



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic project data

General Information

Region:	Africa		
Country (ies):	Democratic Republic of Congo		
Project Title:	The Restoration Initiative, projet enfant RDC : Gestion améliorée et restauration des ressources agro- sylvo -pastorales dans la province pilote du Sud-Kivu		
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/DRC/054/GFF		
GEF ID:	9515		
GEF Focal Area(s):	Zone multifocale Biodiversité BD-4.9, Atténuation du changement climatique CCM-2.4, Dégradation des terres LD-3.4, Gestion durable des forêts SFM-3		
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), World Resources Institute (WRI), Coopération au développement de Louvain, Université évangélique en Afrique , Catholic University of Bukavu, Rights Empower, SAMWAKI, AJCDI, ASEC, APES, ACCB, CRSN LWIRO, INERA MULUNGU, ODRS, AVSD MAMA AMKA, APRODEA, CONGRES, ICCN, INS.		
Project Duration (years):	5 years		
Project coordinates:	Location name	Longitude	Latitude
	Bava Cishéké	692721.427	9711874.326
	Cisheke Kanyeambaga	691732.475	9712075.728
	Cisheke	691823.561	9772784.755
	Businga	612265.915	9702963.935
	Cirunga Moubanda	698470.161	9721940.710
	Cibuga	697106.201	9742761.800
	Makondo	694972.356	9738245.671
	Buyungule	696956.075	9743863.747
	Muyange	695938.749	9741414.684
	Mushuva	705466.217	9736725.702
	Mudaka / Kashungurhi	703010.467	9735158.064

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	06 Apr 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	10 October 2018
Project Implementation End Date/NTE :	09 October 2023
Revised project implementation end date (if approved)	N / A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	3 600 000
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GEF Grant Amount (USD):	12,381,530
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc¹:	2,132,033
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)²:	2,132,033
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022³	11,394,291

¹ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

² For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

³ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	11 July 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁴:	June 2022
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	June 2022
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁵:	No
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS
Overall risk rating:	Moderate

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Floribert Mbolela	Floribert.Mbolela@fao.org
Budget Holder	Aristide Ongone Obama	Aristide.Ongone@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Christophe Besacier	Christophe.Besacier@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Maude Veyret-Picot	Maude.VeyretPicot@fao.org

⁴ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁵ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁶	Baseline	Mid-term target ⁷	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ⁸ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ⁹
To increase development opportunities in DRC through the sustainable exploitation of natural resources	Outcome 1						
	<i>FLR-friendly policy framework is in place in a pilot DRC province, South Kivu.</i>	Number of policies and regulatory frameworks in TRI countries that support forest and landscape restoration while incorporating biodiversity conservation, accelerated low GHG development and emissions reduction, and sustainable livelihood considerations.	Existing text are outdated or not implemented. Several key texts for sustainable resource management are missing.	At least one policy in the forest sector is adopted	At least one policy in the forest sector (Provincial Forest Restoration Strategy and Action Plan), at least one in the agricultural or environmental sector (Environment provincial policy or provincial	The provincial strategy for FLR, the FLR opportunity assessment methodology, the compendium of legal and regulatory provisions on FLR and land tenure, and three draft provincial decrees promoting FLR in the pilot province of South Kivu are technically validated.	S

⁶ Ceci est tiré du cadre de résultats approuvé du projet .

⁷ Certains indicateurs peuvent ne pas identifier les cibles à moyen terme au stade de la conception (se référer au cadre de résultats approuvé), par conséquent, cette colonne ne doit être remplie que lorsque cela est pertinent.

⁸ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

⁹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

				programme for sustainable agriculture development) and two Chiefdom Development Plans, submitted for adoption		
Outcome 2						
<i>Forest and land degradation in Kabare and Ngweshe is reduced through the promotion of good FLR practices (including agroforestry) in pastoral lands, agricultural lands, forests and hills.</i>	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	High level of poverty and land degradation in the targeted chiefdoms	6.000 people of 1.000 households	30.000 people or 6.000 households including 50% of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 Indigenous Peoples' households, 284 of which are headed by women and 216 by men, of which 70%, or 350 young people, have been sensitized and accompanied in home garden activities; - 27 members, including 10 women and 17 men, among whom 18 young people from the local development community, were trained in monitoring, accompaniment and community management techniques for natural resources in Nyangezi. - 3165 households of which 1615 are headed by women and 1550 by men and of which young people represent 75% of the households are monitored and accompanied in FLR activities through the Dimitra clubs in the two target chiefdoms. 	MS
	Average annual household income from forest and from tree products, and increased agricultural and pastoral productivity	TBD	TBD	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 micro-projects promoting FLR are selected and are being funded to improve household income in target communities. - The selection process of another 30 micro-projects is underway. 	MS

Outcome 3						
<i>Institutional and financial capacity is strengthened to enable the implementation of FLR in the South Kivu province and at the country level</i>	Number of investment plans, strategies and action plans that include FLR in their set of interventions	FLR interventions are not prioritized in current investment plans, strategies or actions plans related to natural resources management and sustainable development.	At least one investment plans, strategy or action plan includes FLR in their set of interventions	At least two investment plans, strategies, or action plans (e.g. FONAREDD investment plan, REDD+ strategy, INDC strategy) include FLR in their set of interventions	An action plan integrating FLR and ROAM results that identifies maps, soil type and restoration options in the pilot province of South Kivu is being developed through the local development plan of the target chiefdoms and implemented by the Catholic University of Bukavu (implementing partner). Discussions with other partners working in the area have been initiated to ensure synergy.	S
	Number of bankable projects developed and submitted	No bankable projects	One bankable project	Four bankable project	- Identification of a large potential opportunity for financing FLR actions at the national level with FONAREDD/CAFI - 150 associations were trained on good practices in project formulation and planning and two young people were trained under the theme restoration factory.	MS
Outcome 4						
<i>Awareness raising, long-term monitoring and knowledge sharing on FLR interventions are strengthened to promote sustainability and replication of Child TRI project interventions.</i>	Number of TRI knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms	No TRI knowledge Products	At least 1 university curricular chapters and 1 school curricula booklet	At least 2 university curricular chapters, 1 school curricula booklet, 2 short documentaries , 1 pamphlet, 2 radio talks, 1 theatre play and 2 kids games	1 comic book and 2 videos translated into local languages to raise awareness of FLR in local communities. Discussions between the PMU and the Universities (UEA and UCB) are underway to develop chapters of university courses that integrate FLR. The same goes for the organization of seminars and conferences on FLR.	S

