



REDD+ Process in DRC

Overview of Current Developments

Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

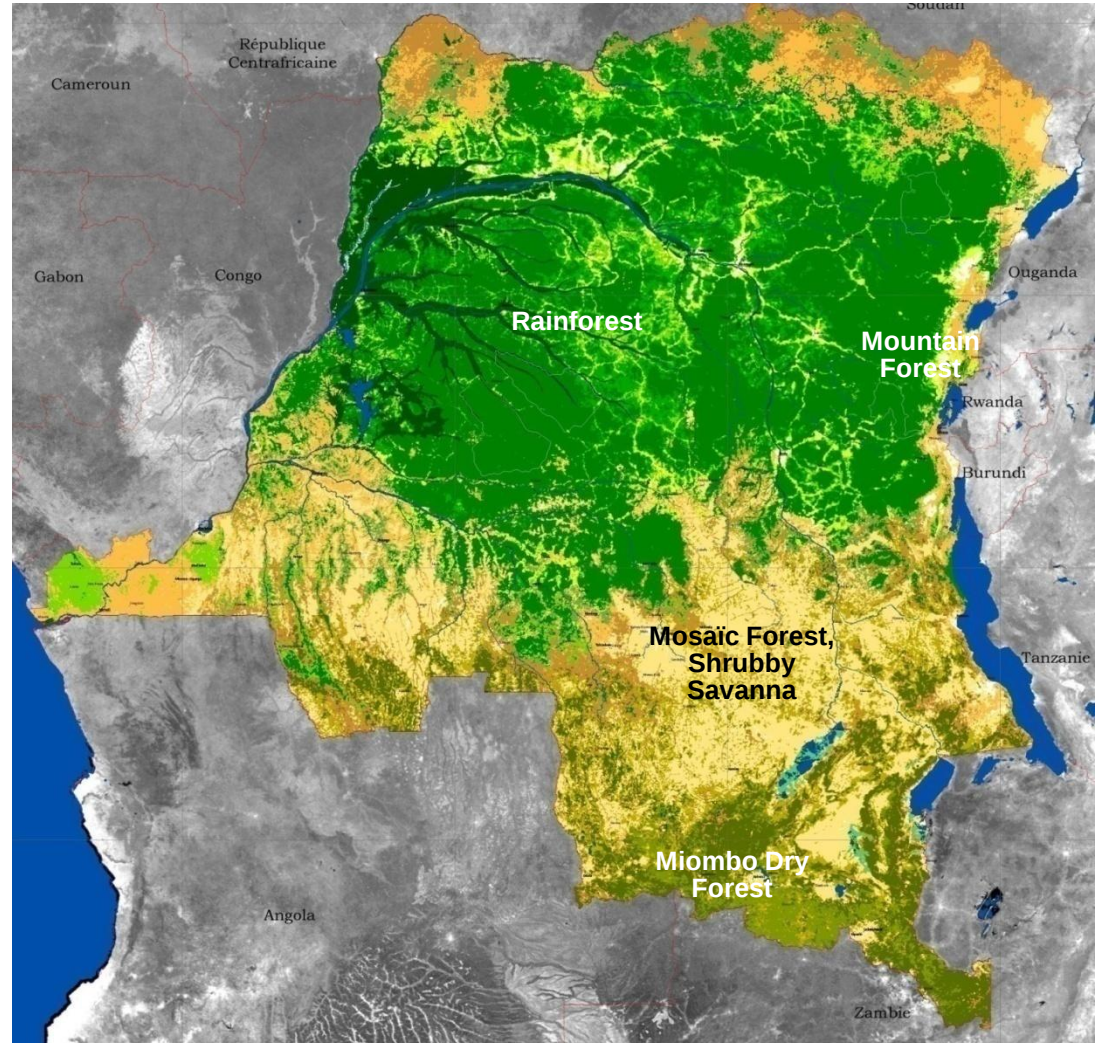


Léon Kanu Mbizi, REDD National Coordinator
November 4th, 2010

- **1. Context and organisation of REDD process in RDC**
- 2. Engaging and coordinating multiple stakeholders
- 3. Building the national strategy
- 4. Designing technical instruments for REDD
- 5. Experimenting and organising initiatives
- 6. Prepare the investment phase

REDD+: an historical opportunity for DRC's transformation and development

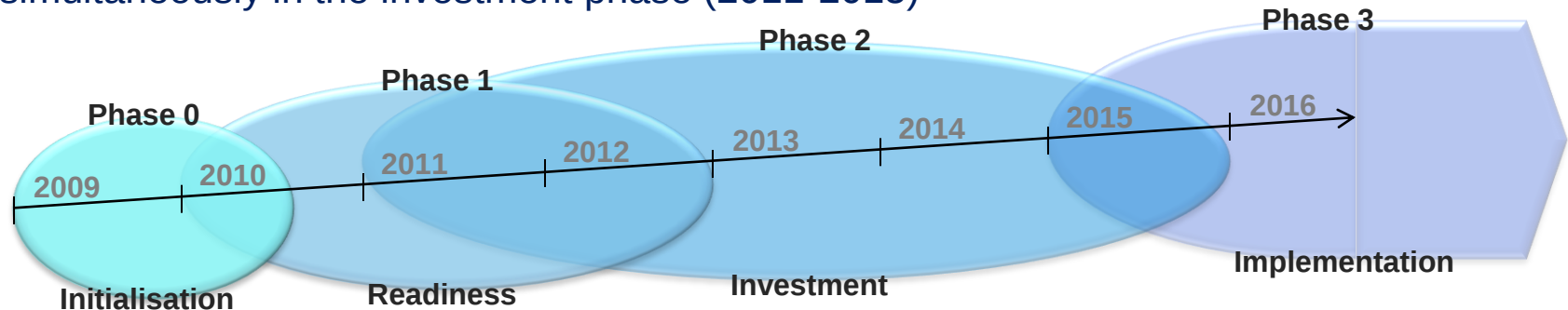
- **Forest is a precious capital and asset for DRC**
- DRC's forests cover 145Mha and represent 10% of global rainforests
- DRC's forests store about 140Gt CO₂, equivalent to three years of cumulated global emissions
- In DRC, annual emissions from deforestation and degradation total 300Mt.CO₂, with a deforestation rate around 0,3% (half the global average)
- DRC's GDP is around \$10B, for a budget of \$6B. REDD in DRC can significantly contribute to shape the national development path
- **But numerous constraints and challenges remain to reach funding and implement REDD**



An emerging strategic vision

Phases approach and components

- DRC is in readiness phase for REDD (2010-2012), and pave the way to enter simultaneously in the investment phase (2011-2015)



Global roadmap for the REDD process in DR Congo

- At present, the REDD process in DRC is built on four components. The first three components encompasses the work for the readiness phase, while the fourth component engage the investment phase:
 - C1: National coordination, management, IEC, consultations and mobilisation, local empowerment
 - C2: Building national strategy and underlying technical, legal and institutional instruments
 - C3: Designing and implementing pilot projects
 - C4: Designing and implementing programmes anticipating the future REDD strategy

