REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Unit * Work * Progress

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE CONGO BASIN

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)

OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Brazzaville, Republic of Congo 2021

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	French Development Agency
CROSSBEAM	Business as Usual
CONA-REDD	National REDD+ Committee
CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CDN	Nationally Determined Contribution
CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative/ Initiative des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
CNIAF	National Centre for the Inventory and Management of Forest and Wildlife Resources
CNSEE	National Center for Statistics and Economic Studies
CLPA	Local Community and Indigenous Peoples
COMIFAC	Central African Forestry Commission
COP	Conference of the Parties
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
CONCEITED	Forestry and Other Land Uses
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRA	Agricultural Research Institute
IGES	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
MW	Mega Watt
MRV/ MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification/ Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MTE	Minister of Tourism and the Environment
ODD	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PND	National Development Plan
SME	Small and Medium Business
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, with the inclusion of Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity Conservation and Increasing Carbon Stocks
teCO2	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent or tonnes of CO2 equivalent
TCN	Third National Communication (TCN)
UCTAF	UCTAF: Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
EU	European Union
Units	
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CH4	Methane
N2O	Nitrous oxide/ nitrous oxide
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
PFC	Perfluorinated hydrocarbon
SF6	Sulphur hexafluoride
Gg	Gigagram
KtCO2	Kiloton CO2 equivalent

SUMMARY

Type of conditional commitment by international means	Reduction compared to a conditional scenario and an unconditional scenario
Perimeter	Total GHG emissions
GHG	CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC, and SF6
Base year	2017
Period	2017-2025-2030
Level of emission reductions	The level of emission reductions will be: ➢ 39.88% in the conditional scenario and 17.09% in the unconditional scenario in 2025; ➢ 32.19% in the conditional scenario and 21.46% in the unconditional scenario in 2030.
Sectors covered	Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Waste
Trend development not conditional	Projection of GHG emissions to 2025 and 2030, hence of the 2017 base year
Development conditional and unconditional low-carbon	Projection of GHG emissions to 2025 and 2030, starting from 2017, the base year based on three scenarios: The baseline scenario (BAU), the conditional scenario and the unconditional
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	The GWP values used are those used by the IPCC experts, according to UNFCCC decision CP.8 for the preparation of national emission inventories: GWP CO2 = 1 (para convention), GWP CH4 = 21 and GWP N_{2O} = 310
Methodologies for estimation of emissions	The methodological approaches are based on the use of The following methods: • The IPCC 2006 Guidelines • Revised Supplementary Methodologies and Good Practice Guide developed from the 2013 IPCC Kyoto Protocol

INTRODUCTION

The Paris Climate Agreement, in its Article 6, paragraph 1, encourages countries to take voluntary action by in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), to:
(i) raise the level of ambition of their mitigation and adaptation actions and (ii) promote the and environmental integrity.

The Republic of Congo's revised NDC is based on its five (05) pillars which relate to: governance, mitigation, adaptation, MRV and finance, was developed through an inclusive and transparent process.

The main strategic axes taken into account to update the initial 2015 NDC and raise the country's ambitions in the fight against climate change are:

- strengthening the political will and buy-in of national stakeholders and development partners;
- reviewing, aligning and updating established climate and sustainable development objectives, policies and measures;
- the integration of new sectors and/or greenhouse gases into the revised NDC;
- the assessment of the costs and investment opportunities of the selected priority actions in the areas of climate and sustainable development;
- monitoring progress and enhancing transparency.

I. CONTEXT

The Republic of Congo, which covers an area of 342,000 km², is located in Central Africa, straddling the equator between Gabon, the Atlantic Ocean, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

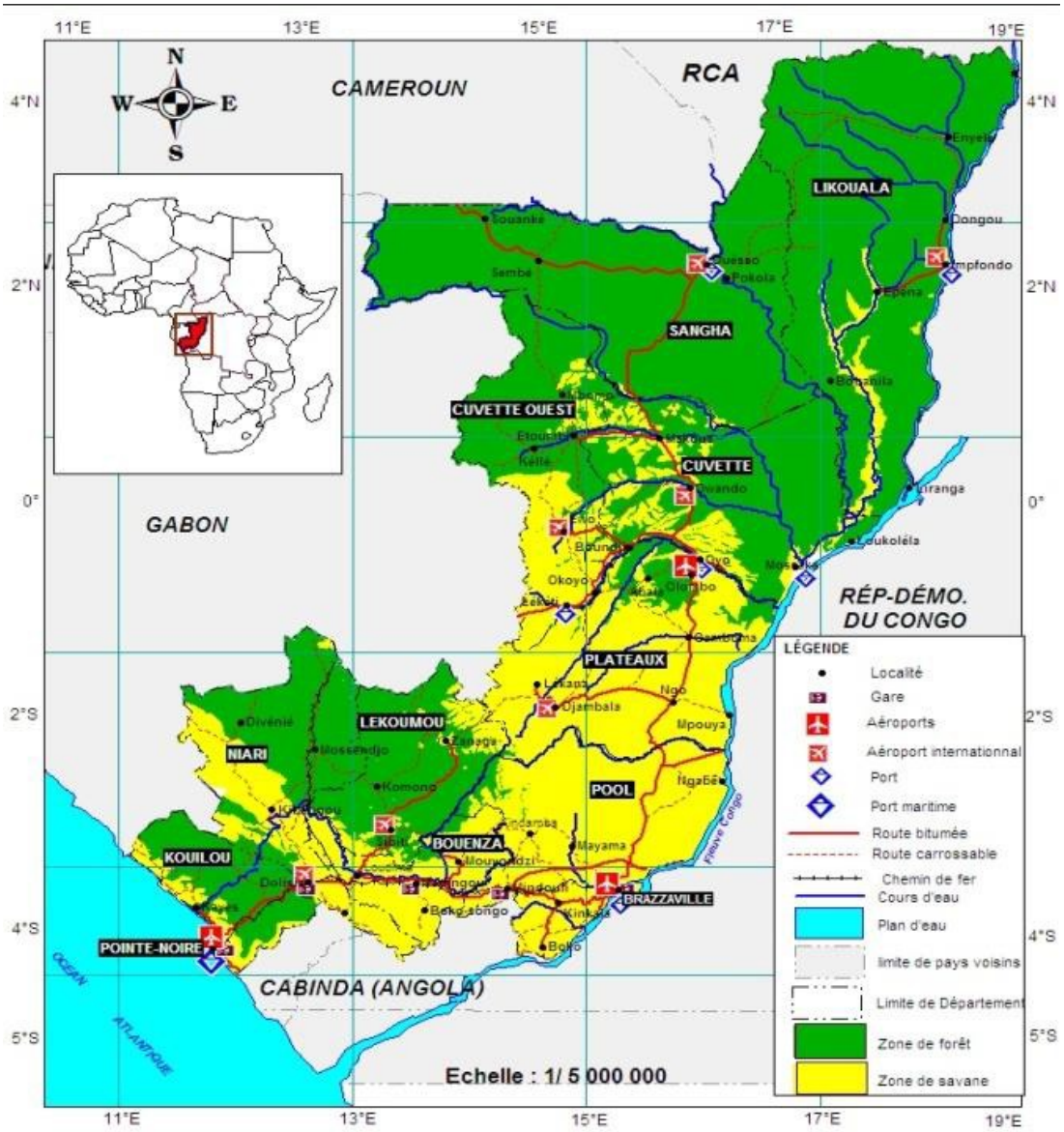

Figure 1: Administrative map of the Republic of the Congo

The Congolese economy is mainly based on the mining and extractive industries (oil and gas) and the primary sector (agriculture, fishing and forestry). The population will increase from 3,697,490 inhabitants in 2007 to 6,560,384 inhabitants in 2030. Women, who make up 50.7% of the population (RGPH, 2007), will always be in the majority, in terms of numbers. The population of the Republic of the Congo is among the most vulnerable, as it has limited room for adaptation, particularly because of poverty. The maintenance of the services provided by natural ecosystems (forests, savannahs, watersheds, etc.) is essential to ensure future development relays, limit the impacts of climate change and offer adaptation opportunities to the most vulnerable groups, including women and young people from all socio-cultural categories in urban and rural centers. The economic sectors that serve as the basis for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Congo are: energy, transport, industry, mining, agriculture, forestry, water, tourism, trade; human settlements and health, the coastal landscape, waste, etc.

II. MITIGATION

The greenhouse gases taken into account are:

- Carbon dioxide (CO2),
- Methane (CH4),
- Nitrous oxide (N2O),
- F-gases such as Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Hexafluoride sulphur (SF6)

The GHG emitting sectors taken into account in the Republic of Congo's revised NDC are:

- **Energy**, for emissions from the energy, manufacturing and construction, transportation, residential, commercial, solid fuels, oil and natural gas industries;
- **Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)** with emissions from enteric fermentation, manure management in livestock, rice cultivation, agricultural soils, burned savannahs and agricultural residues burned, forest emissions and removals, etc.;
- **Industrial Processes and Product Use (PIUP),** for emissions from the mining industries (cement, lime, glass, etc.), the chemical industries (ammonia and other acids), the metallurgical industries (iron, steel, lead, aluminum, etc.) and other industrial production (electrical and electrical equipment, solvents, aerosols, etc.);
- **Waste** with solid and liquid waste emissions.

2.1- Evolution of emissions in the Republic of Congo

The Republic of Congo, which aims for emergence in the short term and development in the long term, is still counted in the group of developing countries with low greenhouse gas emissions. The evolution of emissions from 1994 to 2021 is as follows:

Table 1: Evolution of Congo's GHG emissions and removals from 1994 to 2020

Designations	1994	2000	2015	2017	2020
Emissions (KtCO2e)	1.634,460	2.057,750	5.303	10.404,960	11.392,410
Absorptions (KtCO2e)	13.565,250	17.314,737	24.586,668	32.835,190	32.737,000

2.2- Projected GHG emissions over the period 2017 to 2030

2.2.1- Projection of GHG emissions according to the baseline scenario "Business as Usual (BAU)" scenario

Table 2: Projected emissions according to the BAU scenario from 2017 to 2030 (emissions according to IPCC categories) - Emissions in ktCO2e/year –

UNFCCC Sectors	2017	2020	2025	2030
Energy	6962,62	7608,25	8820,04	10224,85
Rubbish	334,98	376	411,34	467,67
Industry (PIUP)	107,11	126	135,68	154,26
Agriculture	53,22	63,39	84,83	113,52
Forest (FAT)	2947,01	3218,77	3729,29	4319
Total	**10404,96**	**11392,42**	**13181,2**	**15279,32**

This table indicates that the Republic of Congo's overall greenhouse gas emissions will be 13,181.2 ktCO2e in 2025 and 15279.31 ktCO2e in 2030.

The figure below shows the trend in GHG emissions by sector under the BAU scenario.

