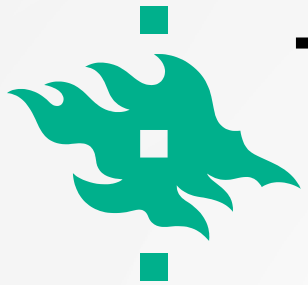




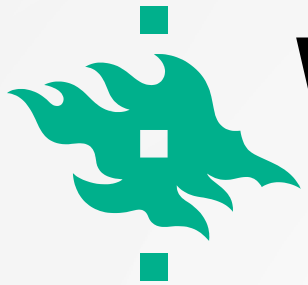
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF REDD+ IN THE DRC

By
Félicien Kengoum Djiegni



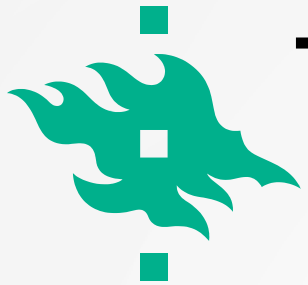
THE AGENDA

1. Why political economy and how?
2. Context
3. Forest in the DRC: Conservation assets for fight against climate change
4. Forest Cover loss in the DRC: direct drivers and underlying causes
5. DRC commitments for REDD+
6. Institutional arrangement for REDD+
7. REDD+ implementation
8. Has DRC achieved effective, efficient and equitable REDD+?



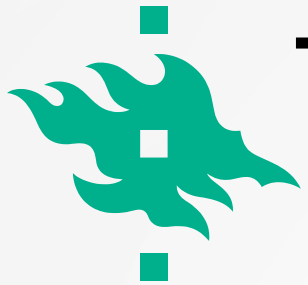
WHY POLITICAL ECONOMY AND HOW?

- **Because REDD+ is a complex mechanism!**
- **Political economy:**
 - Relationship between a nation's government and stakeholders upon enactment of public policy
 - Uses a diverse set of tools and methods drawn largely from economics, political science, and sociology.
- **Within REDD+, political economy** *“provides an in-depth description of the national context relevant to REDD+, the options for REDD+ under discussion and an overview of the policy dynamics, outlining the key issues and challenges in the country”* (Brockhaus et Di Gregorio, 2012).
- Design methods include literature review and semi-structured interviews with relevant actors.



THE CONTEXT

- UNFCCC objectives : keep global warming below 2°C by the end of the century
- Contribution of forest cover loss: around 17-20% of global GHG emissions (Meinshausen, M. et al., 2009.)
- Commitments of the International community to support tropical countries and rewards against verified reduced deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)



THE CONTEXT (2)

- **Technical and policy considerations: Decision 4/CP.15, and based on Paragraph 7 and 11 of the Decision 2/CP.13 of the UNFCCC**
 - a) Identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation resulting in emissions and also the means to address these
 - b) Identify activities within the country that result in reduced emissions and increased removals, and stabilization of forest carbon stocks
 - c) Use the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged by the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate, as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes
 - d) Establish, according to national circumstances and capabilities, robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems and, if appropriate, sub-national systems as part of national monitoring systems
- **Types of activities targeted** (as specified in Paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP16):
 - (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;
 - (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
 - (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
 - (d) Sustainable management of forests; and
 - (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks.



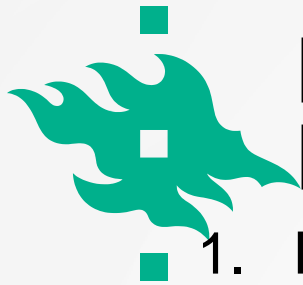
FOREST IN THE DRC: CONSERVATION ASSETS FOR FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

- Forest definition: *Forest is the set of land occupying an area of more than **0.5 hectares**, with trees reaching a height greater than three meters with a tree cover of more than **30%**, or with trees capable of reaching these thresholds in situ.*(DRC FREL, 2018)
- An operational definition of the forest was used when estimating activity data in the FREL .(DRC FREL, 2018)
 - Surface 0,09 ha
 - Tree cover/Canopy: 50%

Total estimated forest area	Percentage of the national territory	Source
128 million ha (1,280,042 km²)	55%	Mpoyi et al. (2013)
145 million ha		Doubreux et al. (2007)
155 million ha	67%	De Wasseige et al. (2009)
145 million ha		Blaser et al. (2011)
152 million ha		MEDD (2015a, 2015b, 2021)
155.5 million ha	67%	Davis et al. (2006)

Source: Olson et al. (2001)

- A total of 27,258 MT of Carbon stocks stored but not clear what share in the forests



FOREST COVER LOSS IN THE DRC: DIRECT DRIVERS AND UNDERLYING CAUSES

1. Deforestation rate:

Period	Estimated deforestation	Source
1990-2000	0.4%	FAO (2001)
	0.25M+/-0.06%	Duveillier et al. (2008)
	0.15%+/-0.02%	Ernst et al. (2012)
2000-2005	0.22%	Potatov et al. (2012)
	0.32%+/-0.05%	Ernst et al. (2012)
2005-2010	0.25%	Potatov et al. (2012)
2000-2010	0.23%	Potatov et al. (2012)
2010-2012	0.27%	Hansen et al. (2013)
2000-2015	0.2%+/-0.3%	MEDD (2015b)