Background review of REDD+ in RDC

Some major landmarks

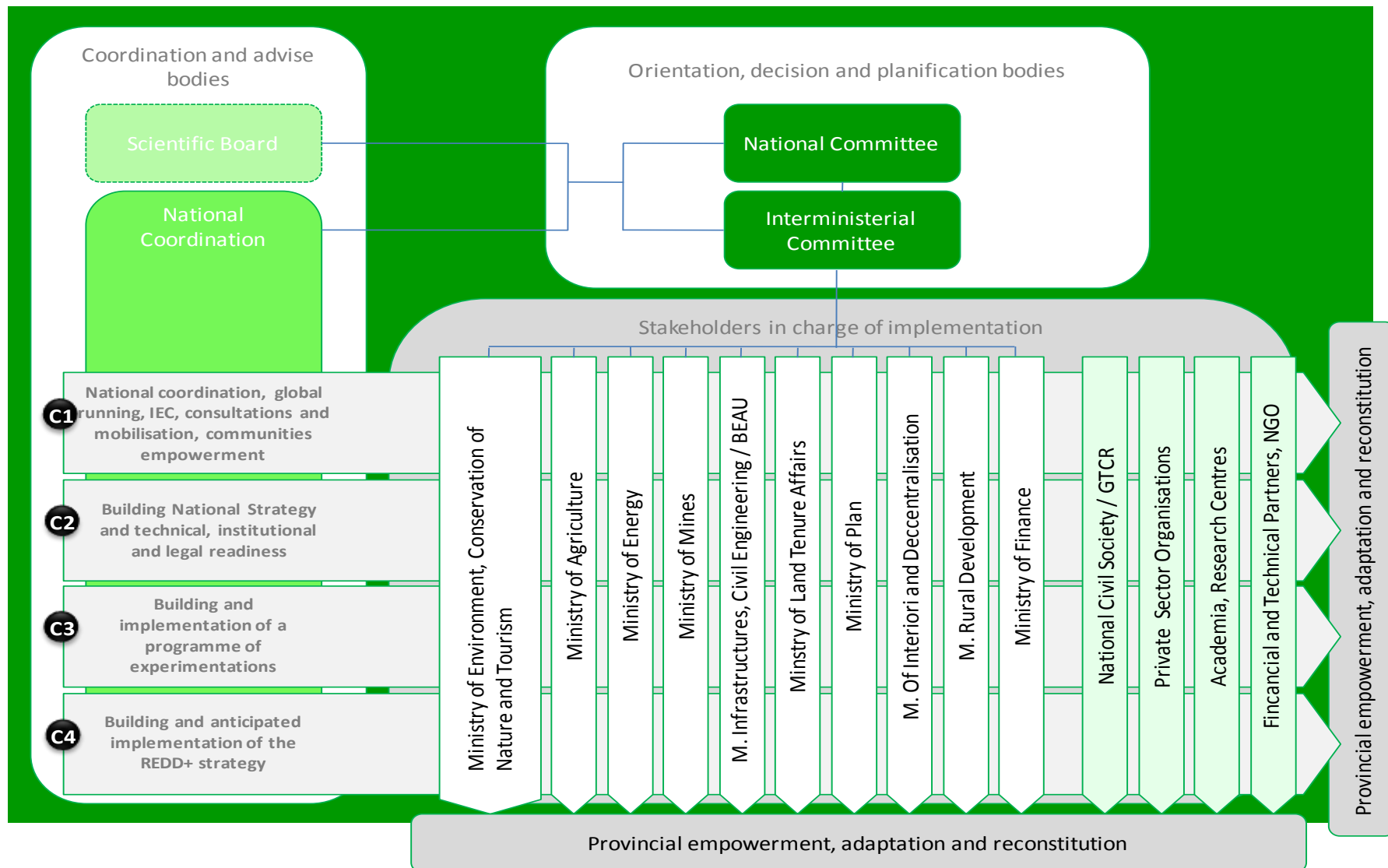


- **May 2008:** REDD R-PIN sent to the FCP/World Bank
- **January 2009:** First joint mission UN-REDD/FCPF and partners
- **May 2009:** Disbursement of a first funding (\$1,8M) by UN-REDD, recruitment of a coordinator and a technical assistant
- **August 2009:** Kick-off workshop for the national process in Kinshasa, followed by five workshops in provinces between September 2009 and February 2010 (Kisangani, Bukavu, Matadi, Mbandaka, Lubumbashi)
- **Sept. 2009:** Recruitment of the CTA and IEC expert
- **Nov. 2009:** REDD decree signed by the Prime Minister, officialising the REDD National Coordination and giving birth to the National and Interministerial Committees
- **Dec. 2009:** Mobilisation at COP15 in Copenhagen
- **Jan./Feb. 2010:** Finalisation and national validation of R-PP
- **March 2010:** First acknowledgement of the R-PP at international level and fund rising totalling \$8,9M for the readiness phase
- **June 2010:** RDC selected as a Forest Investment Programme country (+/- \$65M)
- **August 2010:** First international REDD University in Kinshasa

Overview of the institutional organisation for the REDD national process in DRC (decree signed in November 26th, 2009)

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Organisation of the REDD national process up to 2012



REDD National Coordination: cornerstone of the system

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- A team gathering around 20 national and international professionals
- A key role to boost and ensure coherence: engaging various Ministries, in various sectors, in eleven provinces and on multiple issues

Targetted organisation chart of REDD National Coordination up to 2012

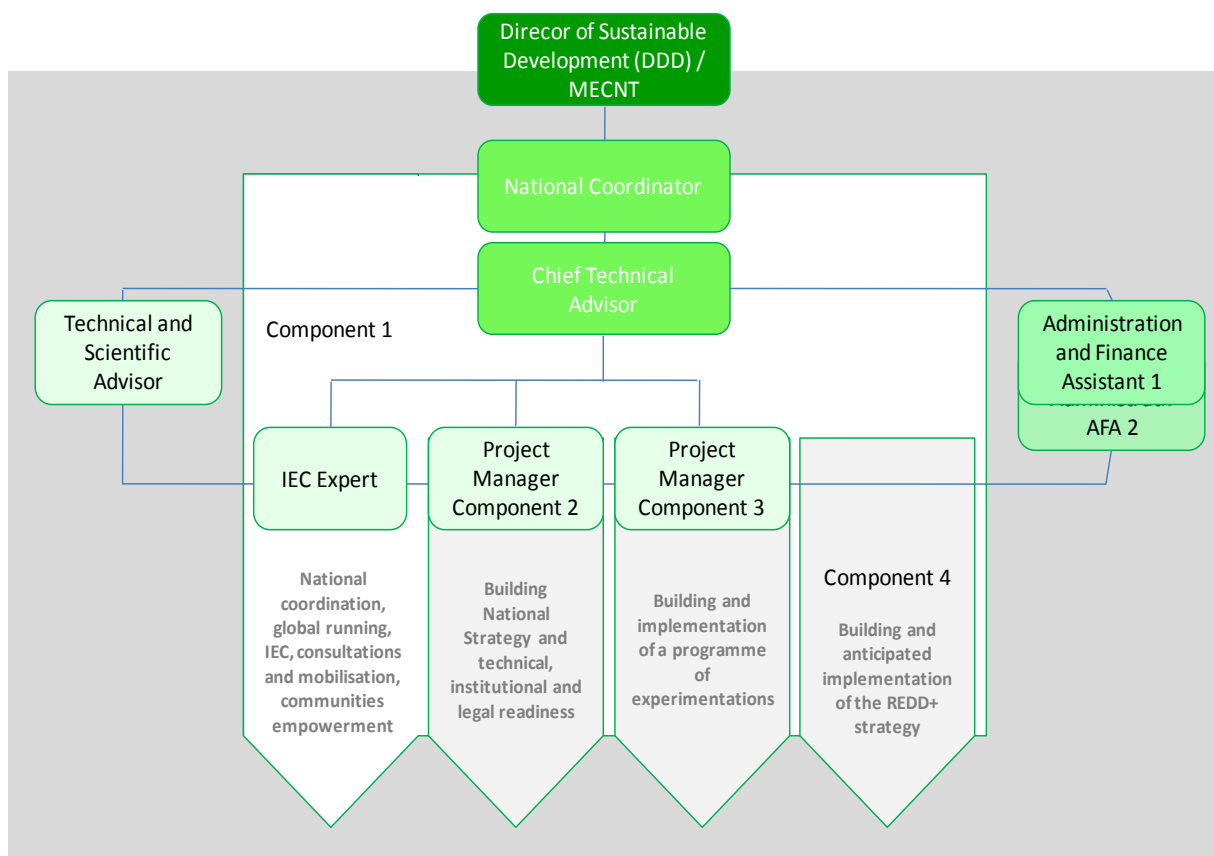


Illustration: details of the work encompassed in the REDD national roadmap



Coordination

- SC1: gestion de la coordination nationale
- SC2: accompagnement du processus national REDD
- SC3: déploiement de la dynamique en province
- SC4: financement, gestion budgétaire et relation partenaires
- SC5: contribution au processus de négociations internationales

Composante 1: Information, éducation, communication et consultations

- SC1: formation des personnels clés
- SC2: production des outils IEC et sensibilisation nationale
- SC3: campagne IEC+ à travers les territoires
- SC4: pôle intégré d'excellence
- SC5: réseau national de radio communautaires
- SC6: intégration de la REDD dans les programmes éducatifs

Composante 3: élaboration et mise en œuvre d'un programme d'expérimentations

- SC1: cadre de mise en œuvre intérimaire des projets et initiatives REDD
- SC2: projets pilotes sectoriel
- SC3: projets pilotes géographiquement intégrés
- SC4: initiatives REDD

Composante 2: construction de la stratégie nationale et outillage technique, règlementaire et institutionnel

- SC1: études génériques et veille
- SC2: groupes de coordination thématique
- SC3: formalisation de la stratégie et gestion des dynamiques provinciales
- SC4: SESA et MRV des co-bénéfices
- SC5: Scénario de référence
- SC6: MRV carbone
- SC7: Cadre de mise en œuvre

Composante 4: élaboration et mise en œuvre du déploiement anticipé de la stratégie REDD

- SC1: cadre de mise en œuvre des programmes anticipés
- SC2: programmes anticipés sectoriels
- SC3: programmes anticipés habilitants
- SC4: programme anticipé géographiquement intégré

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Cross-cutting approaches to engage DRC stakeholders in the REDD process



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General vs. targeted approach (civil society, media, parliamentarians, etc..)
Several levels of action : central, provincial, local
Multiple tools for engagement : IEC, consultation, operational implication ...