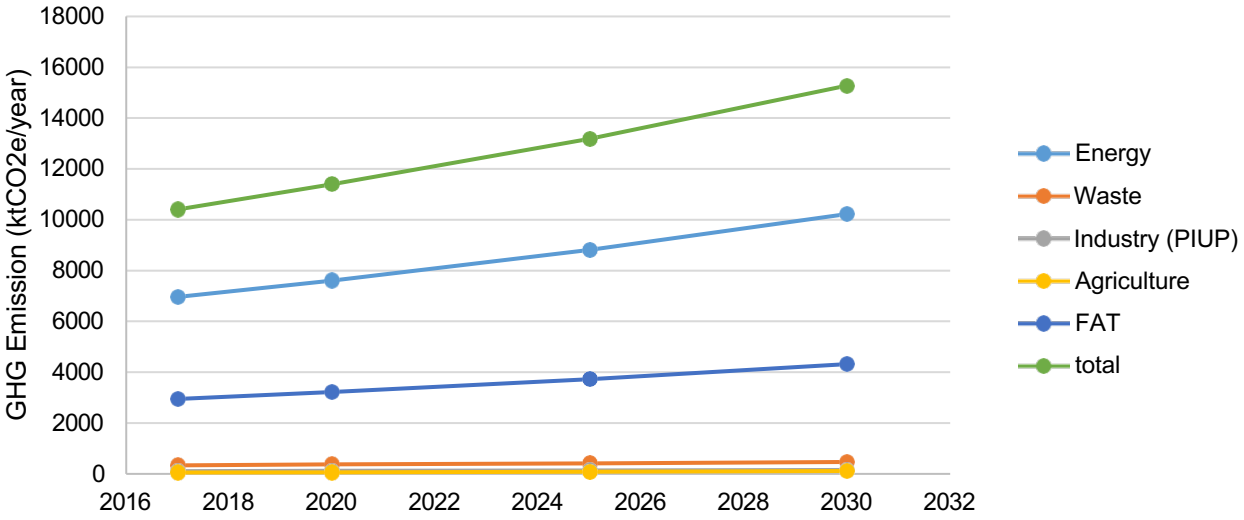

Figure 2: Projections of GHG emissions according to the BAU scenario for the UNFCCC sectors.

The Energy sector will be the largest contributor to overall BAU emissions in 2030, with a contribution of 66.9% of BAU emissions. It would be followed by the forestry sector with 28.3%, the waste sector with 3.1%, and industry (IPPU) with 1.0%, and the agriculture sector with 0.7%.

2.2.2- Projection of GHG emissions according to the unconditional scenario (without external support)

The unconditional scenario is the scenario by which the country reduces its GHG emissions compared to the BAU without external financial support. The table below shows the level of GHG emissions of the Republic of Congo in 2025 and 2030 according to the unconditional scenario.

Table 3: Level of sectoral GHG emissions under the unconditional scenario

Sectors (according to UNFCCC)	2017	2020	2025	2030
Energy	6962,628	7573,004	8411,720	9404,905
Rubbish	334,984	376,000	-496,104	-742,257
Industry (PIUP)	107,111	126,000	135,685	154,266
Agriculture	53,225	62,781	83,917	112,304
CONCEITED	2947,014	3218,772	2793,249	3070,940
Total	**10404,960**	**11356,560**	**10928,470**	**12000,160**

GHG emissions will increase from 15279.3 ktCO2e in the BAU scenario in 2017 to 10928.47 ktCO2e in 2025 and 12000.16 ktCO2e in 2030 under an unconditional mitigation scenario.

2.2.3- Projection of GHG emissions according to the conditional scenario (with external support)

The conditional scenario is the scenario by which the country reduces its GHG emissions relative to the BAU on the basis of external financial support. The table below shows the level of GHG emissions from the Republic of Congo in 2025 and 2030 according to the conditional scenario.

Table 4: Level of sectoral GHG emissions under the conditional scenario

UNFCCC sector	2017	2020	2025	2030
Energy	6962,62	7432,01	7458,95	8174,98
Rubbish	334,98	376	-2613,47	-2557,14
Industry (PIUP)	107,11	126	135,68	154,26
Agriculture	53,22	60,33	81,77	110,47
CONCEITED	2947,01	3218,77	609,14	1198,84
Total	**10404,96**	**11213,12**	**5672,07**	**7081,41**

GHG emissions will increase from 15279.3 ktCO2e in the BAU scenario in 2017 to 5672.07 ktCO2e in 2025 and 7081.41 ktCO2e in 2030 under a conditional mitigation scenario.

2.3. Sectoral emissions according to IPCC categories

2.3.1 - Energy Sector

The emissions of the Energy sector with its subsectors of Energy, Transport, Households and Services, in the "Bau", "Conditional" and "Unconditional" scenarios will evolve as shown in the table below.

Table 5: Energy sector

Year	CROSSBEAM	Conditional	Unconditional
2017	6962,6281	6962,6281	6962,6281
2020	7608,25172	7432,0119	7573,00375
2025	8820,04897	7458,95183	8411,71983
2030	10224,8541	8174,98053	9404,90467

The trend in these emissions is shown in the graph below

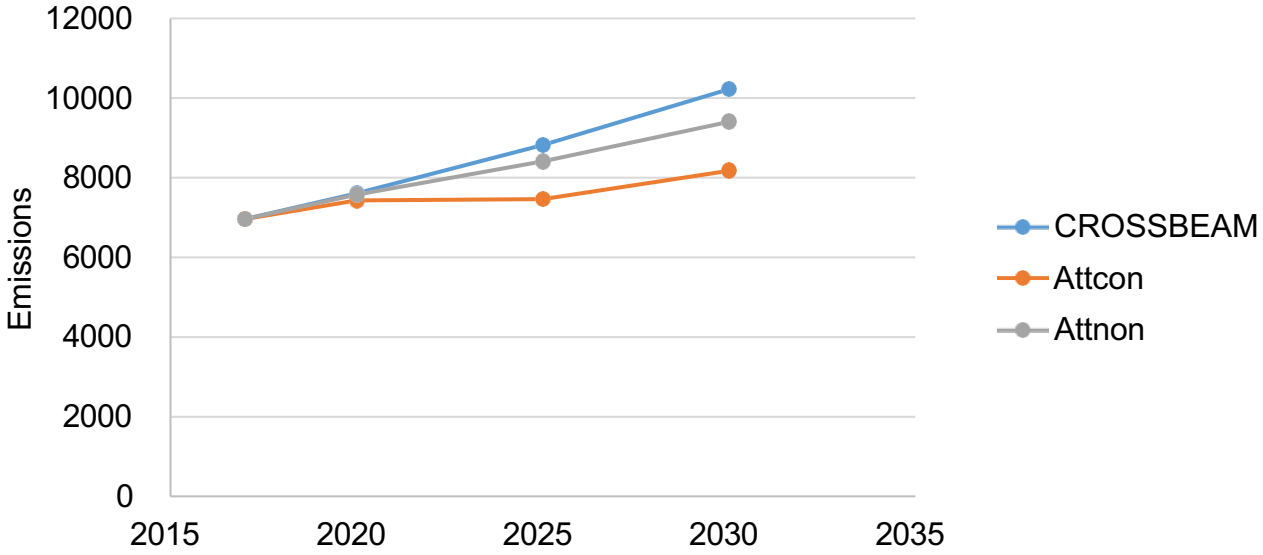

Figure 3: Emissions from the Energy sector

2.3.2- Waste sector **Table 6: Waste**

sector

Years	CROSSBEAM	Conditional scenario	Unconditional scenario
2017	334,984	334,984	334,984
2020	376,000	376,000	376,000
2025	411,342	-2613,478	-496,104
2030	467,671	-2557,149	-742,257

The waste sector will no longer emit GHGs from 2025 onwards, regardless of the conditional or unconditional scenario (see table below). Strengthening mitigation measures in this sector will strengthen this trend in 2030.

The trend in these emissions is shown in the graph below

Figure 4: Emissions from the waste sector

2.3.3- Emissions from forestry

The emissions of the Energy sector with its subsectors of Energy, Transport, Households and Services, in the "Bau", "Conditional" and "Unconditional" scenarios will evolve as shown in the table below.

Table 7: Emissions from the forestry sector

Years	CROSSBEAM	Conditional	Unconditional
2017	2947,01	2947,01	2947,01
2020	3218,77	3218,77	3218,77
2025	3729,29	572,47	2782,24
2030	4319,00	1162,18	3056,27

The trend in these emissions is shown in the graph below

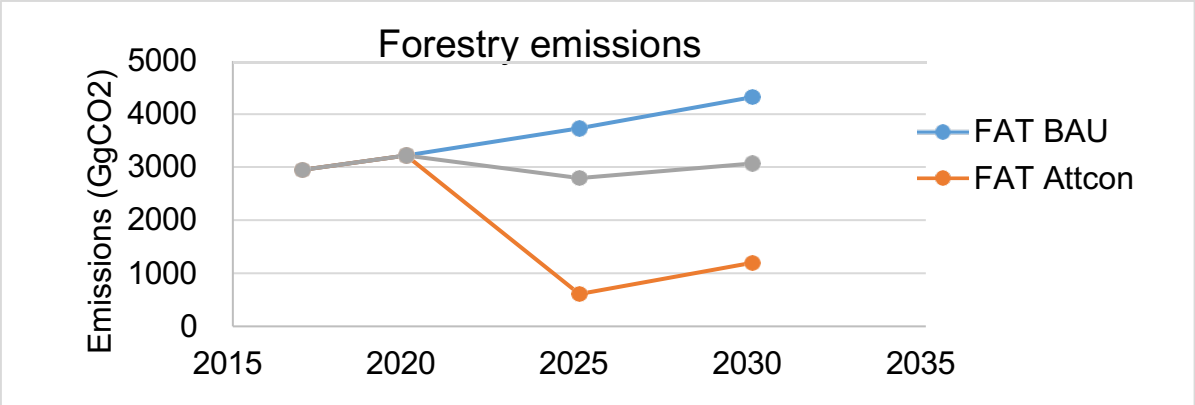

Figure 5: Forestry emissions

In any case, the Republic of Congo will remain for a long time to come an important sink of as shown in the graph below.

