



SUPPORT IN THE ELABORATION OF DR CONGO'S NATIONAL CLIMATE PLAN

Ref.
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Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount* (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
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Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>The Cancun Climate Agreements (2010), reflecting five years of negotiations, embedded the Copenhagen Climate Agreements (2009) in UN decisions and launched the implementation of operational elements: a mechanism to support the implementation of mitigation actions in developing countries, the Green Climate Fund, a registry of mitigation actions, a monitoring and control system ("MRV" and "ICA") to ensure transparency, an action framework to implement the adaptation, a mechanism for technologies, the REDD+ mechanism to fight against deforestation.</p> <p>Within this framework, and in line with the international orientations resulting from Copenhagen's and Cancun's climate Agreements, the DRC decided (i) to develop a national climate plan (NCP) and (ii) to strengthen its national capacities to implement the Climate Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, and to ensure the negotiations of the legal instruments that will supplement them in the future.</p> <p>The implementation of an NCP was challenging for a country like the DRC: a vast territory, with huge forest cover, very rich in mining resources, with an increasing population curve, rapid urbanization and in urgent need of development and reconstruction in all areas. Thanks to a 400,000 euro grant from the AFD, the objective was to take into account both the latest developments in international climate negotiations and the DRC's specificities to elaborate an NCP not only adapted and realistic but ambitious as well.</p> <p>The expert/project manager, developed the intervention's methodology and prepared the response to expressions of interest, and then tender, by identifying the seven experts working on the NCP (a long term technical assistant, two versatile agro-economists, two energy specialists and two green house gas (GHG) inventory specialists, accredited by the Climate Convention).</p>	<p>The mission's chief expert, in close collaboration with the resident technical assistant, supervised the implementation of the four successive steps of the NCP: 1/ GHG INVENTORY: to refine, in the short term, the GHG inventory in order to identify the most emitting sectors in the DRC and to elaborate the terms of reference to refine this inventory, 2/POLICY ANALYSIS: qualitative analysis of the impacts of the mitigation and adaptation policies and identify their strengths/weaknesses, 3/CLIMATE MODELLING: (i) to proceed with the modelling of the qualitative and quantitative impacts of the policies, with or without adaptation and mitigation measures, (ii) to elaborate the terms of references to evaluate the costs of the mitigation measures (per tCO2e) and the costs/benefits of the adaptation measures, 4/NCP: to integrate the recommendations into the ad hoc sectoral documents and into the new DSCR, to compile them into an NCP describing the institutional arrangements necessary to rapidly implement the key-measures.</p> <p>In parallel to these four successive steps, two transversal actions were carried out: 1/NEGOTIATIONS – STRUCTURE: support the national climate negotiators ("learning by doing", based on the feedback from the NCP elaboration process, in order to have negotiators that are "practitioners" rather than "theorists") and support the structuring of a National Climate Committee, 2/ COMMUNICATION – COFUNDING: widely diffuse the NCP's recommendations (i) among the Congolese citizens (ii) among the international community, in order to target donors capable of supporting the NCP.</p> <p>In conclusion, the mission aimed at providing a reactive, pragmatic and practical technical assistance in order to progress step by step, to further learning by doing and to achieve in the short-term the first results in terms of adaptation and mitigation.</p>