

## Report on the Discussion by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) National Committee

Meeting of Saturday, May 28, 2011

### I. Background

The GEF National Committee was established by Ministerial Order No. 039/CAB/MIN/ECN-EF/07 of August 8, 2007 and is under the direct supervision of the Minister of Environment in his capacity as the GEF Political Focal Point. As such, it serves as a consultative body for all matters in the country pertaining to the GEF and meets when necessary. It is composed of 22 members: high-ranking civil servants from the ministries and public services involved as well as representatives from universities, the private sector, and civil society.

The May 28, 2011 meeting was a follow-up to previous meetings, consisting of a review of requests for financing submitted under GEF-5 and regarding an allocation of US\$23.4 million to support projects in the areas of climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation. The drafting of the definitive list of projects selected to benefit from allocations under this financing was expected at this meeting. Approximately 20 participants responded “present” at this meeting, which was chaired by the Chief of Staff for the Minister of Environment, representing the minister in his absence.

### II. Review of projects submitted for GEF financing

In total, 22 project ideas were received by the GEF Operational Focal Point under GEF-5. After initial review, 11 project ideas were selected, which were then subject to evaluation.

- **Methodological choice for the review**

The GEF Operational Focal Point proposed a holistic approach to assistance based on three reference documents: (i) the *Progress report on the Implementation of the System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)*; (ii) the updated list of priority projects; and (iii) the documents describing the project ideas.

With respect to the first document, the operational focal point highlighted the inflexibility of the allocations (US\$23.4 million) allotted to the GEF’s three priority areas under the STAR, which are apportioned as follows:

Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
8.9	13.8	0.7

It is also worth noting that to date, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has not spent any of these funds, which, moreover, remained non fungible.

A review/evaluation of the selected project ideas was then proposed.

- **Conclusions of the evaluation/review of the project ideas received**

**1. Evaluation and monitoring of degraded land and forests in the DRC**

The project idea submitted by the FAO addresses a concern of the Ministry of Environment, which would like to have reliable information when drafting reports on land monitoring. This idea falls under the area of degraded lands and is therefore acceptable.

**2. Restoration and conservation of the Miombo forest ecosystems in the southeast of the DRC**

The proposal submitted by the FAO is relevant for this type of ecosystem, which is fragile but rarely receives attention from either decision makers or financial partners, because of its sustainable management. This idea falls under the area of climate change and is therefore acceptable.

**3. Support to improve living conditions of rural populations by producing and selling non-timber forest products in the Kinshasa and Bas-Congo provinces**

In addition to contributing to poverty reduction through the community recovery it is likely to trigger, this proposal, which was also submitted by the FAO, falls under the area of biodiversity and is also acceptable.

**4. Conservation of the transboundary area, environmental cooperation, and improvement of the livelihoods of the people living in the Congo Basin ecosystems, which are of international importance**

This proposal, which was submitted by UNEP, is relevant and warrants a level of financing beyond that offered through STAR. This project should therefore be considered in the context of funding expected from the forest ecosystem management program in which significant funding will be mobilized.

**5. Management of African mangrove ecosystems**

This proposal from UNEP involves approximately 20 African countries with this type of ecosystem. It is an important component in the area of biodiversity, which should be tackled in conjunction with the other countries concerned, and the DRC must not be excluded despite only having a small proportion of it.

**6. Strengthening the resilience of protected areas in the Albertine Rift to cope with climate change**

This project idea, which was submitted by UNEP, has a regional scope and, more specifically, deals with Uganda and the DRC, closely engaging the national institutions—the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for Uganda and the Congolese Wildlife Authority (ICCN) for the DRC—as lead structures. As with the previous proposal, this project idea will have to be developed beyond the STAR framework with respect to securing financing. It involves both the areas of biodiversity and climate change.

## **7. Support for the restoration of soil fertility through the cultivation of soya and groundnut to benefit farmers in Bengongo and Itipo**

This proposal, made by a local NGO, is relevant and fits best under the category of small grants that would contribute to community recovery through the practice of sustainable agriculture.