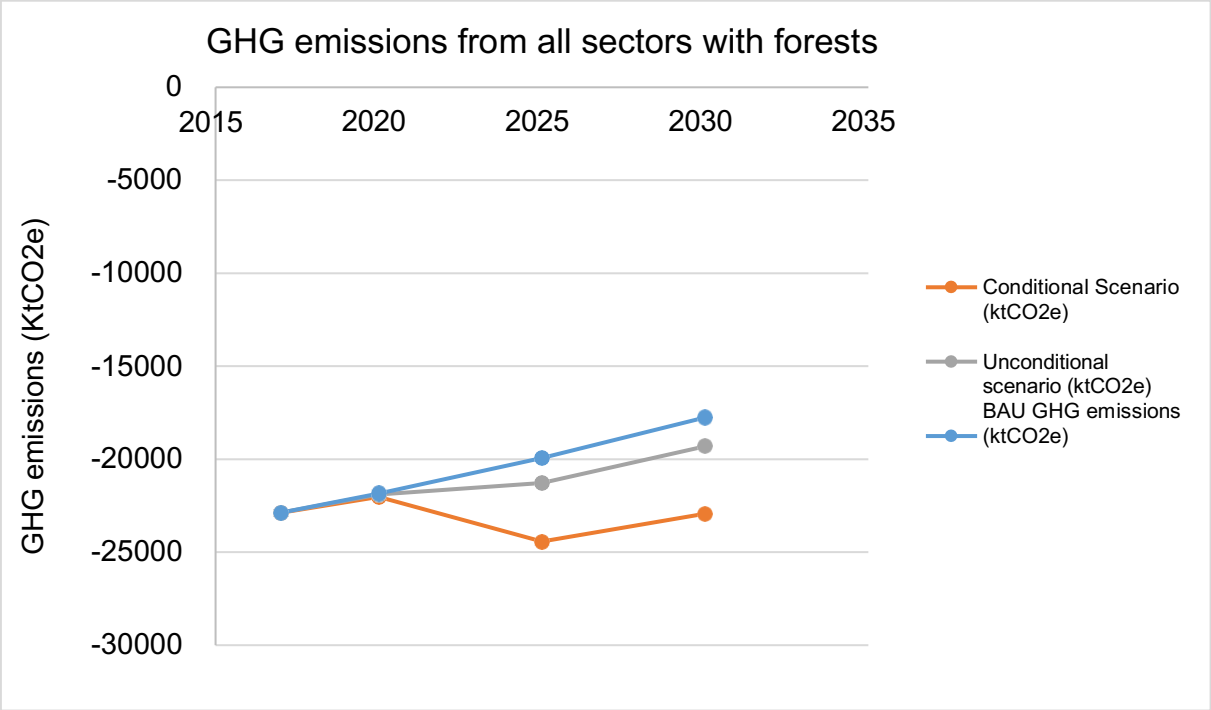

Figure n°6: GHG absorption in the Forestry sector

The Republic of Congo will remain a **carbon sink country beyond 2030** despite implementation of the socio-economic development plan.

Forests have a sequestration capacity that far exceeds emissions. However, they suffer losses of about 17,000 hectares per year. The level of removals for the period 2017 to 2030 is as shown in the table below:

Table 8: Level of GHG removals from 2017 to 2030 in the Republic of Congo.

Designation	2017	2020	2025	2030
Absorption (GgCO2)	-32 835,19	-32 737	-32 573	-32 411

2.4. Level of GHG Mitigation in the Republic of Congo in 2025 and 2030 Projection of GHG emissions over the period 2017 to 2030

The Republic of Congo's mitigation efforts in 2025 and 2030 are summarized in the table below.

Table 9: Level of emission reductions after implementation of mitigation measures.

Years	Unit	Baseline scenario (BAU)	Unconditional Mitigation Scenario	Conditional Mitigation Scenario
2025	KtCO2e	7.509	2.253	5.256
	%	17,09%	17,09%	39,88%
2030	KtCO2e	8.198	3.279	4.919
	%	21,46%	21,46%	32,19%

This is reflected in the graph below

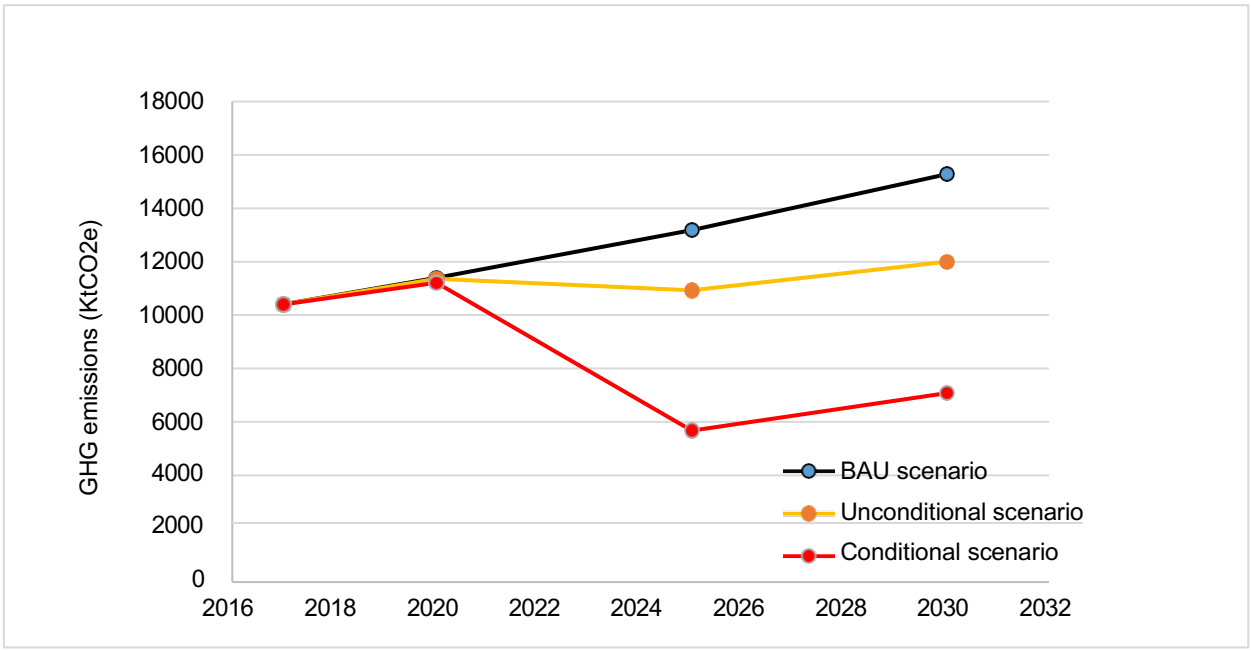

Figure 7: Level of GHG mitigation in 2025 and 2030 The

level of emission reductions is:

- ✓ 39.88% in the conditional scenario, compared to 17.09% in the case of the unconditional scenario in 2025;
- ✓ 32.19% in the conditional scenario, compared to 21.46% in the unconditional scenario in 2030.

Table 10: List of mitigation options by sector

Sectors	Mitigation measures	Unit of Measurement	Number		Links with	
			2025	2030	Gender	The SDGs
Agriculture	Reduction of CH4 in rice crops	1000 ha	1	1	Taken into account	1 ; 2 ; 5 ; 12 and 13
Biomass energy	Electricity production from biomass residues	1 MW cogeneration	12	12	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	Electricity production from bagasse	100 kt sugar cane/year	1	2	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
EE households	Lighting effective with LED replacing compact fluorescent lamps	1000 Bulbs	350	450	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	Efficient wood stoves	1000 pans	200	275	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	Efficient electric stoves	1000 pans	75	100	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	Efficient refrigerators	1000 refrigerators	125	175	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	Efficient charcoal stoves	1000 pans	0	0	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
EE service	Efficient commercial dishwasher	1000 uses/day	0	0	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	Efficient Hotel Refrigerator	1 refrigerator	0	5	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	Efficient Washing Machine for Hotel	100 Nights Guests (CN)	2	2	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	Energy efficiency in service	10% reduction from Energy demand	0,5	0,5	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13
	New office building with Central cooling	1000 m2	10	20	Taken into account	5 ; 9 and 13
Power Distribution	Efficient power grids	1 GWh losses avoided	25	30	Taken into account	5 ; 7 and 13

Forestry	Reforestation	1000 ha of reforestation	6	6	Taken into account	1 ; 2 ; 5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
	REDD+: Deforestation avoided	1000 ha deforestation Avoided	5	5	Taken into account	1 ; 2 ; 5 ; 8 ; 12 ; 13 and 15
	Assisted forest regeneration	1000 ha of regenerated land	4	4	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 13 and 15
Discharge	Incineration plant	200 t/day central	1	1	Taken into account	5 ; 6 ; 9 and 13
	Solid Waste Composting Municipal	1000 t/day central	1	1	Taken into account	3 ; 5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13

Industry: Replacement Fossil Fuels	Switching from heavy fuel oil to natural gas in industry	100 TJ petrol used/year	4	4	Taken into account	5 ; 12 and 13
Fugitive emissions	Reduction of flaring in the field oil-producing	1 MMSCF/day	2	2	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
Hydro	Mini off-grid hydropower	1 MW	5	10	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
Solar	Solar Water Heater, Residential	1000 rentals	0	100	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
	Solar PV, Large Grid	1 MW	600	625	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
	PV solar house	500 W	350	400	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
	Solar Cottage PV	50 W	200	275	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
	Solar/diesel mini-grid	40 kW of solar	400	450	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
	Solar street lights	1000 lamps	5	8	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
Transport	Electric car	1000 cars	0	8	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
	18m electric buses	1000 buses	2	10	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
Aeolian	On-shore wind turbines	1 MW	3	10	Taken into account	5 ; 8 ; 12 and 13
			2 388	2 991		

2.5- Information needed for clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTC)

This information is presented in the table below.

Table 11: Information needed for clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTC)

Information needed for clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTC)		
No.	Guidance for decision 4/CMA.1	ICTC Guidelines for the Revised NDC of Congo
1	***Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, where applicable, a reference year):***	
a)	Base year(s), base year(s), Reference period(s) or other starting point(s)	2017
b)	Quantifiable information on the benchmarks, their values in the year(s) baseline(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s) and, if applicable, in the target year	For the 2017 base year, the total non-land *use emissions* is **10960.3 (ktCO2e/year).** These emissions include the Energy = **10224.9 ktCO2e/year,** Waste = **467.7 ktCO2e/year**; Industrial processes and product use (PIUP) = **154.3 ktCO2e/year;** Agriculture = **113.5 ktCO2e/year.**
c)	For strategies, plans and actions referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as elements of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1 (b) above is not applicable, Parties shall provide other relevant information	NA
d)	Target relative to the benchmark, expressed numerically, e.g. as a percentage or amount of reduction	GHG emissions will increase from **15279.3 ktCO2e** in the BAU scenario to **11246 ktCO2e** with the implementation of national mitigation measures and policies (unconditional), and to **5197ktCO2e** under a conditional mitigation scenario. The reduction in emissions of **8197.90 ktCO2e is planned by 2030.** The different GHG emission sectors (IPCCs) having different contributions during implementation between 2020 and 2030. The part of the conditional will be the most important to achieve the objectives indicated. In 2030, the share of the conditional in achieving the country's mitigation objectives is 32.19% compared to 21.46% for the conditional. The total emission reduction level is 53,65 %.
e)	Information on the data sources used to quantify the reference point(s)	The benchmark is quantified on the basis of the total national GHG emissions in 2017 reported in the third national communication from the Republic of the Congo.

