



**OUTLINE OF THE INITIAL REPORT AND THE UPDATED INITIAL REPORT
REFERRED TO IN DECISION 2/CMA.3, ANNEX, CHAPTER IV.A (INITIAL
REPORT)
(Version 02.0)^{1 2 3}**

Part	Democratic Republic of the Congo
NDC Period	2021 - 2030
Report number for the NDC period	1
Report type: Initial report Updated initial report	☒ ☐
Updated original report number	1
Version	1.0
Date	19/09/2026
Name(s) of the cooperative approach(es) included in this report	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC by Econetix, GS POA ID: GS12469 with the following VPAs: . Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 1 by Econetix, GS ID: 12470 . Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 2 by Econetix, GS ID: 12620

I. Responsibilities regarding participation (para. 18 a))

A: Information on how the Party ensures that it is a Party to the Paris Agreement (para. 21(a), para. 4(a), update of para. 18(a))

The Democratic Republic of the Congo signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016, and ratified it on December 13, 2017. Since that date, it has been a Party to the Paris Agreement⁴ and implements the resulting obligations, in particular through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the provisions relating to Article 6.

In addition, the government will develop its "*Framework for the International Carbon Market and Non-Market Approaches*" to guide participation in the voluntary cooperation referred to in Article 6(1) in its implementation.

B. Information on how the Party ensures that it has established, communicated and maintains an NDC in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 4 (para. 18 (a), para. 4 (b), to be updated in accordance with para. 21 (a))

¹ This model was developed on the basis of the plan adopted by Decision 6/CMA.4. Paragraph 36 of Decision 6/CMA.4 further encourages Parties to prepare their initial report, updated initial report and Annex 4 to the biennial transparency report (Regular information) in accordance with the outlines contained in Annexes V and VI respectively, as referred to in Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, Chapter IV.A (Initial Report) and IV.C (Regular information); Supplementary elements on information have been added as per Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1.

² The list of acronyms and abbreviations used in this model is available in Decision 6/CMA.4: <https://unfccc.int/documents/624474>.

³ References to chapters and paragraphs in the plan refer to the chapters and paragraphs in the annex to Decision 2/CMA.3, unless otherwise indicated. The term "Article" refers to an article of the Paris Agreement.

⁴ https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?chapter=27&clang=_fr&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&src=treaty

The Democratic Republic of Congo submitted its revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on December 28, 2021. It is available in the UNFCCC NDC Registry.⁵

The Democratic Republic of the Congo shall ensure that it has established, communicated and kept up to date its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, by developing its NDCs through a national participatory process, formally submitting them to the UNFCCC Secretariat and updating them in accordance with the decisions of the CMA.

C. Information on how the Party ensures that it has arrangements in place to authorize the use of ITMOs for the purposes of implementing NDCs in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 6 (para. 18(a), para. 4(c), to be updated in accordance with para. 21(a))

The Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and New Climate Economy (MEDD-NEC) is the national entity authorized to approve the use of ITMOs, through the Carbon Market Regulatory Authority (ARMCA). ARMCA, in accordance with Decree No. 23/22 of June 14, 2023, concerning its creation, organization, and operation, is a public institution under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and New Climate Economy.

ARMCA is responsible for the organization, regulation and control of the carbon market in the Democratic Republic of Congo. ARMCA, the competent national authority, is composed of a Board of Directors, a General Directorate and a College of Auditors.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has appropriate arrangements in place to authorize the use of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Results (ITMOs) in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement. Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, the MEDD-NEC can enter into bilateral agreements and also defines the authorization procedures applicable in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This legal, institutional, and operational framework is established to guide the DRC's participation in cooperative approaches and is responsible for the organization, regulation, and oversight of the carbon market.

The national procedure for authorizing internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs), including competent authorities, validation steps and decision-making modalities, is as follows: submission of application, technical review, assessment of contribution to the NDC, verification of environmental and social safeguards, authorization decision, issuance of the authorization letter, follow-up and notification.

Within this framework, the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and the New Climate Economy (MEDD-NEC) is the competent national authority for issuing permits related to ITMOs, based on a procedure that ensures the activities comply with national priorities, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), environmental and social requirements, and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). This procedure includes, in particular, the technical evaluation of projects, verification of their contribution to the NDC, review of double-counting risks, application of corresponding adjustments, issuance of "Authorization Letters," and monitoring of ITMOs transfers through the national carbon registry.

D. Information on how the Party ensures that it has arrangements consistent with the guidelines relating to paragraph 2 of Article 6 and the relevant decisions of the CMA for the monitoring of RATI (para. 18 (a), para. 4 (d), to be updated in accordance with para. 21 (a))

⁵ <https://unfccc.int/documents/497407>

The Democratic Republic of Congo is developing a national carbon registry called "Lumière", intended to ensure the registration, monitoring and management of national carbon assets, including internationally transferred mitigation results (ITMOs). The registry is designed to comply with the requirements of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the CORSIA mechanism, and to ensure the monitoring, traceability and integrity of carbon transactions at the national level.

This system relies in particular on the development of the National Carbon Register, which makes it possible to ensure the registration of authorized activities, the monitoring of ITMOs, the prevention of double counting, the application of corresponding adjustments as well as the transparency of transactions, in accordance with the requirements of decisions 2/CMA.3, 6/CMA.4 and 4/CMA.6.

The governance of this mechanism is ensured by the Carbon Market Regulatory Authority (ARMCA), under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and New Climate Economy, through ITMOs monitoring, notification and reporting procedures compatible with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement. These arrangements allow the Democratic Republic of Congo to ensure environmental integrity, traceability of transfers, the production of reports required by the UNFCCC, and compliance with international obligations related to its participation in the cooperative approaches provided for in Article 6.2.