## **8. Introduction and dissemination of micro/mini hydroelectric plant technology and the reduction of the population's dependence on wood fuels and their derivatives**

This proposal, submitted by UNDP, is relevant because it aims to ease the burden on forests as a source of energy by promoting alternative energy sources. However, it was determined that it would be useful to ensure that these alternative energy sources go beyond just hydropower by also exploring other forms of clean energy such as solar energy. The proposal, which falls under the area of climate change, was found to be acceptable.

## **9. Trust fund for protected areas**

This idea, proposed by the World Bank, was deemed important and has already attracted the attention of other partners (Germany in particular) who hope to be involved in order to build a reserve of approximately US\$30 million, which will be held in a bank in the United Kingdom. Interest generated from these funds will be used to finance projects in the area of conservation.

## **10. Small Grants Programme**

Small grants, managed by UNDP, were already operational in the Equateur Province where the experience proved valuable. Continuation or duplication of this project is therefore encouraged.

## **11. RARE Project "Inspire Conservation"**

The proposal, which was supported by the World Bank, was viewed as innovative owing to the lobbying envisaged regarding awareness raising for the protection of flagship species, in particular with respect to the preservation of their habitats, and to its cross-cutting nature, as it also covers climate change and biodiversity. This proposal was therefore found to be acceptable.

### **III. Prioritization by the Committee members of the project ideas evaluated**

The prioritization process took into account the inflexibility of funding allocations based on the three areas, the letter from Mrs. Monique Barbut of the GEF Executive Secretariat specifying the modalities for setting up the funds for small grants as well as for their award to beneficiaries, and finally, the relevance to national priorities. Through consensus, and after debate and discussion, the decisions on financial allocations for the project ideas are presented in the table below:

<b>Selected project Ideas</b>	<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Land Degradation</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>
1. Evaluation and monitoring of degraded land and forests			<i>US\$700,000</i>	FAO
2. Restoration and conservation of the Miombo forest ecosystems in the southeast of the DRC	<i>US\$2,700,000</i>			FAO
3. Management of mangrove ecosystems	<i>US\$1,100,000</i>			UNEP
4. Promotion of micro hydroelectric plant technology as alternatives to the pressure on forests as an internal source of energy.	<i>US\$3,600,000</i>			UNDP
5. Establishment of a trust fund for protected areas		<i>US\$12,800,000</i>		World Bank
6. Small Grants Programme	<i>US\$1,500,000</i>			UNDP
7. RARE Project "Inspire Conservation"		<i>US\$1,000,000</i>		World Bank
<b>TOTAL by GEF Area</b>	<b>US\$8,900,000</b>	<b>US\$13,800,000</b>	<b>US\$700,000</b>	

**N.B.:** The allocation amounts proposed by the Committee appear in the column corresponding to the GEF area of the selected project idea.

#### **IV. Next steps**

The implementing agencies will be notified of the selected project ideas (see attached letters) as soon as the formal financing agreement is received from the GEF Secretariat. Each agency will then prepare its project based on the planned allocations. The project will be presented to the Panel composed of members of the GEF National Committee for verification of its compliance with the proposed avenues of intervention as well as the budget, with regard to the balance among budget headings.

#### **V. Recommendations**

The GEF National Committee considers the sums allocated for implementation of the selected projects to be State funds that are allocated to the implementing agencies. In this regard, there is an obligation to monitor the use of these funds as well as the execution of programmed activities. The Committee also sets forth the following recommendations:

- The final document must be presented to the GEF National Committee, which decides for or against its final approval;
- At least 5 percent of the budget for each project should be reserved for monitoring of its implementation by the Committee;
- Every year a technical and financial audit should be carried out, a report of which should be submitted to the GEF National Committee;
- All projects should be presented within a harmonized framework based on the model proposed by the GEF.