Communication tools (films, articles, TV segments, songs, brochures, plays...)

Support local initiatives and projects

Communication campaign in the territories

Specialized workshops and trainings

Specialized workshops and trainings

Integrated Pole of Excellence

Coordination of sectoral and enabling programmes

.....



Four major work components of the IEC+ strategy in the DRC

- Establishing sustainable means of communication and consultation and implementation of the IEC+

Update

- Strengthening IEC capacity for the National Coordination
- Ongoing production of several tools (plays, articles, TV segments)
- Training workshop for journalists (June-November 2010) in four cities
- REDD University

- Increasing structure and empowerment of civil society

Update

- Activities on formalisation and mediation of the CRWG (GTCR) platform
- Ongoing collaboration on projects and studies

- Facilitating civil society access to the international scene

Update

- Civil society participation in Bonn, Tianjin, several technical workshops (on co-benefits in Nairobi, UN-REDD/UNEP, etc)

- Embedding the national process in local reality via pilot projects and preparatory works

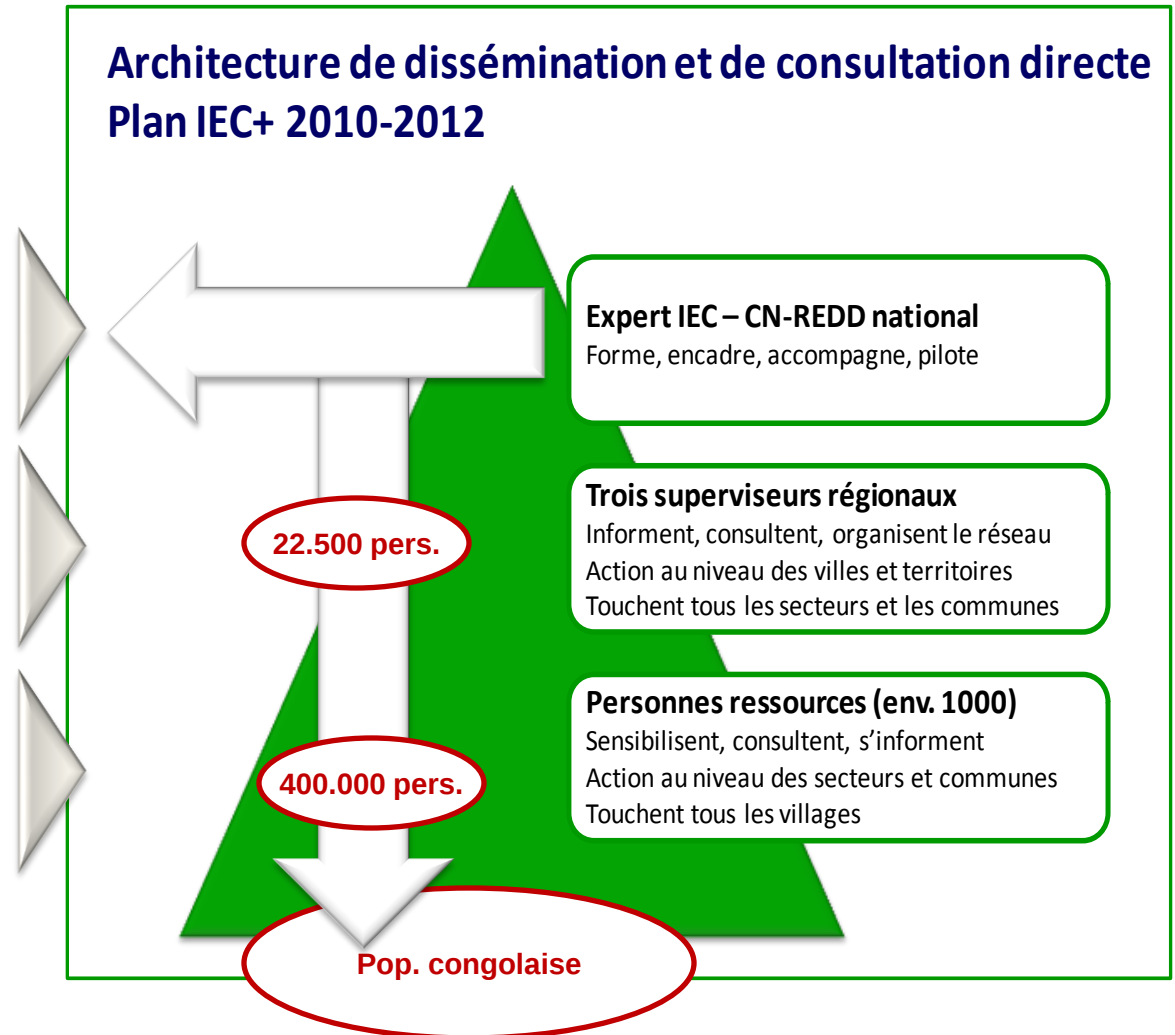
Update

- Framing and preparing pilot projects in Oriental province
- Study on past experiences in fighting deforestation
- Committee on SESA follow up
- Workshop on the national financial mechanism

- Two pillars for the IEC+ strategy: producing a quality referential and setting up demultiplication networks

- Four components of the IEC+ plan

1. Producing IEC+ tools
2. Ensuring mass awareness using various media
3. Ensuring information, education and direct consultation in the whole country
4. Supporting the demultiplication of the IEC+ as to directly reach all villages in the DRC



- 17-28 August 2010
- Over 250 participants
- All stakeholders represented
- 15 participating countries



- **18 sessions, 70 presentations**
 - Introduction sessions : climate change, international negotiations, environment and development
 - Technical sessions on the national process: national strategy, reference scenario, MRV, SESA, pilot projects, anticipated programs, etc...
 - Session on deepening knowledge organized by theme : agriculture, land use and zoning, secure tenure, carbon finance...
- **Full house in every session (105 people)**

▪ Relationship with technical and financial partners

- Daily collaboration with key support partners on REDD (UN-REDD, FCPF)
- Joint mission in October 2010
- Engagement with FIP in preparing the framework mission (18-19 November)
- Engagement with CBFF, a donor roundtable to complete the R-PP budget
- Sharing lessons learned (REDD+ Partnership in Tianjin)

Update

▪ Relationship with the Government

- Launch of national and inter-ministerial committees
- Closer relationship on pilot projects
- Launch of anticipated programmes with different ministries

Update

▪ Relationship with the private sector and academia

- Development of pilot projects (Novacel, ERA, JADORA...)
- Preparation of a specific workshop to accelerate engagement of the private sector (January 2011)
- Framework of the programme for « Integrated Pole of Excellence » with research and training centres as well as technical assistance services

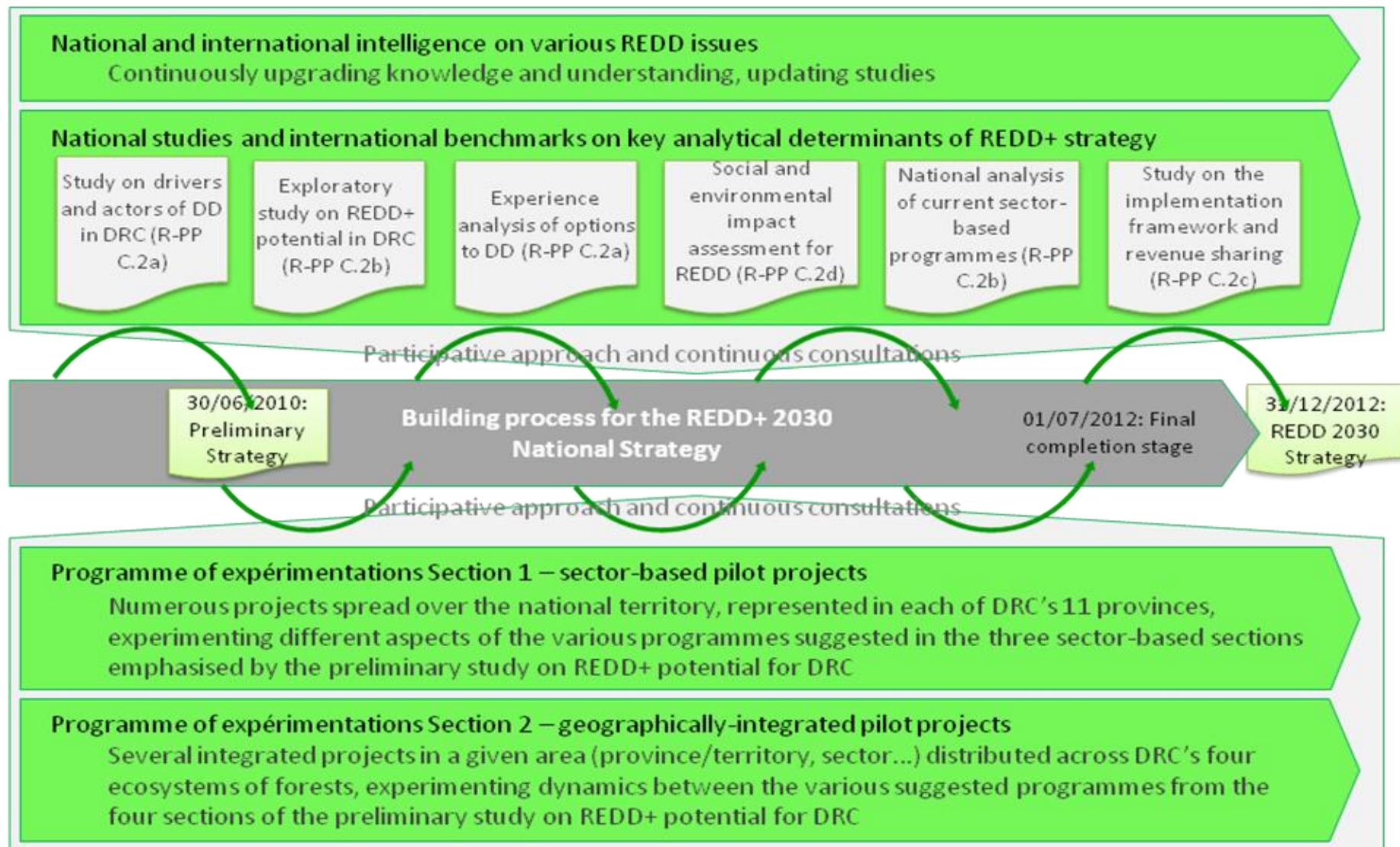
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In order to build national strategy: build on studies and projects to feed an innovative building process

