Strengthening capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enhance transparency and tracking of the Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10734

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Strengthening capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enhance transparency and tracking of the Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.

Countries
Congo DR

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Climate information, Complementarity, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Communications, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Capacity Development

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

10/27/2021

Expected Implementation Start

3/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

3/1/2025

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

185,250.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8		GET	1,950,000.00	105,428.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,950,000.00**	**105,428.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Project Objective: To strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to establish the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, improve the quality of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories and monitor progress in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. Indicator: number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment Target: 102 (35% women)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 1. Strengthening institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).	Technical Assistance	1. Strengthened institutional and technical capacities in the AFOLU sector of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to comply with the ETF to collect data and report on its Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector. Indicator 2: Degree of increase of institutional capacity for activities related to the transparency framework. (Scale 1-4) Final target : Scale 3 Indicator 3: Number of people (disaggregated by gender) trained on MRV requirements of the AFOLU sector Final target: 150 (at least	1.1 A national methodological process established and institutional arrangements validated for the operation of the MRV and GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector. 1.2 Relevant government personnel and key stakeholders trained to establish and operationalise the MRV of the AFOLU sector.	GET	303,578.00	39,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 2. Enhancement of data collection, processing and analysis to improve quality and transparency in the reporting of emissions and removals and monitoring of progress on mitigation and adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector.	Technical Assistance	2.Improved technical capacity to produce and analyse transparent, accurate and consistent data for monitoring of progress on mitigation and adaptation actions as well as for the reporting of GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector. - Indicator 4: Degree of increase of institutional capacity to report on data from the AFOLU sector. (Scale 1-10) Final target: Scale 6 Indicator 5: Number of people trained (disaggregated by gender) on data collection, processing and analysis, and	2.1 Process of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation actions in the agriculture and forestry sectors developed, documented and mainstreamed by the national institutions in charge of these actions. 2.2 Methodologies, guidelines, protocols and templates for data collection, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integration of the AFOLU sector data, are improved or developed, agreed and documented. 2.3 A national inventory report of GHG for the AFOLU sector prepared through a learning-by-	GET	963,890.00	28,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 3. Incremental knowledge and capacity for data management and dissemination, reporting in accordance with the ETF requirements and monitoring of progress in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the AFOLU sector.	Technical Assistance	3. DRC has increased capacity to manage and share data, to prepare the ETF-compliant international reports and to track the progress of its NDCs in the AFOLU sector. Indicator 8: Existence of a digital platform online for data sharing, visualisation and analysis relevant to the AFOLU sector Final target: One fully-functioning online platform (AFOLU extension to the NFMS web portal) available to store and manage all information relating to AFOLU GHG inventories and tracking NDC actions progress in the AFOLU sector Indicator 9: Number of	3.1 A system/platform for data management, storage and exchange, as well as the procedures necessary for its operation, developed. 3.2 Technical and strategic team responsible for reporting to the UNFCCC, trained on the contents, submission processes and consistency requirements necessary for reports, as well as on the different national processes related to them. 3.3 A framework to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs in the AFOLU sector, developed, agreed and documented.	GET	505,259.00	28,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
				Sub Total ($)	**1,772,727.00**	**95,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		177,273.00		10,428.00	
	Sub Total($)		**177,273.00**		**10,428.00**	
	Total Project Cost($)		**1,950,000.00**		**105,428.00**	

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	105,428.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**105,428.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Instead of mobilised investment, some recurrent expenditures have been valued as co-financing. The co-financing of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the CBIT project, through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), was established estimating the engagement of the ministry staff in the coordination and other activities of the project, as well as the infrastructure that will be used to carry them out. This estimate did not consider additional contributions of staff from other ministries, government institutions, academia and other stakeholders.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,950,000	185,250
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,950,000.00**	**185,250.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	38	38		
Male	64	64		
Total	102	102	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1.a Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).

a) General context

1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), crossed by the Equator line, covers an area of 2,345,000 km?. Its estimated population was 86.8 million inhabitants in 2019, with 65% under 25 years of age[1][1] and 73% in extreme poverty living with less than USD 1.90 per day[2][2]. Since its independence from Belgium in 1960, the country has suffered instability and a series of armed conflicts that have led to the loss of millions of human lives. In recent years, DRC has been undergoing a serious humanitarian crisis with millions of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP)[3][3]. However, the peaceful presidential transition in January 2019 started a period of stability and, since then, the Government of DRC (GoDRC) has made efforts to pacify the country with support from the international community.

