thematic group.

In addition, following on from GPRSP2, which addresses climate change as one of the governmental action points, the REDD+ Investment Plan will foster the creation of the next Strategic National Development Plan from 2016.

### With existing practices as a base, use co-financed contributions to incentivise alignment

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<sup>29</sup> Concerning the extension of the agro-industrial park model in Bukanga Lonzo to other provinces, the Government is conducting feasibility studies in the Ruzizi-Uvira-Kalemie-Nyunzu-Kamina corridor and following the programming of Integrated Development Centres (IDC), with the aim of cultivating 1,305 million hectares by 2020. In the medium term, the Government intends to rehabilitate and relaunch the agricultural sector in the former Équateur province and in Kinshasa, with financial support from the International Development Agency (IDA).

The REDD+ Investment Plan is designed for the purpose of investing in sizeable programmes in order to demonstrate the added value of an integrated programme. Nevertheless, it also expects numerous co-financed contributions in order to:

- **Finance actions enabling better management of deforestation drivers in existing programmes run by partners in areas with REDD+ stakes:** for example, encouraging agricultural programmes to make tangible efforts to incorporate a spatial dimension in their activities, work on zoning (such as funding of provincial schemes) and/or to clarify and secure land ownership. A number of partners are investing in areas with REDD+ stakes relating to rural development, sustainable forest management or agriculture; their actions need to be aligned with the REDD+ National Strategy. Furthermore, synergies with a rural electrification programme financed outside REDD+ could be encouraged, in particular as part of green development plans.
- **Test methods for implementing actions on the ground in order that reforms, policies & measures can be better informed,** as much in the area of community forestry as in security of land ownership, for example. In this way, a significant part of the amounts assigned to planning and land reform programmes will be allocated to co-financing existing actions supporting rural development, where these actions have not taken such aspects sufficiently into consideration, or *ad hoc* initiatives in areas that are not covered by priority integrated programmes.
- **Provide incentives to private partners** to develop activities designed to have a significant impact on the reduction of deforestation but which cannot be financed by public funds, in order to support the emergence of other types of fuels as an alternative to fuelwood (LPG, town gas, etc.).

#### A "REDD+ Label" to integrate programmes aligned in the Investment Plan

While the alignment of existing programmes or those that are in the planning phase with REDD+ objectives is a key aim of the Investment Plan, the mainstreaming of these programmes belonging to bi- and multi-lateral partners in the Investment Plan (in terms of structure and budget) will take place once the alignment has been shown, in accordance with criteria to be developed by the Fund's Technical Secretariat. These criteria will need to be rigorous to ensure that actions carried out are compatible with REDD+ Strategy objectives, without being so complex that they risk casting a negative shadow on partnerships and the coordination of actions.

They will also allow programmes to be awarded a "REDD+ Label"; partners will thereby be recognised for the fact that their work in the DRC specifically takes into account the short-, medium- and long-term impacts on forests so as to lessen or offset them. This REDD+ Label will be awarded after programmes have been submitted for approval to the REDD+ National Fund Steering Committee.

As an example, the 11th European Union EDF could contribute to the achievement of REDD+ objectives in the Virunga protected area, which is an area with REDD+ stakes (see appendix on the definition of an area with REDD+ stakes).



## Appendix 10: Complementarity of the different sources of REDD+ funding: the example of the Province of Mai-Ndombe

The province of Mai-Ndombe (131,393 km<sup>2</sup>, between 1.5 and 2 million inhabitants) contains one of the most seriously threatened forests (88,000 km<sup>2</sup>) in the DRC on account of its proximity to Kinshasa and its drainage by a large network of waterways. These forests attract a large number of migrants, who engage in slash and burn agriculture or collect charcoal; these populations increase pressure on the forest through natural demographic growth of around 3%. Forest cover declined by 2,600 km<sup>2</sup> between 2000 and 2012 (WRI) but the pace of deforestation accelerated considerably between 2010 and 2015, on account of the depletion of forests in Bas Congo as the principal supply source of charcoal for Kinshasa, a role which has today been passed on to and the simultaneous development of pioneer frontiers of maize. Industrial logging subject to a set of specifications and management plan is carried out there, however there is also semi-industrial artisanal logging, largely uncontrolled and illegal. The province of Mai-Ndombe is particularly rich in biodiversity (elephants, bonobos, hippopotamus, etc.) and fish resources.

In order to protect this forest as much as possible, several projects have been identified: two integrated REDD+ projects and a programme of purchasing emissions reductions, the ER Programme.

- **A FIP project, the REDD Plateau Integrated Project (Plateau PIREDD)**, covering four regions (32,000 km<sup>2</sup>) out of the eight that comprise the Province (Yumbi, Bolobo, Mushie, Kwamuth). This project is in the start-up phase, under the supervision of the WWF, the Local Implementing Agency. It is financed by the FIP in the amount of US\$14.2 million.
- **A second PIREDD (the Mai-Ndombe PIREDD)** was identified in 2014 under the CF Bio Programme. This covers the four other regions in the Province (Kiri, Inongo, Kutu, Oshwe, 99,141 km<sup>2</sup>). It has been estimated at US\$45 million, knowing that part of this funding is destined to supplement infrastructure investment relating to land-use plans from the preceding PIREDD, the Plateau PIREDD, but also to increase assistance to it in terms of the development of perennial crops. This programme is seeking funding. It has requested funding from CAFI and at the same time from the GCF, in the knowledge that if one of these funds provides financing, the other will not.
- **Emissions reduction purchase programme, the ER Programme of the Province of Mai Ndombe.** This programme, in which the FCPF Carbon Fund has indicated its interest in principle, consists of creating an opportunity to purchase ten million tons of carbon credits, which will be produced in the province of Mai-Ndombe thanks to the PIREDD investments.

These programmes have been drawn up to model a fully comprehensive jurisdictional process, in one of the DRC's provinces, including: MRV by satellite, initial investments (the two PIREDD) comprising large-scale pilot testing of Payments for Environmental Services and a carbon credit purchase programme. The profits from these purchases will be reinvested i) in continuing the programme beyond 2020; ii) in new initial investments, in the Province or elsewhere.

This programme presents a number of innovative aspects that will provide models for other integrated programmes, such as for the pilot testing of legal changes currently being prepared: in the areas of land-use planning (the PIREDD are based on participative land-use planning at the different levels of regional organisation), land ownership, forest regulations and control, and logging through the implementation of community forest concessions.

