

### Cooking policies in DR Congo-

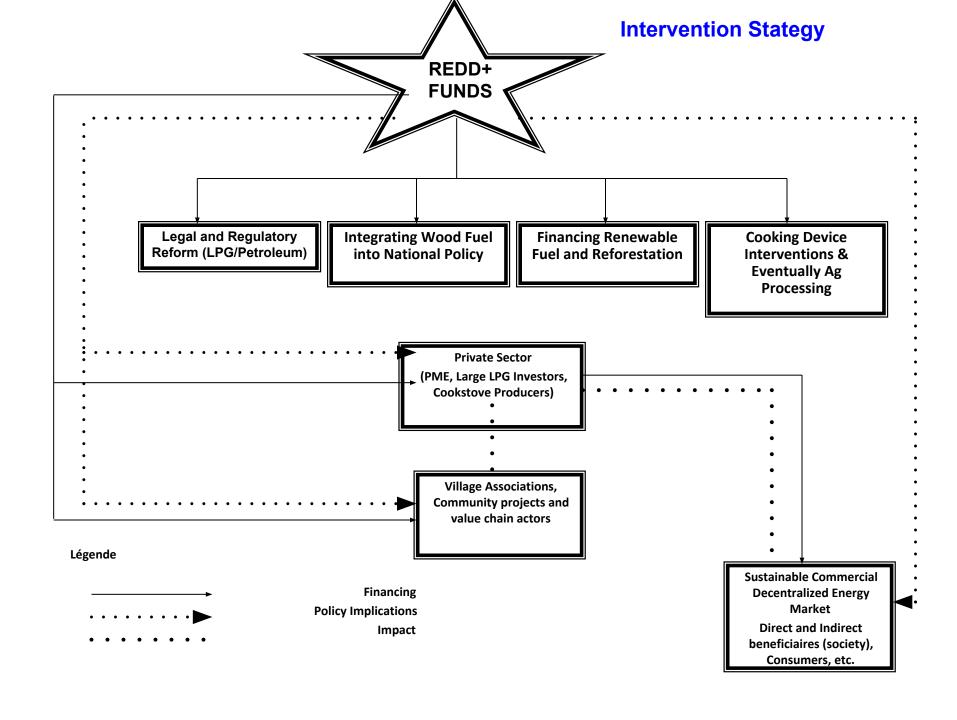
REDD+ as an opportunity for development, environmental protection and poverty alleviation

## Woodfuel and REDD+ strategies

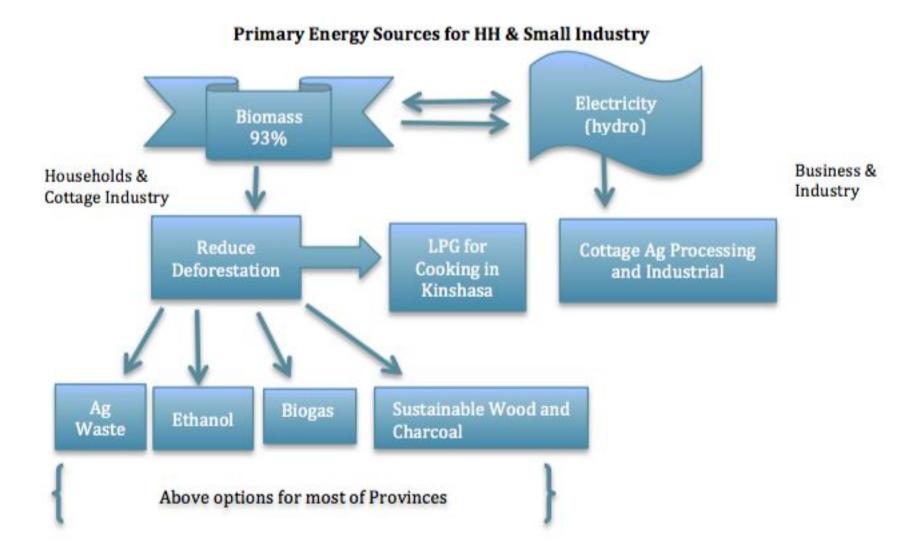
FCPF Readiness Fund	FCPF Carbon Fund	Forest Investment Program (FIP)	Other
17 out of 31 Readiness Preparation Plans	Chile, DRC, Ghana, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Congo, Vietnam	Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Mexico	DRC (Congo Basin Forest Fund) Ethiopia (BioCarbon Fund)
>50%	75%	50%	-

- The majority of national REDD+ strategies prioritise woodfuel as an intervention, as in Congo wood fuel consumption is predicted to increase even with the planned interventions
- FIP in DRC Sustainable production, improved cookstove dissemination, improved charcoal making techniques and development of alternative energy sources.
- FONAREDD—REDD + FUNDs in DRC focus on creating sustainable fuel value chains-including LPG

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# Potential Energy Sources for Cooking in the Congo DRC REDD+ Program



# Décisions for REDD+ Interventions and Policies—

Criteria	Ecology	Economy	Social Impact
Cost			
Benefit			
Risk			

### Clean Start Portfolio by Intervention Type



2018: Vendor 2014\*\*: Nepal, 2015: Energy Access 2018: RECF 2017: RECF \*Projets inactifs Clean Cooking Solar Window \*\* Financés par un mécanisme autre que les Challenge Fund **Fund Nepal** UG, MY, CAM Uganda Window Fonds de Défi

Uganda

Finance Challenge



From Traditional (left) to Improved Production Methods







### Conclusions

- Both REDD+ and woodfuel/cookstove programmes face challenges, but they are different in nature and both initiatives hold some promise in overcoming the challenges facing the other.
- REDD+ can provide finance for cookstove implementation, and alignment with national policy goals, while fuelwood and cookstove programs can provide a vehicle to address the drivers of deforestation and achieve additional development benefits.