		Child project monitoring system established and providing relevant information to managers	No M&E system to monitoring FLR interventions	One project specific M&E system developed and implemented	One project specific M&E system and one provincial M&E system for FLR interventions	- Several preliminary contacts with the Provincial Environment Coordination have been made; - A collaboration agreement with the Provincial Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is signed for the establishment of a long-term monitoring and evaluation strategy for the FLR.	S
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1	Monitoring of the promulgation of laws promoting FLR activities	PMU	December, 2022
Outcome 2	Monitoring of the restoration activities implemented by the partners, finalize the recruitment of the expert for the development of the long-term management plan of the restoration sites and follow-up the publication of the call for expressions of interest for the selection of the design office to carry out the environmental impact and social study in the two target chiefdoms.	PMU and Local Purchasing Unit (UPL)	Octobre 2022
Outcome 3	Close follow-up with the FONAREDD team to identify opportunities to develop other FLR projects Organize a dialogue with private sector players in Sud-Kivu to promote synergies and identify investment opportunities for FLR	PMU-FAO Kinshasa PMU-Provincial Coordination	Q3 2022 Q3 2022
Outcome 4	Monitoring of the development of the long-term monitoring and evaluation strategy for FLR and the intersectoral mechanism for the sustainable management of forest resources in the pilot province of South Kivu.	PMU	December, 2022

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹⁰	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹¹ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹² in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1				
Output 1.1.1	Provincial Forest Restoration Strategy developed using the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) approach in South-Kivu	Promulgation and popularization of the provincial FLR strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical validation by the specialized service of the MEDD of the Provincial Strategy of the RFP - Technical validation at the provincial and national level of MEOR in South Kivu 	The provincial PBR strategy document is to be presented by the provincial line ministry, with FAO support, to the provincial assembly for adoption and promulgation by the provincial governor. Contacts with the provincial authorities are well advanced and are waiting for the concretization through the signature of a LoA with the provincial Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

¹⁰ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹¹ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹² Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<p><u>Output</u> <u>1.1.2</u></p>	<p>Workshops held with relevant stakeholders to overcome barriers in the national and provincial policy environment to promote FLRs</p>	<p>Promulgation and popularization of legal texts to promote the FLR</p>	<p>Three draft provincial bylaws promoting PBR in South Kivu have been technically validated by the specialized service (Draft bylaw on bushfire control, draft provincial bylaw on early fire management and draft provincial bylaw on the model sharecropping contract)</p>	<p>The three draft by-laws are to be presented by the provincial ministry in charge, with the support of FAO, to the provincial assembly for adoption and promulgation by the provincial governor. Contacts with the provincial authorities are well advanced and are awaiting the signing of a LoA with the provincial Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.</p>
<p><u>Produit</u> <u>1.1.3.</u></p>	<p>Local Development plans integrating forest and landscape restoration options developed respectively for Kabaré and Ngweshe chiefdoms in Kabaré and Walungu territories</p>	<p>Assess and update Local Development Plan (LDP) of Kabaré and Ngweshe Chiefdoms using a participatory approach to ensure integration of FLR interventions.</p>	<p>The local development plans (LDPs) of Kabare and Ngweshe chiefdoms have been extensively discussed with local officials of the two chiefdoms and will be updated as part of the execution of the ongoing LoAs.</p>	
<p><u>Outcome</u> <u>2.1</u></p>				
<p><u>Output</u> <u>2.1.1</u></p>	<p>Site-specific restoration plans developed in targeted chiefdoms, including identification of priority areas, species, restoration practices and tenure systems</p>	<p>Participatory validation of the list of tree species for the FLR and recruitment of the design office for the environmental and social impact study</p>	<p>The list of forest, agroforestry and fruit species, the priority areas as well as the priority restoration options for the RPF have been validated through the MEOR process.</p> <p>In addition, two LoA of understanding signed with INERA and CRSN-Lwiro make it possible to support the beneficiary communities in the</p>	<p>The TOR for the environmental and social impact study are validated by the specialized department (Agence Congolaise de l'Environnement) and the recruitment of the design office for the environmental and social impact study is underway.</p>

			materialization of 4 priority restoration options including: reforestation, agroforestry, the fight against erosion and the protection of restoration sites. This constitutes a solid basis for the management and restoration plan for the site in favor of the beneficiary sharecroppers.	
<u>Output 2.1.2</u>	4.800 ha of forest, agricultural and pastoral ecosystem interventions under improved landscape management practices using APFS and Dimitra Clubs	Implementation of the different RPF options in the different activity sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 tree nurseries for the production of different species of trees for a 500ha restoration have been installed; - 369 ha of land are under restoration and 400 ha under improved practices; - Two LoAs for the restoration of 1200 ha and 1000 ha respectively in Ngweshe (APES) and Kabare (ASEC) have been signed and are being implemented; - Two other LoAs for a restoration of 150 ha with different PBR options are also being implemented with INERA and CRSN Lwiro. - 500 Indigenous Peoples households, including 284 women and 216 men, have been sensitized and coached on home garden activities; - 20 CLD members were trained in monitoring, accompaniment and community management of natural resources in Nyangezi. 	