## *MAP: Mapping of Mai-Ndombe initiatives*

*The map has not been included in this document due to the document's size. It will be sent at the same time as the Plan and made available to any person who requests it at the following address: [gabykash@yahoo.fr](mailto:gabykash@yahoo.fr)*

## Appendix 11: Contribution and alignment with the national budget

The Government allocates domestic funds through numerous programmes working towards sustainable rural development, summarised in the 2016 Budget forecasts,<sup>30</sup> such as the following examples for the 2016-2018 period:

Sector	Programme	Cumulative 2016-2018 CF
<b>Agriculture</b>	Agricultural governance and institutional capacity building	8,008,725,040
<b>Rural development</b>	1. Institutional capacity building	98,277,200,000
	2. Sustainable support for smallholders (assistance for young people in rural areas, support for production, improving living conditions in rural environments)	472,659,200,000
	3. Promoting a sustainable rural development model (sustainable development of natural resources, combating climate change)	34,310,400,000
<b>Energy</b>	1. Structural reform (National Renewable Energy Authority)	18,810,000,000
	2. Institutional reform (decentralisation of project management)	15,615,331,018
	3. Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, construction of new infrastructure in urban areas and development of the "Modern Village" Programme, for rural areas	394,238,416,997
<b>TOTAL</b>	Congolese Francs (2016-2018)	<b>1,041,919,273,055</b>
	Dollars (US\$) (2016-2018)	1,115, 518,640

Policy dialogue will enable action to be promoted both within the Government as well as with partners to encourage the implementation of pertinent programmes in areas with REDD+ stakes, in the knowledge that often only a small part of the State's budgeted investment expenditure materialises (some 20% in 2015). Without any improvement in this trend, the aforementioned Government programmes can be expected to contribute a minimum of US\$223 million over three years. This does not include the Government's significant input in the area of demographics through the healthcare system and related operating costs.

Moreover, in its 2016 budget, the Government has allocated support for (i) land reform (CONAREF funding to the amount of US\$1 million per year), as well as introducing support for (ii) land-use planning reform (amount not yet determined).<sup>31</sup>

Lastly, in each Province, the services of administrative departments will be called upon (land registry, forest monitoring, etc.). Based on the assumption that 150 Administrative Agents will be mobilised in

<sup>30</sup> Government Action Budgetary Planning (PBAG) 2016-2018, Ministry of Budgets, September 2015

<sup>31</sup> See "Outline of the 2016 Draft Finance Bill", Ministry of Budgets

each province, the Government will contribute US\$ 4.68 million per year to implement 26 integrated programmes.

Once the contributions to the REDD+ National Fund have been signed for the implementation of the Plan, the Fund Secretariat transmits the Disbursement Plan to the Ministry of Budgets so that the annual disbursement can be reflected and recorded in the national budget under external revenues from investment funding/project donations. Lastly, as soon as external funding has been received by the National Fund, the DRC Government looks to enter its direct contribution to the REDD+ Investment Plan into the budget for year t+1, as indicated in 2013 when the REDD+ National Fund Operations Manual was validated.

Furthermore, the Government has stated that it intends to reinvest the payments based on REDD+ results, which it receives from the REDD+ National Fund. As an example, upon signature of the emissions reduction purchase agreement with the FCPF Carbon Fund, the profits are reinvested through the REDD+ National Fund, and therefore appear as a State contribution, to cover the operating expenses of the Mai-Ndombe programme over the long term, but also to invest in activities in this Province, as well as in other areas where the REDD+ stakes are high. The study on the sharing of profits is still being finalised but it is estimated that US\$50 million could be paid to the REDD+ National Fund in this way over six years.

## Appendix 12: Payments for Ecosystems Services in the implementation of REDD+

### Payments for Ecosystems Services (PES) as a tool to support investment and encourage new practices

PES represent particularly interesting instruments that provide support and encourage new practices to be introduced by the various users of forest land and resources and, in particular, rural communities. PES are at the same time:

- (i) contractual incentive-based instruments, but which include a conditional element; and
- (ii) investment tools designed to enable joint development, with the beneficiaries of the PES, of sustainable and profitable alternatives to practices that lead to the destruction of forest cover

As presented in the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, PES accordingly have two distinct but inseparable components:

- Support for the implementation of activities designed to enable a move from practices that have a negative impact on forest cover to practices with a lesser or positive impact on forest cover, or which are conducted outside of forest areas. At least part of this investment support, geared more towards households, should be conditional upon the effective implementation of the defined activities, in accordance with clearly defined quality standards (performance-based payment). This component of the agreement is called "PES investment". It allows activities to be subsidised in the start-up phase, before they are economically productive (for example, plantations or export produce labelled "sustainable agriculture" or "fair trade").
- Contractual payments negotiated for compliance with the defined land use plan. This component of the agreement is called "PES zoning". This payment is, in principle, collective, through the LDC and other organisational and consultation bodies at local level.

These two components of the agreement must always be combined. Indeed, the development of alternative activities which do not use the forest or which have a lesser impact on the forest does not necessarily imply that the pressure on forests is reduced. A collective incentive has to be added to this to ensure compliance with the zoning plan. Further details can be found in the REDD+ National Strategy Framework.

### An incentivising, cross-cutting tool for implementing REDD+

In this respect, PES are an important tool in the success of Investment Plans. With a very wide range of applications, they can be used for the different pertinent strategic sectors of the plan, as part of integrated programmes as well as certain thematic programmes, including amongst others:

- controlling bush fires and protecting areas from grazing, allowing the natural forest regrowth of anthropogenic savannah from nature's own matter. In this case, payments could be used to remunerate the creation of fire breaks, the work of village teams providing surveillance or fighting fires, etc. They could also be used to draw up protection agreements with the groups most concerned by bush fires, such as young people and hunters, etc.
- developing agroforestry in the savannah or on degraded land, in order to create sustainable sources of charcoal and conditions for sustainable agricultural production from slash and burn land
- developing fruit plantations and village afforestation, paid for on the basis of surface area or by tree planted, etc.
- complying with certain production standards linked to achieving label status, as promoted by the REDD+ National Fund (zero deforestation, protection of biodiversity)

- respect by communities of agreements to restrict access, such as bans on encroaching on swathes of forest in legal or community concessions

Payments may be totally dependent on results (payment is made after the event, following verification of the effectiveness of the PES agreement), but they may also comprise an initial investment, followed by a results-based payment. As an example, the creation and maintenance of fire breaks around plantations - part of the payment may be made when the fire breaks are created, while their maintenance will be remunerated according to results, *a posteriori*, with the efforts to keep fires at bay.