f)	Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the benchmarks	The Republic of Congo has experience of updating its greenhouse gas inventories. Prior to the launch of the NCT, as part of the national self-assessment exercise, there was a review of its second national communication, which identified weaknesses and strengths from the previous exercise. Total national GHG emissions in 2017 may be updated and recalculated due to ongoing methodological improvements. Information on updates made will be included in the relevant UNFCCC reports (RBA/BUR 1) and, from 2024, in the biennial transparency reports. We tend to achieve: • improving data quality; • the realization of new inventories; • the preparation of national communications and updated BUR reports; • updating current NDTs.
2	***Deadlines and/or implementation deadlines:***	
a)	Timetable and/or period for implementation, including start and end dates, in accordance with any other relevant decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)	January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2030
b)	That he whether it is a question of of a objective annual or multi-year, as applicable	Annual Target
3	***Scope and coverage:***	
a)	General Description of the Target	The information is provided in this NDC.
b)	Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the Nationally Determined Contribution, including, where applicable, in accordance with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines	The information provided in this NDC is: **Sectors** Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPP), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOREST), and Waste, **Gas** Carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur (SF6).
c)	How the Party has taken into account paragraph 31 (c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21	With this submission, the Republic of Congo is enhancing its Nationally Determined Contribution by expanding the scope of sectors subject to mitigation measures, by adding the forestry sector that was not considered in the previous submission. The mitigation measures proposed in this NDC covered all sectors (Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPU),

		agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFORÊT), and waste).
d)	Co-benefits of mitigation resulting from adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans of the Parties, including descriptions of specific projects, measures and initiatives of the adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans of the Parties	The Republic of Congo has identified several mitigation benefits from adaptation measures, particularly in the areas of agriculture, which is a highly vulnerable sector in the Republic of Congo, adaptation technologies are expected to reduce emissions in this sector, including smart agriculture. The implementation of the climate-resilient agricultural project will induce mitigation and adaptation co-benefits. "This project, developed over a period of 5 years, will increase the yields of the targeted crops, the resilience of farms and the mitigation of the effects of climate change, in particular through changes in land use and agricultural practices and the associated avoided deforestation." It will focus on: • Development of resilient agroforestry systems for cassava, maize and bananas; • Improvement of soil fertility and crop fertilization; • Development of access to products, services and infrastructure for resilient food chains; • Improved productivity and resilience of savannah agriculture; ‘ » • Development of a climate information and agro-meteorological warning system Total Nature Based Solutions (TNBS), a subsidiary of the TOTAL Group, is setting up a pilot project for the creation of forest and agroforestry plantations and the creation of a 70,000-hectare carbon sink in the Plateaux department. Other programs below: - The foresters' management plan - Flaring gas reduction - Reducing losses in the Electricity transmission and distribution
4	***Planning Process:***	
a)	Information on the planning processes undertaken by the Party to prepare its contribution determined at the national level and, as appropriate, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:	
(i)	National institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner	Steering committee which brings together the delegates of the institutions (see the list of institutions) that are steered. Particular emphasis was placed on the alignment of the CDN with the work being prepared for the

		National Communications (TCN and TBA1) of the country to the UNFCCC
(ii)	Contextual issues, including, between Other, if applicable:	
has.	National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and the elimination of poverty	All this information is presented in Chapter 1 National Circumstance of the third national communication to the UNFCCC currently being Finalizing.
b.	Good practices and experience related to the preparation of the Nationally Determined Contribution	Congo's revised NDC has benefited from a very solid architecture under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. This has facilitated: • carrying out data collection; • the organization of consultations with stakeholders (public sector, private sector, civil society, CLPA), TFPs; • field missions; • The organization of focus groups in the Departments of the country
c.	Other contextual aspirations and priorities recognized upon accession to the Paris Agreement	The Republic of Congo aspires to be an emerging country by 2025 and advocates development according to the SDGs, but also the African Union's Agenda 63. **The priorities are:** 1- Attenuation Low-carbon development strategy 2- In the field of adaptation *;* • The development of the national adaptation plan; • Plan from retort and from management disasters. 3- Financing; Establishment of financial mechanisms; 4- Capacity building and education; Capacity-building strategy 5- Technology transfer; Technology Needs Assessment 6- Food security; 7- Gender equality; 8- Actions in favour of young people; 9- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
b)	How the Party preparing its nationally determined contribution has been informed by the results of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement	As part of the TALANOA dialogue, instituted during COP 22, in Marrakech in Maros in December 2017, the Republic of Congo reaffirmed its firm desire to increase its ambition. Stakeholders were made aware during the sectoral workshops of the content of the Paris Agreement, the IPCC special report on level 1.5, and the CAFI letter of commitment. These documents allowed the stakeholders to understand the

		issues related to the revision of the NDC to enhance Congo's ambition However, the country can specify whether its ambition has been revised upwards, compared to the past NDC and the conclusions of the last COP which calls for more reduction ambition on the part of countries
c)	Each Party with a Nationally Determined Contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans leading to benefits Related in accordance with Article 4(7) of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:	The Republic of Congo needs to clearly articulate its actions in its NDC on adaptation and how this has co-benefits for mitigation.
(i)	How were the economic and social consequences of the response measures taken into account in the development of the Nationally Determined Contribution?	The main socio-economic sectors identified as the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change are: agriculture (forestry, fish farming), water resources, forest resources, energy, infrastructure, human settlements and health. Most of these sectoral adaptation actions have strong synergies and co-benefits with mitigation. These co-benefits are: - Reduced emissions; - Elimination of diseases;
(ii)	Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also produce mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communications, construction, tourism, Real estate, agriculture and fishing	The information is contained in the NDC (list of projects and social and economic co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation actions). The revised 2021 NDC also presents how it contributes to the achievement of the SDGs.
5	***Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, where applicable, removals:***	
a)	Assumptions and methodological approaches used to account for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, In accordance with paragraph 31 of the decision	The 2006 IPCC guidelines with its software are the basic document that has made it possible to immerse oneself in the methodology for accounting for GHG emissions during the collection of data, the processing of the results, and the drafting of the third national communication.

	1 / CP.21 and the accounting guidelines adopted by the CMA	The IPCC bank's emission factors of all The sectors are those that have been used. Activity data come from institutions in charge of national statistics. Sector-by-sector assumptions for emissions accounting. The proposals for the measures are derived from the reduction options proposed in the GACMO model adjusted to national conditions following consultation with stakeholders. Only the Forestry sub-sector was subject to special treatment with FAO's Exact tool.
b)	*Assumptions and methodological approaches used to report on the implementation* of policies and measures or strategies in the Nationally Determined Contribution	Conduct periodic surveys or align with the national statistical institution for the collection of data on activities in the different sectors of GHG emissions of the IPCC; Establish monitoring indicators and set up a reporting system on the implementation of measures and strategies; Socioeconomic survey of the population of the use of equipment, apparatus, technologies directly related to the implementation of the NDC.
c)	Where appropriate, information on how the Party will take into account existing methodologies and guidance under the Convention for accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate	The current GHG inventory to produce the third national communication of Congo was carried out following the guidelines set out in the 2006 guidelines and its software. The inventory teams have put in place mechanisms to control the quality of the baseline data used in the calculation of emissions and removals. Explanation of the data quality process
d)	IPCC methodologies and parameters used to estimate anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals	The methodology focuses on: • The 2006 Guidelines • The guide to good practices • the IPCC database. These tools were used to estimate GHG emissions and removals during the Third National Communication (TCN) Congo. The 100-year global warming potentials, taken from the IPCC's Second Assessment Report, were used to calculate the CO2 equivalents.
e)	Assumptions, methodologies and approaches specific to the sector, category or activity, in accordance with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as appropriate:	
(i)	Approach to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands	**FOREST:** Natural disturbances in the forest sector were taken into account and a rate of 0.07% was retained.
(ii)	Approach used to account for emissions and removals from products woody trees harvested	These data were capitalized in the calculation of forestry emissions in the Congo NCT. This at

		Significant logging in the Republic of the Congo
(iii)	Approach used to address the effects of age class structure in forests	NA, Because the 2006 software does not offer windows to account for GHG emissions from forestry based on forest structure.
f)	Other assumptions and methodological approaches used to understand the Nationally Determined Contribution and, where appropriate, to estimate emissions and removals correspondents, including:	
(i)	How benchmarks, baselines, including, where appropriate, sector, category or activity-specific baselines, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, sources of Data and models used	The methodology applied for emissions using the Tier 1 method was used for all emission and removal sectors during the NCT. GACMO software was used to perform mitigation simulations.
(ii)	For Parties whose nationally determined contributions contain components other than greenhouse gases, information on the assumptions and methodological approaches used in relationship to these components, if any	NA
(iii)	For climate forcing factors included in Nationally Determined Contributions not covered by the IPCC guidelines, information on how climate forcings are estimated	NA
(iv)	Other news Technical like necessary	NA
g)	The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris, if applicable	Although not an LDC, the Republic of Congo intends to use voluntary cooperation.
6	***How the Party considers its nationally determined contribution to be fair and ambitious in the light of its national situation:***	
a)	How the Party considers its nationally determined contribution to be fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances	The Republic of Congo considers its revised NDC to be equitable and ambitious enough to contribute to the fight against climate change by 2030, taking into account its social and economic situation. As a small contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions, the country is keen to stay the course of developing its economy while using low-carbon tools and technologies. Indeed, Congo's revised CND is driven by the desire to fight poverty (SDG1), to achieve a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, to achieving sustainable development by moving towards

		Energy transition and energy use Green. • Accountability for past and future issues; • Ability to invest in policies Mitigation
b)	Equity considerations, including fairness thinking	For more than three decades, the Republic of Congo has been making real progress in the framework of forest governance and the effective implementation of action on the ground in terms of conservation and sustainable forest management of its forests, but also for nearly five years in the sustainable management of its peatlands; The efforts that Congo is making in terms of the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems are enormous. Stakeholders at the national level consider these efforts to be enormous and call on the international community to recognize its efforts, but also to reward the efforts of the country.
c)	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement	• Congo's updated and enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution represents an improvement from its 2015 Nationally Determined Contribution, as it broadens the scope of mitigation sectors by including the forest sector. • The contribution determined at the current level to benefit from a wide participation of stakeholders (NGOs, key ministries, experts from different sectors). • The NDC also integrates gender issues and women's participation in the fight against climate change. • The NDC benefited from the expertise of local consultants in its preparation and drafting. • The DNC considered F-gases.
d)	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement	This is in particular through the REDD+ strategy, which has proposed long-term low-carbon development activities. In addition to the forestry sector, the hydrocarbon sector has proposed Eliminating flares by 2030.
e)	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement	Although not one of the least developed countries, the Republic of the Congo envisages the preparation and communication of development strategies, plans and measures to the Low greenhouse gas emissions.