2. The DRC is located in Cental Africa, with a single maritime outlet on a narrow strip of territory of around forty kilometres on the Atlantic coast, and shares its borders with nine countries (Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tansania, Sambia and Angola). A great extent of its territory is shaped by the Congo River Basin with an important part covered by a large tropical rainforest. With respect to its political and administrative organisation, DRC is a highly decentralised unitary state, divided into 26 provinces with large autonomy in certain matters defined by the Constitution[4][4], although in practice most of these provinces do not have the capacity to exercise their jurisdiction[5][5]. The provinces are subdivided into cities and towns (urban sones), and

territories (rural sones). Overall, the country is composed of 33 cities, 145 territories and 137 urban municipalities.

3. The country has significant resources:

? diversified underground resources (oil and gas, as well as diamond, gold, cassiterite, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, copper, sinc, coltan, among other metals and minerals);

? very favourable climatic conditions for agricultural development, of which only around 15% of the 80 million hectares of arable land are actually exploited; and

? the second largest area of tropical rainforest in the world[6][6], with significant biological diversity both in terms of flora and fauna, including remarkable hydraulic and fishery resources.

4. Despite these assets, the DRC is among the Least-Developed Countries (LDC), ranking 175th out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index[7][7] as of 2020 and 150th out of 162 in the Gender Inequality Index[8][8]. The economy is mainly based on the extractive industries, which are highly dependent on world prices and international dynamics. Unstable progress in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, reaching up to 10.5%, was recorded between 2001 and 2011. Between 2014 and 2017, this evolution was slowed down, mainly because of rising inflation and lower prices of exported raw materials (esp. copper); however, GDP growth accelerated again in 2018 up to 4.1%, largely driven by the recovery in mining activity and world copper and cobalt prices, following an upturn in global demand for these products[9][9]. Nevertheless, economic diversification remains limited, which makes growth highly vulnerable to external shocks. In addition, the Congolese economy is highly dependent on agriculture and forestry. Since 2010, agriculture and logging (with the associated loss and degradation of forests) have been making the largest contributions to the country?s economy. Currently, agriculture accounts for nearly 40% of GDP and employs 70% of the population[10][10].

5. Regarding climate change, the various scenarios for the Congo Basin[11][11] analysed in the Third National Communication (NC) to the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) indicate a significant projected warming around the years 2100s, while the precipitation regime could undergo important changes with an increase in the intensity of heavy rainfall and a considerable

increase in the frequency of dry periods during the rainy season, implying a more sporadic distribution of precipitations. In the DRC, this situation would increase the frequency and intensity of extreme events ? mainly heavy rains that in turn can cause flooding, landslides and erosion ?, coastal erosion, heat waves and seasonal droughts. Compounding the impacts of natural hasards and disasters that particularly affect the northeastearn parts of the country, the adverse effects of climate change are predicted to contribute to the degradation of ecosystems and strongly affect key sectors, including agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry, energy, water resources and health. Furthermore, food security is likely to be altered because of loss and damages of crops and harvests, increased disease and mortality of livestock, negative impacts on fisheries and damage to infrastructure.

6. Although the DRC does not make a significant contribution to global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions[12][12], its important forest resources are a relevant sink for CO_2 on a global scale: with the second largest continuous rainforest after Brasil and more than half of the total remaining rainforests in Central Africa, the DRC develops national actions and participates in the global efforts against climate change. However, the country already suffers from the impacts of climate change ; simultaneously, as its forest resources are being degraded, the positive contribution of the DRC as a carbon sink is threatened ? not to mention potential losses of in terms of globally-significant biodiversity.

7. To support global efforts to address climate change challenges, the DRC ratified the UNFCCC in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol in 2005 and the Paris Agreement on 13 December 2017. In addition, the DRC ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Furthermore, in 2009, the country began the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) readiness process, as part of which the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, the REDD+ Investment Plan 2015?2020, the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) and the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) were developed.

8. The DRC has submitted three NCs to the UNFCCC: the First NC in 2000[13][13], the Second NC in 2009[14][14] and the Third NC in April 2015[15][15]. The Third NC includes the third GHG inventory and covers the period from 2000 to 2010. It was prepared using the "Guidelines" and the "Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories? approved by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1996. The emission factors were used by default given the national context, which does not yet have appropriate emission factors, except for agriculture, livestock and forestry for which the DRC is in the process of developing specific methodologies for estimating GHG emissions. For most sectors, the Tier 1 method has been applied

while improving the quality of the data. Five main sectors were taken into account: i) energy; ii) industrial processes and solvents; iii) agriculture; iv) Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF); and v) waste. The table and figure below summarise the emissions/removals and net GHG balance from 2000 to 2010:

Table 1. Emissions/removals and net GHG balance from 2000 to 2010 (Gg CO_2eq)**[16]**[16].

