Supporting Green Growth in Democratic Republic of the Congo

Green Growth Knowledge Platform

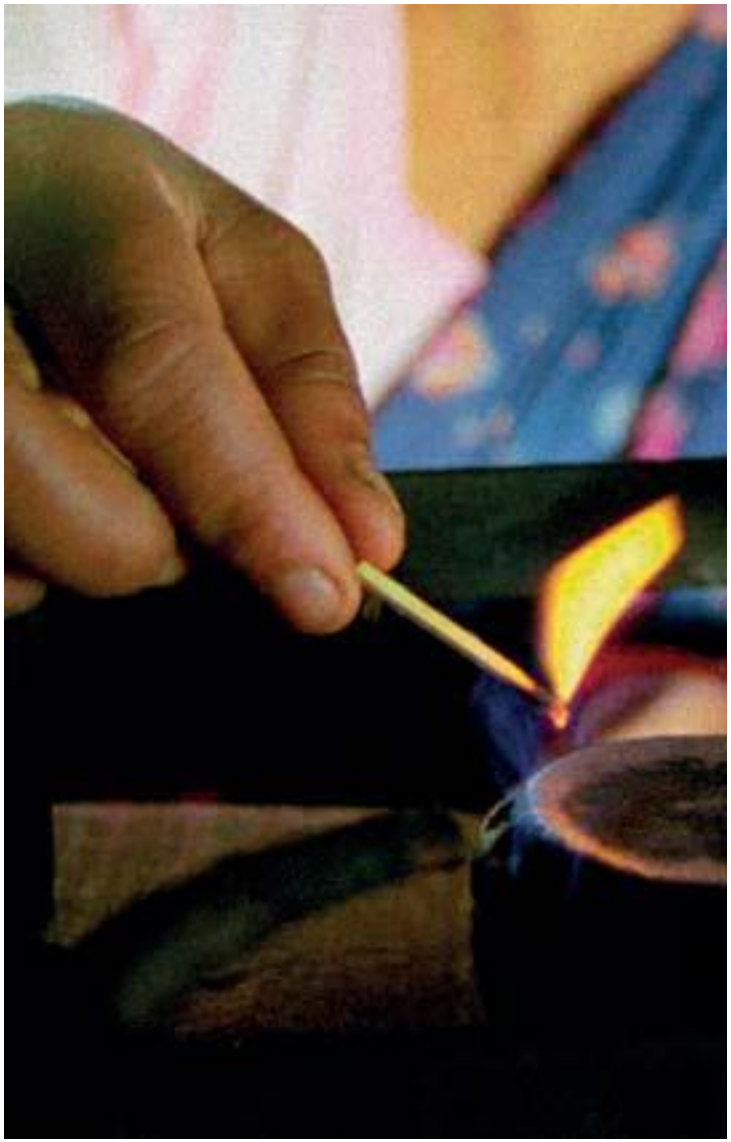
2 & 3 April 2014




Early Lessons from REDD+

- Livelihood benefits needs to be a more central objective; no regrets integrate non carbon benefits
- Understand and address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Build on current forest and land use policies and plans process
- Taking a landscape approach; explore trade offs across sectors
- Integrated solutions for Agriculture and Renewable Energy

- **Challenge:** how to balance the increasing demand for agricultural products (food demand increase by 70% by 2050) and local biomass energy needs whilst improving the livelihoods of local communities, *in a manner that does not continue the extensive clearing and/or degradation of forests*



Understanding the agriculture-forest interface

- Evidence shows trade-offs between forest conservation and technological progress in agriculture tends to be the *rule.* Win-wins exist.
- For SNV how do we encourage agricultural development, increasing rural income, food security without destroying the forests?

➢ Need to look at different approaches depending on *type* of agriculture and *location* of forest-agriculture interface (landscape approach)