			- 3165 households, of which 1615 are headed by women and 1550 by men, are monitored and accompanied in PFR activities through the Dimitra clubs in the two target chiefdoms.	
Output 2.1.3	70 micro-projects for the development of profitable and sustainable livelihoods based on the sustainable management of natural resources in the intervention sites implemented to increase the economic value of forest, pastoral and agricultural resources, thus promoting the conservation of natural resources	Develop and select community micro-projects that promote income-generating activities based on the sustainable use of natural resources using the Rural Invest tool	- 40 micro-projects selected and; - The selection process for the 2nd cohort of 30 micro-projects is underway	Finalize the process of signing investment letters for 70 micro-projects
Outcome 3.1				
Output 3.1.1	Training on best practices and methods of FLR planning, implementation and monitoring organized for governmental and non-governmental entities in South Kivu	The operationalization of the intersectoral coordination mechanism for the management of natural resources, in particular forests in the province of South Kivu	- Preparatory meetings with the various stakeholders were organized; - Capacity building sessions were held on best practices related to FLR	The structuring as well as the start of the intersectoral coordination mechanism await the signature of LoA with the Provincial Coordination of the environment and sustainable development
Output 3.1.2	An independent civil society-led observatory to monitor progress of FLR in South Kivu	Sign a LoA for the operation of the independent observatory of forests and landscapes of South Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) development of the methodological approach to determine the occupation and use of land in the area; (ii) analysis of the evolution of land cover and use and identification of hot spots and (iii) establishment of a website and other tools for communicating the results (e.g. publications, leaflets and 	In the perspectives, we can point out (i) the need to amplify the analyzes with high resolution images in the areas of degradation to assess the type of restoration according to the magnitude and intensity of the change, (ii) the importance of setting up

			other reports to popularize the results of the Observatory's activities)	a regular monitoring system to identify the restoration strategies best suited to the contexts of each area and (iii) finally the need for institutional and material support to obtain a personality legal and the tools necessary for monitoring (high-performance drone, supercomputer, etc.)
<u>Output 3.1.3</u>	Four bankable large-scale restoration projects submitted to appropriate funding sources	Update the REDD+ investment plan in collaboration with CAFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of a great potential opportunity for financing FLR actions at the national level with FONAREDD. - 150 associations were trained in good practices for project formulation and planning and two young people were trained in the restoration factory. 	
<u>Outcome 4.1</u>				
<u>Output 4.1.1</u>	Awareness-raising events and education campaigns on the value of natural resources, especially forests implemented for pupils, students and adults in South Kivu	Produce spots and plays for the popularization of FLR and develop educational modules on FLR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions with implementing partners have been initiated; - An implementation collaboration agreement is in preparation - 1 comic book and 2 videos translated into local languages for sensitizing local communities to FLR have been set up. - Talks between the PMU and the Universities (UEA and UCB) are in progress for the elaboration of the chapters of the university 	Awaiting processing and signature of collaboration agreement.

			courses which incorporate the FLR. The same applies to the organization of seminars and conferences on FLR.	
<u>Output 4.1.2</u>	A long-term monitoring and evaluation strategy implemented for the monitoring and evaluation of FLR interventions beyond the implementation of TRI project in South Kivu.	Development of the strategy for monitoring and evaluation results(Including environmental and social benefits)	- Several preliminary contacts with the Provincial Environmental Coordination have been made; - A LoA with the Provincial Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is signed for the establishment of a long-term monitoring and evaluation strategy for the FLR.	
<u>Output 4.1.3.</u>	Knowledge sharing activities on FLR implemented at the national and regional level to promote the replication of project interventions in other territories and provinces of the DRC	Participation in webinars and workshops organized by the National and Global Components of TRI at the invitation of the organizers	The PMU participated in about twenty webinars to share knowledge and experiences on FLR. Useful links were shared to access new knowledge and other works describing experiences elsewhere on the FLR. A team of 5 people led by the Head Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development, acting on behalf of the RGEM project, participated in the 15th World Forestry Congress in Seoul, South Korea (from May 02 to 06, 2022).	

		<p>She shared the experience of the DRC on the Provincial Restoration Strategy FLR, which constitutes a pilot experience developed by the national component of the global TRI program. This is one of the results of the RGEM Project, funded by GEF6.</p> <p>Another intervention made at this Congress by the partner ACCB, supported by the RGEM Project, concerns the consideration of the needs of the indigenous Pygmy peoples in the restoration activities and their support for their empowerment.</p> <p>The delegation took an active part in several sessions and parallel events to follow, receive and/or share experiences on different aspects of the Congress and which relate to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.</p>	
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4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Component 1. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT: Policy development to promote FLR at the provincial level

The provincial strategy for FLR is validated by the specialized service and three provincial decrees to promote the FLR are validated by the specialized service. In addition, the local development plans (LDP) of Kabare and Ngweshe chiefdoms are updated.

Component 2 : DEMONSTRATION: Forest and Landscape Restoration options and sustainable livelihood based on natural resources demonstrated at the chiefdom level in the mountain region of South-Kivu Province.

The list of tree species for the FLR options is validated; the LoAs for the implementation of the various restoration options have been signed the LoA of the implementation of FLR activities were signed and operational. 40 micro-projects have been selected and are being funded.

Component 3 : UPSCALING: Institutional and funding capacity to upscale FLR at the Provincial and National levels.

The preparatory meetings with the various stakeholders of the intersectoral coordination mechanism for the management of natural resources, in particular forests in the province of South Kivu were organized. The LoA with implementing partner (EUA) to equip the independent observatory with equipment for real-time monitoring of the forests and landscapes of South Kivu being processed within the PMU. Finally, the micro-projects have been developed to support FLR actions and a letter signed by the South Kivu Governor was sent to CAFI to request additional funding for the FLR project in South Kivu.

Component 4 : KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: Knowledge sharing on FLR, partnership, and monitoring and evaluation of FLR interventions.