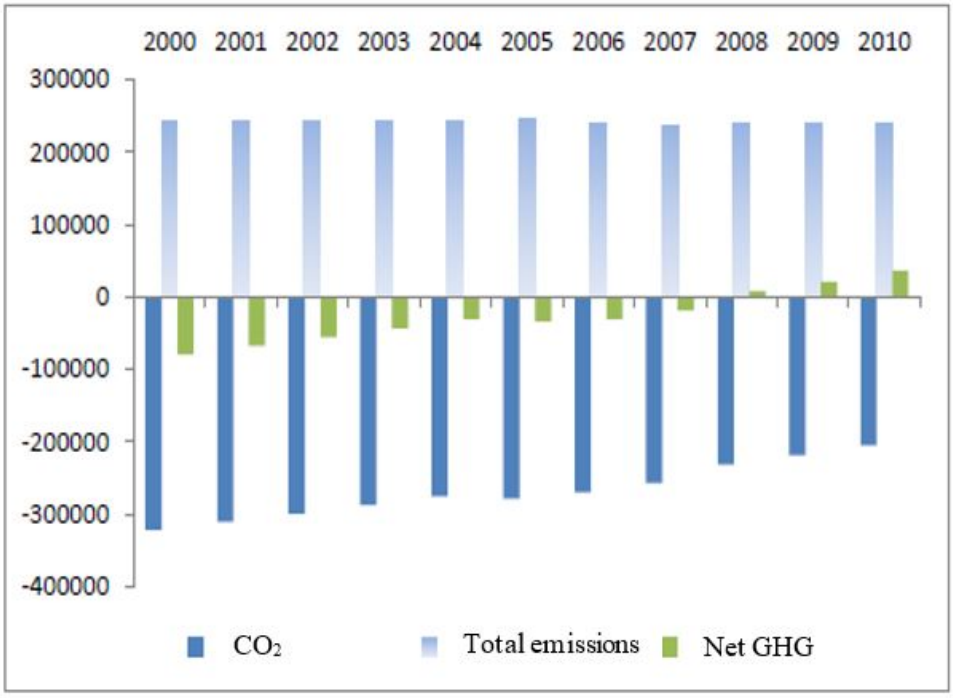
Year	Total emissions	CO_2 removals	Net GHG balance
2000	242,099.89	-321,659.00	-79,559.11
2001	243,388.37	-310,402.00	-67,013.63
2002	243,993.04	-298,901.00	-54,907.96
2003	244,006.46	-287,157.00	-43,150.54
2004	244,601.59	-275,114.00	-30,512.41
2005	245,359.76	-278,642.00	-33,282.24
2006	238,888.95	-269,453.00	-30,564.05
2007	237,830.33	-256,351.00	-18,520.67
2008	239,669.93	-231,012.00	8,657.93
2009	239,063.21	-217,928.00	21,135.21
2010	241,008.87	-204,505.00	36,503.87

Net GHG balance

CO_2 removals

Total emissions

Figure 1. Emissions/removals and net GHG balance from 2000 to 2010 (Gg CO_2eq)**[17]**[17].