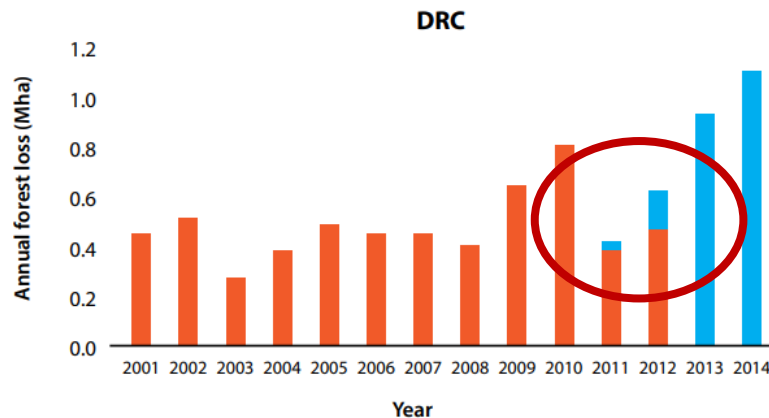
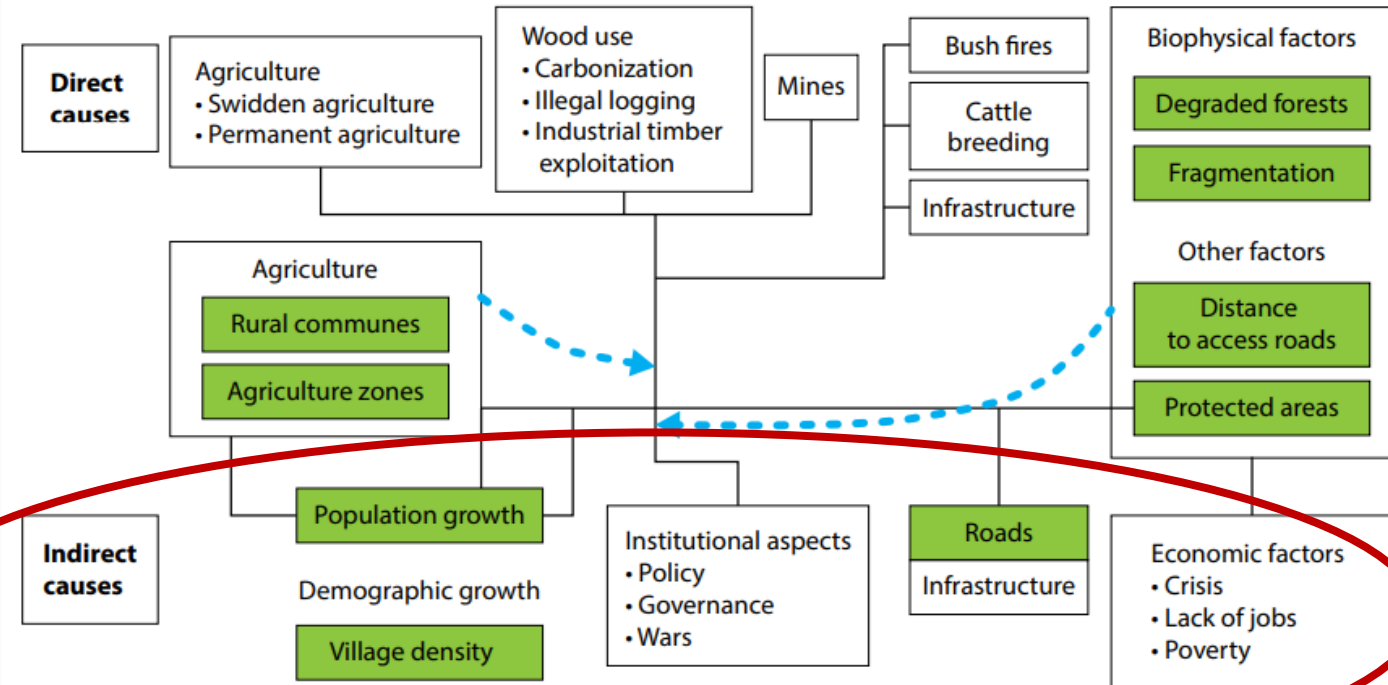


Figure 3. Annual deforestation loss in the DRC between 2001 and 2014
The orange bars relate to data from Hansen et al. (2013). The blue ones reflect the results of an updated algorithm by Harris et al. (2017), which integrates Landsat 8, 5 and 7 imagery data.





DRC COMMITMENTS FOR REDD+

■ 1. NDC 1 and NDC2 Commitments (DRC, 2021)

1. GHG Emissions reductions Between 2021-2030: 31 %

1. Conditional= 19% (With support from the international community)

2. Unconditional= 12% (With no support from the international community)

2. Maintain the forest cover to 63,5% of total country area by 2030

2. CAFI 2021 Commitments

1. Engage Peatlands carbon stocks in REDD+ efforts



DRC COMMITMENTS FOR REDD+ (2)

1. Address sectorial drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Table 21. REDD+ strategy pillars and their objectives

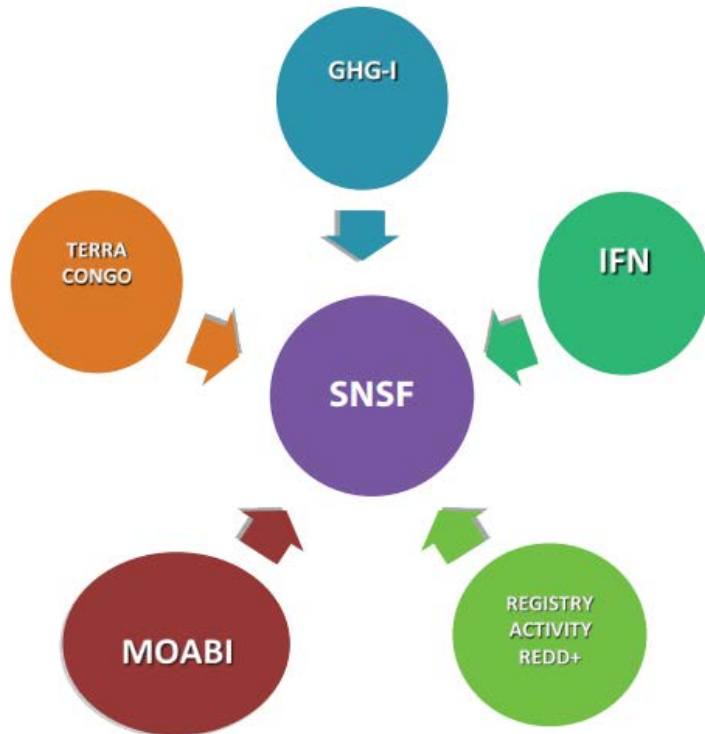
Pillars	Pillar objectives
1. Agriculture	Reduce the impact of agriculture on the forest, while contributing to food security and making agriculture a pillar of the DRC's economic growth.
2. Energy	Reduce the contribution of unsustainably produced fuelwood, while continuing to respond to the national energy demand.
3. Forest	Sustainably manage forests to respond to the timber product demands of domestic, regional and international markets, while minimizing the impact on the ecosystem services provided by these forests.
4. Governance	Ensure good governance of the REDD+ process for an effective, cross-cutting, transparent, responsible, pragmatic, equitable and sustainable REDD+ that is based on results, information, consultation, appropriation and participation of all stakeholders.
5. Demography	Control the high rate of population growth to reduce pressure on forest ecosystems and actively contribute to national economic and sustainable development.
6. Land use Planning	Promote an intersectoral land-use plan and design population activities, equipment and communication plans to effectively contribute to sustainable development with reduced impact on forests.
7. Land tenure	Support the coordination of policy design and implementation and land access security to attract REDD+ investments and contribute to permanent reduced emissions for all stakeholders, including project stakeholders and rural households.