Discussions with implementing partners to produce spots and plays for the popularization of FLR and develop educational modules on FLR have been initiated and the implementation LoA for development of the strategy for monitoring and evaluation results (including environmental and social benefits) has been submitted for QA and signature by BH. Finally, the PMU participated in several knowledge and experience sharing webinars as well as in the 15th World Forestry Congress in Seoul, South Korea.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹³	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁴	Comments/reasons¹⁵ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	MS	<i>Although the implementation of the project is punctuated by some delays in the execution of some activities, the overall progress of the project is satisfactory. Most of the activities to achieve the expected results in 2022 have been launched and the first substantial results have been obtained. A programmatic review of implementation and results, coupled with a budget review, will be presented at the July 2022 Steering Committee (COFIL) meeting.</i>
Budget Holder	S	MS	<i>The delay observed in the implementation of several activities due to the health measures and protocols put in place by the government, due to COVID-19, having led to the overuse of financial resources linked to the increase in the number of training workshops and awareness campaigns to be able to cover the expected targets as well as the expenses related to the purchase of protective materials and equipment against COVID-19 and increased support for trainers. A budget revision is therefore necessary to enable the PMU to cover all the expected results of the project.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁶	S	MS	<i>The annual and budgeted work plan (ABWP) 2021 - 2022 was adopted together during the third meeting of the Steering Committee. While appreciating the results achieved during the previous year, we expressed the wish to be able to accelerate the implementation of this ABWP and at the same time our wish to be able to concentrate the efforts on the visible results on the ground in terms of areas restored, as these are the key indicators monitored by the GEF.</i>

¹³ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁴ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁵ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁶ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

			<i>We have also noticed that a lot of time is spent in the procedures related to the Project Implementation Body (FAO) and we ask it to make them more flexible.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁷	S	MS	<i>The majority of the FLR implementation activities have been launched for the period from July 2021 to June 2022 and the various regulatory texts for the promotion of the FLR have been technically validated and the process of their promulgation by the provincial authority has been initiated. Unfortunately, the planned mid-term target of the project was not achieved due in particular to restrictions due to COVID-19 barrier measures and the delay in processing some LoA from implementing partners. The finalization of the mechanism for allocating small grants to local actors and the intersectoral coordination mechanism for forest management in South Kivu must be considered a priority during the next period (July 2022-June 2023). The same goes for the long-term monitoring and evaluation strategy of FLR activities and the effective operationalization of the independent observatory of forests in South Kivu.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<i>An important part of the project, which guarantees community engagement, catalyzes the achievement of GEG (Global Environmental Benefits) and project sustainability, are the community micro-projects. During this period under review, 40 of the 70 projects are put on track, and the rest will be processed in the following period, which leaves enough time for the project to capitalize on the results of these investments. The project has some important, innovative and transformational achievements and results that will have to be documented as well as possible, and shared with the TRI partnership and beyond, but overall there is still a big difference between the original ambition of the project (in terms of targets) and what has been achieved to date. The mid-term review will provide guidance to focus efforts and accelerate the achievement of results.</i>

¹⁷ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
	Part of the project interventions will be implemented in the buffer zone of KBNP. These interventions aim to increase forest cover, sustainably increase agricultural and pastoral productivity, promote the use of improved cook stove and generate income from non-timber forest resources in this buffer zone. All these activities in the buffer zone of the KBNP will reduce the dependence of local communities including indigenous communities on the natural resources within the park boundaries thereby preventing future degradation of the KBNP natural resources.	Setting up home gardens as well as nurseries of plants useful to IPs for their planting in the four target camps of IPs.	Installation of beehives in the buffer zone as well as the development of rabbit farming in IPs' camps.	FAO et ICCN/ACCB
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
3.4 Planted forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to existing national forest policies, forest programmes or equivalent strategies. 	A workshop to validate the	Implementation of actual restoration	FAO/MEDD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The observance of principles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests suffice for indigenous forests but must be read in full compliance with ESS 9- Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage. • Planners and managers must incorporate conservation of biological diversity as fundamental in their planning, management, utilization and monitoring of planted forest resources. • In order to reduce the environmental risk, incidence and impact of abiotic and biotic damaging agents and to maintain and improve planted forest health and productivity, FAO will work together with stakeholders to develop and derive appropriate and efficient response options in planted forest management. 	<p>different agroforestry and fruit tree species and restoration options to be developed in each target site was organized with all stakeholders. Zones for biodiversity conservation were also identified and are being developed in the INERA MULUNGU site.</p>	<p>options in the fields of the target communities as well as strengthening the monitoring of forest plantations in the state sites.</p>	
<p>ESS 4: Animal - Elevage et Aquatique - Ressources Génétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture</p>				
<p>4.7</p>	<p>A brief environmental impact assessment is required. Contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	<p>Terms of reference for an environmental and social impact study in the target sites have been</p>	<p>Implementation of the environmental and social impact study in the target sites with a social and environmental</p>	<p>FAO</p>

		validated by the technical department of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.	management plan report.	
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
	<p>1. Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical/cultural/physical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals; and preventive measures and monitoring,</p> <p>2. When no viable alternative to the use of chemical pesticides exists, the selection and procurement of pesticides is subject to an internal clearance procedure http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf</p> <p>3. The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document.</p> <p>4. If large volumes (above 1,000 litres of kg) of pesticides will be supplied or used throughout the duration of the project, a Pest Management Plan must be prepared to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use.</p> <p>5. It must be clarified, which person(s) within (executing) involved institution/s, will be responsible and liable for the proper storage, transport, distribution and use of the products concerned in compliance with the requirements.</p>	Pesticides are not used for pest control. On the other hand, biological control techniques based on local plants are used to protect crops and forest plantations.	Pesticides are not used for pest control. On the other hand, biological control techniques based on local plants are used to protect crops and forest plantations.	MEDD
ESS 7: Decent Work				
	Take action to anticipate the likely risk of perpetuating poverty and inequality in socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems. Decent work and productive employment should appear among the priorities of the project or, alternatively, the project should establish synergies with specific employment and social protection programmes e.g. favouring access to some social protection scheme or form of social insurance. Specific measures	70 community-based micro-projects	Operationalization of the selected micro-projects in the target	FAO