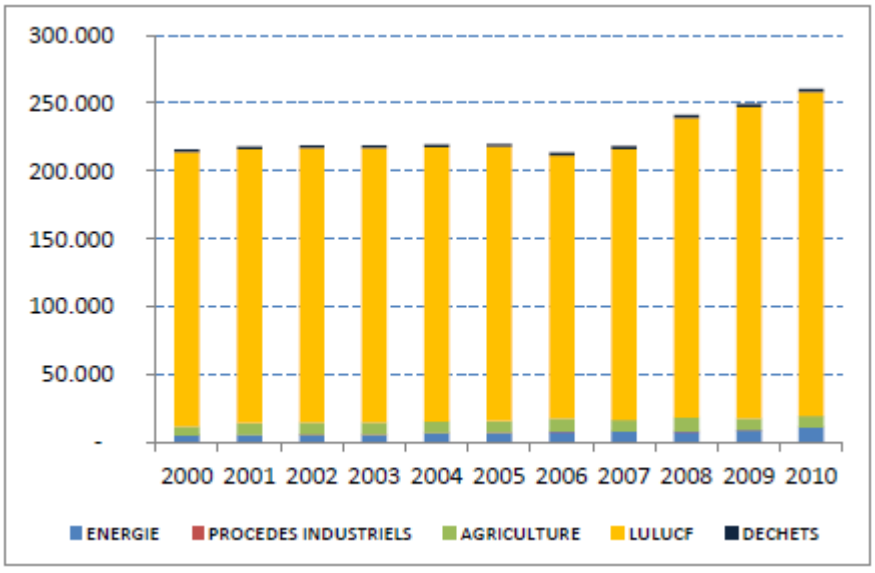
9. Data on GHG emissions/removals for the period 2000 to 2010 show that: i) net CO_2 absorptions, attributable to the forest, decreased from 321,659 Gg of CO_2 in 2000 to 204,505 CO_2 Gg in 2010 (36.42%); and ii) the net balance of GHG emissions/removals went from net removals of 79,559 Gg in 2000 to net emissions of 36,503 Gg in 2010 (starting the net emissions in 2008), which reflects the loss of forest resources. The contribution of the main GHG net emissions by sector per year, from 2000 to 2010 (in Gg CO_2eq), are presented in Table 2 and Figure 2 below.

Table 2. Contribution of the main GHG net emissions by sector per year, from 2000 to 2010 (in Gg CO_2eq)**[18]**[18].

Year	Energy	Industrial Processes	Agri-culture	LULUCF	Waste
2000	2.6%	0.1%	2.9%	93.5%	0.9%
2001	2.7%	0.1%	3.9%	92.4%	0.9%
2002	2.9%	0.1%	4.0%	92.1%	0.9%

2003	2.8%	0.1%	4.0%	92.2%	0.9%
2004	3.2%	0.1%	3.9%	91.9%	0.9%
2005	3.5%	0.1%	3.8%	91.6%	0.9%
2006	3.9%	0.1%	4.5%	90.4%	1.0%
2007	3.9%	0.1%	3.9%	91.1%	1.0%
2008	3.5%	0.1%	4.3%	91.2%	0.9%
2009	3.8%	0.1%	3.4%	91.8%	0.9%
2010	4.4%	0.1%	3.3%	91.4%	0.9%

Figure 2. Contribution of the main GHG net emissions by sector per year, from 2000 to 2010 (in Gg CO_2eq)[19][19].



10. The LULUCF sector is responsible for over 80% of the total national CO_2 emissions and come mainly from the loss of forests. The other two sectors (LULUCF excluded) with the highest contributions to the DRC's emissions are the agriculture and energy sector (which includes the transport sector in the Third NC); although neither of them compares with the LULUCF sector in magnitude, the relative growth of the energy sector during the period stands out.

11. With respect to forest loss, according to the Forest Reference Emission Level[20][20], deforestation is expected to continue as its direct and underlying causes are more and more pronounced. Among the underlying causes is population growth (which maintains a high rate of 3%, of which around 70% concerns rural areas), which, all things kept equal, is likely to exacerbate the expansion of arable land through slash-and-burn techniques. This type of agriculture has been identified as the main direct cause of deforestation in the country and is expected to continue expanding. The same issue arises when considering energy and firewood production, quantitatively the second cause of deforestation directly related to population growth. To counteract this trend, electrification projects are being planned but their anticipated impact on the national energy matrix is only likely to materialise in 10 to 15 years. Besides electricity, other energy sources are sought to replace charcoal and firewood in urban areas, with gas being the most important ? but its slow point to a potential impact by 2025. The combined effects of population growth and the slow advance of other energy sources will thus result in mounting pressure on fuelwood for at least the next decade.

12. In addition, two factors are anticipated to have an important impact on deforestation:

? the introduction of low-cost and low-consumption diesel engines for internal river navigation, coupled with investments to enhance the navigability of watercourses, which predict an increase in coal production and associated deforestation; and

? the improvement of almost 2,000 km of road network between 2011-2016 (PROROUTE project), which has been resulting in deforestation along the roads as these provide an easier access to markets to sell fuelwood and charcoal. The expansion of cities (6% annual growth) and the planned improvement between 2018-2022 of another 2,000 km of roads should produce a similar phenomenon, despite the environmental and social management plans included in te PROROUTE project[21][21]. Moreover, the improvement of the road network will also lead to an increase in emissions from the transport sector.