#### Learning with a view to a National PES Programme in the future

Although this instrument is flexible to use and provides a contractual formula between the project and the beneficiary that is simple to set up, it involves *a posteriori* payments and therefore on-site checks that may be expensive to perform, not to mention the difficulty and complexity involved in verification, as well as risks that could occasionally result from their payment. Thus, it is not suited to all contexts and all activities, although it can be used in a large number of cases, such as the examples given. Innovative tools, however, can help to overcome some of these obstacles, such as mobile technologies (fund transfer by telephone, data collection incorporating geo-referenced photos easily, etc.)

The DRC also has some experience in this domain, somewhat favourable (Luki) or very positive (EcoMakala in Goma). The Plan will allow these incentive-based mechanisms to be tested on a wider scale and in various contexts, and could be rolled out nationwide on the basis of the lessons learned, as seen in Ecuador, Mexico and Costa Rica, during the next REDD+ investment phase.

## Appendix 13: Mapping stakeholder initiatives

As previously indicated, in particular in the section on "Programming based on experience and lessons learnt", REDD+ programming has been built up on the basis of continual dialogue with players in the various sectors pertinent to REDD+ since 2010.

The REDD+ process, by nature multi-sectoral and designed to transform, does not set out to reinvent what already exists, but on the contrary, to capitalise on the existing and facilitate the sharing of practices, methodologies, approaches and activities, which are often implemented on a sectoral basis.

REDD+ National Coordination and the players involved in REDD+ (Ministries, partners, civil society, etc.) have set up a number of areas for dialogue and exchange on the many tests and initiatives being undertaken in the country. REDD+ programming has been established on the basis of lessons learned.

The environment sector is particularly active in terms of sharing experiences through the *Interbailleurs sur l'Environnement* group (the International Environmental Aid Donors group) and the mapping carried out of projects and programmes in this area, but even more so through the monthly Green Table it holds with the support of the GIZ, which provides a forum for discussing specific themes and reviewing lessons learned.

Beyond this sector, backed by the UNDP Norwegian-funded "REDD+ mobilisation and capacity building" project, REDD+ has sparked debate and enabled frameworks and work dynamics to be set up in other sectors, notably those relating to the REDD+ Land and Land Use Planning reforms, supported by both the national party and the mobilisation of partners in these sectors.

In this way, lessons learned from knowledge of current programmes have been fed through to REDD+ programming and enabled the REDD+ Investment Plan to be drawn up, but also serve to:

- ***form the basis of future REDD+ programming efforts, in particular during the preparation of integrated programmes in areas with REDD+ stakes.*** The latter should be based on a review of existing capabilities. In order to give a preliminary picture, two Appendices have been produced covering pertinent initiatives in areas with REDD+ stakes in the former Équateur and Orientale Provinces. This analysis should be conducted in depth when the detailed programmes are being prepared
- ***define the challenges in terms of alignment and co-financing:*** as repeatedly mentioned in all of the country's strategic REDD+ documents (Strategy, Investment Plan, Fund Operations Manual), additional REDD+ funding cannot on its own cover and meet all of the challenges related to the implementation of REDD+ in the DRC and a change in land use dynamics. Accordingly, the REDD+ Investment Plan is designed to generate an alignment of current or future initiatives, funded by partners and the Government, with REDD+ objectives. In order to do so, the REDD+ process and its technical bodies require detailed knowledge of the portfolio of activities in the country, to ensure an effective leverage effect from REDD+ funding

The three appendices thus illustrate, non-exhaustively, the pertinent initiatives on the basis of which - and with which - the REDD+ Investment Plan can start a dialogue with a view to implementing REDD+ in the DRC.

### Appendix 13a: Mapping of pertinent initiatives in priority areas with REDD+ stakes in the Orientale Province (Tshopo, Bas-Uélé, Ituri)

#### Description of the area

The area of Orientale with REDD+ stakes comprises the three new provinces created from the decentralisation process and the recent administrative division of the former jurisdictional Orientale Province, namely **Tshopo, Bas-Uélé and Ituri**. It covers a total area estimated at 412,627 km<sup>2</sup>, is made up of 77% forest (20% of the country's forests), and has rich biodiversity and natural resources (gold, diamonds, etc.). More than 6 million people (10% of the national population) live in this area. With an average growth rate of 3% per year, this population is set to increase in the coming years and so will its needs, with a definite negative impact on natural resources.

The annual rate of deforestation was around 2% between 2000 and 2014. This figure is significantly higher than the national average of 0.31% and forest loss in the area is greater than the size of Switzerland. Deforestation "hotspots" are mainly concentrated along the main roads, around built up areas such as the city of Kisangani and in widely dispersed artisanal mining communities. This intense pressure reflects in particular a strong economic momentum related to the partial connection of the West of the area to Kinshasa by the River Congo, but also to the Provinces in the East and to an East African market keen to access resources and likely to seize investment opportunities.

Deforestation and degradation here are directly and principally caused by the expansion of slash & burn agriculture for subsistence and trading and the non-sustainable exploitation of forest resources (timber, fuelwood, minerals, etc.). The most significant underlying causes are notably: demographic growth, migration towards the forest frontier, opening of priority roads, poor forest governance, poverty, etc. All of these issues, but also green development opportunities make the area a showcase for major current and future REDD+ stakes, as well as for the country via a new territorial governance.

### **Tshopo Province**

A number of different partners have projects in the Province, but the most pertinent are those funded by Belgium, France, the EU and the FIP.

Belgium has been the main development partner for a long time. It is currently active there in three domains: agriculture, opening up the area (transportation routes) and education, but it is support for agriculture that is interesting for REDD+ investments.

The primary action is the Agricultural Development Programme in the District of Tshopo (PRODAT) (2014-2018), run by the BTC with a budget of €11 million. It aims to achieve a sustainable increase in the income of family-run farms in rural areas, thanks to the sustained recovery of agricultural production and input to reducing poverty. In concrete terms, the objective is to improve agrarian systems by mainstreaming sustainable management practices and species, while ensuring access to markets.