	and mechanisms should be introduced to empower in particular the most vulnerable /disadvantaged categories of rural workers such as small-scale producers, contributing family workers, subsistence farmers, agricultural informal wage workers, with a special attention to women and youth who are predominantly found in these employment statuses. An age- and gender-sensitive social value chain analysis or livelihoods/employment assessment is needed for large-scale projects.	were selected for small direct grants to improve the income of beneficiary households	sites with close monitoring by LCD, FAO and MEDD	
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
	A Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process will be undertaken.	Community sensitization sessions in IPs' camps have been organized through the partnership with ACCB and 500 IPs' households have benefited from the project interventions.	Consolidate the achievements of the project within the IPs for their sustainability.	MEDD and ICCN/ACCB
Nouveaux risques ESS apparus au cours de cet exercice				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁸ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Moderate. The risk classification has indeed evolved in the third year (PIR 2021) of project implementation. In particular, rainfall disturbances were observed that affected Component 2 in particular.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

N / A

¹⁸ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Political risk: Provincial, territorial and local authorities are not fully supportive of addressing land use governance issues due to the development challenges facing the province and economic issues.	Low	Y	Several workshops were held at the start of the project to identify any potential land use issues. Mitigation strategies are developed in a participatory manner with an implementation plan and formal agreements with responsible parties.	The establishment of Dimitra clubs and the involvement of various stakeholders including the government, the chiefdoms (Kabare, Ngweshe) and local communities brought to life the resolution of land issues in the realization of this project.	

¹⁹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Institutional risk: Difficulties of institutional cooperation between the sectors of Environment, Agriculture and Mines preventing the improvement of the political framework and the resolution of contradictions for a better management of natural resources.	Low	Y	Intersectoral sectorization was encouraged during project preparation thanks to the participation of all the sectors concerned during the launching and validation workshops. It continues to be promoted throughout the implementation phase of the project through multi-sector meetings of the PSC, multi-sector training workshops and LoA of understanding with the sectors concerned for the implementation of specific activities. This improves knowledge sharing, communication and coordination between sectors involved in natural resource management.	Stakeholders were invited to participate in the first steering committee meeting and were asked to identify bottlenecks and possible solutions to overcome them. The coordination of the various sectors and stakeholders is integrated into the ToR of the PMU, and through a renewal of LoA with the Provincial Coordination of the Environment, the Head Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, as well as the Provincial Ministry in charge of the Environment. Also, the stakeholder sectors are involved in the various FLR activities.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Social risk: The indigenous communities who live near the Kahuzi Biega National Park do not support the project	Low	Y	<p>The on-the-ground interventions of the project will be designed in collaboration with indigenous communities to enable their ownership of the project interventions and ensure that the project raise direct benefits for these communities.</p> <p>Young people are involved throughout the planning of FLR interventions and organization of awareness raising events on FLR. The project also will put in place grievance mechanisms and the promotion of micro-projects targeting youth groups.</p>	<p>The PMU organized a capacity building workshop on FPIC and the integration of the context of indigenous peoples throughout the implementation of the project and a roadmap was developed with the support of UEFA.</p> <p>As part of the development of micro-projects, the need to take into account support for youth farmers' associations was highlighted. As part of raising awareness and supporting Dimitra Clubs, emphasis is also placed on this vulnerable group. Also a LoA for setting up hut gardens, domestication of useful plants and beehives has been signed.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Land ownership risk: Confusing land ownership between government and traditional authorities may result in the project not having the support of these key stakeholders.	Medium - Low	Y	Potential land tenure issues will be prioritized as part of the design of specific field interventions. Only sites where government officials and traditional leaders have clear responsibilities, land ownership and a good relationship will be chosen.	Following discussions between the PMU and the provincial authorities, the latter provided the project with land concessions for restoration. LoAs have also been signed with public institutions (INERA, CRSN LWIRO) that have agreed to make their land available for FLR activities.	
5	Natural resources ownership risk: Property rights' conflicts between landowners, the government and traditional Chiefs over the trees planted on private land will likely arise.	Low	Y	Land and trees ownership systems will be clearly defined and signed off before starting the implementation of the interventions on the ground. A management plan for all the outputs of the project – including the planted trees – will be developed in a participatory manner and signed off by all the relevant actors.	The provincial FLR strategy as well as the provincial decrees for a good environment to FLR already adopted by the various technical services and in the process of being promulgated by the provincial authority provide a solution to the problems relating to the management of trees planted on private land.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	<p>Ecological risk: Climate change including short and intense rainfall, long drought periods (and correlated bushfires) prevent the restoration interventions from being successful in the long term.</p>	Low	Y	Observed climate changes and future climate scenarios will be taken into account when designing the restoration activities and selecting the set of species to be planted. Only climate-resilient species will be promoted by the project as well as species diversity and complementarity. The selection criteria for each species will include inter alia: climate-resilient, indigenous (or naturalized) and fire resilient.	A participatory workshop with all stakeholders was organized for the validation of tree species to be used for the different FLR options.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	<p>Risk linked to Covid pandemic: Appeared in 2019 the COVID-19 pandemic is documented in the DRC from March 10, 2020, and quickly reached the province of South Kivu the same month. The country's authorities then announced a series of measures [1] to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. After the first wave subsided, other waves arrived. Each time measures to contain the spread were reinforced. This had some impact on the implementation and monitoring of the program.</p>	Low	Y	<p>However, some adaptations have been put in place by LC so as not to adversely affect the project's activities and results. These are mainly :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of the number of participants for certain activities, notably reducing the number in literacy classes from 25 to 19 learners per center. Then this activity took time to start in the first half of 2021 because meetings were suspended due to the prevention measures against COVID-19 throughout the country. With the PLs and local authorities, we agreed to take advantage of the authorization of meetings of up to 20 people to organize them in the second semester. - Cross-cutting awareness of barrier measures in all activities conducted. Many people in the program's intervention area still equate the existence of the COVID-19 pandemic with a political rather than a health cause. Efforts are still needed to raise awareness about the disease. 	Continuous follow-up with local and national government to ensure follow up and adapt to guidelines and measures in place	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	No new risks emerged during the implementation of the project. Apart from the rainfall deficit that created rainfall uncertainty during the final seedling establishment period, the risks initially identified in the project remain unchanged and measures have been taken to mitigate these risks.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1: Improve the file processing system in Bukavu and Kinshasa in strict compliance with FAO procedures in order to improve work	Weekly meetings of the PMU are now organized for the planning of implementation and monitoring activities. This resulted in the release of several implementing LOAs with different implementing partners.
Recommendation 2: join forces with other institutions in the environment sector (MEDD, SC, Universities) to defend the carbon credit file.	A LoA has been signed with UCB for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of forests and landscapes in South Kivu.
Recommendation 3: Organize the Environmental and Social Impact Study in the project activity sites.	The terms of reference of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) have been validated by the Congolese Environment Agency (ACE) and the call for expressions of interest for the recruitment of the accredited office is in progress.
Recommendation 4: Ensure synergy is promoted between project components and GIZ for Chiefdom Local Development Plans (LDPs).	Several joint meetings with GIZ have been organized for the integration of FLR aspects in the local development plan of the chiefdoms of Ngweshe and Kabare.
Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	Yes, through the implementation of a quarterly monitoring and evaluation plan for project activities.

