

LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Pilot province for FCPF Carbon Fund Emissions Reduction (ER) Program chosen due to proximity to capital (Kinshasa), high remaining original forest cover (87%) & presence of forest conservation concessions
- Multiple jurisdictional programs comprise a framework to support LED-R by remunerating rural households, indigenous peoples (IP) & private sector actors for emission reductions
- LED-R interventions involve IP & local communities (LC), national & provincial agencies, private sector & civil society
- 90% of households in the province rely on agricultural production as their main source of income

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Small-scale agriculture
- Subsistence charcoal collection
- Fire
- Small-scale illegal timber extraction
- Large-scale illegal timber extraction

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION 19.01 Mt CO₂ (2010-2016)
Includes above-ground biomass & below-ground biomass

AREA 128,487 km²

POPULATION 1,500,000 – 1,800,000 (estimate 2016)

HDI Not available

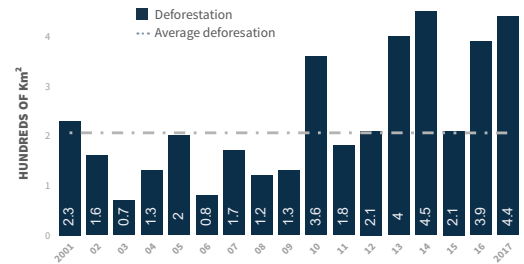
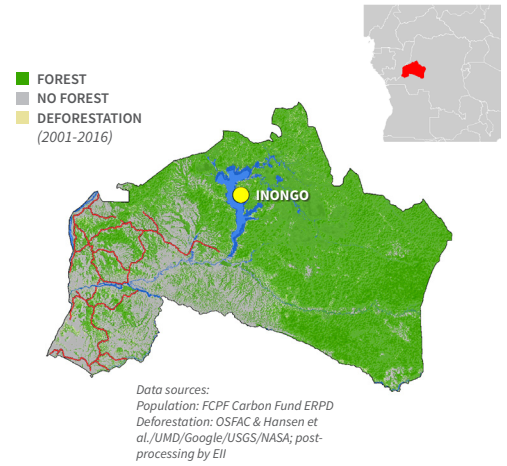
GDP Not available

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MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Agriculture
- Charcoal production
- Timber harvest