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Building process for the REDD+ 2030 National Strategy





- **Elaboration of framework studies**

- Exploratory study on the REDD+ potential in DRC (completed-November 2009)
- Feedback on experiences on alternatives to deforestation and degradation (finalization of the last phase : August- November 2010)
- Study on causes and drivers of deforestation in DRC : preliminary results on qualitative analysis and workshop on methodology for participatory validation on the ground (August 2010)
- Strategic social and environmental evaluation : finalisation of ToR and establishment of multi-stakeholder follow-up group, strengthening capacities (see section 4)
- National analysis of ongoing sectoral projects : first phase being finalized within the support to the DSCR 2 (collaboration UNDP – July – November 2010); second phase on technical and financial is being launched
- Study on the implementation framework and revenue distribution : launch of the process to elaborate the national financial mechanism (see section part 4)

- **Development of technical, regulating and institutional tools**

- Examples: reference scenario, MRV, legal framework for REDD+, SESA...
- See section 4

- **Finally, the « experimentation pillar » is being developed in sections 5 (pilot projects and initiatives) and 6 (anticipated programmes)**



- **Multiple sectoral and enabling options and cross-cutting issues to feed the decision process through Thematic Coordination Groups (TCGs)**
 - Participation, inclusion, transparency: TCGs will allow a collective understanding between different potential levers of REDD in DRC, with national and international civil society, technical and financial partners, the private sector and academia, under the direction and in close and constant collaboration of the government
 - Building the situation analysis and strategic analysis towards recommendations and of proposals for operational programme (to be decided by the REDD National Committee)
- **Perspective: Creating TCGs during the 18-19 November workshop**
 - Launch of the pilot Thematic Coordination Group on « Conservation and protected areas » with ICCN and partners
 - Examples of potential themes (revisit and complete the Mc Kinsey proposal)
 - Sectoral options : community management of forests, industrial logging, formal small scale logging, afforestation/reforestation, agro forestry, rural electrification, PFNL
 - Enabling Options : harmonisation and secure tenure, harmonized zoning between land rights and multiple uses, legal strengthening and enforcement, good governance and fight against corruption, urbanism and control of urban expansion, control of demographic pressure...
 - Cross cutting options : gender, education, communication networks, traditional knowledge to serve REDD+, etc.

Update

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Four major systems to build to build the tools and support the REDD process



- The reference scenario and level of emission Update
 - Operational planning (in progress)
 - Feeding the system working on producing and collecting basic data: inclusion of a REDD part in the national household poll, results from the quantitative study of UCL on causes and drivers of deforestation...

- The carbon MRV system Update
 - Training the first teams for the NFI
 - First equipment purchase (delivered to DIAF on October 2010)
 - Operational planning mission for the national MRV process (oct. 2010 - Jan. 2011)

- The SESA and the building of the global MRV for the REDD process Update
 - SESA: finalisation and validation of ToR, implementation of the monitoring committee
 - Framing the global roadmap (UNEP mission in october 2010, co-construction with UN-REDD global programme)

- The implementation framework Update
 - Kick-off of the work on national financial mechanism (sept. – nov. 2010)
 - Preparation of a workshop on benefits sharing (to take place in December 2010)
 - Writing of ToR for the framing study on legal and institutional reform
 - Preliminary work to set up a framework for carbon transactions under the component 3 « pilot projects »

Illustration 1: Achievements and Coming Steps for the Financial Mechanism

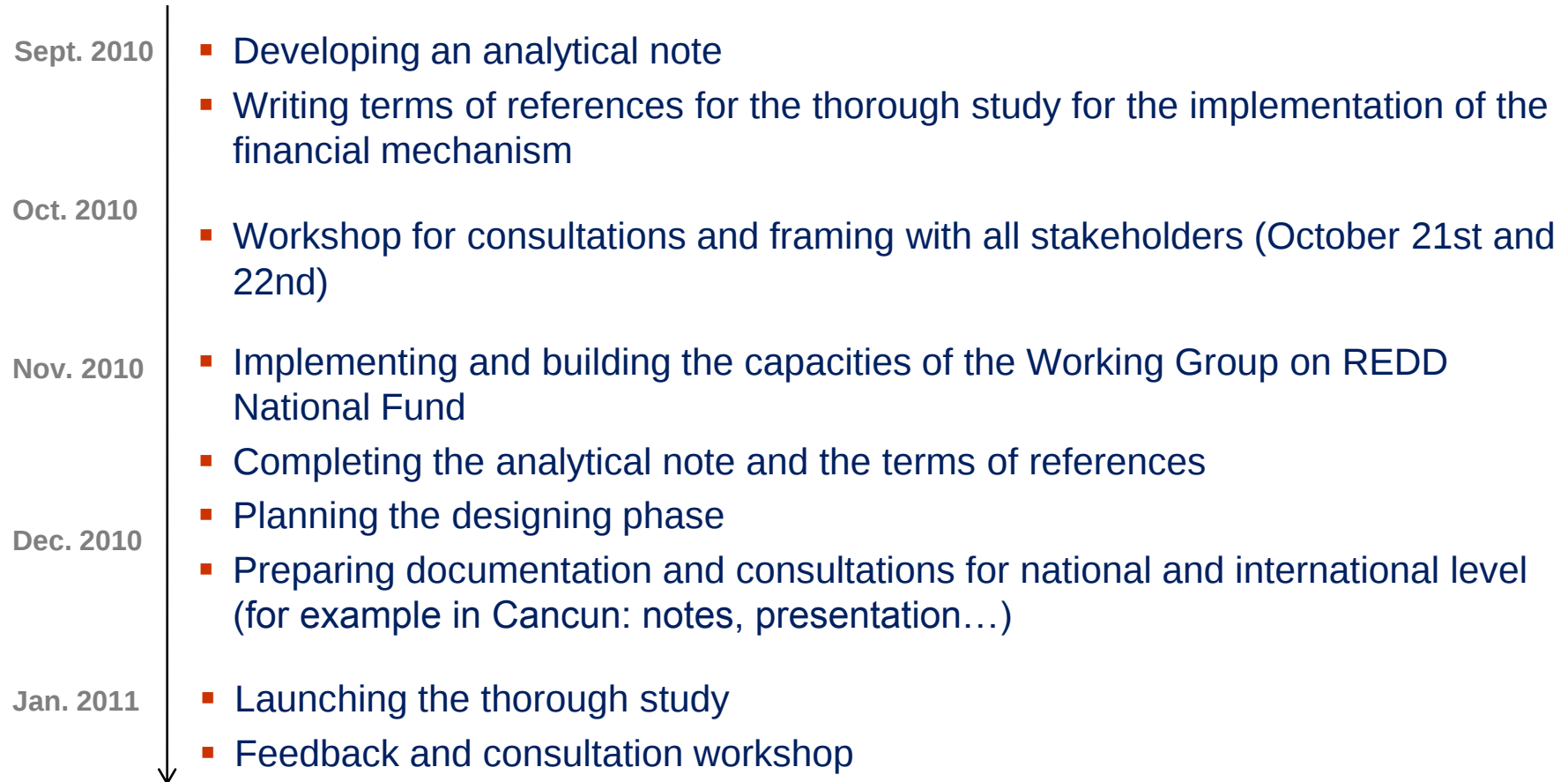


Illustration 1: the national kick-off workshop for the REDD financial mechanism - organisation



- The workshop was held in Kinshasa on October 21st and 22nd
- The workshop gathered more than 80 participants, representing all national stakeholders:
 - Public administration: Presidential office, Ministries (Finance, Budget, Plan, Environment, Agriculture, Energy, Mining...)
 - National civil society
 - National private sector: FEC, FIB, Novacel, KPMG...
 - International partners and experts (UNDP, FAO, World Bank, USAid, Norway, Greenpeace, CI, WWF, Price Waterhouse Coopers...)
- Objectives:
 - Kicking-off the process to analyse options for implementing a mechanism for REDD+ finance that is efficient, effective and equitable
 - Sharing and debating the international and national experiences in managing funds in relevant context for REDD+
 - Collecting key lessons and ideas to design REDD financial mechanism, such as options for mechanism governance, modalities for fund management, allocation principles...