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines . Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	NA		
Components and cost	NA		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	NA		
Financial management	NA		
Implementation schedule	NA		
Executing Entity	NA		
Executing Entity Category	NA		
Minor project objective change	NA		
Safeguards	NA		
Risk analysis	NA		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	NA		
Co-financing	NA		
Location of project activity	NA		
Other	NA		

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<i>Institutions gouvernementales</i>			
Head Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development	Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the TRI child project; Chair meetings of the Project Steering Committee and ensure that policies and regulations relating to the sustainable management of natural resources are followed in all project interventions.	Three monitoring missions of project activities were organized. The monitoring of the review and adoption of the various regulatory texts favorable to FLR with specialized services was also provided.	Heaviness in the processing of some files essential to the progress of the implementation of the project.
Provincial Ministry as well as the Provincial Coordination in charge of the environment	Support and coordination of FLR interventions in South-Kivu	An office for the coordination of the project has been provided by the provincial ministry and a LoA for monitoring FLR activities is in the process of being signed.	
INERA MULUNGU	Implementation of restoration options and technical support to beneficiary households for agroforestry through DIMITRA CLUBS using the farmer field school approach	FLR sites have been identified and a model sharecropping contract validated and signed by all stakeholders	Coordination of the implementation of FLR options in the private sites highlighted in the LoA.

CRSN LWIRO	Implementation of catering options and support for pygmy households in the multiplication of specific PNKB plants as well as training of communities on fruit trees grafting Technical.	Selection of beneficiary households and signature of sharecropping contract.	Delay in the disbursement of funds to allow the progress of activities on the ground
The customary authorities of the target chiefdoms (Ngweshe and Kabare)	Support for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of forest and landscape restoration interventions in the management area of the cheffery	Waiting for LoA signature	
ICCN PNKB	Supervision of FLR activities on the edge of Kahuzi-Biega National Park in South Kivu	Supervision of wildling collection missions in the park, training of indigenous peoples	Delay in the disbursement of funds to allow the progress of activities on the ground
INS Bukavu	Collection of monitoring data for output and outcome indicators	Data collection from beneficiary households finalized	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
ACCB	Establishment of cases gardens in the campsites of indigenous peoples (pygmies)	Establishment of vegetable crops in pygmy camps and nurseries of plants useful to pygmies	Delay in the supply of beekeeping and rabbit farming equipment
ODRS	Assembly/installation of a village nursery of 50,000 tree seedlings for the FLR in the two target chiefdoms (Kabare and Ngweshe)	Production of 50,000 seedlings of tree species for the various RPF and Plantation options on 125 ha	
CONGRES	Assembly/installation of a village nursery of 50,000 tree seedlings for the FLR in the two target chiefdoms (Kabare and Ngweshe)	Production of 50,000 seedlings of tree species for the various RPF and Plantation options on 125 ha	

AVSD	Assembly/installation of a village nursery of 50,000 tree seedlings for the FLR in the two target chiefdoms (Kabare and Ngweshe)	Production of 50,000 seedlings of tree species for the various RPF	Delay in tree planting in target FLR sites
APRODEA	Assembly/installation of a village nursery of 50,000 tree seedlings for the FLR in the two target chiefdoms (Kabare and Ngweshe)	Production of 50,000 seedlings of tree species for the various RPF and Plantation options on 115 ha	
MAMAAMKA	Assembly/installation of a village nursery of 50,000 tree seedlings for the FLR in the two target chiefdoms (Kabare and Ngweshe)	Production of 50,000 seedlings of tree species for the various RPF and Plantation options on 60 ha	Delay in tree planting in target FLR sites
Leuven Development Cooperation (LDC)	Support for the development of micro-projects promoting the restoration of forests and landscapes in the South Kivu Province	40 micro-projects selected, and call for expression of interest for the selection of 30 other micro-projects in progress	Delay in the implementation of activities
APES	Setting up options FLR through dimitra clubs in Ngweshe chiefdoms	LoA being processed	
ASEC	Setting up options RPF through dimitra clubs in Kabare chiefdoms	LoA being processed	
Private sector entities			
UEA	Establishment of an Independent Observatory for the Restoration of Forests and Landscapes and real-time monitoring of the forests of South Kivu	Independent Observatory for Forest and Landscape Restoration installed	Provincial decree creating the independent observatory for the forests and landscapes of South Kivu is still awaited; operation of the independent observatory for forests and landscapes