The intervention zone covers the regions of Isangi, Banalia and Opala, near Kisangani and characterised by a high concentration of deforestation hotspots. Under the REDD+ Investment Plan, the REDD+ Jurisdictional Programme introduced in Tshopo could capitalise on the results from PRODAT on a number of fronts, including: the effect of the impact of agriculture on the forest and the environment; dissemination of sustainable agrarian systems, agroforestry, consultation frameworks (CARG) and stronger key players in terms of governance, improved APOs and local service providers (support and advice services), etc.

The programme is currently in its start-up phase, but it has very strong potential in terms of alignment, partnerships, synergies and complementarity; ways in which these relate to the plan's programmes need to be sought.

France is financing the Support for Sustainable Forest Management in the DRC (AGEDUFOR) project. This is an AFD project whose objective is to improve the sustainable timber forest management dynamics across all of the DRC's forest provinces. It currently has a number of activities underway: building skills at provincial level to support development plans, conversion of titles into concession



contracts enabling the DRC's development dynamic to be launched; development of technical and methodological tools for the analysis and validation of planning documents; design of development training modules; proposals for regulatory text improvements (updating of decrees on forest management and logging, as well as sustainable management standards [operating guidelines]). The Investment Plan will use these to develop its "forest" sectoral programme, focusing on Sustainable Forest Management ([SFM II](#)).

The EU is present in Tshopo through the Forest and Climate Change in the Congo (FCCC) project implemented by CIFOR, together with other partners. This project is being conducted in the province of Tshopo, in particular in Kisangani (the University of Kisangani) and Yangambi (Biosphere reserve). The project's aim is to support the DRC in implementing its policy to counter the effects of climate change, by strengthening its emissions abatement and carbon stocks increase programme. Since this project is being conducted in the area targeted by the REDD+/Orientale Integrated Programme, it seems appropriate to set up joint collaboration mechanisms.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is supporting REDD+ activities in Tshopo through two initiatives that are pertinent to the Investment Plan. These are: *the REDD+ Isangi Pilot Project (PPRGII) and the REDD+ Integrated Programme (PIREDD)*

PPRGII (2012-2016) implemented by the National Coordination REDD+ (CNREDD) and the OCEAN NGO: project in its final phase, however very interesting because it was conducted in one of the REDD+ Integrated Programme's target areas with REDD+ stakes. This project enabled a Land-use Plan to be drawn up for Isangi; preparation of village forest management plans; enhancement of local players' capabilities (CARG); development of adapted tools for monitoring forest carbon stocks at local level (MRV); structuring local communities; testing agroforestry and village reforestation models, etc. These results and the lessons that can be drawn from them will be used during implementation of the Plan's scheduled programmes in the province.

The FIP's PIREDD (2014-2020), however, is in its start-up phase and has already been integrated into the REDD+ Investment Plan. Opportunities will be sought for collaboration, synergies, complementarity and possibly co-financing if necessary with the REDD+/Orientale integrated programme and all other sectoral programmes targeting the province of Tshopo, in order to avoid overlap and duplication in the same zones. This work will be facilitated by results so far on the project: identification of programme sites, capitalisation on REDD+ pilot project results and development in the area, etc. Land-use planning, demographics, governance, security of land ownership and sustainable agriculture are the key areas in which commonality needs to be sought.

### **Ituri Province**

Ituri is a province in which the USAID and the AfDB are the principal partners. They operate respectively through CARPE and the REDD+ pilot project, implemented by the WCS.

The WCS has been present in the region (Mambasa region) for 30 years and plans to stay for many more. The WCS conducts activities in the following four domains/aspects: (i) conservation (a project in the RFO) (ii) livelihoods (iii) climate change & REDD+ (a geographically integrated REDD+ pilot project in Mambasa) and (iv) extractive industries (supporting large mining companies in mitigating environmental impacts). This organisation works with a network of local NGOs [Council for environmental Defense through legality and traceability (CODELT), ACIAR, PSG, AKINA AMANI network, Caritas-Développement, etc.) and numerous Civil Society Organizations active on different themes.

As part of CARPE, WCS conducts the Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation (CAFEC) programme in the natural landscape of Ituri-Epulu-Aru, and focuses on the plentiful opportunities for sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and REDD+ activities in the carbon-rich forests with a vast array of biologically sensitive resources.

This programme has enabled communities to participate in development and to implement land use plans. Moreover, the programme has supported alternative economic activities, allowing a balance to be achieved between local community needs and nature conservation, while reinforcing their abilities and those of State departments to manage natural resources and build infrastructures.

With respect to the REDD+ pilot project financed by the AfDB and implemented by the CNREDD, WCS (operator) applied its "green cocoa" agroforestry experience; also supported the development of the land-use plan for the ENRA (Enzyme Refiners Association) forest concession in Mambasa.

They will capitalize on the results of these two initiatives, as will the experiences of WCS partners, which will be drawn on in particular in terms of "community forestry" and "capacity building" of local players in the REDD+ process.

### **Lower-Uélé Province**

No key partner or relevant initiative has been identified in this province, other than the World Bank as part of "Pro-routes", whose objective is to reopen high-priority roads in the DRC. This project has rebuilt the Kisangani – Buta (Bas-Uélé Province) and Buta – Bumba (Mongala Province) trunk roads. The project will open up this zone, which had been closed to traffic for decades. It will undoubtedly lead to growth in economic activity. The main activities here are agriculture and artisanal gold and diamond mining, which have an impact on forest resources. There are opportunities for collaboration with the Plan's agricultural sector programmes and REDD+ integrated programmes, whose intervention zones are crossed by the Pro-Routes project. Potential areas for co-financing include studies of the environmental impacts (conservation) of roads, controlling the flow of forest output: timber, game, etc. Other areas of collaboration are yet to be defined.