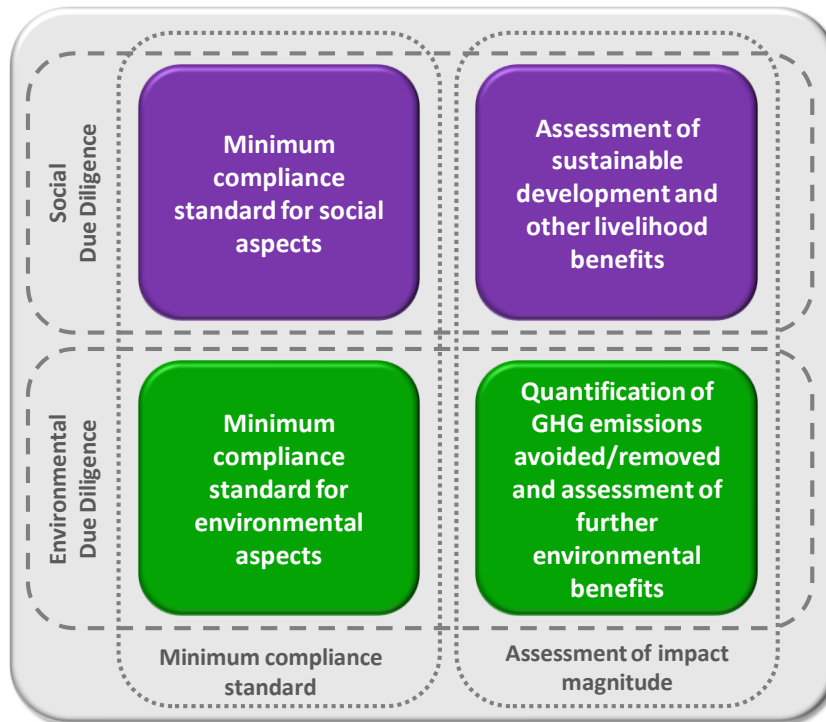
Illustration 1: the national kick-off workshop for the REDD financial mechanism (conclusions summary)



- National and independent Fund, supported by a participative and transparent decision-making structure, with State-controlled legal personality
- Participative governance, at all levels
- Management system compliant with international standards, and full « MRV » system to control finance
- Coherence of indicators for performance and results with the carbon MRV system, the reference scenario and the national strategy
- Supporting the future REDD+ national strategy, with REDD revenues allocation system in line with strategic orientation (harmonised with national sector-based development policies)
- Result-based allocation of funds (against carbon or proxies), according to five typologies of expenses applied to multiple sector-based REDD+ options
- Constructive transition dynamics towards gradual autonomy of provincial REDD processes

Towards a global MRV system for REDD, encompassing environmental, social and economical issues

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- **Workflow 1:** writing preliminary national standards (ToR under work with National Coordination, UN-REDD and civil society)
- **Workflow 2:** A SESA to design a first management framework covering social and environmental risks (thorough mission planned for the first semester 2011) – Partnership with FCPF/WB
- **Workflow 3:** Complete the management framework to encompass social and environmental co-benefits – partnership with UNEP and UNDP (as part of UN-REDD global programme) under planning
- **Workflow 4:** développement de la dimension économique (à planifier)

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- **The programme of experimentations in the period 2010-2012 aims at two objectives:**
 - Conduct the necessary testing on the options and challenges of REDD+ in order to feed, consolidate and finalise the national strategy by 2012
 - Contribute to the country readiness by establishing the basis of perennial action and deployment at national level (harmonisation, tools and shared resources) and local (enhancement of actors and structures, rooting the process)
- **This programme of experimentations (component 3) is structured around two approaches:**
 - Sectoral: distinguishing the REDD+ projects that have a Carbon component (MRV, reference scenario) and the REDD+ initiatives that only address the options and challenges, without technical tools.
 - Integrated: founded on the deployment of a real « local REDD strategy » that addresses the ensemble of direct and indirect causes of deforestation and degradation at local level, with the objective to test not just the options, but also their interactions.
- **Beyond the projects to launch, encourage, coordinate or even appraise and consolidate, the readiness process shall allow the development of tools for a national continuous management of REDD+ projects and initiatives (mix approach easing the national capacity for Carbon accounting, but also engaging the local forces (private sector, local communities, civil society...)):**
 - Elaboration of a model Memorandum of Understanding between the MECNT and the project developers, as well as a transparent process of validation
 - Creation of a national and on-line registry of REDD+ projects and initiatives in DRC
 - Progressive transfer of monitoring, evaluation and consolidation capacities from the CN-REDD to the level of the Environmental Services Division of the MECNT

Four major fronts in the framework of the component of « experimentations »



- The integrated pilot projects launched by the MECNT **Ongoing**
 - Six integrated pilot projects, two reforestation and capacity building projects by the MECNT > finalisation for submission to the CBFF and approval of the proposals (november 2010)

- Coordination of REDD+ projects **Ongoing**
 - Support to the launching of several pilot projects
 - Example: conservation concession led by ERA

- Organisation and coordination of REDD+ initiatives
 - Inventory work to conduct with the technical and financial stakeholders and other national stakeholders

- The coordination framework for the implementation of REDD **Ongoing**
 - National Registry: ongoing work of a first registry of REDD projects and initiatives in DRC (demonstration scheduled for Cancun)
 - Official process for the accreditation of REDD Carbon transactions : ongoing validation in partnership with the MECNT juridical services

Intermediary process for REDD+ projects accreditation (and REDD+ carbon transactions)



1. The project leader informs the MECNT that he's willing to develop a project
2. The MECNT acknowledges receipt and informs on the way to proceed
3. The project leader provides the preliminary documents (proof of technicity/financial capacity, PIN, first analysis of socio-environmental risks and proposals)
4. The MECNT publishes online acknowledgement with guaranties of consideration
5. The MECNT prepares, the Ministry signs a letter of support
6. The project leader receives a code and registers its project on the website of the DRC REDD+ register
7. The project leader provides full documentation (PDD, including expected emission reductions, MRV to implement, reference level used to assess reduction emissions, and proofs of consultations and consent of local communities)
8. The project leader receives an online acknowledgement with guaranties of consideration
9. The REDD National Committee make the final decision
10. A letter of approval is signed by the Minister of Environment, supported by the report from the relevant National Committee meeting, and published online in the projects and initiatives registry

Illustration 2: The national REDD+ registry



- The registry is meant to become the entrance gate for the monitoring, reporting and verification system of public and private funds, activities and results related to the REDD+ process in DRC
- Objectives in terms of normalisation and transparency:
 - Visibility of national and international community over REDD+ activities in DRC
 - Coordination and synergies between various initiatives/projects
 - Matching of financial needs and supply
 - Planning areas for priority actions
 - Basis for finance MRV system (origins of international funding, allocation...)
 - Transparency of transactions, prevention of double-accounting
- Objectives in terms of consolidation and analysis:
 - Analysing the financial structure of REDD projects (opportunity, implementation, transaction costs, profitability)
 - Monitoring socio-environmental impacts of projects
 - Consolidating the links between National/Provincial/Project emissions reference levels and carbon MRV
- Three technical tools: encoding, display, analyse
- A participative process to verify and validate information at three levels (independent verification, monitoring and assessment by the MECNT, participative Moabi/geowiki)