Projects under the Small Grants Programme should comply with the beneficiary and allocation eligibility criteria (a US\$50,000 ceiling and a restriction of the number of grants to the same entity to two, etc.).

**Done in Kinshasa, May 28**

**Signatures of the members of the GEF National Committee**

## **National Workshop to Prepare the National Development Strategy for a Portfolio of Projects to be Submitted to the GEF**

The national workshop to prepare the national development strategy for a portfolio of projects to be submitted to the GEF, in the context of GEF-5 allocations for the DRC, was held on May 19-21, 2011 in the conference room of the Residence Cassiopée in Kinshasa. The Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism financed these meetings.

Among the participants, 30 in total, were the members of the GEF National Committee, representatives from the ministries involved, GEF implementing agencies, academia, civil society organizations, and provincial environment coordinators.

### **1. Background**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), which was established in 1991, helps developing countries like the DRC finance projects and programs that generate global environmental benefits. The GEF currently finances projects relating to the following focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

During the 2009-2010 period, the GEF Secretariat decided to improve the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) by creating the System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR), totaling US\$4.25 billion. During this phase, the DRC received a total allocation of US\$23.4 million for climate change (CC), biodiversity (BD), and land degradation (LD) for US\$8.9 million, US\$13.8 million, and US\$0.7 million, respectively.

To further strengthen the GEF's strategic involvement in countries during the GEF-5 replenishment period, each country was asked to prepare a national portfolio formulation exercise, with financial support from the GEF.

The exercise would cover three focal areas (climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation) and describe the manner in which the GEF allocations would be allotted for projects or programs that reflect national and regional priorities contributing to global environmental protection.

### **2. Objectives**

The overall objective of this meeting was to identify the country's priority areas and recommend proposals for bankable projects for approval by the GEF Focal Point, with a view to their submission to the GEF Secretariat/Council. The participants reviewed all the proposals for projects that could be financed by the GEF to ensure that they were well aligned with the national priorities and would generate local, national, and global environmental benefits.

The specific objectives were to:

- Evaluate and understand the selection criteria, and
- Define prioritization approaches.

The expected outcome would consist in the development of a document describing the national strategic priorities for the three GEF focal areas.

### 3. Workshop Agenda

The workshop took place over three days.

#### Day 1

##### Opening Ceremony

Mr. Vincent Kasulu Seya Makonga, Director of Sustainable Development and GEF Operational Focal Point, welcomed all the participants. He informed them of the changes made by the GEF aimed at introducing innovative ways of strengthening the existing approaches. He added that the goal of these innovations was to improve national ownership, while expanding his responsibilities and increasing the GEF's ability to deliver effective and efficient support.

This aim led to the introduction of new requirements for gaining access to resources covering the climate change and biodiversity focal areas in 2006 during GEF-4 Replenishment. He concluded by saying that during GEF-5, the System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) aims to improve national ownership of projects, the effectiveness of partnerships, alignment of conventions with the programs, and simplification of the project cycle.

The participants then introduced themselves and spoke of their expectations.

The Chief of Staff, representing the Minister, officially opened the workshop.

##### Presentations

Various presentations were made, such as the following:

- Presentation of the GEF and GEF-5 by the GEF Operational Focal Point;
- Presentation of the national process for REDD+ preparation by Mr. Kanu Mbizi, National Coordinator for REDD+ national coordination;
- Presentation of the National Forests, Environment, Water, and Biodiversity Program by Mr. Ilanga, Director of the Studies and Planning Directorate [*Direction des Etudes et Planification DEP*] and Program Coordinator;
- Presentation of the objectives of the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise by the Operational Focal Point;
- The national action plans for the three relevant conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD) were presented by the respective national focal points, namely, Mr. Ilunga Muneng (UNCCD), Mr. Mnyuyi Kalombo (UNFCCC), and Mr. Ipanga Mwaku (CDB);

- The Chairman of the National Small Grants Programme Steering Committee presented the progress made and expectations of the program implemented in the Equateur province.