13. In addition to the factors above, the conjunctural contraction in the national economy has increased the proportion of the population that depends on natural resources for their own consumption and income generation, thereby putting more pressure on forests. This impacts is expected to persist over the coming years[22][22].

14. With respect to its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the DRC submitted its first report[23][23] to the UNFCCC in August 2015 and prepared a revised NDC (only the unofficial draft was available during PPG, as the revised NDC going through the validation process with the GoDRC). The main characteristics are:

? both mitigation and adaptation actions are targeted;

? the reference year is 2000;

? the commitment period is 2021-2030;

? targeted sectors for mitigation are agriculture, forestry and energy (including transport) with sector-specific objectives including the reduction of slash and burn agriculture, the decrease of deforestation and forest degradation and reduction of firewood and enhancement of access to electric power as well as development of inter and intra urban transportation;

? targeted sectors for adaptation are agriculture, forestry, energy (including transport) and coastal areas with specific objectives including improved access to drinking water, sanitation and waste management, strengthening of biodiversity conservation measures and integrated protection of coastal areas;

? gases concerned are carbon dioxide (CO?), methane (CH?), nitrous oxide (N?O);

? the target for emissions reduction is 21% by 2030 compared to the baseline Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario (430 Mt CO_2eq), with 19% conditional and 2% inconditionnal; and

? funding needs amount to USD 21.6 billion (USD 9.1 billion for adaptation and USD 12.5 billion for mitigation).

b) Threats, root causes and barriers

15. Several barriers to the development of a coherent adaptation program have been identified in the NDC, revised NDC and during the preparation of the NCs (including the elaboration in progress of the Fourth National Communication and the Biennial Update Reports ? BUR) as well as the establishment of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for the forestry sector. These gaps and barriers also constitute a major challenge for the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, and include:

i. limited institutional technical knowledge on methodologies and tools to generate quality reports and submit them to the UNFCCC (MRV systems, GHG inventories, reports, among others), and on the UNFCCC processes in general;

ii. insufficiency of reliable climate data, as well as standardised and systematic processes for its collection and management, for a realistic analysis and interpretation of climate change;

iii. lack of an institutional system or platform to manage this information;

iv. weak technical, institutional and legal capacities to support the maintsreaming of adaptation into planning and executive frameworks at national, regional and local levels;

v. after decades of instability in the country, limited capacity of institutional structures to take informed decisions on climate change and its integration into national policies; and

vi. financial gaps to support the implementation of adaptation initiatives.

16. Moreover, to keep fulfilling its reporting commitments to the UNFCCC, the DRC is developing the Fourth NC and the second BUR. As part of the harmonisation process that the DRC is carrying out within the framework of the NFMS and through which significant changes are being incorporated into national GHG inventories, the upcoming Fourth NC and BUR will include the improvements brought about during the development of the first FREL (2018). It should be noted that the country submitted its first BUR in December 2020, which has been delayed by a review process due to the aforementioned methodological adjustments.

17. One potentially important source of carbon sink/source that needs to be further investigated in DRC?s AFOLU sector is peatland. Indeed, peatland management is still to be organised at the national level, based on updated and more exhaustive baseline data on peatland location and extension, as well as associated carbon stocks. A survey conducted in 2020 concluded that peatland coverage in the Cuvette centrale area would be close to 165,560 km2 (from 145,500 km2 initially estimated[24][24] in 2017). The five provinces of the Cuvette centrale (namely Equateur, Mai-Ndombe, Tshuapa, Sud-Ubangi and Mongala) in which studies have already been done would represent a carbon stock of 21.5 gigatonnes. However, DRC has other types of peatland different from those in the Central Cuvette. An exhaustive inventory and complete mapping of DRC?s peatlands remains to be done. A number of studies are currently being prepared to inform the development of the national peatland strategy. These include: i) the collection of data on anthropogenic threats; ii) data on climatic threats and information on hydrology and peatland saturation; iii) information on zoonotic diseases associated with peatlands; iv) general information on peatland flora; and v) socio-economic data in peatland areas.

18. Table 3 below summarises the main gaps and barriers that the DRC needs address in the medium and long term to improve its reports to the UNFCCC and take actions on the impacts of climate change, while complying with the ETF.

Table 3. Main gaps and barriers in the context of the proposed project.