E. Information indicating whether the most recent national inventory report required in accordance with Decision 18/CMA.1 has been provided (para. 18(a), para. 4(e), to be updated in accordance with para. 21(a))

The Democratic Republic of Congo has submitted its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on June 5, 2023, including a national greenhouse gas inventory.

At the time of submission of this initial report, the Democratic Republic of Congo is in the process of preparing its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), which will contain updated information on the national greenhouse gas inventory.

The Democratic Republic of Congo ensures compliance with the requirements of Decision 18/CMA.1 by regularly preparing and submitting its national greenhouse gas inventory reports under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, the DRC is currently finalizing its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), which will incorporate the most recent national inventory in accordance with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines adopted under Decision 18/CMA.1.

F. Information on how the Party ensures that participation contributes to the implementation of its NDC and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, as well as to the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(f), to be updated in accordance with para. 21(a))

The Democratic Republic of Congo ensures that its participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement contributes to the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by ensuring that authorized mitigation activities are consistent with national climate change priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the country's climate commitments. Before any transfer of ITMOs is authorized, an assessment is conducted to verify the activity's contribution to achieving the NDC, its compliance with environmental and social requirements, and its compatibility with relevant CMA decisions.

In accordance with the revised NDC, the mobilization of international financing through carbon markets is intended to support the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in the NDC. Revenues from the sale of carbon credits will contribute, in particular, to financing the NDC measures and strengthening the country's sustainable development.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has not yet developed and submitted a Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) under the Paris Agreement. However, its participation in cooperative approaches aims to mobilize financing, technologies, and investments that support a transition to low-carbon development, while contributing to the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement, including the sustainable reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the strengthening of climate resilience, and the promotion of sustainable development.

II. Description of the NDC of the Party, as referred to in paragraph 64 of the Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1, where a participating Party has not yet submitted a biennial transparency report (para. 18(b), to be updated in accordance with para. 21(b))

A. Objective(s) and description, including type(s) of objective(s) (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64 (a))

The revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Democratic Republic of Congo aims to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Paris Agreement by simultaneously strengthening actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Overall mitigation goal

The Democratic Republic of Congo has committed to reducing its national greenhouse gas emissions by 21% by 2030, compared to the "Business As Usual" (BAU) baseline scenario. This target includes an unconditional contribution of 2%, based on national efforts, and a conditional contribution of 19%, contingent on mobilizing international support, particularly in the form of financing, technology transfer, and capacity building.

Sectoral objectives

The NDC provides for the implementation of mitigation measures in the forestry, energy (including transport), agriculture, and waste sectors. Measures related to the forestry sector, particularly through the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, constitute the main contribution to mitigation, while complementary actions are planned in the other sectors to support the transition to a low-carbon economy and sustainable development.

Type of lens

The DRC's mitigation target is expressed as a relative reduction of national greenhouse gas emissions compared to a baseline (BAU) scenario by 2030. It is a quantified target distinguishing between an unconditional component and a conditional component.

B. Target year(s) or period(s), and indication of whether they are annual or multi-annual (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64 (b))

The revised NDC of the Democratic Republic of Congo covers the period 2021-2030. Mitigation and adaptation contributions are defined and implemented over this period, with a greenhouse gas emission reduction target set for 2030.

The mitigation target is expressed for the year 2030, relative to the "Business As Usual" (BAU) baseline scenario, within the framework of the NDC implementation period covering 2021 to 2030.

C. Reference point(s), level(s), reference scenario(s), reference year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective values (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64 c))

The revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Democratic Republic of Congo uses as a reference point a "Business As Usual" (BAU) scenario representing the national trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of mitigation measures.

The mitigation contributions presented in the revised NDC are based on a projection of relative greenhouse gas emission reductions over the period 2018–2030, compared to baseline emissions estimated according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The BAU scenario projections are developed by

extrapolating emissions from the baseline period of the first Biennial Update Report (BUR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo's national greenhouse gas inventories. They are based on IPCC Level 1 methodology and follow a "business as usual" scenario (normal business without mitigation measures).

Within this framework, the Democratic Republic of Congo has set a target of reducing national greenhouse gas emissions by 21% by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario. This target includes an unconditional contribution of 2% and a conditional contribution of 19%. The NDC indicates that this target corresponds to an estimated mitigation potential of up to 650 MtCO₂e by 2030.

D. Deadline(s) and/or implementation period(s) (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64 (d))

The revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Democratic Republic of Congo covers the period 2021-2030. The mitigation and adaptation measures foreseen in the NDC are implemented during this period, with a view to achieving the objectives set for 2030.

The actions planned in the various sectors covered by the NDC are part of this 2021-2030 implementation period.

E. Scope and application, including, as appropriate, sectors, categories, activities, sources and wells, reservoirs and gas (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64 (e))

The revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Democratic Republic of Congo covers the country's main greenhouse gas emitting sectors as well as sectors with significant mitigation potential.

Sectors covered

The sectors covered by the NDC are:

- Energy (including transport);
- Agriculture;
- Forestry and other Land Uses (AFAT);
- Waste.

Compared to the first NDC, the revised NDC expands its scope by including the waste sector among the sectors covered.

Activities covered

Mitigation measures include, in particular:

- The development of renewable energies;
- Improving energy efficiency;
- The promotion of improved cookstoves and clean fuels;
- Sustainable agricultural practices;
- Afforestation, reforestation and restoration of forest ecosystems;
- Sustainable forest and land management;
- Waste management and recovery.

Covered gas

The NDC covers the following greenhouse gases:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) ;
- Methane (CH₄) ;
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O).