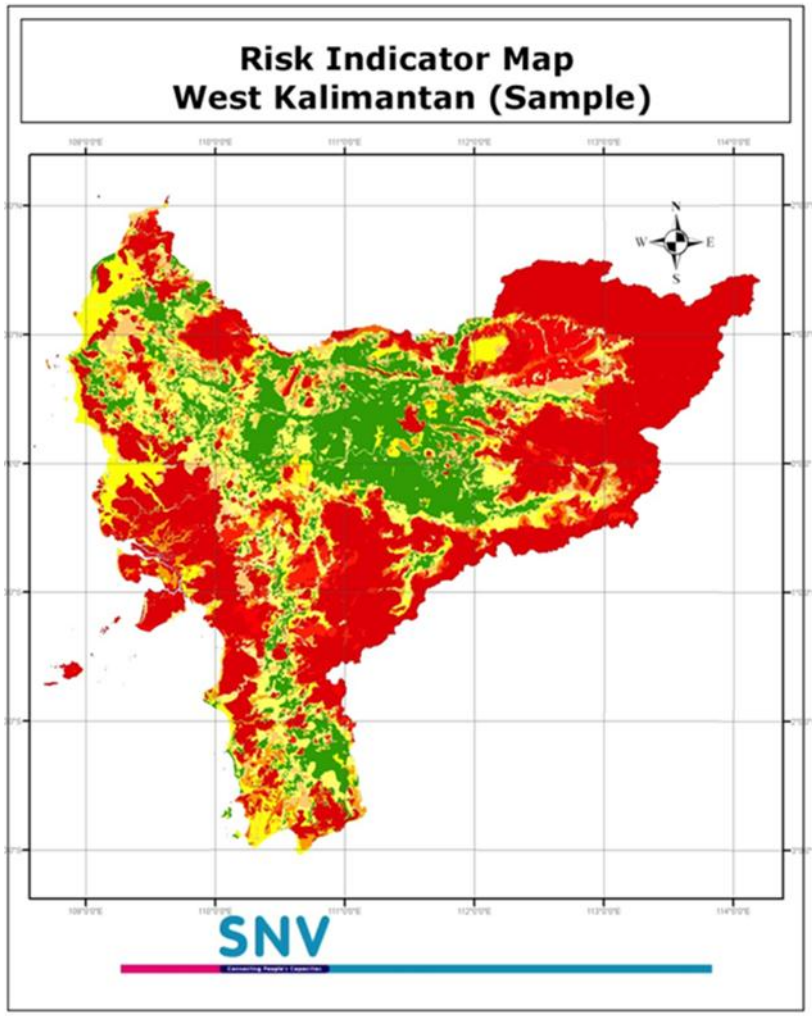



Planning across the landscape

- Help tackle deforestation across landscape, integrate with government plans (e.g. REDD+, land use)
- Developed and trialing Framework to factor GHG emissions into sectoral & land use plans
- Develop together with government, industry and stakeholders to balance multiple objectives
- Training at the (sub) national level: e.g. province, district

Identifying approach within agriculture/forest landscape

- Developed a Siting Tool to determine suitable areas for sustainable agricultural production (1 crop, or multiple)
- Translates into spatial indicators to illustrate on map
- 4 risk according to selected standards
- Intervention depend on risk category (e.g. lower risk, high agr. intensification)
- Applying for Palm Oil, Coffee, Rubber and Cocoa etc



	Risk category			
	Low	**Low to medium**	**Medium to high**	**Very high**
Dominant agriculture system	Intensive high value ag. (e.g. lowland rice, palm oil, cash crops)	(semi) intensive agriculture; semi extensive; tree crops	(semi) extensive (e.g. extensive pasture, shifting cultivation); commercial and subsistence	Small scale subsistence
Forest landscapes	Minimal natural forest	Forest mosiac; degraded land; forests plantation for timber	Forest mosaic; degraded forests and bare land; forest frontiers	Generally undisturbed forest
General Approach forest and agriculture	Promote intensive agriculture	Plantations for timber and wood-fuel; agroforestry; tree planting; jungle rubber	Subsistence agriculture for food security; REDD finance; certified commodities (full traceability); woodlots for timber/fuelwood	PES payments (carbon, watershed, biodiversity etc)
Tools and actions	Agricultural technology research and development	Agriculture technology research and development; carbon market assessment; value chain analysis; low	Opportunity cost and REDD+ assessment; certification market assessment; livelihoods analysis; BDS; low emission planning;	Economic valuation; Participatory Forest monitoring; BDS

Working with farmers

- Develop better management practice guidelines and training: Palm oil, Cocoa, Coffee, Shrimp; increase yields for smallholders in appropriate areas
- Improve incomes and reduce pressure on forests
- Include sustainability (no deforest) dimensions (e.g. traceability, set a sides, local planning etc)

Communities

- Wood fuel a major driver of forest degradation
- Developing a model to identify key entry points along woodfuel supply chain *to* reduce use and bring local benefits
- Explore improved efficiency of fuel production, conversion consumption and supply, (West and Central Africa)
- Participatory Forest Monitoring
- Support to access 'REDD/PES Funds'