MAP: Pertinent initiatives underway in the former Orientale Province

*The map has not been included in this document due to the document's size. It will be sent at the same time as the Plan and made available to any person who requests it at the following address: [gabykash@yahoo.fr](mailto:gabykash@yahoo.fr)*

## Mapping of the principal TFP initiatives in the Orientale Province with REDD+ stakes

Name of programme/project	Sponsor	Implementing partners	Budget (millions)	Period of implementation	Sector	Key objectives	Type of activities	Location
REDD+ Integrated Project in the Kananga/Mbuji-Mayi and Kisangani basins (PIREDD/MBKIS)	AfDB	MENCDD	US\$22,100	2014-2020	REDD+	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation, while trying to combat poverty	Support sustainable forest management (reforestation, afforestation, forestry, support for the fuelwood industry and capacity building; support for sustainable agriculture and security of land ownership sustainable agriculture practices, local land-use plans, etc.)	The Mbuji Mayi (central Kasai), Kananga (Lulua) & Kisangani (Tshopo) basins. In Kisangani (Masako Reserve, Banalia corridor, Opala corridor, etc.)
Geographically Integrated REDD+ pilot project in Mambasa (PPRGIM)	AfDB/CBFF	CN-REDD, WCS	€2,956	2012-2016	REDD+	Contribute to reducing the rate of deforestation and degradation and the loss of biodiversity, raising the level of income for communities in the Mambasa region (project area)	Land-use Plan (participative zoning, development plan, clarification of landholding, etc.), information, education and communication (awareness-raising), sustainable agriculture (no incineration, improved seeds, agricultural use of degraded forests, etc.)	Ituri Province [Mambasa region, Fauna reserve for okapis (RFO)]
Geographically Integrated REDD+ pilot project in Isangi (PPGII)	AfDB/CBFF	CN-REDD, OCEAN	€2,289	2012-2016	REDD+	Contribute to reducing deforestation and poverty in the project area	Land-use plan, village forest management plans; security of land ownership; support for the CARG; agroforestry, reforestation, IEC, sustainable agriculture, agricultural diversification, farming organisation, monitoring of forest cover (MRV, SIG, etc.)	Isangi region (Liutua, Lukombe and Bambilota sectors/chiefdoms)
Regional Environmental Programme in Central Africa	USAID, NORAD	WCS	\$13,600	2013-2018	Conservation	Support biodiversity conservation, undertake REDD+ pilot activities and develop systems to monitor	Biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation (REDD+), sustainable forest management, support for alternative economic	Ituri Province (Mambasa region/RFO)

(CARPE)/Ituri-Epulu-Aru landscape						carbon stocks and flows in the landscape	activities, capacity building in local communities and State services to manage natural resources and develop infrastructure	
Regional management project for renewable natural resources in Central African forests (ECOFAC)	EU	COMIFAC, Central African network of protected areas (RAPAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), MENCDD, Frankfurt Zoological Garden (ZSF), WCS	-	2011-2016	Conservation	Contribute to the sustainable management and conservation of forest ecosystems		Tshopo Province (Maiko & Lomami Parks)
Biodiversity and Forests Programme (PBF)	Germany		-	2005-2018	Conservation	Protect biodiversity and sustainable logging, as well as improve the economic situation of local populations; capacity building of State institutions responsible for sustainable management of natural resources and improvement of management of protected zones		Tshopo Province (Lomami & Maiko Parks), Ituri Province (RFO)
Pro-routes	World Bank	-	-	2008-2016	Infrastructure	Re-establish long-term access between the provincial capitals and the districts/regions		Tshopo, Ituri and Bas-Uélé Provinces (RN 4, RN 6)

Agricultural Development Programme in the District of Tshopo (PRODAT)	Belgium	BTC	€11,000	2014-2018	Agriculture	Increase income for family-run farms in the province's target areas, thanks to the sustained recovery of agricultural production and input to reducing poverty	Seed production; improved and innovative production techniques; support for agricultural producer organisations and local service suppliers; support for CCP/CARG	Tshopo Province (Banalia, Isangi and Opala regions)
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## Appendix 13b: Mapping of pertinent initiatives in areas with REDD+ stakes in the former Province of Équateur (Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi, Mongala)

### Description of the area

The area with REDD+ stakes in the former Province of Équateur, now divided, comprises three provinces: **Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi and Mongala**. The other new provinces (Tshuapa and Équateur) are equally interesting, but primarily in terms of biodiversity conservation programmes.

The three provinces cover a total area of 166,433 km<sup>2</sup>. According to data produced by the Remote-sensing Method for Central African Forests Surveillance (FACET) system (2010), the rate of deforestation in the area in the 2000-2010 period was 2.68%. This rate seems low today, however it is still higher than the nationwide rate (2.34%) over the same period. This rate is characterized by large regional disparities in the area. Around Gemena (in an area of 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>) and Lisala, for example, the rates of deforestation in 2000-2010 were 6.88% and 5.85% respectively.

UNEP figures (2012) indicate that the principal driver of deforestation & forest degradation is the expansion of slash & burn agriculture for subsistence farming, an activity on which almost the entire population is dependent. Agricultural output is commercialised in the cities of Kinshasa, Kisangani, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Congo-Brazzaville. One of the highly visible impacts of this intensive agricultural activity is the increasing degradation of forest ecosystems (“savannah-isation”) in certain regions such as Businga, Bumba and Gemena, etc.

There is also a number of agro-industrial oil palm, coffee, cocoa and rubber plantations, however, the majority of these have been abandoned, leaving only a few, such as PHC (Plantations & Huileries du Congo). Agriculture could become a new threat to the region if the country's business climate improves. Other causes of deforestation include industrial and artisanal logging, and fuelwood production in the supply pools of Gemena and Bumba. Throughout the whole country, the principal underlying causes are: the rapid demographic growth (around 4.8% per year), increasingly widespread poverty, unemployment, poor governance, etc.

The area has extremely high REDD+ stakes and is a priority target for the Investment Plan to house its integrated REDD+ and REDD+ jurisdictional programmes. Furthermore, it also offers a large number of opportunities for other programmes, such as conquering the savannah, green cocoa, perennial crops, sustainable management of logging (artisanal and industrial), etc.

### Pertinent initiatives

The World Bank is the key partner in the Provinces of Nord Ubangi, Sud Ubangi and Mongala. It is funding a major Ministry of Agriculture, fishing and livestock project in the amount of US\$120 million, known as PARRSA. Its area of intervention covers nine regions across the provinces of Nord Ubangi (Gbadolite), Sud Ubangi (Gemena) and Mongala (Lisala). The project started in 2011 and was expected to end in 2015, however it was extended for a year, until December 2016, with the possibility to renegotiate a second phase at the end of this period.



