



REDD+ Strategy in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Stakes of Implementation

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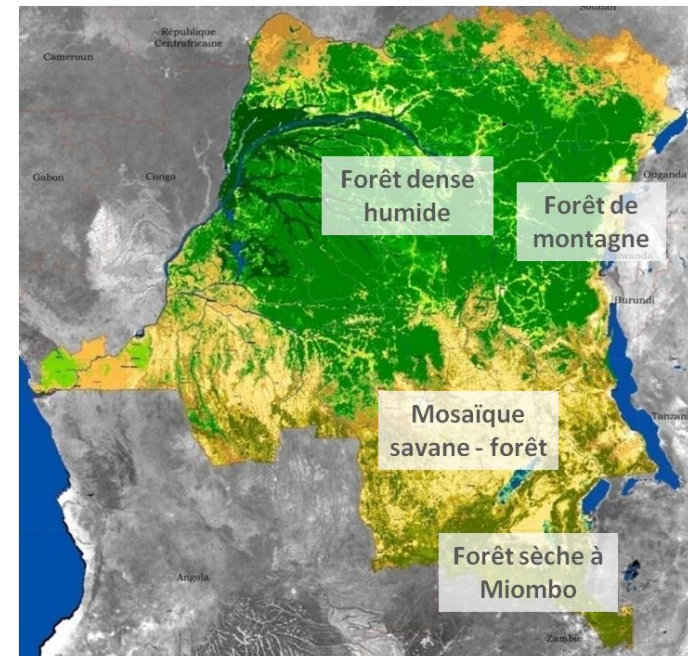


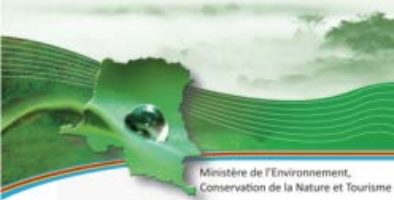
PROGRAMME
ONU-REDD



DRC Context

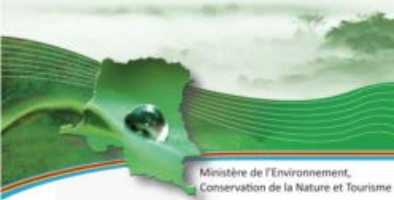
- DRC is a huge country (234 million ha), which has enormous development needs.
- It also has the second largest forest of the world (155 million ha, which is 67% of the national territory, and 10% of global tropical forest).
- This forest is critically important for domestic development needs (70 million inhabitants, 2010) and for global climate change.





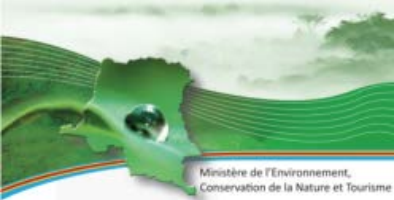
Challenges and Commitments

- The challenge is to decouple agricultural production and energy security from forests. This includes restoring degraded lands and using abandoned farms.
- The Government of DRC is highly committed to avoiding economic and social development that depletes forests (what has happened in other regions) and instead is using REDD+ as a lever for green growth development.
- There is not only high political ownership but also commitment by all involved stakeholders (public administration, private sector, civil society) to a low carbon development pathway.



What the DRC Government has achieved thus far

- National REDD+ strategy officially adopted by Government;
- Necessary reforms are underway in key areas, such as land tenure (e.g. decree to secure rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples), land management and governance;
- Development of implementation tools is ongoing, such as MRV, REDD+ registry, benefit sharing and grievance & feedback mechanisms, national REDD+ fund;
- Strong commitment in developing a large-scale emission reductions programme in Mai Ndombe (12 million ha with 9 million ha of primary forest), with the support of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), based on a combination of enabling and sectoral activities to produce massive emission reductions (29 million tCO₂e in 2016-2020).



Key Message to Our Partners

- DRC would like to see an ambitious climate agreement which takes into account large-scale incentives for REDD+.
- DRC is ready to continue to do a lot on its own. But with the support of the international community, we can do more. From the 29 million tCO₂e in the Mai Ndombe program, only 10 million tCO₂e will be sold to the Carbon Fund - yet the program is projected to produce another 274 million tCO₂e of emission reductions until 2050.
- Large-scale jurisdictional programs such as Mai Ndombe provide the “proof of concept”, which other countries can learn from – within in the Congo Basin and beyond.
- DRC has endorsed the New York Declaration on Forests and looks forward to partnerships to achieve its objectives.