The presentations were followed by a question and answer session that helped clarify all these issues.

### **Definition of Prioritization Criteria**

Prioritization is based on the national implementation action plans for the three relevant conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD), as well as the provincial development plans relating to these three conventions.

These documents include the following:

- The National Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan and the results of the COP 10 in Nagoya;
- The National Climate Change Adaptation Program and the results of the COP 17 in Cancun;
- The UNCCD National Action Plan;
- The Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper;
- Various GEF working documents (procedures, RAF, STAR, cofinancing, etc.);
- Procedures and strategies from a number of implementing agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNEP, World Bank).

N.B.: The selected projects that are part of the above-mentioned national programs must meet the classification criteria in the three focal areas, namely, climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation.

### **Discussion**

The discussion was very lively, especially since there were more project proposals than funds available; hence the need to prioritize the projects offering cross-cutting opportunities with respect to the three focal areas, while taking into account a number of national and regional requirements.

The participants were then divided into three groups based on the focal areas.

### **Day 2**

The second day consisted of group work.

The following three groups were created:

- Group 1 focused on land degradation, having examined the national action plan;
- Group 2 focused on biodiversity, having examined the content of the National Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan;



- Group 3 focused on climate change, having examined the projects included in the first two national communications and the document on technological needs.

The groups had to review 22 project proposals received by the GEF Operational Focal Point (see the attached list of project proposals) based on the documents listed above and taking into account the essential criterion that they fall under the three focal areas selected—climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation.

### **Day 3**

The third day consisted of plenary discussions. The results from each group were reviewed and after a lively discussion, the participants decided to select 11 projects from among the 22 proposals submitted.

## **Conclusions**

The groups' results therefore helped to pare down the list to 11 projects, which was submitted to the GEF National Committee in order to draw up the definitive list of selected projects that would receive allocations in the context of GEF-5 financing.

Done in Kinshasa, [date]

**Jean ILUNGA MUNENG**

Rapporteur

## Context

The Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNT) of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), have over several years developed a strategic environmental partnership, focusing on biodiversity and climate change, primarily through the planning and implementation of several projects.

With a view to developing a global cooperation program (2010-2015) between UNDP and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), consultations were initiated. This process entails the programming of guidelines by the Democratic Republic of Congo, and will also help improve the development of regional programs/projects, based on national priorities.

## Introduction

This report presents to the GEF National Committee, for approval and validation, the priority projects outlined in the national strategy, which were selected from among those submitted to the Sustainable Development Office [*Direction de Développement Durable* DDD] of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, which address the following GEF focal areas (biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation).

This selection is the result of the first assignment completed by the consultants hired for the aforementioned focal areas, who were tasked with choosing the first set of projects, based on objective criteria, such as:

- ✚ The cross-cutting nature of the project in relation to the focal areas proposed;
- ✚ The project's impact on the population and poverty reduction;
- ✚ The project's contribution to reducing the effects of deforestation and land degradation, and the conservation of biodiversity; and
- ✚ The contribution to reducing activities that cause global warming.

## List of projects submitted to the DDD

1. Rehabilitation of the Maïko National Park
2. Implementation of the Conservation Concessions process
3. Expansion of the national protected areas network (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
4. Support for CDM afforestation and reforestation pilot projects
5. Development of a national REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) strategy
6. Restoration and conservation of the Miombo forest ecosystems in the south-east of the DR Congo
7. Small Grants Programme
8. Creation of arboreta in habitats degraded by overexploitation of woodland around urban centers in the DR Congo
9. Creation of a great apes sanctuary in the forest section of the Kisangani Zoological Garden
10. Development of the ex situ biodiversity conservation strategy in the DR Congo and the creation of a national ex situ protected areas network
11. Creation and management of collections of useful plants (medicinal, melliferous, etc.) in the Botanical Gardens of Kinshasa, Kisantu, and Eala