Sources and sinks

The NDC covers the main categories of anthropogenic emissions from sources in the energy, agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFAT) sector, as well as waste. It also takes into account

removals by sinks in the forestry and other land uses sector, particularly through conservation, restoration, reforestation and sustainable forest management measures.	
F. Intention to use cooperative approaches involving the use of internationally transferred mitigation results under Article 6 for the purposes of NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64 (f))	
The Democratic Republic of the Congo expresses its intention to use the cooperative approaches provided for in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in order to mobilize international financing for the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The revised NDC emphasizes the importance of finalizing negotiations on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to enable the country to sell carbon credits on the international market and finance the measures outlined in the NDC. It also specifies that revenues from the sale of carbon credits will contribute, in particular, to financing the measures included in the NDC. The NDC further indicates that the Democratic Republic of the Congo is developing its own emissions reduction transaction registry to ensure the monitoring and control of generated emissions reductions, to avoid double counting and to regularly provide information on the issuance, transfer and sale of emissions reductions. Finally, the Democratic Republic of the Congo emphasizes that, given its low level of emissions per capita and per unit of GDP, it wishes to be able to account for the emission reductions generated under its NDC.	
G. Any update or clarification of previously communicated information (e.g. recalculation of previously communicated inventory data, or additional details on methodologies or the use of cooperative approaches) (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64 (g))	
The revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Democratic Republic of Congo updates the information provided in the first NDC by strengthening the level of ambition of the national contribution. The target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions is raised to 21% by 2030, compared to 17 % in the first NDC. The revised NDC also updates greenhouse gas emission projections based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, national greenhouse gas inventories, and data from the first Biennial Update Report (BUR). The Business-as-Usual (BAU) projections have been revised accordingly. Furthermore, the updated NDC expands its scope by including the waste sector among the sectors covered by mitigation measures and presents updated information on sectoral mitigation measures as well as on the needs for financing, technology transfer and capacity building.	
III. Information on the ITMOs parameters, the method of applying the corresponding adjustments and the method of quantifying the CDN (para. 18 (cf))	
A. ITMO parameters (para. 18 (c))	
Internationally transferred mitigation results (ITMOs) generated under cooperative approaches are measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO _{2e}).	
B. Method for applying the corresponding adjustments in accordance with Chapter III.B (Application of corresponding adjustments) (para. 18 (c))	
1. Description of the method for applying the corresponding adjustment for multi-year or annual NDCs, which will be applied consistently throughout the NDC implementation period, where appropriate (para. 18(c))	In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3, the Democratic Republic of the Congo will apply the corresponding adjustments according to the multi-year emissions trajectory method, in accordance with paragraph 7(a)(i) of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3

	This method will be applied consistently throughout the entire implementation period of the NDC. The Democratic Republic of the Congo will apply the corresponding adjustments according to the methodology applicable to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), namely the multi-year emissions trajectory methodology, in accordance with the relevant CMA decisions relating to Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. Authorized ITMOs will be adjusted accordingly at the time of their first international transfer authorization and will be accounted for consistently over the entire NDC implementation period (2021-2030) to avoid double counting of emission reductions. The corresponding adjustments will be applied through the National Carbon Registry and integrated into national monitoring, accounting, and reporting systems. They will be reflected in the biennial transparency reports (BTRs) and in the reports required under Article 6.2, in accordance with the terms, procedures, and guidelines adopted by the CMA, thereby ensuring environmental integrity, transparency, and accuracy in the accounting of ITMOs.
2. Description of the method for applying the corresponding adjustments where the method consists of a trajectory, trajectories or a multi-year emissions budget, as appropriate (para. 18(c))	The Democratic Republic of the Congo will apply the corresponding adjustments based on its multi-year Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) covering the period 2021-2030. Authorized ITMOs will be accounted for using an approach consistent with the NDC implementation trajectory, taking into account emissions, removals, and mitigation outcomes transferred during the period under consideration. The corresponding adjustments will be applied cumulatively to ensure consistency between authorized transfers and the outcomes reported under the NDC. This method will be implemented through the National Carbon Registry and national monitoring and reporting systems, in accordance with the terms, procedures, and guidelines of Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. It will ensure transparency, prevent double counting of emission reductions, and preserve environmental integrity throughout the NDC implementation period.
3. Description of how the method for applying the corresponding adjustments complies with paragraph 7 of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3 (para. 18(c), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6,	The method of applying the corresponding adjustments adopted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo will be applied in accordance with paragraph 7 of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3.

Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate⁶	The adjustments will be applied to the same metric used to measure mitigation results transferred internationally, namely metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). The Democratic Republic of the Congo will ensure that the methodology for applying the corresponding adjustments complies with paragraph 7 of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 by applying an accounting method consistent with the implementation period of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the modalities of Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. The corresponding adjustments will be applied transparently, consistently, and comprehensively to all authorized ITMOs to avoid double counting and preserve the environmental integrity of the transferred mitigation outcomes. This method will be implemented through the National Carbon Registry, national monitoring and reporting systems, as well as the biennial transparency reports (BTR) and the reports provided for under Article 6.2. It ensures that the corresponding adjustments are applied and reported in accordance with the relevant decisions of the CMA, thereby ensuring the accuracy, traceability and comparability of the information communicated by the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
4. Description of the methods used to establish the indicative trajectory, indicative trajectories or indicative budget and the resulting trajectory, trajectories or budget, as well as their relationship to the indicators referred to in paragraph 65 of the Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1, to which the corresponding adjustments will be applied (para. 18(c), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate⁷	The Democratic Republic of the Congo has not established or communicated an indicative trajectory or indicative budget for emissions under its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Consequently, the corresponding adjustments are not applied on the basis of a predefined trajectory or emissions budget. Accounting for ITMOs is carried out in accordance with the modalities applicable to multi-year NDCs and relevant CMA decisions, based on the indicators and information communicated in the biennial transparency reports (BTRs), in accordance with paragraph 65 of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1. Should an indicative trajectory or emissions budget be adopted in the future, the Democratic Republic of the Congo will update this information in its reports in accordance with the requirements of Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement.