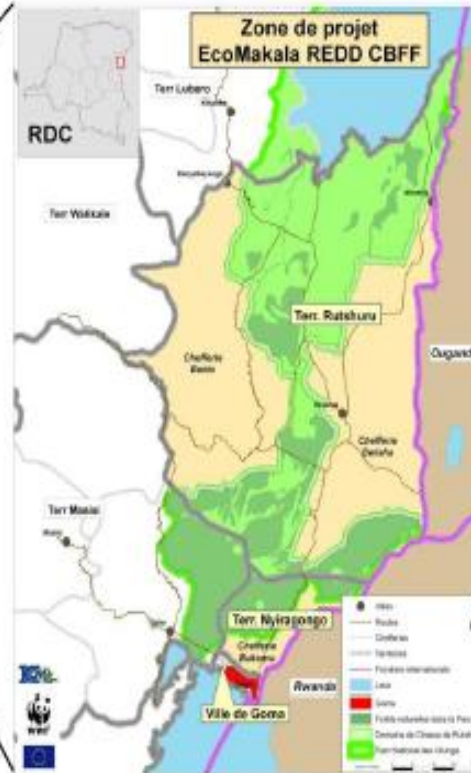
Illustration 2: REDD+ national registry

Display 1/5



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Geographical view



Project datasheet

Nom du Projet REDD	Projet Pilote REDD géographiquement intégré Écomakala
Numéro d'enregistrement auprès du Ministère de l'Environnement	ECN024458
Porteur du projet	Institutions et coordonnées
Partenaires du projet	Institutions et coordonnées
Pays d'origine du Porteur et des Partenaires	Belgique
Pays d'origine des investissements (si privés)	
Nom du validateur	
partenaires	WWF, UN-Habitat, ONFI

➤ Demonstration in Cancun, free access on the web early 2011

Illustration 2: REDD+ national registry

Display 2/5

An interface stacking up REDD+ initiatives, REDD+ projects in concessions (property rights, use rights for agriculture, forestry, mining) as well as protected areas...

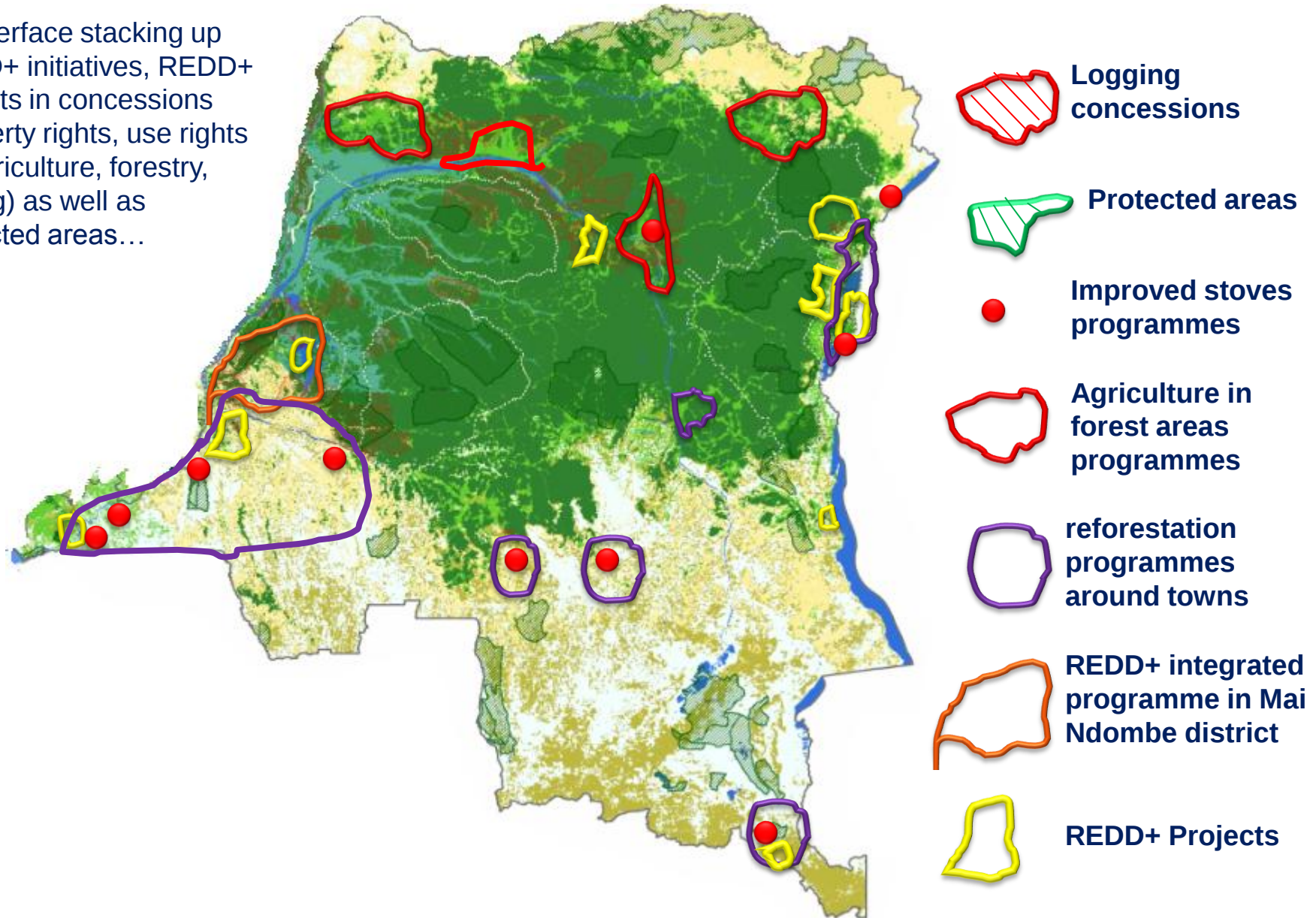


Illustration 2: REDD+ national registry

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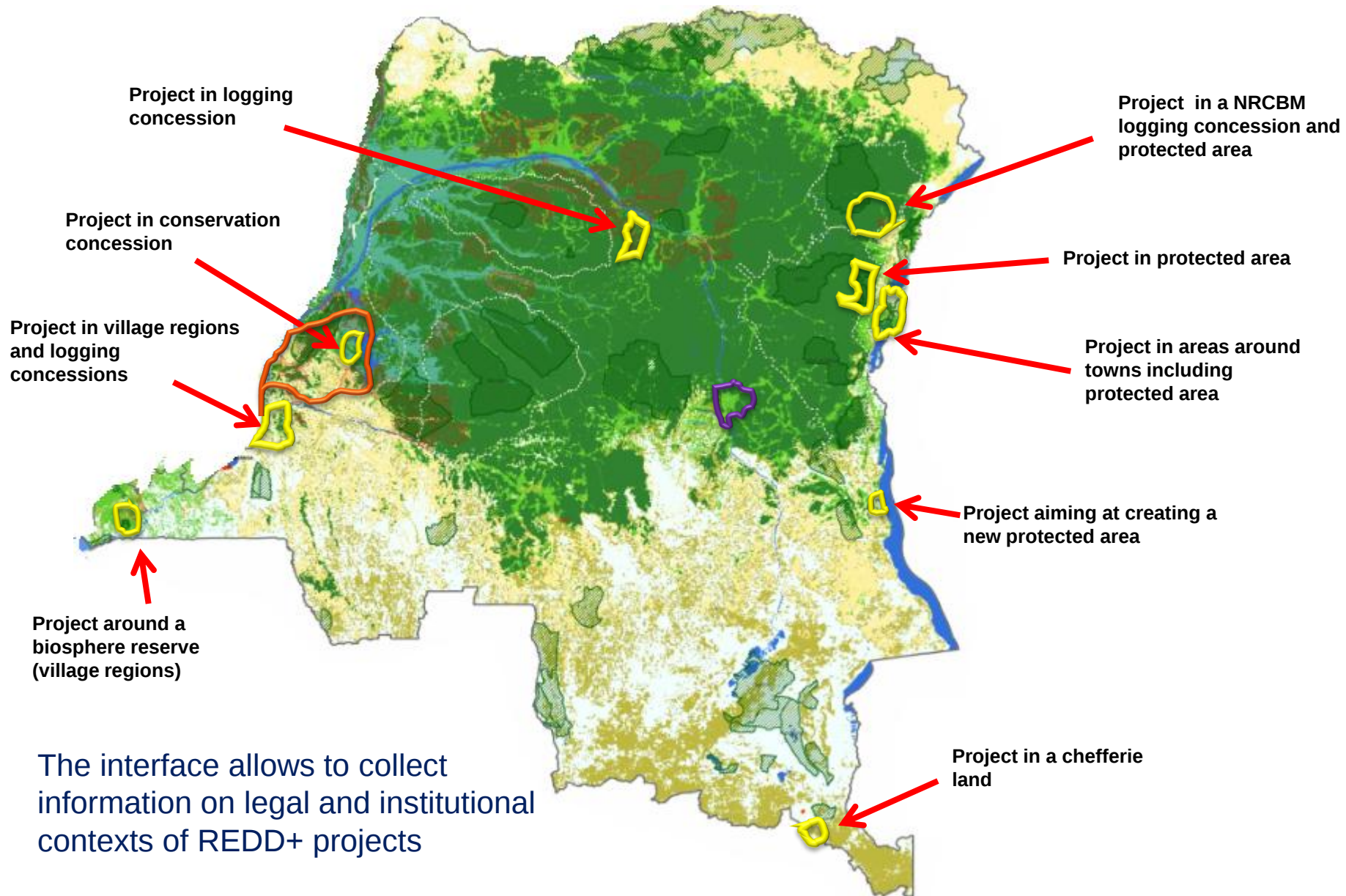