7	***How the Nationally Determined Contribution contributes to the achievement of the Agreement as set out in Article 2:***	
a)	How the Nationally Determined Contribution contributes to the achievement of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	The proposed measures are based on the policies, measures, strategies, and plans in force in the Republic of Congo. The measures proposed in the revised NDC should not endanger the country's socio-economic development. This should not endanger natural ecosystems or food production. In addition, with respect to conditional mitigation options, their implementation is dependent on the contribution of partners.
b)	How the Nationally Determined Contribution contributes to the achievement of Article 2(1)(a) and Article 4(1) of the Paris Agreement	Yes, Congo's efforts in its NDC are aimed at contributing to the achievement of the global goal of not reaching 2 degrees Celsius

III. ADAPTATION

In line with Articles 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement, the Republic of Congo has chosen to integrate a component on adaptation, which will include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions.

3.1- Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities

The current NDC aims to accelerate Congo's socio-economic growth by comprehensively addressing the sector's specific vulnerabilities and unlocking and directing domestic and external investments towards adaptation for effective climate action.

3.1.1- Energy Sector

a)- Wood energy subsector

The impacts of climate change on the biomass-energy sub-sector noted by the populations include the dwindling of wood energy resources, the remoteness of wood energy collection areas, and the increase in the price of wood energy. In the future, if nothing is done and considering the impact of climate change under the RCP6.0 scenario, the overall vulnerability index of this subsector will increase slightly due to increasing demand, dwindling resources and its exposure.

(b)- Hydropower subsector

The potential of hydropower is strongly linked to the availability of water resources, especially surface water resources, and their inflow rates at the level of the basins where the dams are installed. Water resources are one of the sectors most exposed to climate change because of their dependence on climate, including variations in several climatic parameters, including rainfall, evaporation and temperature. The analyses indicate

that the hydropower subsector is moderately exposed to climatic hazards. The
The main hazards are the poor distribution of rainfall and drought.

(c)- Hydrocarbons subsector

The decrease in the energy supply of biomass and hydroelectricity is expected to increase the consumption of hydrocarbons. Since the trend of increasing hydrocarbon consumption may be a foreseeable situation on a large scale (subregion, continent, etc.), an increasingly large imbalance between supply and demand should lead to an increase in the prices of petroleum products on the world market. The sharp increase in the consumption of hydrocarbons (gasoline, diesel) in Congo in response to the energy crisis from 1998 (beginning of the years of extreme droughts), is a situation that justifies the trend of recourse to petroleum products in the event of a major hydroelectric energy deficit in Congo.

3.1.2- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Sector (AFOLU)

a) Vulnerability and impacts of climate change on the agriculture subsector

Climate change is impacting the Congolese agricultural sub-sector to varying degrees depending on the region in question. However, certain climatic factors such as the increase in the extent of dry spells, the disruption of the seasons, the irregularity of rainfall, the decrease in annual rainfall, floods, the increase in temperatures, etc., constitute a serious threat to this sub-sector in Congo.

b) Vulnerability and impacts of climate change on the forestry and other land use subsector

The following climatic factors pose a serious threat to the forest subsector in the Republic of Congo. These are: the increase in the extent of dry spells, the disruption of the seasons, the shift in the seasons, the irregularity of rainfall, intense drought, decreases in annual rainfall and the increase in temperatures.

3.1.3- Water Resources Sector

The most vulnerable groundwater resources are those of the coastal basin, as they are used to supply drinking water to the Pointe-Noire agglomeration, which is constantly undergoing economic development with strong population growth. The surface aquifer of thickness is fed by average effective infiltration and is highly solicited by boreholes and many undeclared traditional wells.

The increasingly severe low water levels of the last 25 years (as the average value of minimum heights has fallen by 157%), in addition to an aggravation of the phenomenon of silting, have serious consequences on biodiversity, fishing and navigation with a clear decrease in traffic at the port of Brazzaville.

3.1.4 - Human settlements and health

By 2020, 2050, 2080 and 2100, with the conjunction of soil modification by paving and thermal activities (power plants, transport, etc.), we can expect artificial warming of cities of this size. The decrease in green spaces (increase in the albedo effect and the absence of water bodies) also contributes to the modification of the thermal and rainfall balance.

Congo's demographic and health indicators highlight the worrying state of the population's health. This state is characterized by high maternal, neonatal, infant and child mortality and high morbidity.

Climate projections as predicted will increase these endemic situations with the low sanitation capacity and chronic malnutrition.

3.1.5- Coastal zone

The relevant hazards identified in the coastal zone of Congo are: coastal erosion, floods and floods, marine submersion, late rains, pockets of drought, sea level rise, strong winds, salinization and degradation of the wetlands of the lagoon system. The major element of effect and magnitude known on the Congolese coast is marine erosion, which is distinguished by a retreat of the coastline. The rise in sea level is still not very noticeable.

3.1.6- Tourism

In the tourism sector, the increase in temperature could lead to the migration and/or destruction of fauna leading to a decrease in tourist activity (attendance). The variability of the rain would lead to seasonal unavailability and a decrease in tourist activity.

3.2- Type of adaptation objectives

To build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, it is envisaged:

- The protection of populations;
- The protection of natural heritage, biodiversity, forests and fishery resources;
- Buildings;
- Protecting climate-sensitive production systems, such as agriculture;
- The protection of high-risk infrastructure systems.

Objectives to increase resilience in the forest sector include:

- Halt deforestation and degradation of native forests;
- Maintain national parks, reserves and protected areas;
- Creation and management of forest reserves;
- Promote reforestation and rehabilitation of cleared and degraded forests with climate-resilient and ecologically and socially appropriate tree species;
- Promote integrated agroforestry in areas intended for agriculture;
- Discourage the felling of trees on tax allowances;
- Encourage tax allotment holders to plant and manage trees on their properties.

Table 12: Summary of Supported and Unsupported Priority Adaptation Actions

Priority area	Unconditional scenario	Conditional scenario
Food security	• Climate-smart agricultural policy is socially inclusive • Progress in food security is supported by the national food security policy	• Expanding and replicating smallholder climate-smart agriculture infrastructure, technology, training, and information and knowledge management to improve food security, security, nutrition, and build farmers' resilience vulnerable and have access to subsidies.
Water and sanitation	• Implementation of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy • Development partners are putting actively implementing the policy in the provinces; the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) is overseeing this activity, which has started in some provinces	• Increased access to safe drinking water and • Sanitation in rural areas leading to a decrease in malaria and other vector-borne diseases • Improvements in technological approaches • Water Catchment Improvements • Desalination process • Development of renewable energy initiatives to address climate change-induced water insecurity • Activities implemented under the policy national must be replicated in all communities
Coastal flooding and sea level rise	• Mangrove plantation • Coastal defence structures • Coastal rehabilitation and relocation/resettlement • Provincial Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments	• Expansion and replication of successful measures on the country's coasts • Climate-resilient physical planning standards and codes • No policy on climate-resilient infrastructure
Inland flooding	• Climate risk, hazard and vulnerability assessments • Community Tabletop Exercises flooding • Early Warning System Integration	• Nationwide Scale Scaling and Replication • Hazard mapping • Soil stabilization • Climate-Resilient Planning Physical Planning Standards and Codes • Infrastructure and asset management plans

Cities and Climate Change.	• National Energy Policy 2018-2028, which underpins action on the energy sector, affecting cities in the face of the impacts of climate change • Project support has been received to create a more climate-resilient transport sector	• Action on low-emission transportation options remains unparalleled. support • Connecting farmers to rural markets through climate-resilient infrastructure • Measures to increase coastal defences of climate-resilient infrastructure, standards and physical planning codes • 'Greening' urban development plans • Stormwater and drainage systems and water management Waste (sewage, municipal, industrial) requires improvements
Climate-induced migration	• Indirect support for action on climate-induced migration	• Evaluations of resettlement, resettlement and gender social inclusion need to be explored • Raising awareness of the impacts of climate change-related migration on customary lands • A range of strategies and activities are also needed to prepare for resettlement, including extensive consultations with climate-induced migrants and their host communities; the NCCDMP states that support for the resettlement of individuals should be considered, including through the planning and construction of buildings and infrastructure by the local government.
Malaria and vector-borne diseases	• Malaria is recognized as one of the top five priority activities of the Ministry of Health • Measures have been taken to destroy and reduce the reproduction of malaria vectors • Environmental health management is under consideration • The policy on the impact of climate change on health is currently being drafted	• Improving environmental health services. • Improving technology (i.e. Mosquito nets) and distribution • Improving research on understanding impacts and responses • Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in rural areas, resulting in a decrease in malaria and other vector-borne diseases • Applying the concept of healthy islands
Landslides/landslides	• Identify landslide risks using technology (GIS, LiDAR, and others)	• Engineering Design Enhancements • Implement geohazard assessments

	• Consulting assistance in the design engineering of road and infrastructure projects using the climate guidelines of development partners	• Stormwater Drainage Improvements • Reforestation and soil stabilization
Rubbish	• Promoting solid and chemical waste management at the national level • Municipal Waste Management Planning • Planning for the management of special waste (plastics, electronic waste, bulky items, mines, etc.) • Raising awareness of household waste • Community Outreach and Education	• Urban growth has put pressure on cities, in turn, straining waste management and urban sanitation services, wastewater management is in its infancy, and there is no formal waste management system. • Improving the capacity of the waste sector through knowledge, training, research and intervention • Biodiversity is also affected by inefficient waste management protocols where investments are needed in industrial and wastewater management

Table 13: SDG-related adaptation measures with mitigation co-benefits

Accommodations	Description	Horizon	Links with	
			Gender	SDGs
Adaptation Priority 1	Strengthening the resilience of the agricultural sector to improve agricultural production of Congo in a climate-smart way	2022-2030	The gender dimension is taken into account	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12 and 5
Co-benefit mitigation	Climate-smart agriculture includes GHG reduction measures such as managing fertilizer quantities and types			
Key activities	• Restoring the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers; • Increasing agricultural production and productivity; • Improving the efficiency and competitiveness of agri-food value chains, including fisheries; • Encourage private investment along the agri-food value chain, including innovative technical solutions and improved access to climate finance and insurance; • Strengthen the enabling institutional environment; • Increase household resilience with regard to food and nutrition security.			
Adaptation Priority 2	Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, restoring landscapes and increase Congo's forest cover while addressing the ecological, social and economic needs for sustainable forest management	2025-2030	The gender dimension is taken into account	1, 8, 12 and 15
Co-benefit mitigation	Reforestation, afforestation and land restoration activities improve carbon sinks			
Key activities	• Achieve the objectives listed in the CAFI Declaration on the Role of Mediterranean Forests in the Achievement of NDCs; • Adapt forest systems to climate change by halting land degradation, controlling topsoil erosion, improving water quality and soil productivity; • Create sites with improved production capacity in connection with the Development of the forest products processing industry			

	woody and non-woody and with the needs of the population in terms of goods and services and improving employment opportunities; • Promote sustainable rangeland management; • Reduce the risk of intense and frequent wildfires through the development of fire prevention measures and early warning systems; • Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources.			
Adaptation Priority 3	Structure and develop sustainable water services, including irrigation, in order to to improve the living conditions of the population	2022-2025	The gender dimension is taken into account	1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15
Co-benefit mitigation	Irrigation using clean energy sources reduces GHG emissions			
Key activities	• Implement the water strategy; • Improve the efficient use of irrigation water and expand the supply of surface water for irrigation; • Encourage and support the use of renewable energy in agricultural irrigation and drinking water supply; • Build an operational and sustainable legal and institutional framework to ensure good management of the water sector allowing the development of sustainable and efficient services; • Develop financing tools for the sector to set up financial mechanisms allowing the sustainability and financial balance of services; • Involve all actors in the service chain and put in place sustainable collaboration and coordination mechanisms to improve the monitoring and transparency of the sector.			
Adaptation Priority 4	To enhance and sustainably manage the terrestrial and marine biodiversity of the Congo for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they shelter in order to respond adequately to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to guarantee Congolese citizens equal access to the properties and ecosystem services	2022-2030	The gender dimension is taken into account	