Enabling environment

Source: GoDRC (2012)



MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) (2)



Source: Kayembe (2017)

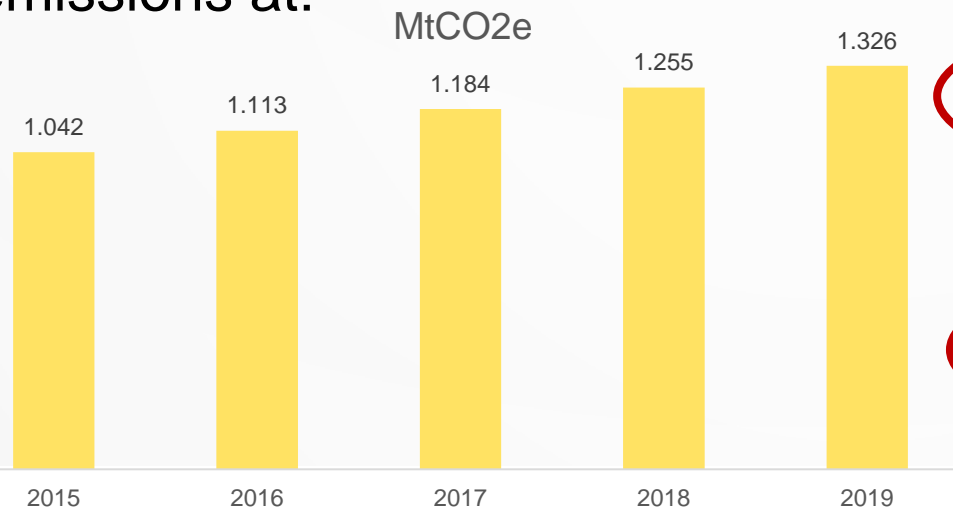
- National Forest Surveillance System ([SNSF web portal](#))
 - Fulfills two functions:
 - (1) Monitoring and
 - (2) Measurement, Notification and Verification (MNV) of REDD+ activities
- The Nesting (integrating smaller-scale activities into larger national (or subnational) programs) of project level activities into the national ERs accounting
 - To avoid double counting or double claiming
- The experience with the Mai-Ndombe project has not been extended to other REDD+ projects and initiatives in the country



MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) (1)

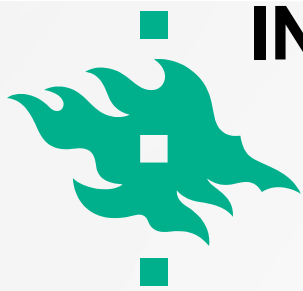
THE 2018 FREL

1. The reference period for the FREL (Deforestation only): 2000 (period of most cartographic products)-2014 (Transition period between REDD+ prep/invest. phases)
2. CO₂ emissions in the reference period were estimated at 351.41 MtCO₂e \pm 38.23 MtCO₂e for the period 2000-2010 and 829.56 MtCO₂e \pm 84.71 MtCO₂e for the period 2010-2014.(DRC, 2018)
3. The FREL's extrapolations thus estimates the Deforestation CO₂ emissions at:



Average increase of 56,8 MtCO₂e/year
(4,8% a year)