Illustration 2: REDD+ national registry

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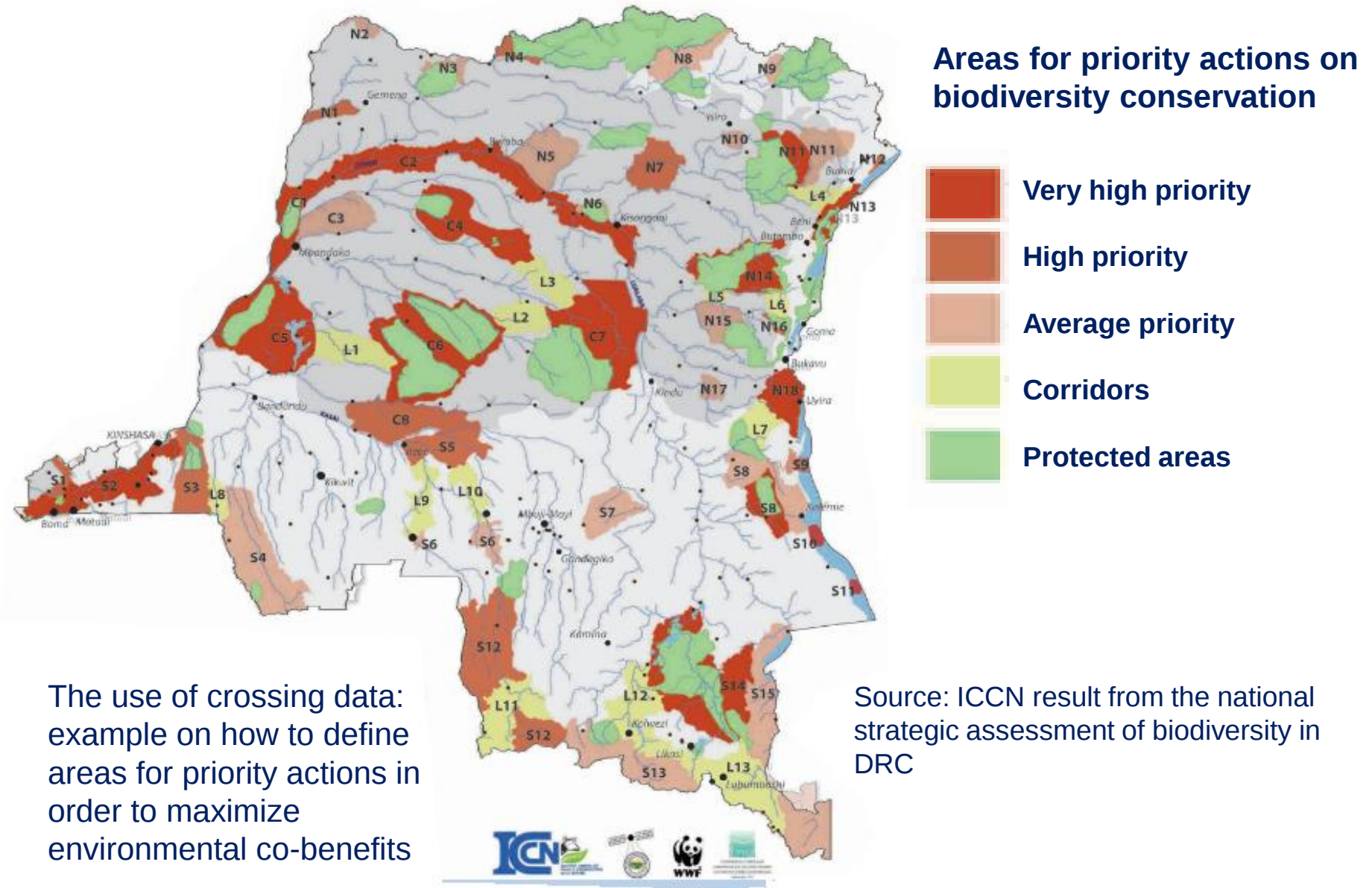
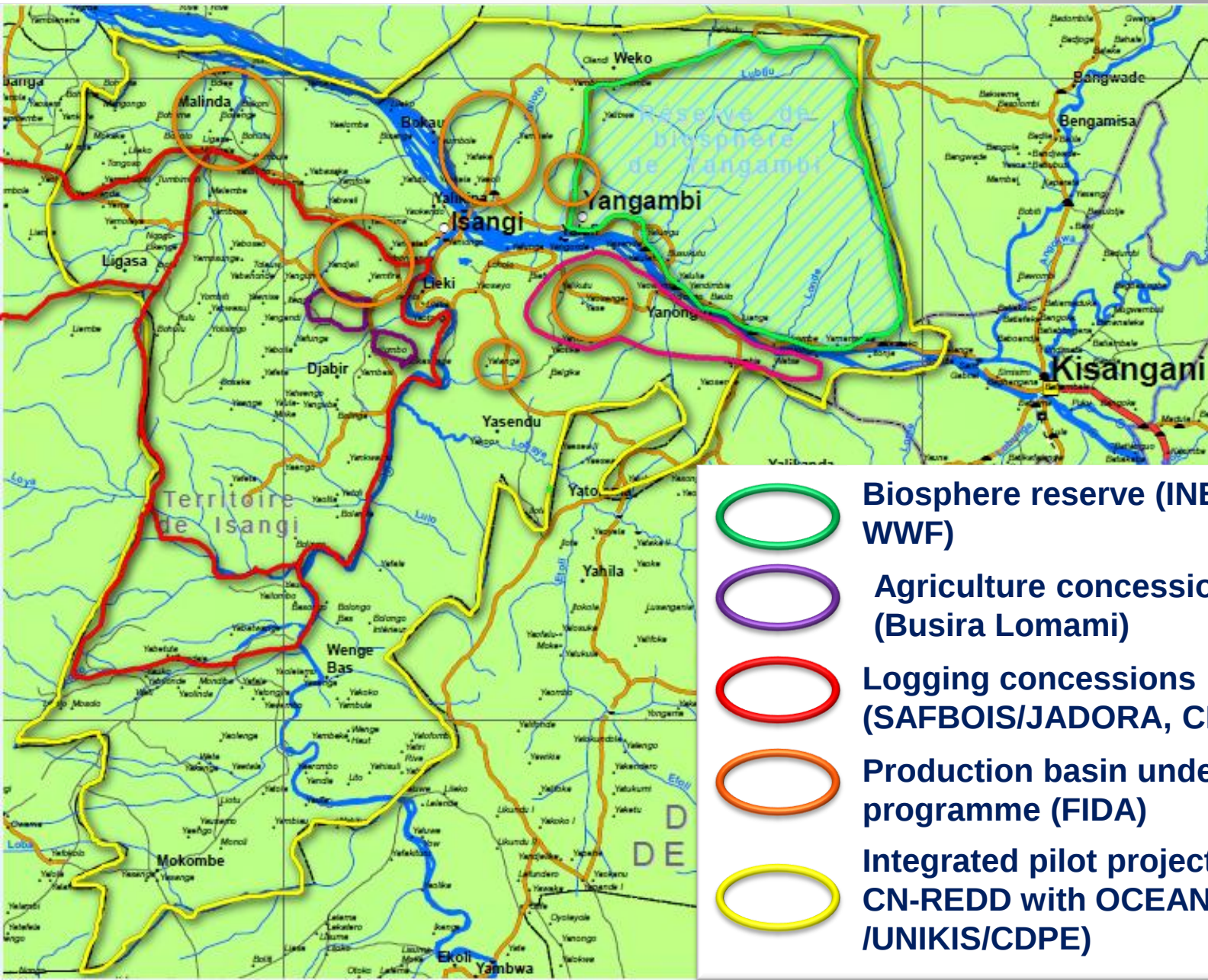


Illustration 2: REDD+ national registry

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Tool for the integration of REDD+ at the territory level (CARG): exemple from Isangi



Biosphere reserve (INERA/WWF)



Agriculture concessions (Busira Lomami)



Logging concessions (SAFBOIS/JADORA, CFT)



Production basin under PRAPO programme (FIDA)



Integrated pilot project (MECNT/CN-REDD with OCEAN/IFA/INERA/UNIKIS/CDPE)

Illustration 2: REDD+ national registry

Supporting analysis by consolidating data

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Democratic Republic of Congo (illustrative model)

Informations générales Couvert forestier Cadre légal et institutionnel **Exploitation forestière** Biodiversité