Co-benefit mitigation	Biodiversity management contributes to carbon sinks and the blue economy			

Most relevant SDGs	2, 4, 11, 12, 14 and 15		The gender dimension is taken into account	2, 4, 11, 12, 14 and 15
Key activities	• Identify the status of known species of flora and fauna and implement implementation of conservation actions on 50% of endangered species; • Protect at least 20% of natural terrestrial and marine ecosystems and represent all types of ecosystems in the network of protected areas ; • Increase the total percentage of nature reserve coverage to reach at least 25% of Congo's land area; • Sustainably manage 50% of all natural ecosystems and take them into account correctly in the implementation of spatial planning ; • Reducing the gap between Congo's ecological footprint and biocapacity means achieving a state of equality; • Establish effective measures to control the introduction and spread of non-native biodiversity into the environment; • Identifying ecosystems vulnerable to climate change and developing and implement appropriate adaptation plans; • Implement rehabilitation plans in at least 20% of degraded sites so that they can ensure the sustainable provision of ecosystem services.			
Adaptation Priority 5	Reducing the vulnerability of climate change impacts on areas coastal areas, especially in cities		The gender dimension is taken into account	6, 9, 10 and 14
Co-benefit mitigation				
Key activities	• Assess seawater intrusion into major coastal aquifers; • Improving the artificial recharge of selected aquifers; • Gradually update the water balance of all aquifers; • Perform saline and porous aquifer modeling; • Increase the ability to protect coasts from storm surges and sea level rise; • Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, such as fisheries.	2022-2025		

Adaptation Priority 6	Ensuring overall public health and safety through health systems climate-resilient		The gender dimension is taken into account	3, 6, 10 and 11
Co-benefit mitigation				
Key activities	• Assess the vulnerability of the public health sector to climate change, identify current and future health impacts, and establish early warning systems • Strengthen the capacity of health sector professionals in identifying health impacts of other sectors (e.g., transport, energy, food, water, housing, and urban development); • Empower and ensure the sustainability of existing environmental health functions and services to address the challenges of water security for health, degradation of water quality, droughts, heatwaves, food security and safety, vector redistribution, degradation of air quality, floods and other climate-related natural disasters; • Improve epidemiological surveillance to integrate new health outcomes into the epidemiological surveillance unit; • Develop a mechanism to integrate climate data into the national health information system; • Develop strategies, plans and projects for health system response and integrate them into national health strategies.	2022-2025		
Adaptation Priority 7	Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to natural hazards related to climate and conditions Extreme weather		The gender dimension is taken into account	1, 2, 3, 9, 10 and 11
Co-benefit mitigation				
Key activities	• Perform a multi-risk risk assessment; • Update/review flood, fire and drought risk maps;	2022-2025		

	• Improve and develop an early warning platform for multiple hazards; • Coordinate the update of the National Wildland Fire Management Strategy.			
Adaptation Priority 8	Establishment of an observation, information management and Warning on climate risks in Congo	2022-2030	The gender dimension is taken into account	
Co-benefit mitigation				
Most relevant SDGs				
Key activities	• Establish an optimal system for collecting operational and effective climatic and hydrological information at the level of each agro-ecological zone • Popularizing climate, meteorological and hydrological knowledge in Congo for climate change adaptation • Strengthening and increasing agrometeorological stations			
Adaptation Priority 9	Raising awareness among the public, professionals, administrations and decision-makers on the effects of climate change and on the measures to be taken. take	2022-2025	The gender dimension is taken into account	
Co-benefit mitigation				
Key activities	• Raise awareness among Congolese actors (local and national authorities) and populations in order to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change • Update the climate change communication strategy to inform the general public • Disseminate good adaptation practices to be implemented • Raising awareness among elected officials about climate change and decision-making to improve the resilience of their territories			
Adaptation Priority 10	Adaptation of technical standards for the construction of infrastructures to the Effects of climate change		The gender dimension is taken into account	
Co-benefit mitigation				

Key activities	• Adapt the technical standards for the construction and maintenance of infrastructure to the potential impacts of climate change • Develop a harmonized methodology to carry out infrastructure vulnerability diagnostics to climate change • Modifying technical standards and construction engineering by adapting them to the context of climate change • Building capacity in the quality control of construction, whether imported or locally produced • Strengthen the control and monitoring mechanisms for the execution of construction works	2022-2030		
Adaptation Priority 11	Consideration of climate change in the development of Tourist and craft activities		The gender dimension is taken into account	
Co-benefit mitigation				
Key activities	• Improving the resilience of tourism and artisanal activities to the effects of climate change • Creating and redeveloping tourism infrastructure • Structuring the craft sector through an inventory of the activities and trades that make it up • Diversifying and increasing the supply of raw materials in the handicrafts sector • Encourage craft production (organization of competitions for the best craftsman, fairs, exhibitions, etc.) • To improve the conservation of handicrafts to limit their deterioration and losses. • Develop access routes to craft centres and tourist sites	2022-2030		

IV. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE NDC IN THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

In the Republic of Congo, issues relating to climate change are under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment. This Ministry supports government action in the preparation of documents (technical sheets, position papers, etc.) and participation in the various negotiations (COP on climate, One Planet Summit, etc.).

Lessons learned in the implementation of the initial 2015 NDC led to the establishment of a Institutional arrangement which is as follows:

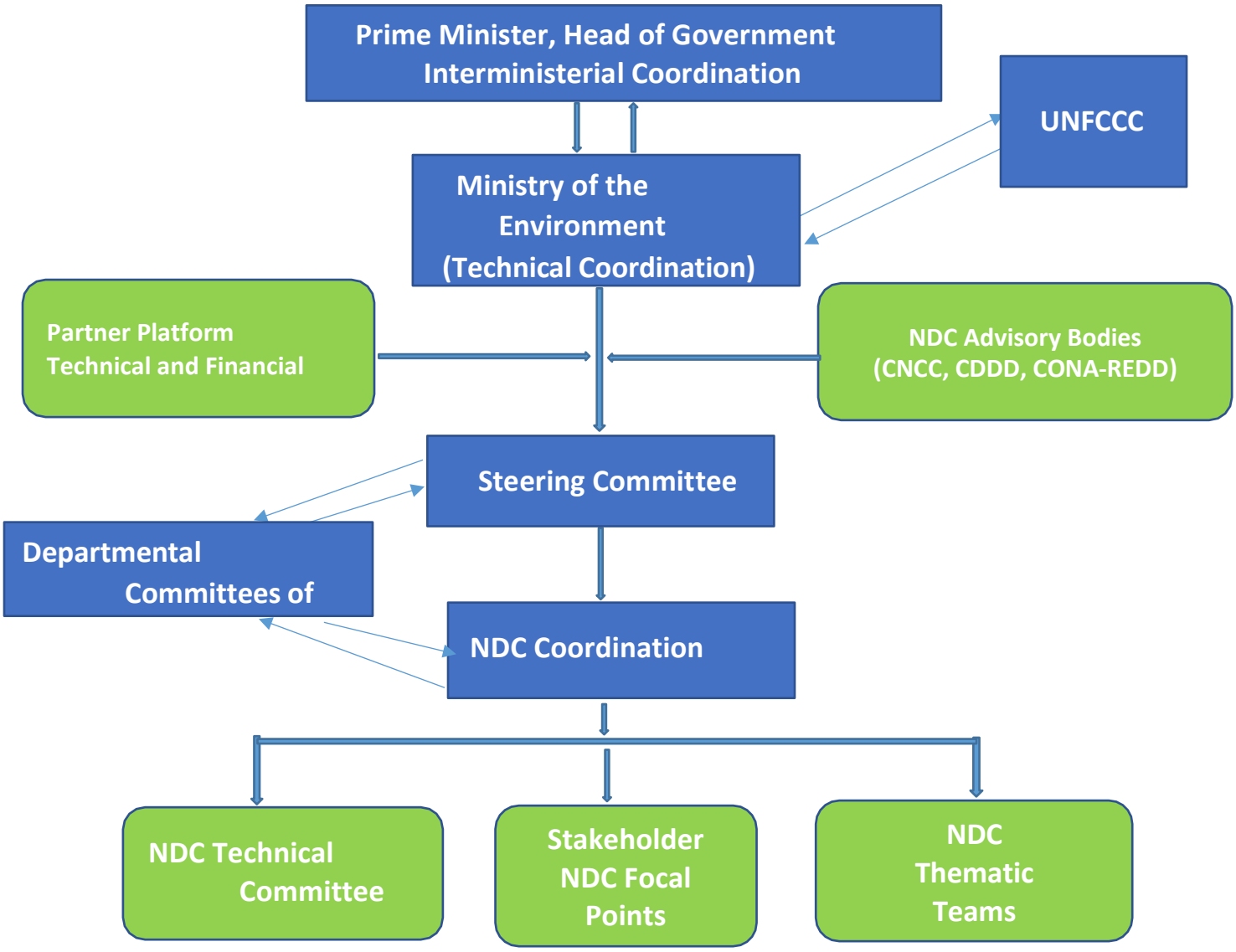

Figure 8: Institutional arrangements

• CNSC = National Committee on Climate Change • CONA-REDD=National REDD+ Committee • CCF = Women's Advisory Council • CCPH = Advisory Council for Persons Living with Disabilities	• CNDD = National Committee on Sustainable Development • CCPH = Advisory Council for Persons Living with Disabilities • YAC = Youth Advisory Council • CCONGSC = NGO and Civil Society Advisory Council

The Prime Minister, Head of Government is responsible for the implementation of the NDC. The Inter-Ministerial Committee is the high-level body for managing the implementation of the NDC in the Republic of Congo. It is under the authority of the Prime Minister, Head of Government. The vice-presidency is held by the Minister in charge of the Environment.