12. Forest inventory of a section of the Central Basin of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
13. Operationalization of the National Biosecurity Framework/DRC
14. Management program for dioxin and furan emissions from the main disposal plants in the DRC
15. Monitoring and evaluation of degraded land and forests in the DR Congo
16. Support to improve the living conditions of rural populations by producing and selling non-timber forest products in the Kinshasa and Bas-Congo provinces (for example, honey)
17. Support for the restoration of soil fertility through the cultivation of soya and groundnut to benefit farmers in Bengongo and Itipo
18. Management plan for hunting reserves
19. Dissemination of micro/mini hydroelectric plant technology in agroforestry zones and the reduction of the dependence of rural populations on wood fuels and their derivatives
20. RARE Project “Inspiring Conservation”
21. Support for the creation of a trust fund to finance protected areas in the DR Congo
22. Conservation and sustainable management of the Lake Télé/Lake Tumba transboundary wetland
23. Strategic environmental evaluation and development program for the Congo River Basin
24. Regional capacity-building project for micro/mini hydroelectric plants and investment to provide basic services in rural areas of Sub-Saharan Africa
25. Sustainable management of fauna and the bushmeat industry in the periphery of protected areas
26. Sustainable financing mechanism for biodiversity in Congo Basin countries
27. Regional conservation project in the *Grand Landscape des Virunga*
28. African Mangrove Ecosystems
29. Strengthening the resilience of protected areas in the Albertine Rift to cope with climate change
30. Conservation of the transboundary area, environmental cooperation, and improvement of the livelihoods of people living in the Congo Basin ecosystems, which are of international importance

### **Priority projects**

After examining all the portfolios submitted to the DDD/MECNT, we will present the project ideas below to the GEF National Committee, for approval and validation:

- Monitoring and evaluation of degraded land and forests in the DR Congo
- Restoration and conservation of the Miombo forest ecosystems in the south-east of the DR Congo
- Dissemination of micro/mini hydroelectric plant technology in agroforestry zones and the reduction of the dependence of rural populations on wood fuels and their derivatives
- Support to improve the living conditions of rural populations by producing and selling non-timber forest products in the Kinshasa and Bas-Congo provinces (for example, honey)
- Strengthening the resilience of protected areas in the Albertine Rift to cope with climate change

- Support for the restoration of soil fertility through the cultivation of soya and groundnut to benefit farmers in Bengongo and Itipo
- Support for the creation of a trust fund to finance protected areas in the DR Congo
- Small Grants Programme
- RARE Project “Inspiring Conservation”

## SUMMARY TABLE OF PROJECT IDEAS

### I. Regional Projects

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
1	Conservation and sustainable management of the Lake Télé/Lake Tumba transboundary wetland	BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strengthen capacities and involve local communities in the sustainable and participatory management of natural resources;</li> <li>◆ Conserve and rationally use the natural resources of the wetlands across the landscape to contribute to sustainable development;</li> <li>◆ Sensitize national authorities to the importance of the landscape (management of waters, forests and fauna) and its contribution to the global ecological balance.</li> </ul>	3 years	1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ministry of Tourism and Environment</li> <li>◆ Ministry of Forest Economy</li> <li>◆ Forest enterprises under sustainable management/ rural communities</li> <li>◆ River transport companies</li> <li>◆ NGOs and regional/international organizations: WCS, CIRAD</li> <li>◆ CARPE, WWF</li> <li>◆ Regional or International Institutions: COMIFAC, OFAC,</li> <li>◆ RAPAC, OCFA, FAO</li> </ul>	Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo
2	Strategic environmental evaluation and development program for the	IW	Support the sustainable development as well as the integrated and coordinated management of water, energy, and environmental resources of the DR Congo for the benefit of the economy and the	3 years	6,821,180	UNDP, GEF Georgia Water Resources Institute of the Georgia Institute	Congo Basin countries