⁶Decision 4/CMA.6, paragraph 18, requires each participating Party to incorporate the elements listed in Annex I when submitting information in its initial report and any updated initial report, as referred to in paragraphs 18 to 19 of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3, as appropriate. These elements constitute additional information. Throughout the template, these elements are designated as additional information and are written in italics to distinguish them from the initial elements of the outline of the initial report and the updated initial report.

⁷ Ibid.

C. Quantification of mitigation information contained in the NDC of the Party in tCO₂-eq, including the sectors, sources, GHGs and periods covered by the NDC, the baseline level of emissions and removals for the relevant year or period, and the target level of its NDC or, where this is not possible, the methodology for quantifying the NDC in tCO₂-eq (para. 18 (d)).

>> See sections II.A to II.E above.

D. Quantification of the NDC of the Party, or of the part expressed in the relevant non-GHG indicator, in a non-GHG unit of measurement determined by each participating Party, as appropriate (para. 18 (e))

>> Not applicable.

The DRC's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is expressed in terms of GHG emission reductions and not by means of a non-GHG indicator.

E. For a first NDC or a first updated NDC consisting of non-quantified policies and measures, information on the quantification of the Party's emission level resulting from policies and measures relevant to the implementation of the cooperative approach and its mitigation activities for the categories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as identified by the first transferring Party in accordance with paragraph 10, as well as the periods covered by the NDC (para. 18(f)).

>> Not applicable.

The DRC's revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is quantified and does not consist solely of unquantified policies and measures.

IV. Information on Cooperative Approach 1: (POA, GS ID: 12469)/Uplifting Communities through Clean Energy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (para. 18 (gi), para. 19)

Note: For the initial report and the updated initial report, the chapters AH below must be repeated for each cooperative approach. For each additional cooperative approach, each participating Party submits the information referred to in paragraph 18(gi) of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3 in an updated initial report (Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, paragraph 19).

A. Copy of the authorization by the Participating Party (para. 18 (g))

The cooperative approach authorized by the Democratic Republic of the Congo is designated as "Uplifting communities through clean energy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)." The project is being carried out by Econetix GmbH under the Gold Standard Programme of Activities (POA) ID: GS12469, is registered as Voluntary Project Activities (VPAs) under the same Programme of Activities in the Gold Standard register. The Programme of Activities (POA) is the single cooperative approach covered by this initial report. The two VPAs listed below are implemented under the POA and are part of the same cooperative approach:

- . Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 1, GS ID: 12470
- . Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 2, GS ID: 12620

The objective of both VPAs is (i) to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from the combustion of biomass (firewood/charcoal) for cooking and of fossil fuels (kerosene) for lighting, and to contribute to sustainable development in the project areas; (ii) to distribute and install solar home systems and solar lanterns in households (beneficiaries) under VPA 1 (GS ID: 12470); and (iii) to distribute improved cookstoves to households (beneficiaries) under VPA 2 (GS ID: 12620). The VPAs apply, within the Gold Standard framework, AMS-III.AR (Substituting fossil fuel-based lighting with LED lighting systems), to be transitioned to the PULSE methodology, for the solar home systems and solar lanterns under VPA 1, and the Reduction of emissions related to cooking and heating (RECH v5.0) methodology for the improved cookstoves under VPA 2. These

methodologies will subsequently be transitioned to the new PACM-aligned methodologies published by the Gold Standard.

Authorization for both VPAs (VPA 1, GS ID: 12470, and VPA 2, GS ID: 12620) to transfer mitigation outcomes for use towards the NDCs of other Parties and for other international mitigation purposes (OIMP), and to conduct the corresponding adjustment was provided in a "Mitigation Activity Authorization Letter" (LoA). Confirmation of the corresponding adjustments applied to the authorized mitigation outcomes upon first transfer will be provided in a "Mitigation Outcomes Authorization Letter." A copy of the Authorization Letter and the extension letter is attached.

B. Description of the cooperative approach (para. 18 (g))

THIS COOPERATIVE APPROACH AIMS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS RESULTING FROM THE COMBUSTION OF BIOMASS (FIREWOOD/CHARCOAL) FOR COOKING AND OF FOSSIL FUELS (KEROSENE) FOR LIGHTING, AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROJECT REGIONS. IT IS IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE TWO VPAS REGISTERED UNDER THE POA (VPA 1, GS ID: 12470; VPA 2, GS ID: 12620), UNDER WHICH VPA 1 DISTRIBUTES AND INSTALLS SOLAR HOME SYSTEMS AND SOLAR LANTERNS AND VPA 2 DISTRIBUTES IMPROVED COOKSTOVES TO DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS (BENEFICIARIES) IN SEVERAL PROVINCES AND CITIES OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

Under the POA, both VPAs (VPA 1: solar lanterns and solar home systems; VPA 2: improved cookstoves) provide end users with energy-efficient cooking technologies, solar lanterns, and solar home systems to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The POA thereby supports the objectives of reducing fuel consumption, improving health, and reducing GHG emissions in the DRC. Within the framework of the Gold Standard, the solar component (solar home systems and solar lanterns) applies AMS-III.AR (Substituting fossil fuel-based lighting with LED lighting systems) for the solar lanterns, and the cooking component applies the RECH v5.0 methodology (Reducing emissions from cooking and heating).