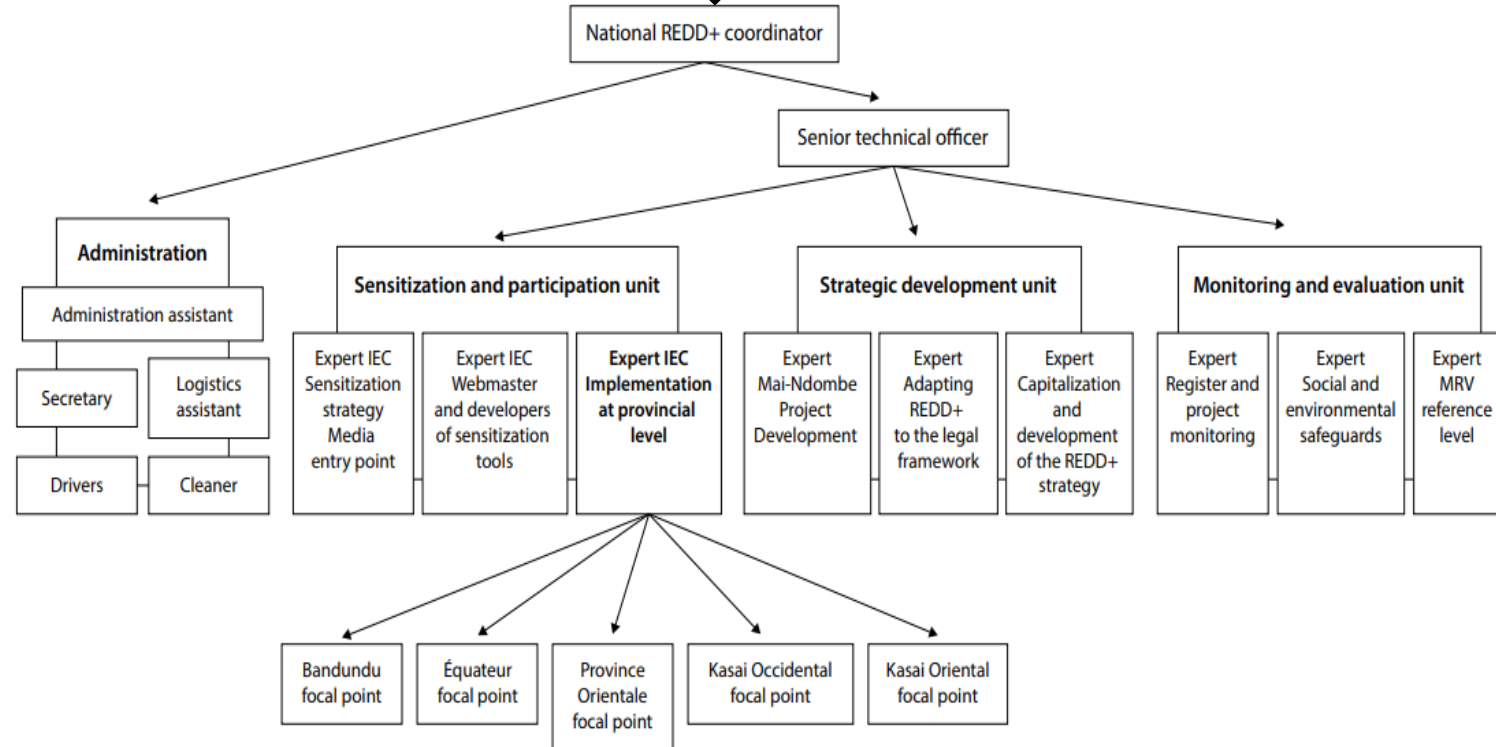
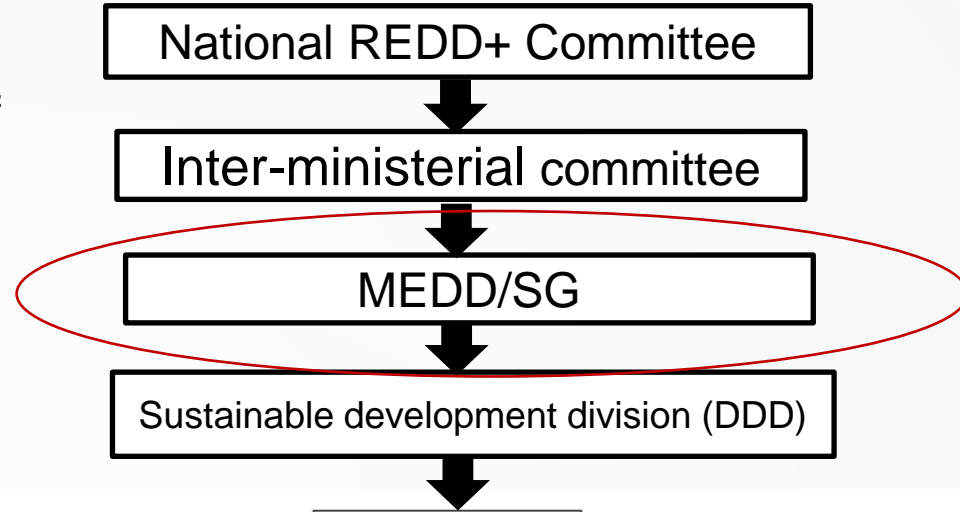
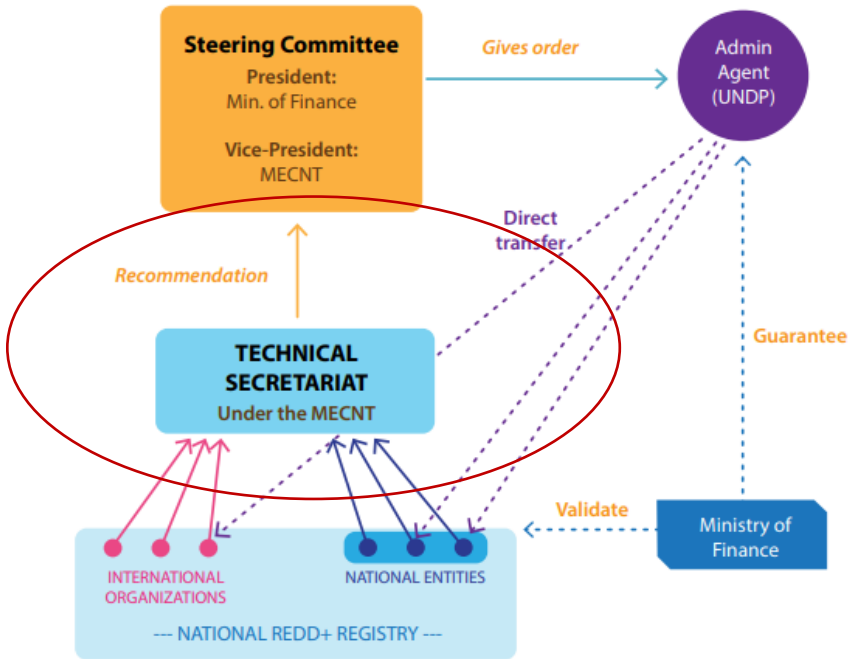
Evaluation of this extrapolation still
expected

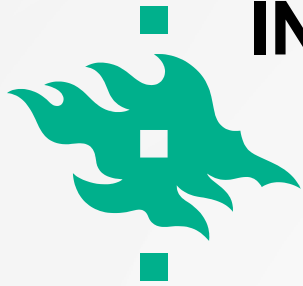


INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR REDD+

Reference framework:
The 2009 Prime Minister's Decree No. 09/40 of
26 November 2009 on REDD+ in the DRC

FONAREDD management structure

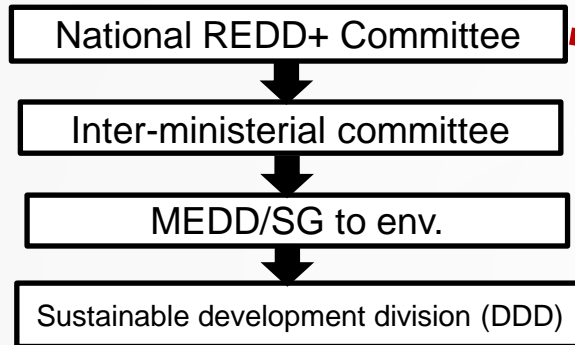




INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR REDD+

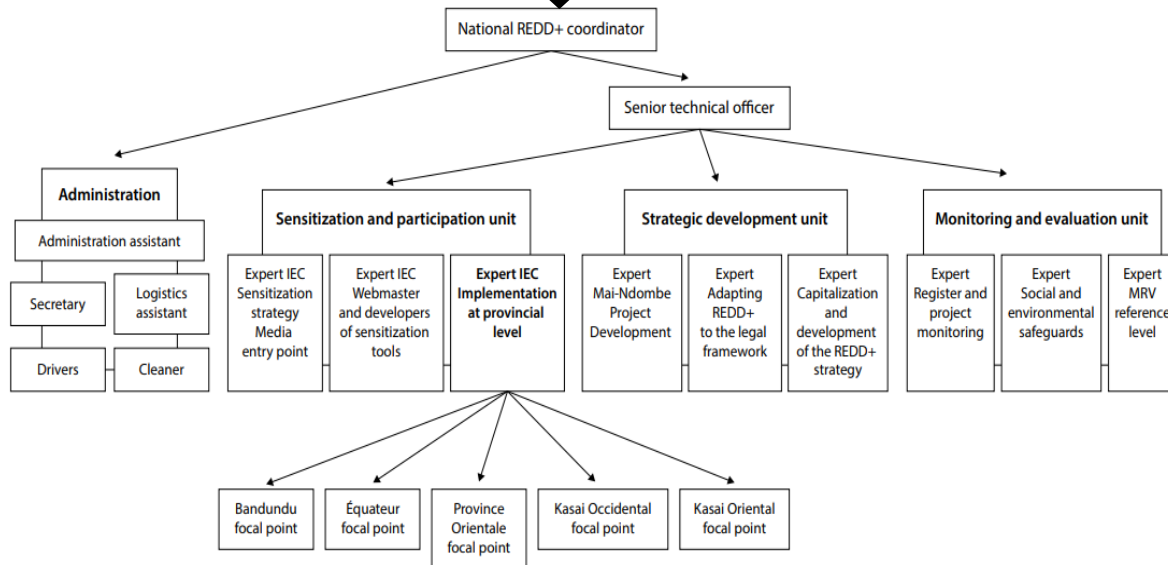
Reference framework:

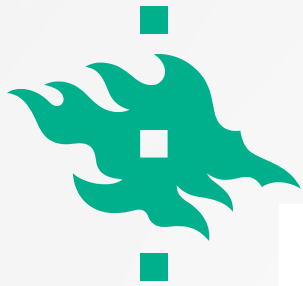
The 2009 Prime Minister's Decree No. 09/40 of
26 November 2009 on REDD+ in the DRC



14 Members including:

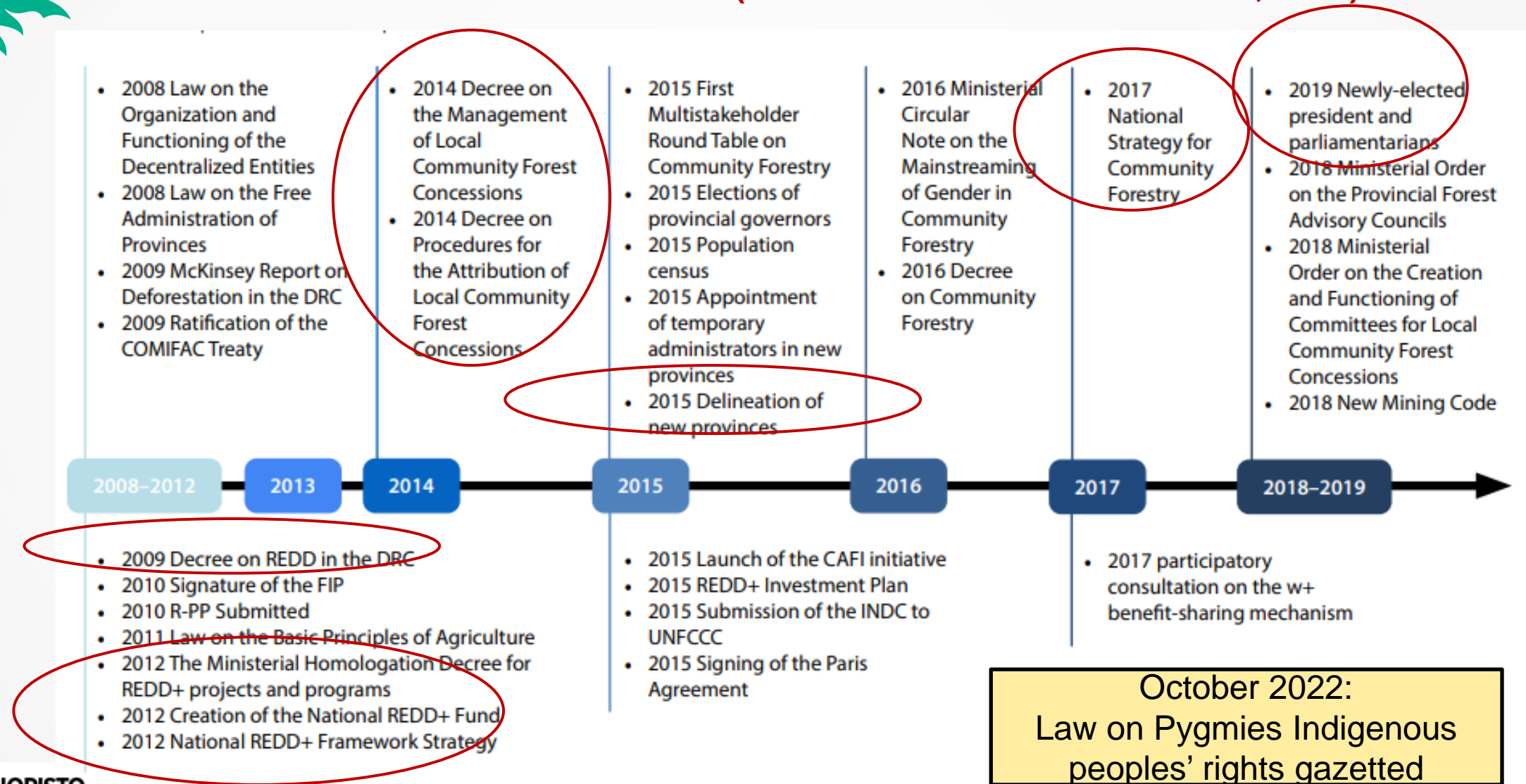
- Representative of CSOs
- Representative of NGOs
- Representative of International Business
- Representative of National Businesses