PARRSA's development objective is to contribute to food security and the reduction of poverty, to increase agricultural productivity and improve the commercialisation of crops and livestock production by smallholders in the DRC's target zones. To achieve this, it focuses on activities related to: improving agriculture and livestock production; rebuilding rural roads and infrastructure, as well as capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Project Management.

Although nearing completion, PARRSA is an interesting initiative for future REDD+ Investment Plan programmes scheduled in this area, whose implementation will benefit from the lessons learned from the project, such as enhancing the CARG in target regions, structuring APOs, mobilising key local players on REDD+ processes; restoring the production capital for agriculture (high quality seeds) and livestock (better bloodstock) in its intervention zone; revitalising the seed industry, the momentum of the seed market and agricultural production; trialling a sedentary lifestyle for indigenous peoples in collaboration with the HABITAT NGO (security of site land ownership), the presence of an improved network of seed professionals, etc. Furthermore, PARRSA has worked with national and international partners to implement project activities [SNV, Vision Mondiale, Humana People to People (HPP), Caritas, Impresa Servizi Coordinati (ISCO), CDI-Bwamanda, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), etc.]. Their experience and technical abilities will help the agricultural and integrated sectoral programmes in target provinces (Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi and Mongala). Moreover, there is strong potential for aligning this project with REDD+ (sustainable agriculture models, agroforestry, perennial crops, village land-use planning, etc.). It will be necessary to seek out commonality.

Other partner programmes/projects are mainly located in the Bongandanganda region, where the REDD+ stakes are limited. Activities here are focused primarily on conservation in the **Salonga National Park** and sustainable forest ecosystem management. Although not directly relevant to the 2015-2020 Investment Plan, these initiatives have significant potential that could be explored in terms of alignment, co-financing, complementarity and capitalisation on experiences (sustainable forest ecosystem management, participative mapping, MRV, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, etc.).

The EU is providing financial support to: the EU's 11th European Development Fund (EDF) (agriculture and environment, and roads sectors), EU project on Central African Forests Ecosystems (ECOFAC), Public Private Partnerships (PPP), Support to the National Policy on Conservation, Forest management, and Biodiversity (APNCGFB), Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), FLEGT/FAO, **France** has a presence through the AGEDUFOR project; **Germany** is active in a number of programmes including PBF and **USAID** through CARPE/CAFEC. There is potential for collaboration, capitalisation, co-financing, etc., on a number of aspects:

- Local community capacity building in terms of planning and implementing development plans, particularly in REDD+ integrated programme intervention areas.
- Mobilising quality senior technical expertise in the areas of climate change, mitigation, sustainable forest ecosystem, participative mapping, community forestry, etc.

MAP: Pertinent initiatives in the former Équateur Province

*The map has not been included in this document due to the document's size. It will be sent at the same time as the Plan and made available to any person who requests it at the following address: [gabykash@yahoo.fr](mailto:gabykash@yahoo.fr)*

## Appendix 13c: Mapping financial partner initiatives in the DRC (*draft*)

This document is being prepared and consolidated. It is not intended to be exhaustive.

No.	Partner	Programme/ Project	Period	Budget (US\$ million)	Intervention sectors	Key objectives	Target areas (provinces, sites)	REDD+ alignment potential	Observations
1	EUROPEAN UNION	Food security (agroforestry component)	2012-2018	16,40	Agriculture, rural development (small infrastructures, commercialisation, farming organisation)	Contribute to improving food security and income for populations; reduce deforestation due to carbonization; develop agroforestry in order to improve poor soils and protect the environment	Kinshasa (Batéké Plateau), Lomami, Haut Lomami, Tanganyika, Haut Katanga	Important agroforestry sector. Alignment (labelling) possible on these aspects but also on those relating to farming organisation, improvement of production techniques, widespread use of improved varieties	Implementation by NGO. Collaboration possible on identifying and implementing PIREDD, as well as sectoral programmes
2	EUROPEAN UNION	National indicative programme 11th EDF (Sustainable agriculture &	2014-2020	299,60	Sustainable agriculture & environment	Protect and improve forest ecosystems; biodiversity; socio-economic	Orientale, Tshuapa, Mai-Ndombe, Kasai Oriental, Kasai, Nord-Kivu, Haut	Clear commonality with the IP "conservation" programme,	Part of a total portfolio of €620 million (US\$667 million) from the indicative programme of the 11th EDF/DRC. Agri & environment (€130 million) & RN 1 road (€150 million). Key activities target protected areas (Virunga, Garamba, Salonga, Yangambi Biosphere, Upemba, etc.)

		environment + Roads sectors)				development of local populations using renewable natural resources in protected areas; combat climate change (stabilise deforestation, sequestration and offsetting of GHG emissions); strengthen effective sustainable agriculture sectors; improve sanitation in the city of Kinshasa; complete the RN 1 road	Katanga, Kinshasa	concentrated on the development of park buffer zones. Complementarity also possible with PIREDD covering the protected areas, as well as the IP sectoral programmes (all programmes)	and the RN 1 Tshikapa - Mbuji Mayi corridor. Commonality to be sought during project identification (IP but also the EDF, whose projects could easily be aligned with the IP)
3	EUROPEAN UNION	Regional management project for ECOFAC	2010-2016	33.30	Conservation	Contribute to sustainable management and conservation of forest	Tshuapa, Ituri, Haut-Uélé, Kasai, Kasai Oriental, Nord and Sud Kivu		Protected areas: Salonga, Lomami, Virunga, Kahuzi Biega, RFO, Ngiri Reserve, Maiko

						ecosystems in Central Africa and safeguard environmental services they provide			
4	EUROPEAN UNION	PPP	2013-2017	19.50	Conservation	Support for effective management and sustainability of conservation operations; contribute to the sustainable and effective protection of national parks; and consolidate the basis of the PPP and promote the model in order to optimise the management of priority protected areas in the long term	Tshuapa, Mai-Ndombe, Kasai, Nord-Kivu, Haut-Uélé		Regional project (Chad, DRC). Total project cost: US\$ 31.11 M This is co-financed with other partners such as: WWF, WCS, Virunga foundation, etc.). The PPP is a mechanism to fulfil mandates in the fields of conservation, development and reduction in poverty in and around priority protected areas in Central Africa.
5	EUROPEAN UNION	APNCGFB	2009-2016	32.230	Conservation	Sustainable management of protected areas and preservation of	National	Real possibility to capitalise on results from forest	Development of applied research programmes in forest management and biodiversity conservation by implementing priority programmes, creating teams, etc.; support to FLEGT