Type of barrier	Specific gap and barrier identified	Project component to adress them
Institutional	? Insufficient commitment from technical institutions to the process of implementing obligations to the UNFCCC	? Project Components 1 and 3
	? Limited integration of climate change issues into the decision-making processes and development policies	? Project Component 3
	? Lack of active engagement of all stakeholders and a regulatory framework compelling the sectors that generate data to make them available for the GHG inventory.	? Project Component 1
	? The national GHG inventory system is not yet operational, although a legal framework is being developed to institutionalise it ? nor is the national MRV system operational for all relevant sectors, except for the forestry.	? Project Components 1 and 2
	? Lack of an official collaborative framework for the national GHG inventory.	? Project Component 1
Technical	? Lack of technical skills of government personnel and key stakeholders. This technical barrier arises because national processes for generating reports to the UNFCCC have mainly been carried out by external consultants.	? Project Components 1, 2 and 3
	? Limited knowledge about calculation methodologies and tools to develop GHG inventories, as well as lack of capacity to carry out the processes related to MRV. In particular, it is necessary to develop capacities for the use of IPCC methodologies for GHG inventory by several sectoral administrations and other key stakeholders.	? Project Components 1 and 2

Type of barrier	Specific gap and barrier identified	Project component to adress them
	? Limited knowledge on peatlands at the national level, despite DRC having made significant progress lately in this area: adoption of a roadmap, review of the legal framework for peatland management, definition of a national vision for peatlands, launch of consultations on the identification of a national definition of peatlands.	? Project Component 2
Data quality and management	? Low data quality compiled by external consultants, as no robust process was used for data collection and quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC).	? Project Component 2
	? Lack and/or poor quality of data collected in prioritised sectors for national GHG inventory or MRV activities.	? Project Component 2
	? Absence of specific emission factors for key sectors.	? Project Component 2
	? Uncertainty was not estimated for GHG sources and sinks.	? Project Component 2
	? Lack of data or unreliable data for some categories (N_2O emissions on agricultural land; CO_2 emissions and removals in forestry sector; energy consumption, particularly in transport, residential and commercial buildings, as well as volume of wood used as fuel).	? Project Component 2
	? Absence or very limited data collection, storage and archiving systems. There is no platform for managing and sharing information on climate change that is accessible to different actors and the international community.	? Project Component 3
Financial	? Inadequate provision of financial resources for the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.	? Not considered directly in this project

19. Based on the identified gaps and barriers, and conscious of the need to strengthen national capacity to manage the impacts of climate change on its population and resources, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has expressed interest in requesting support from the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to develop actions with the goal of complying with the transparency requirements mandated by the Paris Agreement and supporting its national efforts in the AFOLU sector. The DRC thus intends to continue contributing to global efforts to address climate change and respond to the ETF.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

20. According to the institutional framework for climate change of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Minist?re de l'Environnement et D?veloppement Durable, MEDD) is responsible for environmental and climate change matters, and is in charge of leading national efforts in terms of adaptation and mitigation, coordinating with other sectoral ministries and relevant stakeholders. The MEDD has the mandate to organise reporting to the UNFCCC, such as national communications, BURs and NDCs.

21. To mainstream climate change (mitigation and adaptation) into national development priorities and address commitments to UNFCCC processes, the DRC has developed or is preparing and updating various policies, strategies, plans and regulations including:

? Law No. 011/2002 of 29 August 2002 on the forest code, which defines the applicable regime to the conservation, exploitation and development of forest resources throughout the national territory;

? Law No. 11/009 of 9 July 2011 on fundamental principles relating to the protection of the environment, which is the framework law on environmental management;

? the National Action Program for Adaptation (NAPA) developed in 2006, of which several actions have already been implemented;

? the National Agricultural Investment Plan (Plan National d'Investissement Agricole, PNIA) for the period 2014-2020, which aims at the sustainable growth of the agricultural sector and preservation of environmental capital. The PNIA is intended as a national framework for planning national and external funds for the agriculture and rural development sectors, with a view to facilitate synergies across relevant programs and projects. Its overall objective is to stimulate a sustained annual growth in the agricultural sector of more than 6%;

? the National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change 2016-2020 (Politique, Strat?gie et Plan d?Action en mati?re de Changements Climatiques, PSPA-CC), which embraces a comprehensive policy and action plan focused on both mitigation and adaptation priorities;

? the National Strategic Plan for Development (Plan National Strat?gique de D?veloppement, PNSD) for the period 2017-2050 is the country's global development strategy. Its overall aim is to establish the DRC as a developed nation by 2050. It considers the protection of the environment as well as the climate-relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the plans and budgets of each economic sector; and