The example of Palm Oil

Phase I: Use siting tool for identification of priority areas

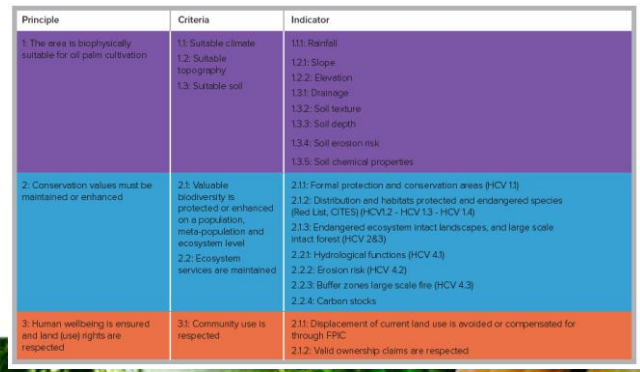
- Example application of use of Siting Tool in West Kalimantan.

Selection of commodity and sustainability standard(s)

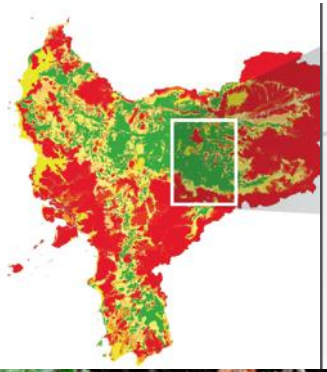
Develop spatial indicators from standard

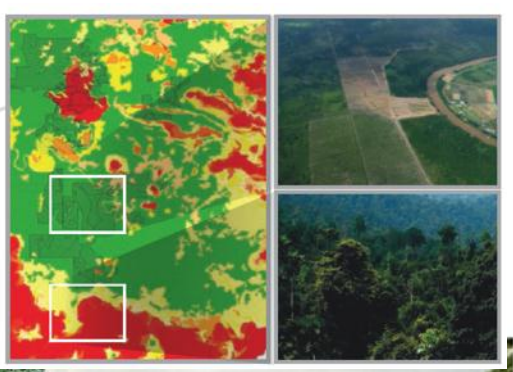
Map risk categories

Select priority area(s)



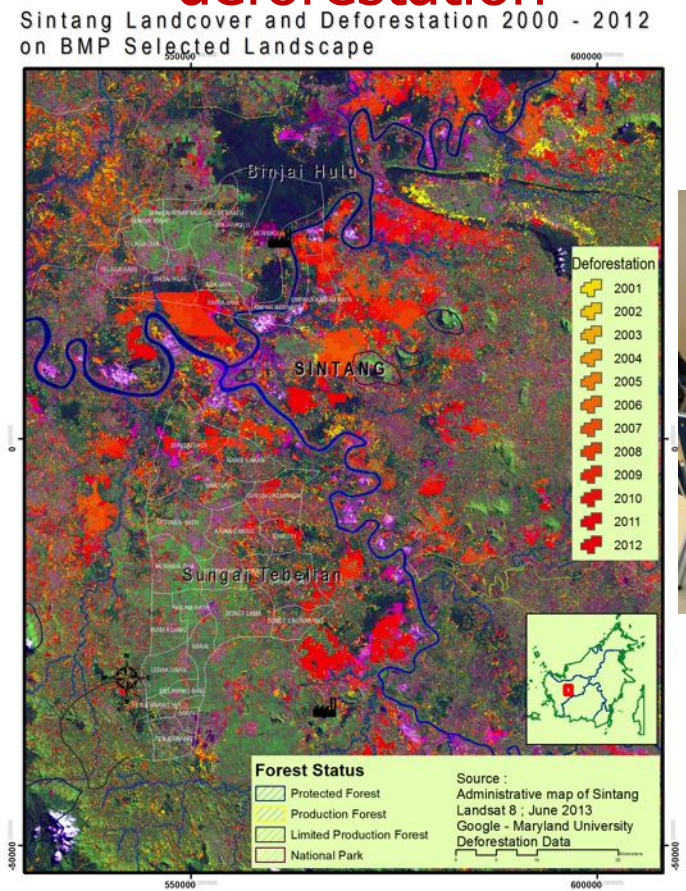
Principle	Criteria	Indicator
1: The area is biophysically suitable for oil palm cultivation	1.1: Suitable climate 1.2: Suitable topography 1.3: Suitable soil	1.1.1: Rainfall 1.2.1: Slope 1.2.2: Elevation 1.3.1: Drainage 1.3.2: Soil texture 1.3.3: Soil depth 1.3.4: Soil erosion risk 1.3.5: Soil chemical properties
2: Conservation values must be maintained or enhanced	2.1: Valuable biodiversity is protected or enhanced on a population, meta-population and ecosystem level 2.2: Ecosystem services are maintained	2.1.1: Formal protection and conservation areas (HCV 1.1) 2.1.2: Distribution and habitats protected and endangered species (Red List, CITES) (HCV1.2 - HCV 1.3 - HCV 1.4) 2.1.3: Endangered ecosystem intact landscapes, and large scale intact forest (HCV 2&3) 2.2.1: Hydrological functions (HCV 4.1) 2.2.2: Erosion risk (HCV 4.2) 2.2.3: Buffer zones large scale fire (HCV 4.3) 2.2.4: Carbon stocks
3: Human wellbeing is ensured and land (use) rights are respected	3.1: Community use is respected	2.1.1: Displacement of current land use is avoided or compensated for through FPIC 2.1.2: Valid ownership claims are respected