The Ministry of the Environment, which coordinates the government's climate change policy, ensures the Technical Coordination of the NDC process with institutional stakeholders, civil society and Technical and Financial Partners. The interest in the gender dimension justifies the place of the Women's Advisory Council, the Advisory Council for People Living with Disabilities and the Youth Advisory Council.

The Steering Committee is the body responsible for providing strategic guidance for the implementation of the NDC. It provides a framework for national and political dialogue between the Government and its partners in the private sector, civil society and development support. It is chaired by the Minister in charge of the Environment.

The NDC Coordination is the implementing body of the NDC in the Republic of Congo.

The Departmental Committees for the implementation of the NDC are bodies that facilitate the implementation of the NDC at the departmental level. They are co-chaired by the Prefects and the Presidents of the Departmental Councils.

The technical teams are responsible for providing technical assistance to the NDC Coordination. They reflect the five pillars of the NDC, namely governance, mitigation, adaptation, finance and MRV/MRV.

The technical committee supports the NDC Coordination on all technical and scientific matters.

The Focal Points Their missions are to represent their supervisory entities in the NDC implementation process. They are appointed by the parties to the Paris Climate Agreement and appoint their focal points.

The institutional arrangements thus proposed place the implementation of the NDC under the authority of the Prime Minister Head of Government and under the technical supervision of the Minister in charge of the Environment.

V. FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1- Financial needs for mitigation and adaptation: 5.1.1-

Financial needs for mitigation:

Total investments in mitigation options amount to US$4,395.15 million to meet the final target of 2030. Funding for conditional mitigation options amounts to US$4,301.067 million compared to US$94.07 million for unconditional mitigation options, i.e. 97.86% share for the conditional option compared to 2.14% for the unconditional contribution share.

Table 14: Financial cost of mitigation options

Emissions sector	Mitigation measures	Unit of Measurement	2025	2030
Agriculture	Reduction of CH4 of Rice crops	Million US$	1,338	1,338
Biomass energy	Electricity production from the residues of biomass	Million US$	34,139	32,564
	Power generation at from bagasse	Million US$	1,215	4,859
EE households	Efficient lighting with LEDs replacing compact fluorescent	Million US$	2,730	3,511
	Efficient wood stoves	Million US$	40,000	55,000
	Electric stoves Effective	Million US$	5,025	6,700
	Efficient refrigerators	Million US$	32,425	45,396
	Charcoal stoves Effective	Million US$	0,000	0,000
EE service	Dishwasher Efficient sales	Million US$	0,000	0,000
	Hotel Refrigerator effective	Million US$	0,000	0,020
	Efficient washing machine for hotels	Million US$	0,041	0,041
	Energy efficiency in service	Million US$	0,033	0,038
	New office building with Central cooling	Million US$	0,066	0,132
Power Distribution	Power Grids Effective	Million US$	23,973	28,767
Forestry	Reforestation	Million US$	3,600	3,600
	REDD: deforestation Avoided	Million US$	-2,017	-2,017
	Assisted regeneration of forests	Million US$	2,400	2,400
Discharge	Incineration plant	Million US$	28,889	28,889
	Composting of waste Municipal Solids	Million US$	4,877	4,877
Industry : Replacement som e Fossil fuels	Switching from heavy fuel oil to natural gas in industry	Million US$	3,124	3,124
Fugitive emissions	Reduced flaring to the oilfield	Million US$	21,732	21,732
Hydro	Mini hydroelectricity Off-grid	Million US$	20,000	40,000

Solar	Water heater solar residential	Million US$	0,000	0,047
	Solar PV, Large Grid	Million US$	600,000	500,000
	PV solar house	Million US$	1,575	1,800
	Solar Cottage PV	Million US$	0,015	0,021
	Mini-grid solar/diesel	Million US$	24,000	27,000
	Solar street lights	Million US$	22,848	36,556
Transport	Electric car	Million US$	0,000	7,200
	Electric buses from 18m	Million US$	758,500	1 902,500
Aeolian	On-shore wind turbines	Million US$	2,025	6,500
		Total	**1 632,553**	**2 762,595**
		Conditional	**1 594,56**	**2 706,487**
		Unconditional	**37,964**	**56,108**

Over the period 2020-2030, the total share of investment varies from one subsector to another. The transport subsidy is the one that will have the largest investment at the end of the period with a total estimated cost of 2668.2 million dollars, or 60.7% of the investment. The energy subsector with a contribution share of 33%, or $1451.36 million.

5.1.2- Financial needs for adaptation:

While waiting for Congo to adopt a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) that will set its priorities in terms of adaptation and specify the means for its implementation, the financing needs for adaptation to climate change amount to 3.795 billion US dollars, including 1.016 billion US dollars in unconditional and 2.779 billion US dollars in conditional.

Table 15: Financing needs for adaptation to change

FINANCING REQUIREMENTS (US$ millions)			
	Unconditional	**Conditional**	**Total**
Food security	452	808	**1 260**
Water and sanitation	106	614	**720**
Coastal flooding and rising sea level	116	464	**580**
Inland flooding	40	120	**160**
Cities and climate change	180	420	**600**
Climate-induced migration	5	10	**15**
Malaria and Diseases Vector transmission	100	300	**400**
Shifts land/landslide	15	35	**50**
Rubbish	2	8	**10**
Total	**1 016**	**2 779**	**3 795**

Table 16: List of some adaptation projects eligible for the GCF

Project Title	Short description	Estimate (US$)
Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Congo through integrated risk management	Congo is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. There are other effects of climate change that are not yet making headlines, but are equally disruptive to rural communities' livelihoods and food systems. Climate change is leading to higher temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns, including an increased incidence of prolonged droughts. This translates into reductions in water availability, variable and shorter growing seasons, and reductions in production potential. In the southern Congo regions (Mindouli, Madingou, Nkayi and Dolisie), the impacts are felt the hardest, with the highest levels of interannual rainfall variability, as well as some of the country's lowest seasonal rainfall, coupled with an increase in temperatures. As a result, rain-dependent livelihoods are being compromised and, with limited alternatives to cope, government capacity is stretched to help meet recurring food needs. Climate projections show that these trends will continue and become more variable in nature.5 To address these challenges, the project is seeking GCF support to: 1. Reduce vulnerability to climate risks through the promotion of climate-resilient agriculture, as well as the restoration and enhancement of watersheds, for both food insecure women and men. 2. 2 Improve and sustain the adaptive capacity of smallholder women and men through a combination of integrated and context-specific risk management tools and market-based opportunities. 3. Inform adaptation planning and decision-making between smallholders, communities, and national/local authorities through the production and use of climate information. Together, these elements will strengthen the capacities of individuals, communities and governments to address climate risks and vulnerabilities in line with national commitments.	**10 000 000**
Reinforce the resilience climatic some means from	The proposed project supports the Government of Congo to build resilience to the risks of change of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the agro-ecological regions of the country. Those	**1 282 000 000**

Agricultural subsistence in the agro-ecological regions of the Congo	Regions are facing increasing risks due to climate change, mainly rainfall variability and increased frequency of droughts, which have direct impacts on agricultural production in the region. They are also the regions of Congo with the highest concentration of poverty incidence and where rain-fed agriculture is predominant. As a result, the poorest smallholder farmers in these regions face devastating impacts on their livelihoods, further eroding development gains. Women are disproportionately affected by these impacts, given their role in the ensuring household food production and food/nutrition security, despite their unequal access to land, information and inputs (e.g. improved seeds, fertilizers, tools).	
Improving Climate Information Systems for Resilient Development in Congo	The project will reduce the exposure of Congo's communities, livelihoods, and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning multi-hazard impact-based national forecasting and early warning system. The project will contribute to the achievement of the different types of impacts at the level of the Green Fund Fund for Adaptation: 1. Increased resilience and improved livelihoods of the most vulnerable 2. Increased resilience of health and well-being and food and water security 3. Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to the threats of climate change The objective of the project is to further strengthen Congo's climate-related observation and monitoring capacities, early warning and early action systems, and other environment-related information systems. It seeks to lead a paradigm shift towards climate-informed, evidence-based decision-making, planning, and response. The overarching objective is to integrate green growth, environmental resilience and adaptation into national development planning through effective climate information systems. The project aligns well with the GCF's investment criteria as it proposes to provide timely and relevant climate information to reduce loss of life and livelihoods, physical asset values, and environmental and social losses due to the impact of extreme climate change-related disasters. This outcome will have direct and positive impacts and	**10 000 000**

	indirect impacts on the country's inhabitants, mainly on the country's vulnerable population exposed to the adverse effects of climate change and variability. As a paradigm shift, the project will improve the existing hydrometry infrastructure provided in previous projects and strengthen coordination for better service delivery in different priority sectors of the Congolese economy to facilitate the seamless integration of climate information into national planning. The socio-economic and environmental benefits of the project are also important for job creation, increased incomes, and improved health and living standards, in especially in women.	
Building the resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened by climate change through an ecosystem-based adaptation approach	Despite its small population, more than 70% of the Congolese population depends on natural resources for their livelihoods. The productivity of these natural resources is threatened by both climatic and non-climatic factors, increasing the vulnerability of rural communities. There is evidence that the deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services will lead to increased vulnerability of communities and reduced potential for nature-based livelihoods and economic activities. An increased risk of drought, combined with increased interannual and intra-annual variability, will likely lead to an increase in the risk of wildfires, which will contribute to the intensification of erosion pressures related to climate change. The proposed project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services, particularly with regard to provisioning services. The community's livelihoods are based on the services provided by healthy ecosystems, including economic value through agro-productive use (pasture for livestock and healthy soils for agriculture). This proposed project will use large-scale ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) as a cost-effective, low-risk approach to building climate resilience in the eight major landscapes targeted for implementation. This will lead to a paradigm shift. The project has three components, the first of which aims to strengthen the capacities of rural communities dependent on ecosystem goods and services by developing community-led landscape strategies and coordination mechanisms in eight landscapes. Landscape governance systems through participatory decision-making processes between community groups themselves or neighbouring communities will be implemented, while promoting knowledge sharing between communities and other stakeholders outside the target landscape will be at the centre of scaling up and replicating activities. The first element is essential for the success and sustainability of the envisaged Community climate adaptation action.	**9 200 000**