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
	Congo River Basin		people of the Congo River Basin.			of Technology in Atlanta – USA	
3	Regional capacity building project for micro/mini hydroelectric plants and investment to provide basic services in rural areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	LD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Conduct feasibility studies and social and environmental impact assessments;</li> <li>· Promote the supply of electrical energy by mini- or micro-hydroelectric plants in rural areas in order to develop incentives for investment, economic growth, and to stem rural exodus.</li> </ul>	5 years	500,000	GEF/UNDP, AfDB	Mali, Togo, Benin, Gabon, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, the DRC, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda
	Sustainable management of fauna and the bushmeat industry in the periphery of protected areas		Establish a suitable and effective regulatory mechanism for the bushmeat industry in order to reduce the impact of hunting on the degradation of forest ecosystems, and strengthen management capacities.	3 years	2,000,000	<p>National administrations responsible for forests, fauna, and rural development (MINEF and MINAGRI)</p> <p>Forest enterprises under sustainable management/rural communities</p> <p>Rail, road, and/or river transport companies</p> <p>NGOs and regional/international organizations: WCS, WWF, Regional or International Institutions:</p>	Central African countries

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
						COMIFAC, OFAC, RAPAC, OCFSA, FAO	
4	Sustainable financing mechanism for biodiversity in Congo Basin countries	BD CC	Develop capacities, institutional frameworks, and model mechanisms through the long-term, sustainable financing of protected area systems in the Congo Basin.		2,000,000	WWF-UNDP	Congo Basin countries
5	Regional conservation project in the <i>Grand Landscape des Virunga</i>	BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Strengthen the collaboration and coordination framework for the conservation of the <i>Grand Landscape des Virunga</i> between the DRC and Uganda;</li> <li>· Identify financing options;</li> <li>· Analyze the impacts of oil exploration on protected areas and develop strategic response and compensation plans.</li> </ul>		600,000	World Bank	The DRC and Uganda
6	African Mangrove Ecosystems	BD LD	Increase the size of the protected areas of mangrove forests in Africa, which entails biodiversity conservation, by using science-based management policies and procedures.	60 months	6,500,000	UNEP (DEPI), African Mangroves Network (AMN), Government Ministries	Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tomé et Príncipe, Congo, the DR Congo, Kenya, Somalia,

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
							Mozambique, Madagascar, and Tanzania.
7	Strengthening the resilience of protected areas in the Albertine Rift to cope with climate change		Establish PA management measures that will increase the resilience of a transboundary network of PAs in Uganda and the DRC to ensure that they maintain their biodiversity in the face of climate change.	48 months	11,500,000	UWA, ICCN, NEMA, MECNT, NCCSC, PA Managers, Local authorities, NGOs and CBOs, Makerere University, University of Kisangani, Durham University, ARCOS, WWF, WCS, CI, UNEP, and Birdlife International	Uganda and the DR Congo
8	Conservation of the transboundary area, environmental cooperation, and improvement of the livelihoods of the people living in the Congo Basin ecosystems, which are of international importance				1,000,000	UNEP	

FA: focal area; BD: biodiversity; CC: climate change; LD: land degradation; POPs: persistent organic pollutants; IW: international waters



## II. National Projects

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
1	Rehabilitation of the Maïko National Park	BD CC	Rehabilitate the reception facilities, replenish animal populations in decline, as well as flora, and promote integrated development projects in the periphery to reduce the pressure placed on that zone.		3,000,000	World Bank	DR CONGO
2	Implementation of the Conservation Concessions process	BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Create markets that facilitate remuneration for forest environmental services linked to the conservation of biodiversity or the fixation of atmospheric carbon, through a feasibility study;</li> <li>· Conduct pilot activities in three types of forest ecosystems (dense rainforest, Miombo dry forest, mountain forest) and consider their replication in other sites with a view to testing their feasibility;</li> <li>· Draft a model contract to be signed by the Government and/or a private company, NGO, etc., for negotiating with the Government for financial compensation;</li> <li>· Establish a legal framework for conservation concessions.</li> </ul>	1 year	1,000,000	World Bank	DR CONGO
3	Expansion of the	BD	· Provide technical assistance for		1,700,000	UNDP	DR CONGO