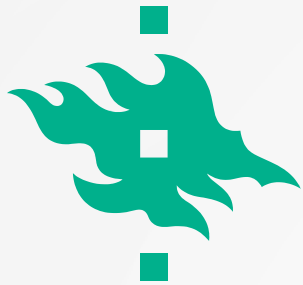




REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION EFFECTIVENESS

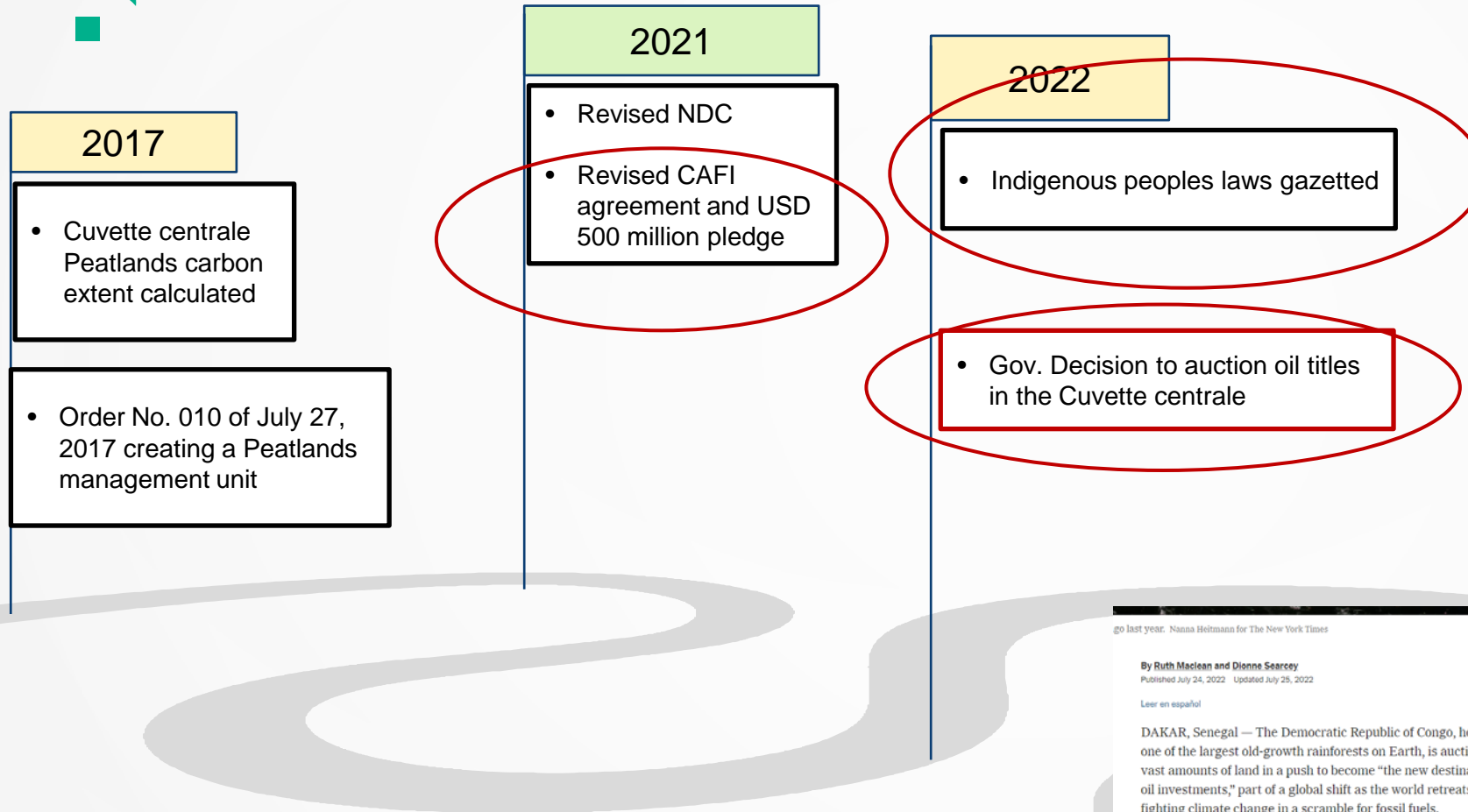
• THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT (TABLE FROM KENGOUN ET AL, 2020)





REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION EFFECTIVENESS (2)

Landmark Policy Events



What's Behind the DRC's Decision to Auction Off Some of Its Rain Forest?

The Congolese government is letting energy firms bid for access to its vast oil and gas reserves, raising concerns about the potential climate consequences.

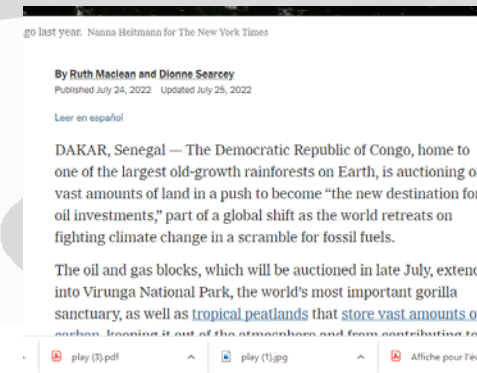
Article by Michelle Gavin

September 26, 2022 2:20 pm (EST)



DRC's oil blocks auction: Civil society statement on threats and intimidation of environmental defenders in DR Congo

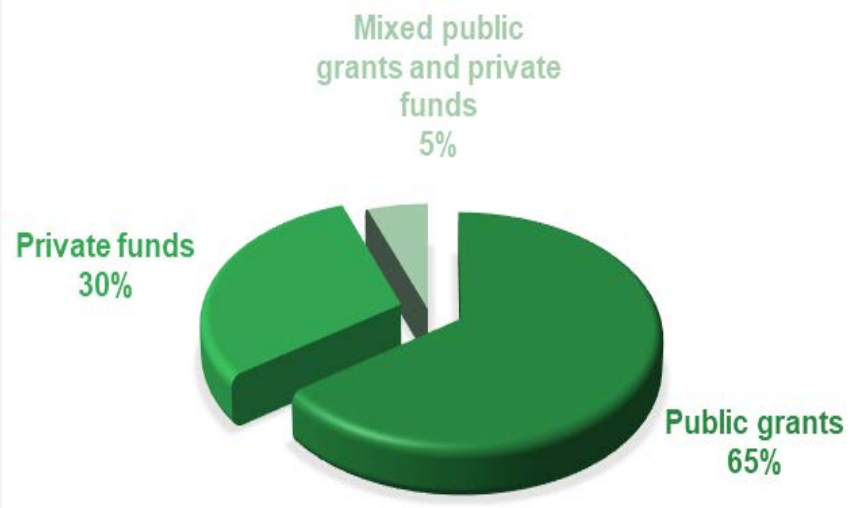
Greenpeace Africa
22 August 2022 · 0 Comments





REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION EFFICIENCY (1)

REDD+ Funding Sources in the DRC (Kengoum et al. forthcoming)



AT FONAREDD LEVEL THROUGH THE MPTF (AMOUNTS IN USD
AS OF 29 MARCH 2022)