? the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), under development as part of a project funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The NAP will enable the country to integrate climate change adaptation requirements into developmental planning and processes. It will aim to support the government and

stakeholders in their effort to advance the adaptation planning process for prioritised, climate-sensitive sectors (incl. agriculture, rural development, biodiversity, coastal areas, health, land use planning and energy) and regions. The NAP is therefore defined as a planning tool for defining and monitoring the priority activities to be carried out in key sectors, and builds on existing institutional and policy frameworks, especially the PSPA-CC and PNSD. As part of the NAP, the MEDD is currently developing the climate change policy and associated law, which will form the basis on which the national methodological process and the institutional arrangements for the operation of the MRV and GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector will be established (Output 1.1).

22. Additionally, several coordination mechanisms related to climate change issues are important for planning processes, even though they are not fully equipped in terms of technical and institutional capacities and some have broad mandates, with high turnover in the representation of governmental institutions and ministries:

? the Technical Coordination Committee on Climate (Comit? Technique de Coordination sur les Changements Climatiques, CTCCC), set up with representatives from various ministries, secretariats of public administrations, universities, research centres and civil society, to ensure coherence and monitoring of the implementation of the different initiatives;

? the Technical Consultation Platform (Plateforme Technique de Concertation, PTC), responsible for supporting the operational implementation of the NFMS and other REDD+ processes. The PTC plays a coordinating role in consultations between stakeholders to ensure methodological harmonisation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, interventions and activities in the context of the implementation of the NFMS. The PTC is made up of delegates from the MEDD, representatives of the various technical partners (including international organisations), REDD+ process leaders, as well as representatives of universities and research institutions;

? the Congolese Observatory for Sustainable Development (Observatoire Congolais du D?veloppement Durable, OCDD) monitors the progress of the DRC against SDG indicators and supports the work of the national focal point of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

23. Given the importance of the AFOLU sector in terms of GHG emissions/removals, the country officially adopted the REDD+ National Strategy Framework in 2012 (as part of the REDD+ readiness process) with the aim to stabilise forest cover over 63.5% of the national territory by 2030, starting from 67% in 2000. In addition, the REDD+ Investment Plan 2015-2020 was established to guide the major national REDD+ investments. In 2018, the DRC submitted the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) to the UNFCCC, based on the historical period 2000-2014 and focused on deforestation. Subsequently, the NFMS and the MRV system of the forestry sector were set up. The REDD+ readiness phase has been led by the MEDD with the engagement of other sectors and civil society, and with technical and financial support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World

Bank, the UN-REDD Programme implemented by the FAO, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Central Africa Forest Initiative (CAFI). The design of the MRV of the AFOLU sector that will be developed as part of the proposed CBIT project (Outputs 1.2 and 1.3) will be based on the NFMS and the MRV system established for the forestry sector, and will include the improvements that were put in place during the development of the first FREL. In addition, the changes incorporated into the national GHG inventories as part of the FREL will be an integral part of the respective training for government personnel and key stakeholders (Output 2.1.4).

24. As part of the development of the NFMS, a number of capacity-building activities have been undertaken in DRC, the results of which form part of the baseline situation for the proposed project, as described below[25][25].

? The collaboration between DDD, DIAF and other relevant partners has been strengthened and a technical consultation platform ensures better coordination between partners.

? An inter-ministerial dialogue framework has been established to facilitate collaboration among relevant ministries.

? The technical capacity of 55 DIAF officials has been strengthened to detect and monitor land-cover change, acquire and process satellite images, plan, design and manage National Forest Inventories (NFI) and to analyse data and construct a forest reference emission level.

? Twelve training sessions have been held on the use of SEPAL[26][26], interpretation of reference points in Collect Earth, change detection and estimation of forest degradation with Google Earth Engine, use of high-resolution satellite images (Planet Labs data), NFI field data collection including soil analysis and data management, as well as construction of the GHG inventory.

? Improved access to high-resolution satellite images has also enabled more accurate estimates of GHG emissions: in 2018, a satellite monitoring system for the spatial development of commercial plantations was integrated into DRC?s NFMS and, in 2019, the country accessed high-resolution satellite images of the its land area, fruit of collaboration with Planet Labs, Norway and FAO.