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
	national protected areas network (Democratic Republic of Congo)	CC	<p>the coordination and quality control of this project's activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Form ICCN and NGO teams for sampling, studies, consultation methods and participatory mapping;</li> <li>· Support the ICCN with materials and equipment as well as by financing the operating costs for field evaluations and consultations;</li> <li>· Secure the services of consultants, and partner with local/international NGOs, research institutes, and universities for biological studies, local consultations, awareness-raising, socioeconomic studies, and mapping.</li> </ul>				
4	Support for CDM afforestation and reforestation pilot projects	LD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Create favorable conditions for the development of village and industrial plantations, and optimize CDM and BioCF opportunities;</li> <li>· Strengthen the capacities of the Directorate for Sustainable Development and the Designated National Authority (DNA/CDM) to develop and monitor small CDM forest projects;</li> <li>· Develop or oversee the</li> </ul>			UNDP, Directorate for Sustainable Development (DDD) and National Reforestation Service (SNR)	DR CONGO

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
			development of CDM project portfolios to satisfy the desired objectives.				
5	Development of a national REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) strategy	LD CC	Formulate a national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.		1,000,000	UNDP	DR CONGO
6	Restoration and conservation of the Miombo forest ecosystems in the south-east of the DR Congo	BD CC	Improve the functions and services of the Miombo forest ecosystems for the benefit of local communities through the restoration and conservation of forest landscapes.	3 years	3,000,000	FAO, UNEP, NGOs	DR CONGO
7	Small Grants Programme	BD CC	Provide sustainable lifestyles for communities by supporting their activities that are geared toward the sustainable management of ecosystems and their resources through micro-projects.	1 year	1,000,000	UNDP	DR CONGO
8	Creation of arboreta in habitats degraded by overexploitation of woodland around urban centers in the DR Congo	BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Restore the already degraded habitats and definitively stabilize their appearance and functionality;</li> <li>· Preserve the non-degraded habitats;</li> <li>· Meet domestic wood needs in urban areas by managing the</li> </ul>	3 years	2,400,000		DR CONGO

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
			multispecific arboreta established on rotating reserves.				
9	Creation of a great apes sanctuary in the forest section of the Kisangani Zoological Garden	BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Contribute to the survival of the great apes;</li> <li>· Promote the education and sensitization of populations to the issue of preserving the great apes;</li> <li>· Promote research and the acquisition of knowledge about the great apes.</li> </ul>	1 year	2,000,000		DR CONGO
10	Development of the ex situ biodiversity conservation strategy in the DR Congo and the creation of a national ex situ protected areas network	BD CC	Coordinate and rationalize ex situ conservation efforts	1 year	800,000		DR CONGO
11	Creation and management of collections of useful plants (medicinal, melliferous, etc.) in the Botanical Gardens of Kinshasa, Kisantu and Eala	BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Help achieve the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>· Encourage the conducting of ethno-botanical surveys, and public education campaigns on the sustainable use of forests;</li> <li>· Conduct multiplication and domestic cultivation trials for useful plants.</li> </ul>	1 year	800,000		DR CONGO
12	Forest inventory of	BD	· Conduct a multiresource forest	5 years			DR CONGO

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
	a section of the Central Basin of the Democratic Republic of Congo	CC	inventory on a total surface area of 5 million hectares by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developing a forest map on a scale of 1:200,000 using satellite data;</li> <li>• conducting soil sampling for gathering data on the quantity and quality of forest resources in place, as well as studies on trees;</li> <li>• conducting ethnobiological and socioeconomic surveys;</li> <li>• processing data, and producing results and the final inventory report.</li> </ul>				
13	Operationalization of the National Biosecurity Framework/DRC	BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Operationalize the National Biosecurity Framework by strengthening the capacities of the national biosecurity management structures;</li> <li>· Disseminate the law on biotechnology security;</li> <li>· Develop control and management measures for the use and handling of products generated by modern biotechnology;</li> <li>· Provide training in the area of assessment and management of risks associated with the use of modern biotechnology;</li> <li>· Provide training for customs officers responsible for detecting</li> </ul>	3 years	650,000	GEF/UNEP	DR CONGO