Données économiques du secteur forestier, statistiques forestières et flux & transformation du bois

PIB, Balance commerciale et recettes fiscales

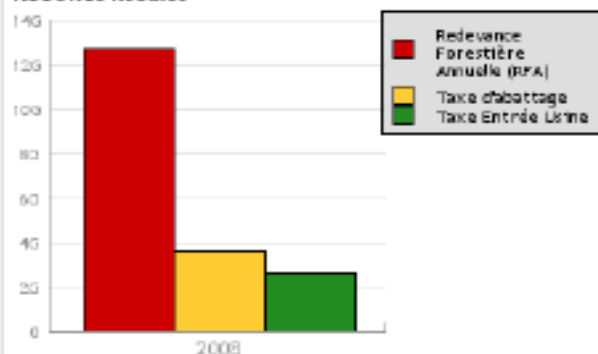
Année: 2005

	Devise	Valeur absolue	Valeur relative (%)	Source
Contribution au PIB	-	-	-	-
Contribution aux recettes d'exportations	Euro	62 101 631	-	synthèse économique du secteur forestier au cameroun

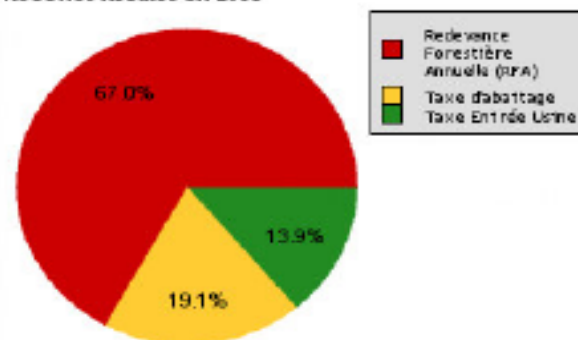
Recettes fiscales

Désignation de la taxe	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (Montant recouvré)
Redevance Forestière Annuelle (RFA)	-	-	-	-	12 722 732 873 <i>Source: MINFI/PSRF</i>
Taxe d'abattage	-	-	-	-	3 636 713 109
Taxe Entrée Usine	-	-	-	-	2 633 465 858
Recettes fiscales totales	-	-	-	-	18 992 911 840
					Devises: CFA

Recettes fiscales



Recettes fiscales en 2008



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The anticipated programs: engaging DRC in the REDD investment phase (phase 2)

- Unlike the pilot projects and initiatives that aim at « the experimentation and preparation », the anticipated programmes (component 4) aim at large-scale implementation of the first set of REDD+ activities to prepare the first tangible emissions reductions in DRC at short/mid term.
- **An anticipated programme comprises:**
 - The assessment of potential and issues on the two objectives of REDD+ (emissions reductions and development)
 - The analysis of national and international experiences
 - The analysis of the national context and the conditions for success (SWOT)
 - The definition of an implementation strategy and a risk management mechanism
 - The elaboration of an operational, budget and investment action programme
- **Main steps for the preparation phase:**
 - September 2010: selection of anticipated programmes
 - 20 November: presentation of the preliminary documents of every anticipated programme
 - November/December: consultation of international financing partners (COP-16 Cancun)
 - March 2011: finalisation of documents (validation of strategic options and the operational planning components) in partnership with national and international technical stakeholders

Ongoing

Illustration: six programmes seront présentés en version préliminaires à Cancun (sur sept en cours d'instruction)



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	<u>Points forts</u>	<u>Défis</u>
1 Zonage et schéma d'aménagement du territoire	- Condition habilitante fondamentale - Maîtrise technique nationale - Coût modéré - Faisabilité élevée	Forte implication de différents ministères sous l'égide de l'aménagement du territoire, et travail collectif avec la société civile
2 Harmonisation et sécurisation foncière	- Condition habilitante fondamentale - Co-bénéfices multiples - Couverture nationale et locale complète	Forte implication de différents ministères, travail collectif avec la société civile, forte technicité et leadership politique, coût élevé
3 Intensification/sédentarisation agricole en zone forestière	- Mobilisation populaire en forêt - Potentiel majeur de résultats REDD, secteur clé pour la REDD - Progressivité des résultats	Forte implication de différents ministères, et travail collectif avec la société civile, coût d'investissement élevé, maîtrise nationale incomplète
4 Afforestation/Reforestation en zones périurbaines	- Potentiel majeur de résultats REDD - Diversité des modèles économiques - Progressivité des résultats - Engagement de population urbaine	- Coût d'opportunité faible - Technicité relativement maîtrisée - Dépendance à la sécurisation foncière
5 Déploiement national de foyers améliorés	- Engagement des populations vers l'initiative productive privée - Technicité faible et maîtrisée, faisabilité élevée	- Coût d'opportunité faible - Potentiel sensible et progressivité des résultats - Forte implication de différents ministères
6 Lutte contre l'exploitation illégale du bois	- Potentiel important des résultats REDD - Résultats potentiellement rapides - Technicité modérée	- Forte implication de différents ministères - Leadership politique - Coût structurel élevé
7 Programme intégré (district)	- Engage tous les acteurs, secteurs et leviers à l'échelle d'un district - Potentiel stratégique de résultats directs et de duplication	- Forte complexité - Leadership local sans faille - Coût d'investissement élevé

La logique d'ensemble des programmes anticipés

Répartition sur un cadre logique REDD+ en RDC

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Transformation vers un modèle de développement durable

Réduction des émissions de GES
liées à la
Déforestation/Dégradation

Amélioration des conditions de
vie, développement humain,
économique et social

Afforestation,
reforestation et
restauration des forêts

Réduction de la
déforestation et de la
dégradation

Augmentation des
ressources
économiques

Consolidation des
structures sociales et
culturelles

Amélioration de la gestion et protection des forêts

Réduction des pressions sur les forêts

Amélioration des conditions et création d'emplois

Amélioration de
l'exploitation du bois
(industrielle et artisanale)

Amélioration de la gestion
des forêts classées

Sécurisation des forêts
protégées à conserver

Optimisation de l'usage
des forêts protégées
transformées

Alternatives hors forêt à la
production de nourriture et
d'énergie

Amélioration spécifique de
la gouvernance forestière

Amélioration des capacités
de programmation,
sectorielle (agriculture,
énergie...) par
l'administration publique

Libération de l'initiative
privée et locale
(environnement des
affaires, sécurisation
foncière...)

Augmentation de la
valorisation des produits
forestiers non ligneux

Zonage et élaboration d'un
plan d'usage des sols
robuste

Renforcement des capacités
de l'administration publique
pour faire appliquer la loi

Amélioration du corpus
légal, réglementaire, et
institutionnel pour
favoriser la REDD

Allègement structurel des
pressions humaines
(éducation, genre,
consommation,
démographie...)

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Illustration: synthèse du programme porté par le Ministère en charge des Affaires Foncières (version de travail)



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Type d'activités	Définition d'une politique foncière, renforcement du cadre légal et institutionnel Modernisation de l'administration foncière Décentralisation de la gestion foncière et résolution des conflits
Moteurs de déforestation/dégradation	Insécurité foncière
Réalisations attendues	2011 – 2012 : « lettre de politique foncière », cadre de concertation, loi foncière, harmonisation des textes ayant des impacts sur le foncier, 125 centres de gestion et de médiation foncière en place et 20 circonscriptions foncières modernisés. 2011 – 2020 : 350 centres de gestion et de médiation foncière en place et modernisation de 55 circonscriptions foncières.
Potentiel de réduction d'émissions	Activité habilitante
Budget	2011 – 2012 : 92,000,000 USD 2011 – 2020 : 800,000,000 USD
Coût moyen tonne de CO2	Activité habilitante
Cobénéfices et sauvegardes	- Protection de la biodiversité remarquable de la RDC - Protection des bassins versants - 50% des conflits fonciers de la RDC résolus - 2000 à 8000 emplois pérennes créés - Augmentation des investissements, notamment dans l'agriculture
Géographie	National, 75% du territoire, zones forestières privilégiées
Gestion des risques	- Mise en place de cadres de concertation et budget significatif pour les consultations pour une réforme consensuelle - Budget significatif associé au renforcement de capacités pour un personnel compétent - Déploiement du programme en priorité dans les zones d'intervention de la REDD+, et déploiement du processus REDD+ dans le pays pour éviter un impact négatif de la sécurisation foncière sur la forêt - Appui à la modernisation de l'administration foncière et implication du personnel de l'administration pour la création des services fonciers décentralisés pour susciter l'adhésion de l'administration - Dispositif de gestion des fonds sécurisé à travers le recours à une agence d'exécution puis au fonds REDD+
Effets sur les politiques publiques	Elaboration et déploiement d'une politique publique
Implication du secteur privé	Faible
Répliquabilité	Forte sur les 25% du territoire national dépourvu d'intérêt majeur pour la REDD+