UCB	Monitoring, reporting and verification and diagnosis of the agricultural system	MNV plots installed and soil analysis carried out	Delay in the implementation of activities
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10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	The data collected is being processed and the report will be shared shortly.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	All beneficiary data is disaggregated by gender and age, emphasizing 50% female representation
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	The gender was valued in particular during the training of village nurseries as well as during the planting of trees in the various FLR sites.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	The dimitra club approach has promoted gender equality as well as the participation of women at all levels of decision-making.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	The AVEC approach developed in each dimitra club through income-generating activities has enabled the woman to increase her income and thus contribute to the household income.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The questionnaire for collecting performance monitoring data for output and outcome indicators is disaggregated by gender
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	There is an expert in the FAO/DRC Office who deals with gender issues
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	Yes
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	Yes. Translated videos and leaflets to sensitize local communities on FLR practices have been developed.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	The financing of the 70 micro-projects, including 40 micro-projects already selected, on FLR is likely to improve both the income and the knowledge of the beneficiaries on good environmental practices. For now, the process of financing the micro-projects already selected is underway and the socio-economic co-benefits that will be generated by the project will be shared soon.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	In this regard, the following website has been created by the UEA with the support of the project and is operational. The establishment of this communication tool provides stakeholders in this sector with an analysis of land use and land cover changes as well as the identification of degradation hot spots: www.obsforetsetpaysages.org Other publications on the RGEM project are available on the FAOCD website and on the Ministry of the Environment website.
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Publication of data on the RFP Observatory website, by the Evangelical University in Africa (UEA), highlighting significant pressure from drivers of change that are disrupting ecosystems in the project area, particularly in the Kabare and Ngweshe chiefdoms; ➤ Highlighting of degradation hot spots; ➤ Elaboration and publication of leaflets highlighting the activities of the RFP Observatory.
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Mme Kacou Amondji Hyacine, Hyacine.KacouAmondji@fao.org

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

There is close collaboration between the project and the indigenous peoples through a LoA for the implementation of home gardens in Pygmy camps - signed with ACCB. The Pygmies also participate in FLR activities through the protection of the PNKB by promoting the domestication project for wildlings and useful plants in their camp.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁰	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Beneficiary Government (National and Province of South-Kivu)	Provincial coordination of the environment and sustainable development	Accorder	1,930,000	1,257,681	1,257,681	1,930,000
Donor Agency	Directorate General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD)/LCD	Accorder	626,730	626,730	626,730	626,730
GEF Agency	FAO	Accorder	400,000	335,000	335,000	400,000
Bilateral agency	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Accorder	9,424,800	9,174,880	9,174,880	9,424,800
		TOTAL	12,381,530	11,394,291	11,394,291	12,381,530

²⁰ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since the project document was signed, or differences between planned and actual disbursement rates

Major changes in project co-financing have not been reported up to this point in project implementation.

Note that these co-financing data are used for reporting purposes only under co-financing agreements. Therefore, they should not be distributed to third parties or used for FAO publication.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

Annexe 2: Progress Indicator 1- New or Improved Policy/Framework

Name of new or improved policy/framework	Date of adoption	Level of adoption	Commentaire
Provincial strategy for forest and landscape restoration in South Kivu	24 june 2021	National	What remains is the adoption by the provincial assembly and its popularization
Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) in South Kivu	24 june 2021	National	
Decree setting out the model sharecropping contract	15 june 2022	National	What remains is the promulgation by the provincial authority
Decree on the control of forest and bush fires in the province of South Kivu	15 june 2022	National	What remains is the promulgation by the provincial authority
Decree setting the dates and conditions for lighting early fires in the province of South Kivu	15 june 2022	National	What remains is the promulgation by the provincial authority
Collection of legal provisions affecting forest and landscape restoration and land tenure in the DRC	15 juin 2022	National	What remains is the promulgation by the provincial authority
Local Development Plan of the Chiefdom of Ngweshe	14 june 2021	Local	This leaves the annex to include the specific aspects of FLR in each chiefdom.
Local Development Plan of the Chiefdom of Kabare	26 june 2021	Local	

Annexe 3 : Indicator 2 : Number of Hectares undergoing Restoration

Type of land	Nuner of hectares					Total Number of hectares	Links to shapefiles or GPS coordinates for areas under restoration
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total by type		
Area of degraded agricultural land restored	0	0	0		0	369	
Area of forest or forest land restored	0	70	299		369		
Area of grassland and natural shrubland restored	0	0	0		0		
Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) restored	0	0	0		0		
Total each year	0	70	299	0			

Annexe 4 : Indicator 3 : Number of Hectares put under improved practices

Type of land	Nuner of hectares					Total Number of hectares	Links to shapefiles or GPS coordinates for areas under restoration
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total by type		
Area of landscapes subject to improved practices for the benefit of biodiversity			332		332	400	
Landscape areas that meet national or international third-party certification and incorporate biodiversity considerations					0		
Landscape area subject to sustainable land management in production systems			68		68		
Area of Avoided Loss of High Conservation Value Forest					0		
Total each year	0	0	400	0			