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
			GMOs; · Create a reference laboratory; · Establish the financing mechanism for the sustainability of the National Biosecurity Framework.				
14	Management program for dioxin and furan emissions from the main disposal plants in the DRC	POPs	This program would seek to mitigate the problem of dioxin and furan emissions from the country's main disposal plants.	1 year		UNDP	DR CONGO
15	Monitoring and evaluation of degraded land and forests in the DR Congo	LD BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Contribute to the sustainable management of land and forest resources through the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation tool and the strengthening of afforestation and reforestation capacities;</li> <li>◆ Contribute to the restoration and development of degraded natural ecosystems in order to reduce the poverty of local populations that are dependent on land and forests.</li> </ul>	5 years	5,000,000	MECNT (DDD and DIAF), INERA, OSFAC, ERAIFT, UNIKIN, ICRAF, LADA/FAO and WOCAT	DR CONGO
16	Support to improve the living conditions of rural populations by producing and selling non-timber	BD CC	Facilitate the socioeconomic development of poor farmers through the sustainable management and development of non-timber forest products in	3 years	2,500,000	MECNT, MPME, NGUIZANI PLATFORM, LEVAIN DES MASSES, ADEI, GRAED, and GRADIC	DR CONGO

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
	forest products in the Kinshasa and Bas-Congo provinces (for example, honey)		order to help them overcome poverty.				
17	Support for the restoration of soil fertility through the cultivation of soya and groundnut to benefit farmers in Bengongo and Itipo	BD LD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Manage forest resources in a sustainable manner for present and future generations by improving forest management techniques;</li> <li>◆ Develop and promote legumes in order to enrich the soils with atmospheric nitrogen.</li> </ul>	1 year	200,000		DR CONGO
18	Management plan for hunting reserves	BD CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Assess the fauna potential of each hunting zone;</li> <li>· Rehabilitate and repopulate the hunting zones;</li> <li>· Update the hunting law and draft enforcement measures;</li> <li>· Establish a cohesive and constructive management plan with the buy-in of all actors (government, hunters' associations, NGOs, potential safari operators, local communities);</li> <li>· Establish sustainable fauna sampling methods;</li> <li>· Develop basic infrastructures in the hunting concessions;</li> <li>· Establish an efficient</li> </ul>				DR CONGO

No.	Project Title	FA	Objectives	Duration	Cost (US\$)	Partners	Location
			surveillance system(SIG) and a paramilitary training program for ecoguards.				
19	Dissemination of micro/mini hydroelectric plant technology in agroforestry zones and the reduction of the dependence of rural populations on wood fuels and their derivatives	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the development of agroprocessing, para-agricultural, and forest industries related to the development of industrial and village agroforestry by introducing and disseminating micro/mini hydroelectric technology;</li> <li>• Reduce the use of wood fuels and their derivatives by introducing improved stoves in peri-urban areas.</li> </ul>	4 years	20,000,000	MECNT, Yannick Glemarec	DR CONGO
20	Support for the creation of a trust fund for the financing of protected areas in the DR Congo	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute, as a priority, to the financing required to manage protected areas that will be considered priorities by the ICCN under its strategic planning, in terms of protection [<i>sentence appears to be incomplete</i>].</li> </ul>		13,000,000	World Bank, ICCN, Belgian Ministry of Cooperation, MECNT	DR CONGO
21	RARE Project “Inspiring Conservation”	CC BD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		2,000,000	NGO	DR CONGO



FA: focal area; BD: biodiversity; CC: climate change; LD: land degradation; POPs: persistent organic pollutants; IW: international waters

Done at Kinshasa, on

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Consultant