Phase II: Understanding the factors driving deforestation: determine approach

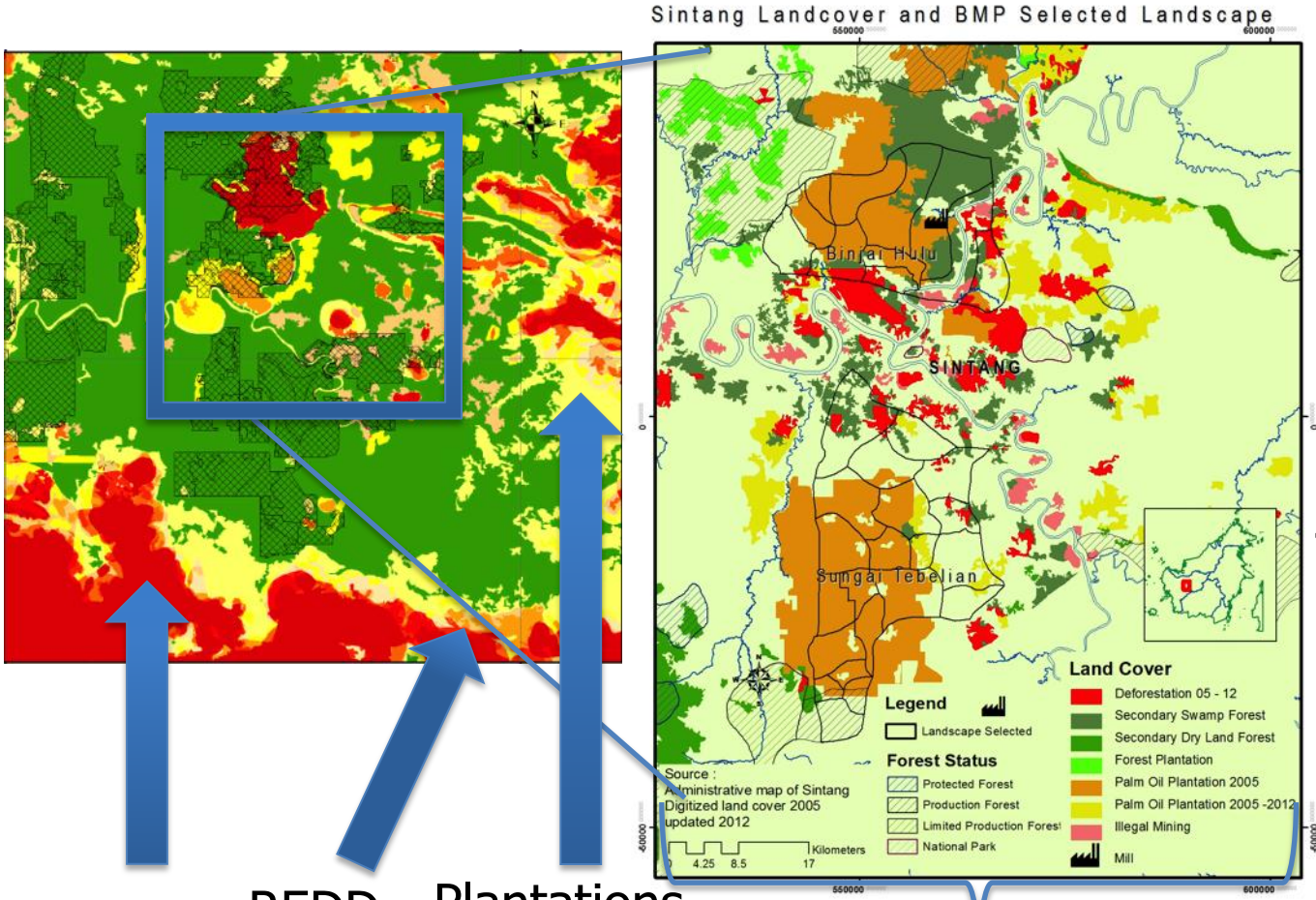
Focus target area, identify key drivers deforestation