C. Duration of the cooperative approach (para. 18 (g))

The cooperative approach implemented through the projects should produce mitigation results over the entire authorized period (2023-2033).

D. Expected mitigation for each year of the duration of the cooperative approach (para. 18 (g))

The expected mitigation outcomes for each year of the cooperative approach, broken down by VPA, are set out in the table below (tCO₂e).

Year	VPA 1 (GS ID: 12470)	VPA 2 (GS ID: 12620)	Total
2023	20,000	0	20,000
2024	30,000	0	30,000
2025	40,000	60,000	100,000
2026	50,000	100,000	150,000
2027	50,000	150,000	200,000
2028	50,000	200,000	250,000
2029	50,000	250,000	300,000
2030	50,000	300,000	350,000
2031	50,000	350,000	400,000
2032	50,000	400,000	450,000
2033	50,000	450,000	500,000
Total 2023–2033	490,000	2,260,000	2,750,000

Emission reductions or removals generated under the POA by both VPAs (VPA 1, GS ID: 12470, and VPA 2, GS ID: 12620) during the period from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2033, will initially be allocated to the first authorization letter until the cumulative quantity of 750,000 tCO₂e authorized under that letter is reached. All subsequent emission reductions or removals will be allocated to the extension letter, up to the additional quantity of 2,000,000 tCO₂e. The total cumulative quantity authorized under the first authorization letter and its extension letter combined must not exceed 2,750,000 tCO₂e.

E. Participating parties involved in the cooperative approach (para. 18 (g))

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, as a transferring participating *Party*.

F. Authorized entities (para. 18 (g))

Econetix GmbH, with Altech Group as the project implementation partner

G. Description of any authorization arrangement using the Participating Parties and Authorized Entities, as appropriate (para. 18(g), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate⁸

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has established an institutional framework for carbon market governance, notably through the creation of the Carbon Market Regulatory Authority (ARMCA), placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and the New Climate Economy.

The national arrangements applicable to the authorization of participating user parties, authorized entities, and the use of internationally transferred mitigation results (ITMOs) are established by the Authorization and Extension Letters issued by the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and the New Climate Economy.

The competent authority responsible for granting and supervising these authorizations is the Carbon Market Regulatory Authority (ARMCA), which is under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the New Climate Economy.

The applicable procedure includes the following steps: submission of the application, technical review, and assessment of the contribution to the NDC, verification of environmental and social safeguards, authorization decision, issuance of the authorization letter, monitoring and reporting. For the purposes of this initial report, the Democratic Republic of the Congo confirms that Econetix GmbH is authorized to develop and/or transfer the ITMOs generated under this cooperative approach, including both VPAs (VPA 1, GS ID: 12470, and VPA 2, GS ID: 12620), in accordance with:

- the Letter of Authorization to Econetix GmbH dated March 5, 2026, issued by the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and New Climate Economy (Ref. N/Ref.0283/CAB/MIN/EDD-NEC/MNN/PJ/dld/02/2026); and
- the Extension of Authorization Letter for an additional volume of credits or units under the project “Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC” (Ref. 0884/CAB/MIN/EDD-NEC/MNN/PJ/dld/02/2026 of 1 September 2026).

H. Type of cooperative approach, where applicable (para. 18(g), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) - Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate⁹

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

Authorization of a non-governmental entity (Econetix GmbH) to develop, generate and transfer internationally transferred mitigation results (ITMOs) for use in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of other Parties, as well as for other international mitigation purposes (Other International Mitigation Purposes – OIMP), including the CORSIA mechanism.	
<i>V. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity (para. 18 (h), to be updated in accordance with para. 22 (b))</i>	
1. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures no net increase in global emissions during and between NDC implementation periods (para. 18 h) i), to be updated in accordance with para. 22 b) i))	The Democratic Republic of the Congo has implemented robust environmental safeguards to ensure that cooperative approaches do not lead to a net increase in global emissions, both during and between the implementation periods of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The activities covered by this cooperative approach demonstrate additionality and would not have been implemented without carbon financing. All mitigation outcomes generated through the cooperative approach are certified and accounted for using robust methodologies. The project and all credit issuances are subject to independent review by third-party validators. All audit reports and project documentation are publicly available on Gold Standard. To ensure that authorized mitigation outcomes are not double-counted, the Democratic Republic of the Congo will apply and report the corresponding adjustments in accordance with all applicable CMA decisions.
2. Description of how the cooperative approach avoids locking in emission levels, technologies or practices incompatible with achieving the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(h)(i), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex I) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate ¹⁰	The cooperative approach is based on emission reduction activities that are consistent with the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and contributes to the deployment of solutions that promote a sustainable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. It does not support or prolong the use of technologies or practices incompatible with the transition to low-emission development. Furthermore, the cooperative approach incorporates a digital Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (dMRV) system to ensure transparent, reliable, and continuous monitoring of emission reductions generated by the projects. This system strengthens environmental integrity, the traceability of mitigation results, and the credibility of the ITMOs generated within the cooperative approach. In addition, the projects apply a methodology that includes leak prevention measures, meaning that it takes into account and minimizes any potential increase in

¹⁰ Ibid.