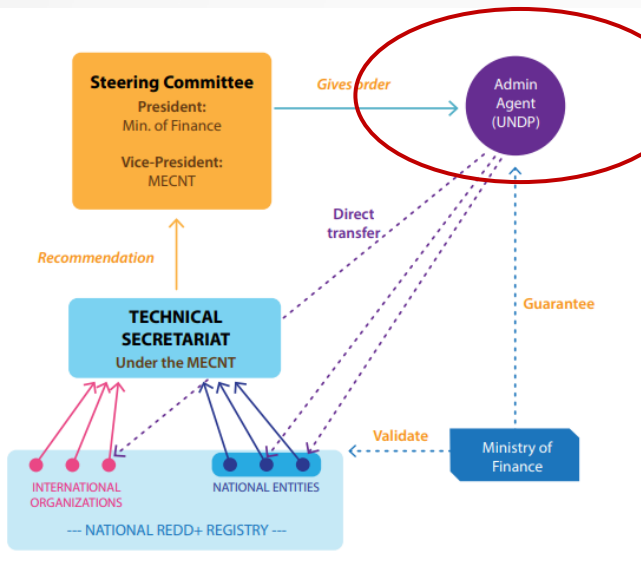
Organization	Approved budget	Net Funded Amount	Transfers	Refunds	Expenditure
JICA	3,999,607	3,168,041	3,168,041	0	997,416
UNCDF	6,957,050	4,174,200	4,174,200	0	2,138,467
UNHABITAT	6,999,490	6,999,490	6,999,490	0	5,501,363
UNFPA	8,729,120	8,729,120	8,729,120	0	6,501,204
Enabel	12,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	0	4,992,084
FAO	23,000,003	18,299,916	18,299,916	0	16,955,619
UNOPS	24,270,880	21,270,880	21,270,880	0	18,844,567
AFD	26,999,378	14,000,000	14,000,000	0	0
GIZ	30,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0
IBRD	39,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	0	13,842,003
UNDP	67,909,884	41,508,111	41,508,111	0	26,842,957



REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION **EFFICIENCY** (2)

AT FONAREDD LEVEL THROUGH THE MPTF

EXPENDITURE PATTERNS LARGELY INFLUENCED BY THE TYPE OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTED (AMOUNTS IN USD AS OF 29 MARCH 2022)



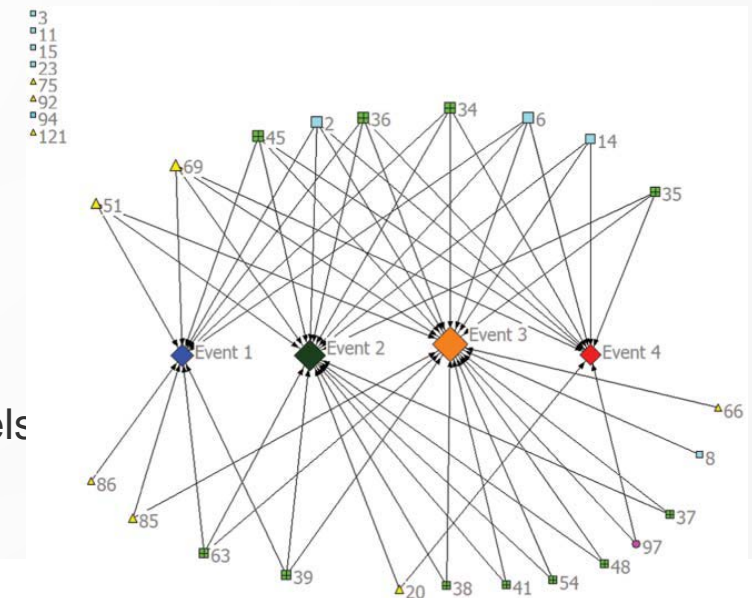
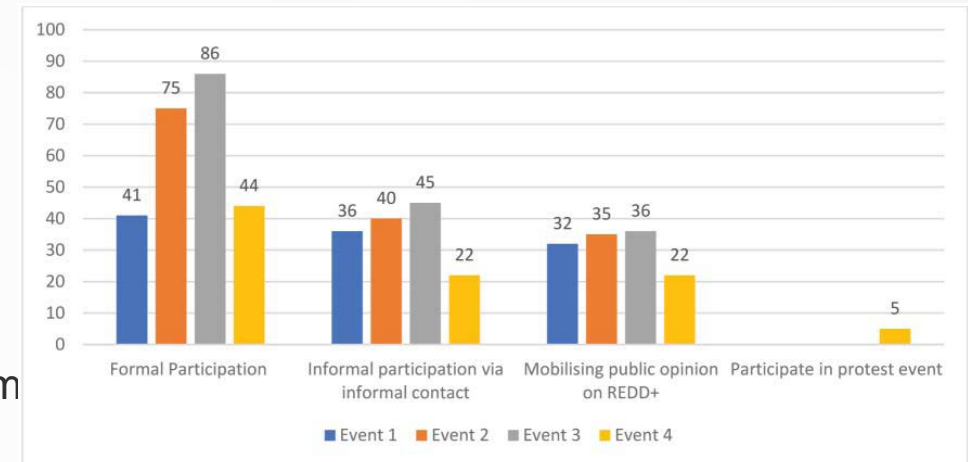
	PIREDD Mongala	PIREDD Sud-Ubangi	PIREDD Kwilu	PIREDD Equateur	PIREDD Mai-Ndombe
Funds Transferred >>>> (Million USD)	9,000,000	4,000,000	3,168,041	6,000,000	20,000,000
Total expenditures	4,992,084.47	1,432,363.01	997,416.38	5,576,656.49	12,403,936.63
Types of expenditures					
Operational costs	63%	13%	57%	36%	7%
Managing costs	9%	0%	18%	7%	0%
Transfer and grants	15%	0%	8%	56%	0%
Contractual services	13%	87%	17%	1%	93%



REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION EQUITY (1)

• REGARDING PARTICIPATION

- Policy events are important driver for participation
- REDD+ political events in DRC are mainly driven by international organizations and non-governmental organizations with limited involvement of government agencies (Thuy et al. 2021).
- Requiring participation does not address the underlying problem of power and politics in DRC (Thuy et al. 2021).
- The key limitations to stakeholder participation in REDD+ are:
 - weak law enforcement,
 - poor coordination,
 - lack of financial resources,
 - limited recognition of land and forest tenure,
 - limited capacity, and insufficient monitoring and guidance at lower levels to ensure participation (Kengoum et al. (2022).