						biodiversity; improvement of ability to manage ecosystems using conservation activities in four more representative areas		management research in the plan's "forest" programmes	
6	EUROPEAN UNION	Taking climate change into account in the DRC (Global Climate Change Alliance [GCC])	2011-2016	18.20	Conservation	Support in implementing the policy to counter the effects of climate change by strengthening the Emissions Abatement and Carbon Stocks Increase programme	Équateur, Tshuapa, Mai Ndombe, Sankuru, Haut-Uélé, Ituri, Nord & Sud-Kivu, Haut Katanga, Tshopo	The "training" and "applied research" sectors are interesting as they can contribute to capacity building for implementation partners, in innovative REDD+ programmes. Strong potential for collaboration and capitalisation on experience	Protected areas: Upemba, Salonga, Virunga and Garamba. Total cost: €35.5 million (co-financed with Belgium and partner NGOs). The project focuses on strengthening the training department at the University of Kisangani (university and post-university training); studies and research on the financial perspectives at international level [deforestation avoided, REDD mechanisms, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)]; design of social communication, educational and awareness-raising programmes; supporting the DRC's participation in COP 21

7	EUROPEAN UNION	Support programme for FLEGT	2015-2020	-	Forest	Support for stakeholders in implementing the FLEGT Action Plan	National	Possibility of collaboration to bring FLEGT and REDD+ closer, by carrying out joint actions in the Investment Plan's "Forests" programmes. Potential to capitalise on previous FLEGT as part of the fight against illegal timber logging	Implementing partner: FAO. Purpose: fight against illegal timber, promote legal commerce in wood and wood products, and contribute to sustainable forest management. This Programme has had two phases in the DRC: FLEGT 2012-2014 and 2015-2020. improving forest governance and law enforcement, as well as promoting legal and sustainable forest industries
8	EUROPEAN UNION	FCCC	2013-2016	11.70	Conservation, climate change	Support policy to counter the effects of climate change in the DRC	Yangambi, Kisangani (UNIKIS) biosphere		
9	GERMANY	PARAP	2011-2016	3.60	Conservation	National			
10	GERMANY	Carbon storage plan and payment model	2013-2016	7.86	REDD+/MRV	Quantitative measurement of forest biomass; demonstrate	National	Clear commonality with the Mai-Ndombe programme	

						the feasibility of the different forest protection measures covered by the REDD+ model (Mai Ndombe); Mapping forest biomass with unprecedented accuracy across all forest areas			and the MRV (Governance) . Potential for complementarity and extension possible and to be explored	
11	GERMANY	Support for good governance and use of mineral resources	2013-2015	-	Mining	Regulate and conduct transparent monitoring of fiscal and non-fiscal aspects, demonstrating the contribution of the mining industry in combating poverty	National			
12	UK	Mapping and Forest Governance in the Congo Basin (Regional project)	2013-2017	3.60	Forest, LUP and land ownership	Contribute to reducing poverty, sustainable management of natural resources and	Kinshasa, Ndombe (Inongo) Équateur (Lukolela Ingende)	Mai- and &	Potential for collaboration, synergies and co-financing as part of the Mai-Ndombe emissions	Very interesting project with 3 components: 1) Continual development of a geo-referenced database of land and resource use in the Congo basin ( <b>Mapping for Rights</b> ) 2) Participative mapping of land and resource use and customary land tenure 3) Enhancement of legal capacities in order to support the promotion of community land and resource rights



						improving the governance of tropical rainforests in the Congo basin		abatement programme	
13	UK	Private sector development programme (ELAN)	2013-2018	75.70	Agriculture & private sector	Sustainably improve living conditions for poor people by acting on market constraints in several sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, services, etc.)	Kinshasa, Équateur, Sud-Ubangi Mongala, Nord & Sud-Kivu, Haut-Katanga	High potential for alignment with REDD+, as well as collaboration, synergies and co-financing in integrated and sectoral programme intervention areas (green cocoa, perennial crops, conquering the savannah, etc.) targeting ELAN integration zones	Programme implemented by Adam Smith International (ASI). In the agricultural sector, this is an innovative experience in the DRC, based on improving access along the whole value chain in order to boost agriculture and develop an inclusive economy for farming households. Activities focus on: public private partnerships, access to funding and the creation of an environment conducive to business. Key principles: gender equality, social inclusion, stability and environmental protection
14	FRANCE	Support for sustainable forest management in the DRC (AGEDUFOR)	2011-2019	14.11	Forest	Supporting the setting up of production forest development	Kinshasa, Mai Ndombe, Équateur, Mongala,	Possibility of collaboration under the Mai-Ndombe programme	

						plans in the DRC; capacity building of players in the timber industry (institutions, loggers, etc.)	Tshuapa and Tshopo	and Investment Plan forest programmes	
	FRANCE	SOTF (Spatial Observation of Tropical Forests) programme	Since 2010	--	Forest Land-use planning	Provide high definition satellite images, SPOT in Congo Basin countries	Across the whole region	Of particular interest if the country wants to update its reference data as part of a land-use planning project, for example	
15	BELGIUM	Intermediate Cooperation Programme (agriculture and rural development sectors)	2014-2015	44.94	Agriculture and Rural Development	Reduce poverty; open up agricultural production areas	Kwilu, Kwango, Maniema, Tshopo, Haut Katanga, Kasai Oriental	Programmes that have already planned alignment with REDD+. High potential for collaboration in all integrated and sectoral programmes in the Plan (sustainable	The programme amounts to €80 million in total.

								agriculture models, land use plan, rural land ownership, etc.)	
16	BELGIUM	Opening up of Kasai Oriental (PRODEKOR)	2013-2018	21.50	Agriculture and Rural Development	Improve transportation of produce from family-run farms to consumption centres	Kasai Oriental	High REDD+ stakes, complementarity and collaboration on REDD+ aspects (LUP, land ownership, sustainable agricultural models, etc.) in REDD+ integrated programmes	Possibility of alignment with PIREDD/MBKIS
17	BELGIUM	Improving the electricity network in the city of Lubumbashi (PRELUB)	2013-2016	19.90	Agriculture, rural development; climate & environment	Secure high-voltage electricity supply for the city of Lubumbashi and increase electrical energy provision	City of Lubumbashi/Katanga	Potential for collaboration on REDD+ aspects as part of "energy" programmes	Link with the further reduction of dependence on fuelwood in the city of Lubumbashi.