	emissions outside the project scope that could result from its implementation.
3. <i>Description of how mitigation outcomes from the cooperative approach are shared among the participating Parties (para. 18(h)(i), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate</i>	This cooperative approach is not part of a bilateral arrangement between two Parties under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. It is based on the authorization granted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Econetix GmbH, as an authorized entity, in accordance with the Letter of Authorization and its Extension Letter issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In accordance with this authorization, the authorized Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) may be used towards the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of other Parties and/or for Other International Mitigation Purposes (OIMPs), including within the framework of the CORSIA mechanism. No part of the ITMOs authorized under this cooperative approach is intended for use under the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
4. <i>Description of how it is ensured that decision-making processes within an underlying policy or regulatory framework, as well as relevant activities, are transparent and inclusive, and whether they provide opportunities for public participation and scrutiny, including standards and procedures for conducting stakeholder consultations, including with civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities (para. 18(h)(i), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by Parties as appropriate</i>	At the jurisdictional level, this cooperative approach is implemented within the framework of the DRC's national carbon market governance mechanism. The authorization letter issued by the Government stipulates that authorized activities must be compatible with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), contribute to sustainable development, and comply with applicable national environmental and social safeguard requirements. At the project level, this cooperative approach is implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Gold Standard, which establishes procedures for consulting and involving stakeholders throughout the project cycle. These requirements include, in particular : - initial and ongoing consultation with stakeholders; - taking into account the observations made by the stakeholders concerned; - making the project documentation available for public consultation; - independent verification of applicable requirements prior to the issuance of credits. These requirements ensure that civil society organizations, local communities, indigenous peoples, customary rights holders and other relevant stakeholders are involved in the development and

	implementation of the project, in accordance with the rules of the Gold Standard.
5. <i>Description of how participation in the cooperative approach and the combination of all cooperative approaches in which the Party participates contribute to the implementation of the Party's nationally determined contribution and its long-term low-emission development strategy, if submitted, as well as the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(h)(i), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate</i>	The DRC's participation in this cooperative approach contributes to the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by mobilizing international financing to support national mitigation activities and sustainable development. The mitigation outcomes generated under this approach are authorized in accordance with Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement and contribute to its long-term objectives. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has not submitted a long-term low-emission development strategy under the Paris Agreement.
6. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity through robust and transparent governance and quality mitigation outcomes, including through conservative baseline levels and reference scenarios, established prudently and below 'business as usual' emission projections (including taking into account all existing policies and addressing quantification uncertainties and potential leakages) (para. 18(h)(ii), to be updated in accordance with para. 22(b)(ii))	Activities authorized under this cooperative approach will be credited and accounted for under the Gold Standard using the AMS-III.AR methodology, to be transitioned to the PULSE methodology (solar lighting and solar home systems, VPA 1), and the RECH v5.0 methodology (improved cookstoves, VPA 2). These methodologies incorporate multiple safeguards to preserve environmental integrity, as detailed in the Project Descriptions and Monitoring Reports available on the Gold Standard registry. Baselines are set conservatively in accordance with these methodologies and below business-as-usual projections, taking into account existing national policies (see sections V.7 and V.8). Quantification uncertainties and potential leakage are addressed as described in sections V.10 and V.11. Robust and transparent governance is ensured through the oversight of ARMCA, the National Carbon Registry and independent third-party verification under the Gold Standard.
7. <i>Description of how the baseline scenarios or baseline levels were established, including how the Participating Party took into account its nationally determined contribution and its long-term low-emission development strategy, if submitted, as well as any relevant climate policy, law, regulation, or objective (para. 18(h)(ii), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by Parties as appropriate</i>	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 1 by Econetix, GS ID: 12470 The baseline scenario was established in accordance with the applied methodology developed by Gold Standard. The solar lighting systems implemented under the PoA are renewable energy-based LED/CFL lighting systems. By introducing LED/CFL lighting systems, the project activity replaces portable fossil fuel lamps.

	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 2 by Econetix, GS ID: 12620 The baseline scenario was established in accordance with the applied methodology developed by Gold Standard. In the absence of the VPA, the baseline scenario is the use of traditional wood-burning stoves (three-stone fires) to meet similar thermal energy needs for representative end users located within the VPA area for improved wood-burning stoves. The amount of fuel consumed in the baseline scenario and in the project scenario will be determined through kitchen performance tests (KPT).
8. <i>Description of how the baseline scenarios and reference levels are established to ensure they are conservative and lower than the 'normal course of business' emission projections, and information on the assumptions used (para. 18(h)(ii), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex I) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate</i>	The baseline scenarios and reference levels were established in accordance with the applicable methodologies, as outlined above. The key assumption underlying these calculations is that, without the activities permitted under the cooperative approach, communities located in the project areas would continue to use the prevailing baseline arrangements. All parameters chosen reflect conservative assumptions and are in line with the methodology rules developed by Gold Standard.
9. <i>Description of the methodological approaches used to quantify the mitigation results arising from the cooperative approach (para. 18(h)(ii), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex I) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate</i>	Activities falling under the cooperative approach will be credited according to the following the most recent methodologies developed and approved by Gold Standard: AMS-III.AR. Replacement of fossil fuel lighting with LED lighting systems, will be transitioned to the PULSE methodology. Reduction of emissions related to cooking and heating (RECH v5.0), applied to the improved cookstoves under VPA 2 (GS ID: 12620).
10. <i>Description of how uncertainties related to the quantification of emission reductions and removals are assessed and how these uncertainties are taken into account (para. 18(h)(ii), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex I) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate</i>	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 1 by Econetix, GS ID: 12470 Uncertainties are assessed using a structured monitoring system that utilizes annual data collection, a project/credit tracker database, random sampling designed to achieve 90/10 confidence and accuracy, and cross-checks with sales receipts, warranty cards, reference survey forms, and household interviews. Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 2 by Econetix, GS ID: 12620 The main sources of uncertainty include fuel consumption, stove usage rates, thermal efficiency,

and fNRB. These uncertainties are managed through:

- Use of conservative parameters: default values or lower bound values are applied when uncertainty exists, ensuring that emission reductions are not overestimated.
- Standardized measurement protocols: Field data (e.g., surveys, performance tests) are collected according to established procedures to improve accuracy and representativeness.
- Usage adjustments: Conservative assumptions account for partial adoption and simultaneous use of multiple stoves within a household (stove stacking), thereby reducing the risk of overestimating sustainable use.
- Deductions for leaks and uncertainties: discount factors are applied in the methodology to account for residual uncertainties and potential indirect effects.
- Verification and quality control: Periodic third-party verification and internal data controls ensure that uncertainties are identified, minimized and addressed transparently.

The fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB) was calculated in accordance with the CDM TOOL33: Default values for common parameters v3, and a default value for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was applied.

To accurately estimate the actual wood savings, kitchen performance tests (KPT) are conducted to measure the firewood consumption of participants using the baseline stoves and compare it to the firewood consumption of the project stoves. These tests help reduce uncertainties by providing project-specific performance data, allowing for a conservative quantification of emission reductions associated with improved cooking technologies.

Overall, uncertainties are addressed through a combination of conservative assumptions, standardized data collection, and independent verification, ensuring that reported mitigation results remain robust and credible.

11. <i>Description of how the risk of leakage is assessed, prevented, or minimized, and how any remaining leakage will be quantified and deducted in the quantification of mitigation results (para. 18(h)(ii), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate</i>	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 1 by Econetix, GS ID: 12470 The risk of leakage is minimized by limiting crediting to households that used fossil fuel lighting in the baseline scenario, encouraging the effective use of solar lamps and discouraging storage, limiting distribution to a maximum of six units per household, and preventing double counting through unique identifiers, sales records, carbon title waiver/transfer forms, and database controls. Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 2 by Econetix, GS ID: 12620 The risks of leakage are assessed in accordance with the methodology applied and are considered limited due to the nature of the project, which focuses on energy efficiency at the household level. - Potential sources of leakage include continued use of baseline stoves (simultaneous use of multiple stoves) and indirect changes in biomass consumption patterns. These risks are addressed through project design and monitoring. - Minimization measures: The project promotes the sustainable use of improved cookstoves through user training, monitoring, and improved cookstoves design to strengthen adoption and reduce dependence on traditional cookstoves. - Usage monitoring: Household-level surveys and performance evaluations are used to capture actual usage patterns, including any continued use of baseline stoves. Residual leaks are accounted for conservatively by applying a standardized deduction factor for leaks within the methodology, ensuring that only net emission reductions are credited.
12. Description of how the cooperative approach minimizes the risk of non -permanence of mitigation over multiple NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that they are fully addressed (para. 18(h)(iii), to be updated in accordance with para. 22(b)(iii))	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 1 by Econetix, GS ID: 12470 For this activity, the risk of non-permanence is inherently limited, as mitigation is generated by avoiding the use of kerosene through solar lighting rather than through carbon storage, and only devices confirmed as operational and in use are credited. Unlike removal activities, avoided emissions cannot be physically reversed: kerosene combustion that has been avoided and verified cannot be undone. The risk of non-permanence is therefore very low. Nevertheless, all precautions are taken, and device

	performance and use are monitored continuously throughout the crediting period. Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 2 by Econetix, GS ID: 12620 The risk of non-permanence is considered very low, as the project generates emission reductions through avoided emissions (reduced fuel consumption) rather than through carbon absorption or storage. Avoided emissions that have been verified and credited cannot be reversed; at most, future emission reductions may decrease if stoves are no longer used, and any such decrease is captured through monitoring before further crediting. Nevertheless, all precautions are taken. The VPA addresses this by continuously monitoring distributed units in a project database, removing devices that have exceeded their technical lifespan unless they are replaced or upgraded, providing access to repair or replacement, and crediting only the fuel actually displaced or the actual operational use when the baseline stove continues to be used.
13. <i>Description of how the risk of non-permanence is assessed under the cooperative approach and minimized over several nationally determined contribution periods, including the frequency and timing of risk assessments, the methodological approaches used for these assessments, the types of risks identified, their likelihood, magnitude and potential impacts, and the time horizons considered (para. 18(h)(iii), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate</i>	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 1 by Econetix, GS ID: 12470 The risk of non-permanence is considered very low, as the activity generates avoided emissions that cannot be reversed once verified. As a precaution, operational risks are nevertheless addressed continuously through annual follow-up surveys, database checks, field verifications and quality assurance/quality control procedures over a renewable 5-year crediting period, with the useful life of the equipment indicated as being approximately 5 to 7 years. The main risks identified are device failure or breakage, battery degradation over the equipment lifetime, theft or resale of devices, and discontinued use or reversion to kerosene lamps. Their likelihood is assessed as low to moderate at household level, while their magnitude is limited: any affected device is excluded from crediting, so the impact is a reduction in future emission reductions rather than a reversal of verified emission reductions. These risks are assessed annually as part of the monitoring cycle throughout the crediting period and across NDC implementation periods. Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 2 by Econetix, GS ID: 12620 The risk of non-permanence is assessed as very low, as the project generates emission reductions through avoided emissions rather than carbon