Integrated physical adaptation and community resilience through an improved direct access pilot project in the public, private and civil society sectors (Niari, Lekoumou and Buenza)	This project responds to the Request for Proposals (RFP) issued by the GCF in July 2016, and is designed to meet the stated objectives of the RFP, namely: to strengthen country ownership of projects and programmes by decentralizing decision-making to the country level, thus allowing for greater involvement and contribution from relevant stakeholders. Unlike the traditional direct access modality, there will be no submission of individual projects or programmes to the Fund as the decision-making for the financing of specific pilot activities will be devolved to the national level. The objective of this project is to strengthen institutional capacities and increase the resilience of at least 5% of the population in the country to climate variability and change, 50% of whom are women, through the adaptation of infrastructure, strengthened buildings and improved ecosystem services. The proposed project is designed to strengthen country ownership of adaptation by delegating decision-making to the national and community level, greater participation of communities vulnerable to climate change. The problem that this project seeks to address is that the pilot country suffers from loss of property, life and well-being due to climate variability and climate-induced extremes. Climate change is already leading to an increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.	**18 500 000**
Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the highlands, high hills and southern coast regions of Congo	The objective of this project is to empower vulnerable smallholder farmers in the highlands, high hills and southern coast regions of Congo – particularly women and ethnic minority farmers – to manage increasing climate risks to agricultural production. To achieve its objective, the project will enable smallholder farmers to adapt to climate-induced rainfall variability and drought through the implementation of two linked products integrating the GCF and the co-financing to be sought: 1) water for vulnerable smallholder farmers for climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of rainfall variability and climate-induced droughts, and 2) Strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers to apply climate and market information, technologies and practices for climate-resilient water management and agriculture. While this project will use GCF funding to specifically target ethnic minorities, women, and other poor/near-poor farmers, it will use resources from the GCF and Co-financing to build the capacity of all farmers in climate-vulnerable areas.	**124 260 000**

Likouala Climate Resilience Project	The Likouala region is a prime example of the urgent need to address the multi-sectoral challenges of climate change in Congo. Impacts include profound changes in water availability, temperature pressures for people, livestock, and crops, changes in public health, agricultural practices, incomes, food security, and ecology. Climate models predict further intensification of dry seasons, but also unpredictable intense rains and flooding, which pose a significant threat to livelihoods, especially among the poor. For the population, and women are particularly negatively affected, these developments present increasing challenges to daily life, with insufficient local water supply, deteriorating health conditions and deteriorating (subsistence) farming opportunities posing particular threats. The objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of rural and urban households, particularly smallholder farmers and women, living in the Likouala region and to improve policies and regulations for cross-sectoral action for climate adaptation. It will contribute to the implementation of Congo's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). More than 50,000 direct beneficiaries (including 57,000 women) and about 1 million indirect beneficiaries are expected to increase their capacity to adapt to climate change through the project. Areas of action include: • Improving the government's institutional and regulatory framework for intersectoral and community-based adaptation planning • improving the climate resilience of water supply infrastructure, sanitation services and agricultural practices in the Oyo region • pursuing a community-based approach to ensure the targeting of the most vulnerable • Strengthen the adaptive capacities of vulnerable urban and rural populations, as well as implementation capacities of local and central government structures	**8 804 000**
Strengthening the climate resilience of rural communities in central and northern Congo through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes	The proposed project, through an integrated ecosystem-based approach to adaptation and climate-resilient agriculture, will bring about a national paradigm shift in the way Congo addresses the current and future impacts of climate change threatening the livelihoods of rural Congolese. Land use policies, legislation, and planning will be reformed to catalyze scaling up climate-resilient management of farmland and forests across Congo. This move upmarket will also be facilitated by rigorous analysis and dissemination information on the positive socio-economic and ecological impacts of project interventions and through the	**10 000 000**

	strengthening technical capacity within the Congolese government to integrate interventions in their adaptation investments. Climate change and variability are increasingly detrimental to the livelihoods of rural farming communities in Congo. Communities in central and northern Congo are particularly at risk from shorter growing seasons, increased days of extreme heat, rising temperatures, more frequent and severe droughts, and more intense rainfall. These adaptation objectives will be achieved through three interrelated outcomes, namely: (i) improved provision of ecosystem goods and services for climate change adaptation through forest restoration, (ii) increased agricultural productivity to secure livelihoods in the face of climate change and (iii) capacity and awareness raising to implement the EbS and climate-resilient agriculture. Climate models show that these effects are likely to intensify significantly in the coming decades. Vulnerable Congolese communities are increasingly using natural resources (e.g. charcoal production) to compensate for declining agricultural productivity and cope with their growing poverty. The result is unsustainable use of forest resources and a negative vicious cycle in which rapid degradation of ecosystems leads to greater vulnerability of communities to climate change. The objective of the proposed GCF project is to interrupt this cycle in central and northern Congo and strengthen the climate resilience of local communities by integrating climate-resilient agricultural techniques with tailor-made restoration of degraded forest ecosystems. This approach to ecosystem-based adaptation (Abe) will result – under current and future climate change conditions – in increased agricultural productivity (through sound soil management and the planting of climate-resilient crops) and an increased supply of ecosystem goods and services (including water availability, soil conservation and cooling, fibre, medicines, fruit, fuelwood and wood). Forest restoration will focus intensively on the use of native trees that are well adapted to current and future climatic conditions.	
Integration of climate-resilient infrastructure	The Climate Resilient Infrastructure Integration project systematically integrates climate change adaptation into decision-making for infrastructure planning, supervision and maintenance of local government engineering. A climate-resilient local infrastructure centre – a centre of excellence – will be established within the Ministry of Infrastructure. In addition to the institutional set-up, the project will finance	**80 000 000**

	pilot local infrastructure, designed to optimize resilience to climate change in some of the country's most vulnerable districts.	
Building resilience to climate change in agricultural and pastoral systems traditional rainfed areas in Congo	The project supports climate change adaptation efforts among subsistence agropastoralist and nomadic pastoralist communities in the drylands of Congo. Its overall objective is to promote a paradigm shift in dryland pastoral and agricultural systems through an integrated approach by increasing the resilience of food production systems; improve the availability/access to climate-resilient water sources; and strengthening the capacity of institutions/communities on climate resilience. The project capitalizes on synergies in climate risk management practices across agriculture, water, and pasture to improve water/food security under changing climate conditions. The main results are increased resilience to climate risks among subsistence farming and nomadic pastoralist communities and the promotion of an enabling environment for long-term adaptation activities (post-project) in Congo. In addition, strengthening the capacity of the administration at the state level in the areas of environmental governance, management of shared natural resources, inter- and intra-state relations, and how to establish a network of early warning systems will help prevent conflicts and mitigate the effects in targeted areas of the country.	**25 645 114**
Ensuring a climate-resilient water supply in Congo	The project will achieve a national paradigm shift in strengthening the climate resilience of water supply by integrating systematic approaches to climate risk reduction into the governance and delivery of water resources, watersheds, water supply infrastructure and water user management, including in planning, investment, design, operation and maintenance. Specifically, the project will invest in: • Strengthen climate-resilient water supply management by strengthening the water sector enabling environments for medium- and long-term climate adaptation planning. This will be achieved through the integration of climate information into national water law reforms, training on practical risk-based water management, and upgrading tariff reforms to include the additional costs of climate risk reduction; • Protecting water quality and moderating extremely high and low flows of water resources through the use of an integrated watershed management improvement in watersheds (informed by water resources monitoring); and using water resources monitoring to provide	**60 751 495**

	early warnings and forecasting of climate risks to improve the resilience of water supply; and • Increase the climate resilience of water supply infrastructure by diversifying water supply sources for more than 50,000 people (stormwater, surface water and groundwater); and the design and construction of climate-sensitive infrastructure to protect against flood risks and sized to withstand droughts. The project is in line with the priorities identified in the NAPAA.	
Congo Coastal Adaptation Project	The proposed GCF project will enable the Congolese government to implement the measures that are urgently needed to reduce the impact of increasingly intensive wave action on key infrastructure due to climate change-induced sea level rise and the intensification of extreme events. Financial and capacity constraints at all levels – from technical awareness to community awareness – that have prevented a sustainable coastal protection solution will be addressed. The project will also strengthen institutional and community capacities to support and replicate project results. Strengthening coastal resilience is an urgent national priority and the formulation of this project will be carried out at the highest political level and the scope of the project will be fully discussed and designed by a technical working group comprising key government departments and NGO associations, representing communities and civil society.	**38 870 000**
Climate services and climate-sensitive livelihood diversification to empower vulnerable and food-insecure communities on Mbamou Island	Ile-Mbamou is a very varied tourist site that is exposed to climatic variability and climate change that cause erosion of its coasts and accentuate the poverty of the already poor populations. The project "Climate Services and Diversification of Climate-Sensitive Livelihoods to Empower Vulnerable and Food-Insecure Communities on Ile-Mbamou" will contribute to strengthening the capacities of the Government of the Republic of Congo, its line ministries and local authorities and communities to implement climate change adaptation activities in the food security sectors, nutrition and tourism. The objective is to help the Government of the Republic of Congo reduce its vulnerability to climate change	**9 700 000**

	and to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities in Ile-Mbamou, which are increasingly affected by the impacts of climate change and suffer from low adaptive capacity. The underlying principle of project implementation is a set of innovative but pragmatic actions. These include top-down informed generation and dissemination but tailored to users of climate services, a targeted effort to support climate change adaptation actions at the community level, and generation of knowledge, awareness and good decision-making, which taken together will help create an enabling environment for climate action on Ile-Mbamou. The proposed GCF project will support 5,000 direct beneficiaries (200 households) and 70,000 indirect beneficiaries in the villages of Ile-Mbamou through the implementation of the following four interrelated components: 1. Climate services to help vulnerable rural communities plan and manage climate risks and increased weather variability; 2. Strengthening and diversifying livelihoods to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups and strengthen the resilience of communities; and 3. Capacity building and decision support to strengthen climate action using a multisectoral approach; 4. Enhancement and promotion of tourist activities on the island. The four components are designed to create synergies and optimize the investments made in each component to jointly contribute to the overall objective of the project, thereby contributing to greater efficiency, impact and longer-term sustainability.	

CONCLUSION

The present NDC of the Republic of Congo, which saw the effective participation of national stakeholders and technical and financial partners, was carried out in a context characterized by the economic crisis (with the drastic drop in commodity prices) and the health crisis (with the COVID 19 pandemic).

Despite these unprecedented crises, which are drastically reducing the country's financial capacities, the Government and other stakeholders are committed to raising the national ambition in terms of reducing emissions. This commitment should in no way compromise the socio-economic development of the country.

National stakeholders committing to the implementation of the 2021 NDC in heart the preamble of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which emphasizes that "measures taken to address climate change must be closely coordinated with social and economic development to avoid adverse impacts, taking into account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries, namely sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication. They are also aware that Article 2 of the above-mentioned Convention states that: "The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that may be adopted by the Conference of the Parties is to stabilize, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. This level will need to be reached in a sufficient time frame to ensure that ecosystems can adapt naturally to climate change, that food production is not threatened and that economic development can continue in a sustainable manner.

The preamble to the Paris Agreement emphasizes that climate change is a matter of concern for all humanity. Countries should take into account their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, in their response to climate change. women's empowerment and intergenerational equity.

It is on these principles that national stakeholders will work to implement the NDC,
both in its conditional scenario and in the unconditional scenario.

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