18	BELGIUM	PRODAT	2014-2018	11.77	Agriculture and opening up areas	Increase income for family-run farms in the province's target areas, thanks to the sustained recovery of agricultural production and input to reducing poverty	Tshopo	Potential for collaboration and complementarity on REDD+ aspects: LUP, land ownership, governance (CARG), improved seeds, sustainable agricultural models, etc. in the REDD+ Orientale integrated programme and agricultural sector programmes (perennial crops, cocoa, etc.)	High REDD+ stakes. Programme already underway. Commonality to be sought. Possibility for alignment.
19	USAID	CAFEC	2014-2019	-	Biodiversity	Preserve the entire ecological environment of the rainforest ecosystems in the DRC (Congo	Tshuapa, Équateur, Bandundu, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Ituri, Haut-Uélé, Nord Kivu, Sud Kivu	Potential for collaboration on the following aspects of REDD+: LUP, land	Regional Congo Basin Programme Global budget of US\$92.3 million (US\$43.2 million for climate change and US\$49.1 million for conservation). NORAD is co-financing the programme for US\$7 million per year in the "climate change" sector. The Investment Plan will establish links at this level, notably in the integrated programmes in zones where there are protected areas (e.g. Ituri), but

						Basin), through sustainable land management		ownership and governance in REDD+ integrated programme areas with CAPEC landscapes	also in sectoral programme target zones (forests, Governance/MRV, etc.)
20	WORLD BANK	Support to PARRSA		120.00	Agriculture	Increase agricultural productivity and improve commercialisation of agricultural and livestock produce from smallholdings	Nord Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi, Mongala and Kinshasa (Malebo Pool)	Intervention zones coincide with areas with high REDD+ stakes, complementarity and collaboration on REDD+ aspects (LUP, land ownership, sustainable agricultural models, etc.) in REDD+ integrated programmes	Extension at no additional cost confirmed until December 2017, but only to complete residual activities (diffusion of better breeds of goats and chickens, seed warehouses, support for SENSEM & INERA). PARRSA II could become a reality from 2018. Possible alignment of the project with REDD+
21	WORLD BANK	Development of Western Growth Poles Project (PDPC)	2013-2019	110.00	Agriculture, economic & business infrastructures	Agro-industrial development in the savannah, increase productivity	Congo Central & Kinshasa	High REDD+ stakes, complementarity and collaboration	Significant LUP and land ownership stakes, potential impact on agricultural prices. Target areas are the ZES (Special Economic Zones) nationwide, but for the moment, the WB grant agreement only concerns the Congo Central Province (Tshela, Lukula, Boma, Mbanza

						and employment in selected value chains in target areas		on REDD+ aspects (LUP, land ownership, sustainable agricultural models, etc.) and taking into consideration smallholdings around agro-industrial poles: REDD+ integrated programmes and Reconquering the Savannah	Ngungu, Kimpese et Inkisi) and Kinshasa (Maluku). Project components: value chain development in central Congo, development support in the special zone of Maluku, proactive business development, and coordination, monitoring and measurement of impacts. Accent on the following 3 agricultural value chains: palm oil, rice and cassava
22	WORLD BANK	DRC project for improved forest landscape management (PGAPF)	2014-2020	36.6	REDD+	Reduce deforestation and improve living conditions: REDD+ Integrated Plateau Project (US\$14.2 M), private sector fuelwood project co-financing (US\$5.9 M),	Kinshasa, Congo Central & Mai Ndombe	REDD+ programme, included in the Investment Plan programme	The Mai-Ndombe PIREDD, programmed with IP CAFI funding, is the counterpart to the FIP Plateau PIREDD, but in the second district of Mai-Ndombe Province

						distribution of energy-efficient stoves (US\$2 M), small-scale agroforestry (Bas-Congo and Batékés, US\$10.2 M)			
23	WORLD BANK	BCF-IBI Carbon Sink-Batéké	2009-2018	4.00	REDD+/Carbon	Generate 80 MtCO <sup>2</sup> and non-carbon profits	Kinshasa	Although not integrated in the IP, this reforestation and agroforestry programme is a REDD+ programme, supervised by VCS	This programme inspired the 2nd component of the FIP, support for the private fuelwood sector.
24	WORLD BANK	DRC-Growth with Governance in the Mineral Sector	2010-2015	63.30	Mining & Energy	Capacity building in the mining industry (rewriting the mining code, strengthening the artisanal sector branch, etc.)	Nationwide	Complementarity to be sought with PIREDD in mining areas. Input requested from IP to draw up socio-environmental standards to be	Project nearing an end, but interesting

								followed by the mining and oil sectors	
25	WORLD BANK	Pro-routes	2008-2016	50.00	Infrastructure	Sustainable reconstruction of access between the provincial capitals and the districts/regions in target provinces	Mongala, Nord & Sud Ubangi, Bas-Uélé, Ituri, Tshopo, Katanga, Nord and Sud Kivu	Collaboration possible with IP agricultural sector programmes and PIREDD along the roads reconstructed by the Pro-Routes project. Co-financing possible on environmental impacts (conservation) of roads, monitoring flows of forest produce: timber, game, etc.	New programming being studied to extend the Pro-Routes project. Commonality to be sought. Four Components: reopening and maintenance of roads; strengthening of institutions (support for development of road construction industry); socio-environmental support (support for ICCN, MEDD, tourism, etc.) Priority roads: Trunk roads RN 4, RN 5, RN 6, etc.
26	AfDB	PIREDD MBKIS/FIP		22.10	REDD+	Reduce GHG emissions through reduction in poverty	Kasaï Oriental, Lulua & Tshopo	REDD+ programme, included in the Investment	AfDB integrated projects have limited budgets and operate in target sectors. Need to be supplemented in their areas of intervention (land-use planning, demographics, regional influence, etc.)



								Plan programming	
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National Family Planning Strategic Plan (2012-2020) : <http://familyplanning-drc.net/docs/Final%20Plan%20Strategique%20version%20officielle.pdfAnnexe>