	sequestration, and verified emission reductions cannot be reversed. Nevertheless, all precautions are taken and the impact is monitored continuously. Potential risks primarily relate to reduced or discontinued use of improved cookstoves, including the simultaneous use of multiple stoves, breakages, or a return to traditional practices. These risks are assessed through periodic monitoring of stove use and performance at the household level, in accordance with the applied methodology. Risk assessment is integrated into regular monitoring and verification cycles throughout the credit period, ensuring that changes in use are captured over time and across the NDC implementation periods. While the likelihood of reduced use exists at the household level, the overall impact is limited, as any decline in performance translates directly into a reduction in quantified emission reductions rather than creating reversal risks. The methodology applies conservative assumptions regarding use and performance, and emission reductions are credited ex-post based on tracked data. This ensures that any reduction in mitigation results is fully accounted for in subsequent periods, without carrying over unverified reductions.
<i>14. Description of how reversals are monitored and quantified and, when they occur, how they are fully addressed, including the methodological approaches used to address reversals, how responsibility for addressing reversals is allocated, the duration and frequency of reversal monitoring, and the measures envisaged in the event of monitoring failure (para. 18(h)(iii), supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – Additional information to be provided by the Parties as appropriate</i>	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 1 by Econetix, GS ID: 12470 Given that the activity avoids kerosene emissions rather than storing carbon, reversals of verified emission reductions are not expected and the risk is very low. Nevertheless, all precautions are taken and performance is monitored continuously, including through annual surveys and household checks that classify units as active, damaged, or inactive. The results are recorded in the Credit Tracker/project database and managed by the CME monitoring team, the database administrator, and the Carbon Operation Manager as part of the monitoring and quality assurance/quality control system. If a unit is damaged, inactive, beyond its technical lifespan, or found to be no longer in use, it is excluded from emission reduction calculations. If monitoring cannot be carried out because households are unreachable or responses are insufficient, documented procedures require repeated visits, removal and recording of unreachable cases, and additional sampling until the minimum sample size and confidence/accuracy requirements are met.

	Uplifting communities through clean energy in the DRC - VPA 2 by Econetix, GS ID: 12620 Reversals are not expected under this cooperative approach, as the activity generates emission reductions through avoided emissions rather than carbon sequestration; once verified, avoided emissions cannot be reversed, and the risk of reversal is therefore very low. Responsibility for monitoring and addressing any loss of mitigation performance lies with Econetix GmbH as the implementing entity of the VPA. Monitoring is carried out at least annually throughout the crediting period, and where monitoring cannot be completed, the affected units are excluded from crediting until the monitoring requirements are met. Nevertheless, all precautions are taken, and any loss of mitigation performance is monitored through continuous distribution logs, the project database, and annual usage surveys, periodic sampling, and checks on the continued use of the improved cookstoves and the discontinued use of traditional stoves.
J. Further description of the cooperative approach (para. 18 i))	
1. Description of how the cooperative approach minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts (para. 18 (i) (i), to be updated in accordance with para. 22 (f))	The cooperative approach minimizes negative impacts through the distribution of improved cookstoves (VPA 2) and solar home systems and solar lanterns (VPA 1), reducing firewood and kerosene consumption, indoor air pollution, and pressure on forest resources. Potential risks have been assessed, and no significant negative environmental or social impacts have been identified. A stakeholder consultation process and a functional grievance mechanism are in place to identify and address any issues during implementation.
2. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh paragraph of the preamble to the Paris Agreement, recognizing that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and take into consideration their respective obligations regarding human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, the right to development, as well as gender equality, the empowerment of women and	The project is implemented in accordance with human rights principles, including voluntary participation, non-discrimination, and respect for local communities. The activity does not involve land acquisition or displacement and ensures equitable access to benefits, including improved health outcomes and reduced household burdens. Gender considerations are integrated through reduced cooking time and improved safety for women and children, as well as through safe, clean lighting replacing kerosene lamps (VPA 1).

intergenerational equity (para. 18 (i) (ii), to be updated in accordance with para. 22 (g))	
3. Description of how the cooperative approach is consistent with the Party's sustainable development objectives, taking into account national prerogatives (para. 18 (i) (iii), to be updated in accordance with para. 22 (h))	The cooperative approach supports the country's sustainable development goals by improving access to clean energy and clean cooking, reducing deforestation, lowering household fuel costs, and creating local employment opportunities. These contributions are aligned with national priorities for energy access, environmental protection, and socio-economic development.
4. Description of how the cooperative approach applies any safeguards and limitations set out in the CMA Supplementary Guidelines in accordance with Chapter III.D (para. 18 (i) (iv), to be updated in accordance with para. 22 (i))	Not applicable. At the time of submission of this initial report, no safeguards or limitations pursuant to Chapter III.D have been set out in further guidance by the CMA. Should such guidance be adopted, the Democratic Republic of the Congo will apply it to this cooperative approach and update this information accordingly. The activities nevertheless apply the Gold Standard safeguarding principles and requirements.
5. Description of how the cooperative approach contributes to resources for adaptation in accordance with Chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation measures), as appropriate (para. 18 (i) (v), to be updated in accordance with para. 22 (j))	The project contributes indirectly to climate change adaptation by reducing pressure on forest resources and strengthening household resilience through reduced fuel costs and improved health conditions.
6. Description of how the cooperative approach produces overall mitigation of global emissions in accordance with Chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation measures), as appropriate (para. 18 (i) (vi), to be updated in accordance with para. 22 (k))	The cooperative approach does not entail any mandatory cancellations under the overall mitigation of global emissions.

Model version history

<i>Version</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	<i>Description</i>
02.0	April 15, 2025	Revision aimed at including additional information elements in the initial report and any initial report updated in accordance with Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex I.
01.1	May 10, 2023	Extension of the header table containing the submission details.
01.0	January 31, 2023	Initial publication of the model.
Mechanism: Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement		
Mandate: Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, Chapter IV.A (Initial Report); Decision 6/CMA.4, Annex V (Outline of Initial Report and Updated Initial Report); Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex I.		
Function: Reporting		

<i>Version</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	<i>Description</i>
Process: Submission by the Party of the initial report and the updated initial report		
Document type: Template		
Keywords: Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement, CARP, ITMOs, cooperative approaches		