Focus group discussions to collect socio economic data

Field verification, stakeholder analysis

Phase III: Interventions and technologies, implementation



In selected landscape training Better Management Practices training programme on three main topics:

1. GAP
2. SFM
3. Institutional development

PES

REDD

Plantations wood/timber, agroforestry

Selected landscape for BMP

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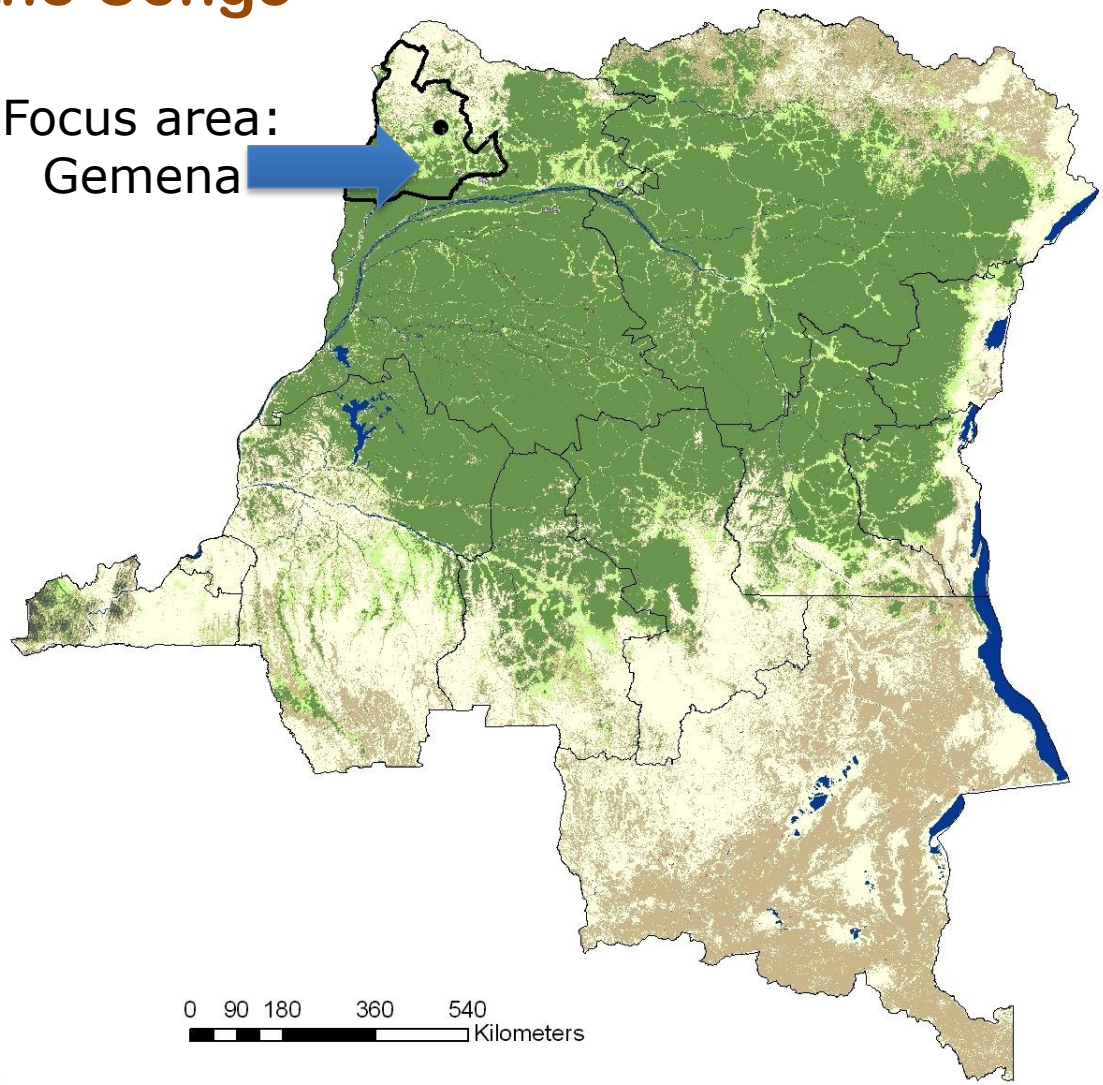
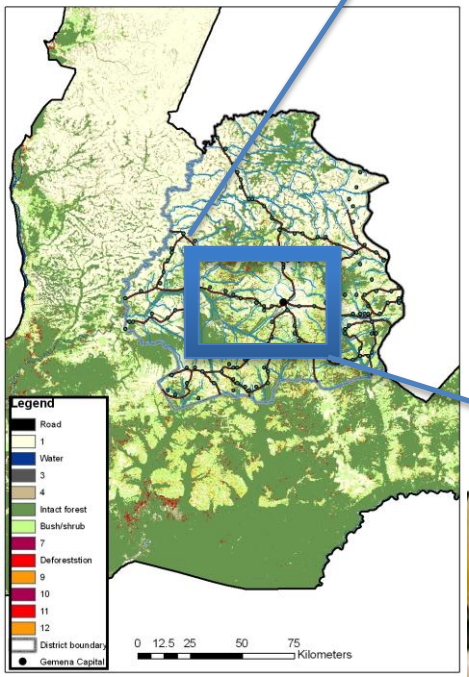
Objectives:

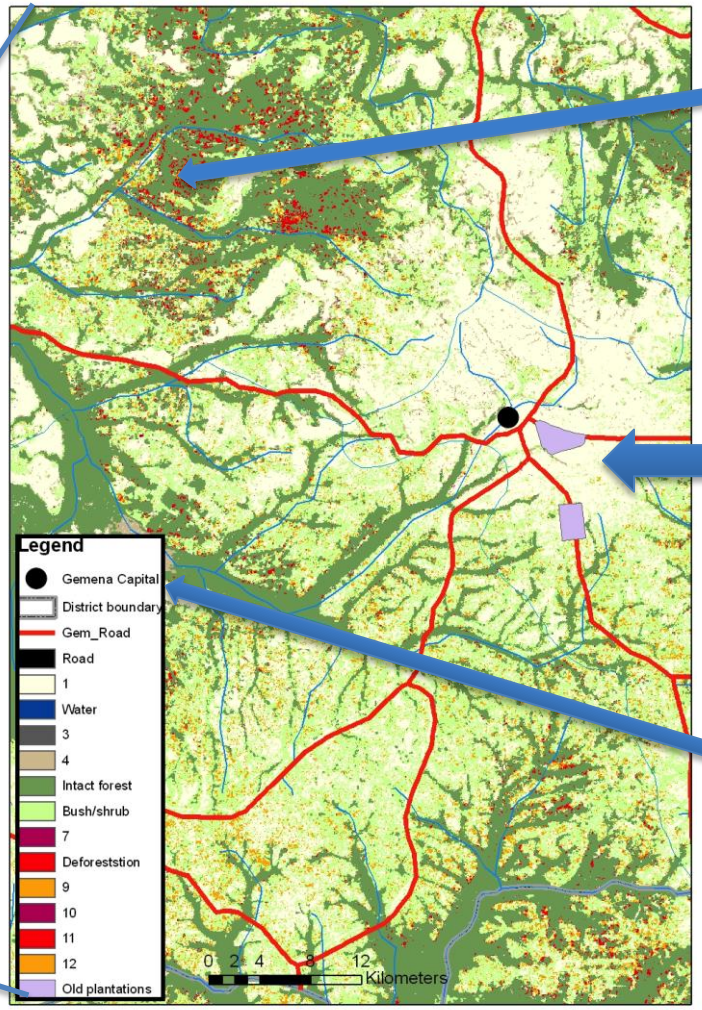
1. Supporting Low Emission Development planning
2. Reducing deforestation and forest degradation
3. Introducing Better Management Practices: increasing sustainable production of palm oil and potential intercrops in existing plantations



Update analysis/site selection Gemena

Phase I: Use siting tool for identification of priority areas





Halting Deforestation (introduce Sustainable charcoal)

Existing plantations (trainings BMP, environmental awareness, explore waste to energy)

Forest frontiers (Environmental awareness, PES, NTFP/Sustainable charcoal?)

Partnerships: SNV is working with other groups across these landscapes. We are actively looking for partners.

Contact SNV

- Huguette Ngilambi (Gngilambi@snvworld.org)
  Hans Harmen Smit (hharmensmit@snvworld.org)

- Website www.snv.org/redd
- Twitter @SNVREDD