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 79%/21%

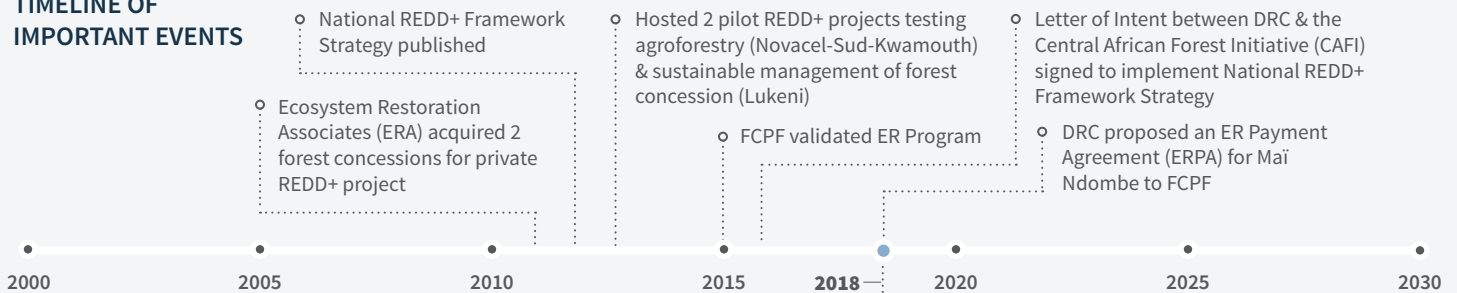


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

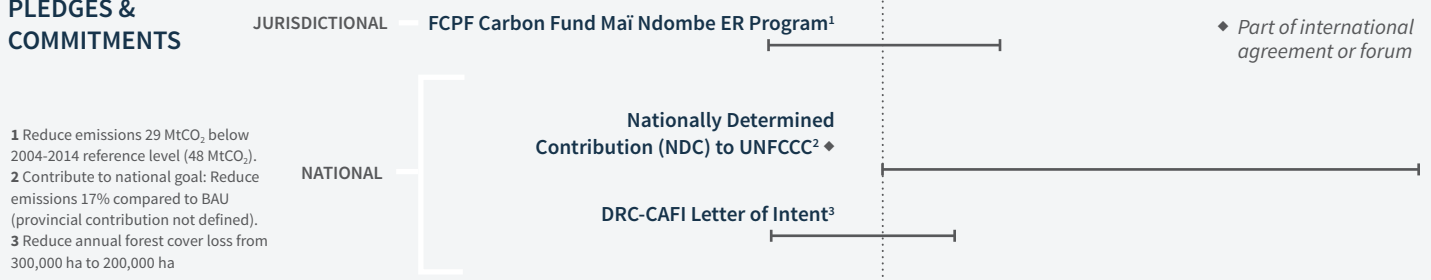
The Maï Ndombe Emissions Reduction Program is the first jurisdictional LED-R program developed by the national government. It aims to develop a large-scale vision of sustainable development in the jurisdiction by offering alternatives to activities that contribute to deforestation, on which the majority of the provincial population depends for their livelihoods. These alternatives include remuneration for activities such as agroforestry, forest restoration and conservation, and improved sustainability of logging practices. The Program includes performance targets for a range of environmental and social indicators and varied results-based payment mechanisms for individual rural

households and communities, private enterprises and national and provincial governments, with financing from different sources including the World Bank Forest Investment Program (FIP), Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), and private sector sources. The ultimate objective of the program is to reduce 29 million tons of CO₂ emissions by 2021 across the entire jurisdiction by addressing the province's deforestation drivers, for example, the prevalence of slash-and-burn agriculture. The ambitious program is still waiting for a Payment Agreement with the FCPF and needs to be supported by international stakeholders and carbon markets for its implementation.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



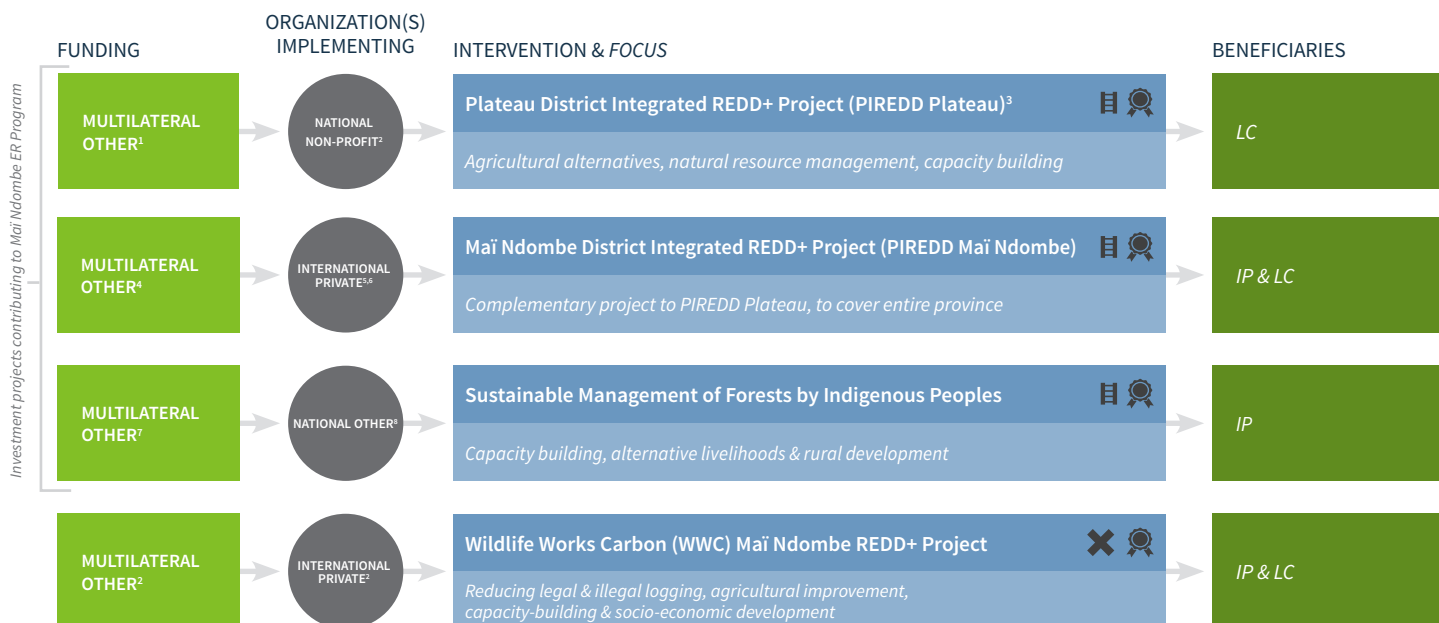
PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS



¹ Reduce emissions 29 MtCO₂ below 2004-2014 reference level (48 MtCO₂).
² Contribute to national goal: Reduce emissions 17% compared to BAU (provincial contribution not defined).
³ Reduce annual forest cover loss from 300,000 ha to 200,000 ha

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 World Bank (Forest Investment Program – FIP). 2 WWF DRC. 3 Component 1 of Improved Forest Landscape Management Project (IFLMP). 4 Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI). 5 Forest Resources Management Ingénierie (FRM). 6 Wildlife Works Carbon (WWC). 7 World Bank (Operationalized through FIP’s Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities (DGM) in DRC). 8 DGM Steering Committee (civil society group with IP representatives)

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	○	• ER Program addresses drivers of deforestation & was approved by national authorities
Spatial plan	○	• No provincial level spatial plan • Overlapping land use rights
Performance targets	◐	• ER Program sets objectives to 2021 related to 5 sectors: Climate, biodiversity, rights, livelihoods, finance & governance
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	○	• MRV system developed to evaluate progress to ER targets in the jurisdiction; however, system is not fully operational
Policies & incentives	○	• Jurisdictional policies do not exist for relevant sectors affecting land use • Illegal concessions granted by the national government has delayed ERPA signature & threatened multilateral investments
Multi-stakeholder governance	○	• Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee will include government, civil society, IP & private sector representatives; however, not operationalized yet
Sustainable agriculture	○	• Lack of incentives to improve sustainability of the productive sector • 3 logging concessions with forest management plans, supported by the French Cooperation
Indigenous peoples & local communities	○	• Land & resource tenure & use rights not clearly defined & excludes Indigenous Pygmy Peoples • Lack of legal process to address land use conflicts
LED-R finance	◐	• FIP & CAFI programs include Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanisms for rural households • An agreement for the purchase of 15 MtCO ₂ e from the ER Program has been negotiated with the FCPF • WWC REDD+ project is selling ER credits into voluntary carbon markets

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Low governance capacity & lack of technical tools for enforcing environmental laws
- Involvement of stakeholders in agricultural value chains limited by weak business climate
- Insecure land tenure & resource rights contribute to resource exploitation & poverty
- Limited access to credit for rural families to improve agricultural practices

OPPORTUNITIES

- Additional financing to ER Program from Global Environment Facility (GEF) & CAFI will provide investments needed to reach program goals
- High forest cover & low historical deforestation rates position the province for successful interventions
- ER Program plans to leverage funding to scale up pilot activities
- Potential for the province to pilot a sustainable supply of forest & agricultural products with improved land-use planning & incentives for conservation

CITATION | C. Reyniers. 2018. “Maï Ndombe, Democratic Republic of Congo” in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability
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TECHNICAL TEAM



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