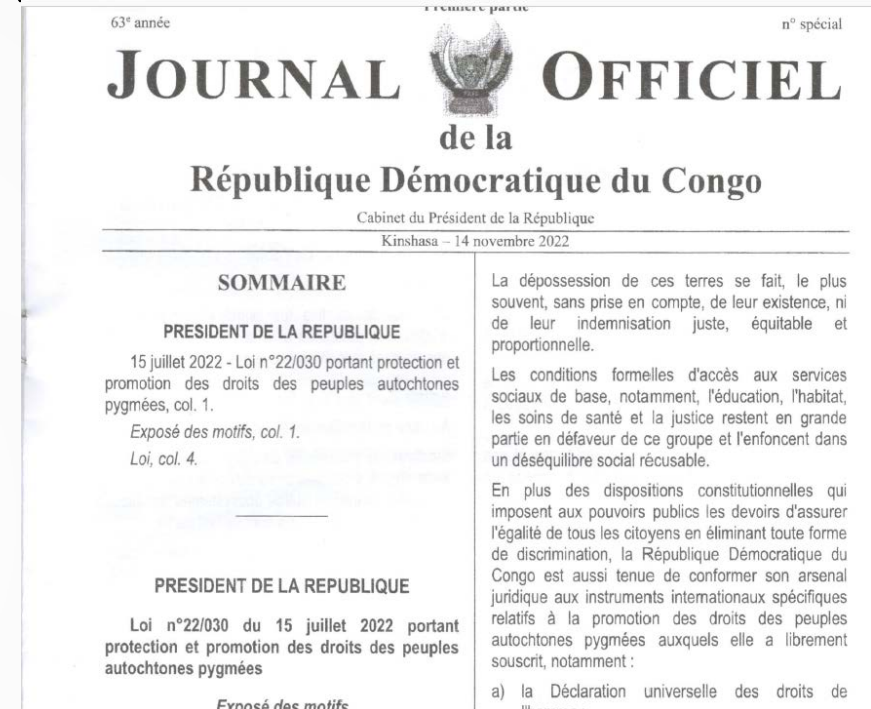
Source: Thuy et al. (2021)



REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION **EQUITY** (1)

- **REGARDING PARTICIPATION**

- Pygmies indigenous peoples status just been recognized in the DRC is a key milestone in participation. However, thus not clear yet how this influences the existing participation and BSM frameworks
- The role of independent monitoring for improved inclusiveness of REDD+ is still to be enhanced (Kengoum et al. 2022)



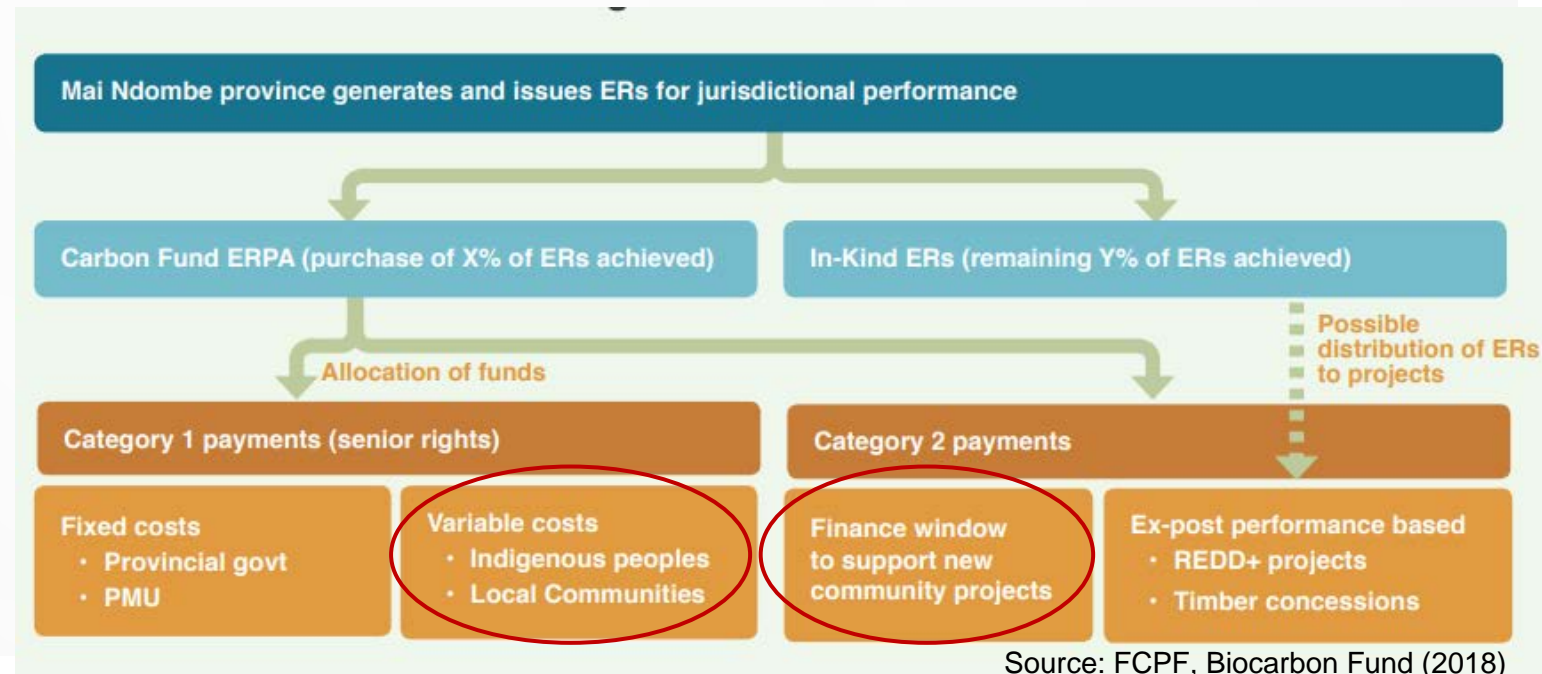
- **REGARDING THE ROLE IN DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION**

- **IPLCs as part of mostly the problem or part of the solution? A narrative war!**
 - Shifting/Swidden Vs Slash-and-burn agriculture
 - Growing population or growing poverty of the majority of the population?
- **The prominence of IPLCs in the deforestation problem compared to large scale agro-industry**



REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION **EQUITY** (2)

- **REGARDING BENEFITS SHARING**
- **Overall agreement in the DRC that those who bear the cost of REDD+ should mostly benefit from it (Kengoum, 2020).**
 - But still not clear how the costs borne by IPLCs is evaluated in REDD+ in the DRC
 - The Case of Mai-Ndombe;
 - Ex ante payments to IPLCs
 - Ex post rewards
- To date, PES REDD+ scheme initiatives under FONAREDD are not required to develop a Benefit sharing Plan (Kengoum et al. Forthcoming)
- Challenges to for IPLCs to access REDD+ benefits (Berk and Lungungu, 2020)



Source: FCPF, Biocarbon Fund (2018)



- **JE VOUS REMERCIE**
- **THANK YOU**