Annexe 5: Indicator 5 : # of direct beneficiaries

Date	Type of support	Benefit generated	Total # of people	# of women	# of men
Du 2 au 4/4/2019	Training / Capacity Building	Acceptation et appropriation du projet RGEM par le Peuple Autochtone Pygmée et les Femmes de la chefferie de Kabre	21	8	13
Du 23 au 28/11/2020	Training / Capacity Building	Sensibilisation, mise en place et accompagnement de l'approche des Clubs DIMITRA	24	10	14
Du 08 au 11/6/2021	Training / Capacity Building	Outiller les leaders des 90 Clubs DIMITRA à conduire, assurer la gouvernance communautaire des Clubs Dimitra, s'approprier les principes et caractéristiques de l'approche CD	76	38	38
Du 04 au 06/05/2021	Training / Capacity Building	Mettre à l'échelle les membres des Comités Locaux de Développement sur le Projet RGEM pour leur appropriation dans les sites du projet.	27	10	17
12/14/2021	In-kind support	Distribution des intrants agricoles aux pépiniéristes de l'axe Kabare	20	10	10
12/28/2021	In-kind support	Distribution des intrants agricoles aux pépiniéristes de Nyangezi axe Ngweshe	10	3	7
28 au 29/12/2021	In-kind support	Distribution des intrants agricoles aux Peuples Autochtones Pygmées axe Kabare	500	259	241
21/09 au 08/11 2020	Training / Capacity Building	Formation sur la "Restauration des Paysages Forestiers" sous l'Initiative de Leadership et de Formation Environnementale à l'École de l'environnement de l'Université de Yale "ELTI"	5	1	4
19 au 20/01/2021	Training / Capacity Building	Formation sur l'outil EX-ACT V.9.	6	1	5
12/29/2021	In-kind support	Distribution des intrants agricoles aux pépiniéristes de l'axe Ngweshe	20	8	12
Du 1er au 15/11/2021	Training / Capacity Building	Formation et appui à la collecte des semences et des sauvageons en lisière du PNKB.	460	250	210

Du 05 au 15/12/2021	Training / Capacity Building	Formation des ménages bénéficiaires de l'élevage des Lapins	400	230	170
Du 20 au 25/12/2021	Training / Capacity Building	Renforcement des capacités des ménages des peuples autochtones pygmées sur le maraîchage afin de renforcer leurs capacités en sécurité alimentaire	571	377	194
TOTAL			2 140	1 205	935

Annexe 6 : Indicateur 9 : # of knowledge products developed and disseminated

Date of production	Name of the product	Type of product	Format	Publication sur le site de TRI	Attribution	Number of copies	Number of views or downloads
Octobre 2020	Comic book	Educational or awareness materials	Printed / hard copy	non	Developed directly by TRI	60	NA
Octobre 2021	Videos	Educational or awareness materials	Digital	non	Developed directly by TRI	NA	NA

Annexe 7 : Indicator 7 : Value of Resources flowing into restoration in TRI (Co-Finances from the Partner Department)

Valeur des ressources allouées à la restauration dans les pays TRI											
Date	Country	Source	Type of financial instrument / support	Amount (USD)	Amount (in %) in direct support of FLR	FLR specific covenants and/or M&E	Nature of the obligation	Capital provider	Beneficiary	Timeframe	Financement attribuable à TRI
Novembre 2021	RDC	Projet financé par la DGD (Direction-Générale Coopération au Développement et Aide Humanitaire de la Belgique)	Projet LC – P5 intitulé « Projet de renforcement durable de la Sécurité Alimentaire et Economique des ménages vulnérables au Sud-Kivu en RDC, 2017-2021 ».	621 464 \$ E.-U.	80%	Lettre de cofinancement signée et exécutée	Cofinancement	Projet financé par la DGD (Direction-Générale Coopération au Développement et Aide Humanitaire de la Belgique)	3 830	2017-2021.	89 042 \$
Juillet 2021 à Juin 2022	RDC	Cofinancement du Ministère provincial en Charge de l'environnement au Projet TRI/RGEM.	Contribution en nature au projet TRI/RGEM	1930000 \$ E.-U.	80%	Lettre de cofinancement signée et exécutée	Cofinancement	Gouvernement provincial à travers le Ministère provincial en charge de l'Environnement	2 800	2021-2022	108 000 \$
2021 – 2023	DRC	BMZ : Ministère allemand de Développement économique et de la Coopération.	Appui aux Partenaires étatiques et privés, sous formes d'appui direct ou des subventions locales.	Environ 18 millions de dollars américains	80%	Synergies des acteurs dans la zone du projet TRI	RAS	BMZ : Ministère allemand de Développement économique et de la Coopération.	Non disponible	2021-2023	R A S
2021 – 2023	RDC	ND	Initiative de foresterie communautaire dans les zones riveraines des aires protégées	Non disponible	Non disponible	Non disponible		Non disponible	Non disponible	ND	ND

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Mars 2022 à Mars 2027	RDC	FEM (Initiative Child)	Gestion à base communautaire des terres et des forêts dans les paysages du Grand-Kivu et du Lac Télé-Tumba dans l'Equateur	13 millions de dollars	Non disponible	Non disponible		Non disponible	Non disponible	ND	ND
2021 – 2023	RDC	Initiative présidentielle du Chef de l'État à travers le Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement durable	Initiative présidentielle du Chef de l'État congolais de planter 1 milliard d'arbres à l'horizon 2023 afin de lutter contre la déforestation des écosystèmes en RDCongo.	Non disponible	Non disponible	Non disponible		Non disponible	Non disponible	ND	ND
2021 – 2023	RDC	Initiative du Partenaire Strong Roots	Projet d'appui en faveur de 21 forêts communautaires dans 7 Chefferies des territoires de Mwenga, Shabunda, Kabare/Nindja et Walungu	Non disponible	Non disponible	Non disponible		Non disponible	Non disponible	ND	ND

Annexe 8 : Indicator 8 : # of Bankable Projects developed

Date	Country	Project	Approved	Funded	Amount	Business Plan	Financial Plan	Operational Plan	Risk Mitigation System	E&S System	Pilot Test Operational
1 ^{er} /07/2021	DRC	<u>Titre du projet :</u> Agriculture Innovante et Restauration des Forêts et Paysages Dégradés dans la Province du Sud- Kivu	Submitted but not yet approved	Not yet							