25. With regards to its reporting commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the DRC has submitted the following documents:

? First NC in 2000;

? Second NC in 2009;

? Third NC in 2015;

? Technology Needs Assessment in 2007;

? National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management in 2007;

? NAPA in 2006;

? Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) in 2014; and

? NDC in 2015.

26. As previously mentioned, the first BUR was finalised and the Fourth NC and the second BUR are under preparation. As part of these processes, national technical capacities are strengthened by promoting the participation of the staff of national institutions instead of hiring external consultants, where possible. However, this is a far-reaching, mid-term ambition and these ongoing processes will not allow to bridge all identified capacity gaps; the proposed CBIT project will thus complement and build on this dynamic.

27. With respect to the implementation of the NDC, and fully aware that the achievement of its national and global goals are at the heart of the Paris Agreement, the DRC conducted an updating process with assistance from the NDC Support Programme and the NDC Partnership. This is with a view to comply with the international commitments in terms of GHG emission reduction and achieve the SDGs associated with climate change. The revised NDC ? a preliminary version of which was consulted to inform the PPG phase of the proposed project ? is currently (as of September 2021) going through validation processes with the GoDRC, and is exepected to be submitted to the UNFCCC soonest. Regarding mitigation, the sectors included are AFOLU, energy (power generation), transport (as an independent sector), waste and industry ? these three last sectors being new sectors to be integrated in the NDC. Target gases are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), and remain unchanged from the original NDC. On the adaptation side, the target sectors are those included in the ongoing process of the National Adaptation Plan, namely agriculture, rural development, coastal areas, biodiversity, energy, transport, health, water and sanitation. As part of the proposed CBIT project, a framework will be established to monitor, evaluate and report the progress made in the implementation and achievement of the revised NDC in the AFOLU sector, as well as its future updates (Output 3.3).

28. The revision of the NDC has been consisting in: i) adding three new sectors (waste, industry and transport) not taken into account in the first NDC; ii) assessing investment costs and opportunities; and iii) strengthening the NDC implementation monitoring plan, including revalidation of the NDC baselines to increase data accuracy. Adding new sectors will allow mitigation to be addressed in a more

integrated way by reducing GHG leakage phenomena. The main aspects considered for the revision of the NDC focused on facilitating its implementation through the establishment of adequate governance structures (e.g. through the drafting of a climate change law compelling the private sector to provide data on GHG emissions), improved data management, long-term capacity building through training to eliminate the need for external consultants and the creation of an NDC funding strategy.

29. To contribute to climate actions in the DRC and support the achievement of the updated NDC, the NAP is being developed with the support of a GCF-funded Readiness project. As part of this process, the national climate change policy and strategy document is formulated, the climate change law is drafted and an investment strategy for adaptation is elaborated. In addition, several other processes are contributing to the realisation of the NDC, including the implementation of the PNSD and the REDD+ process through its national REDD+ Investment Plan 2015-2020 as well as its iteration planned for 2021-2025. Another recently-finalised initiative that supported the update of the NDC is the Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) project by the European Union and UNEP (closed in 2019), which aimed to strengthen national capacities and long-term political decision making regarding climate goals and development socio-economic priorities.

30. Although DRC is not a pilot country in either of them, the two Global FAO-GEF CBIT projects, namely Forest and AFOLU (cf. Section 6b), have been providing training opportunities to DRC stakeholders. Attendance statistics for the main learning events offered under these two projects so far show a relatively limited participation from DRC compared with the potentiel, with 19 registrations in the ?Forests and Transparency under the Paris Agreement? Massive Open Online Course (MOOC)[27][27]. Besides direct attendance, these two Global CBIT projects have developed a number of tools and elearning resources that are readily available for use in DRC; these will be capitalised upon during project implementation, depending on the country?s specific needs.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project?s Theory of Change.

31. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) to: i) build mutual trust and confidence; ii) promote effective implementation of the Agreement; and iii) provide a clear understanding of climate change action including clarity and tracking of progress in achieving NDCs and adaptation actions, as well as good practices, priorities, needs and gaps to inform the global stocktake. In addition, the purpose of the ETF is to provide clarity on support provided and received in the context of climate change actions, as well as a full overview of aggregate financial support provided to inform the global stocktake. In this context, each country shall regularly supply:

i. a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG;

ii. information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDCs;

iii. information related to climate change impacts and adaptation; and

iv. information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided or needed and received.

32. The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), as per paragraph 85 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) decision adopting the Paris Agreement, aims to:

i. strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;

ii. provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; and

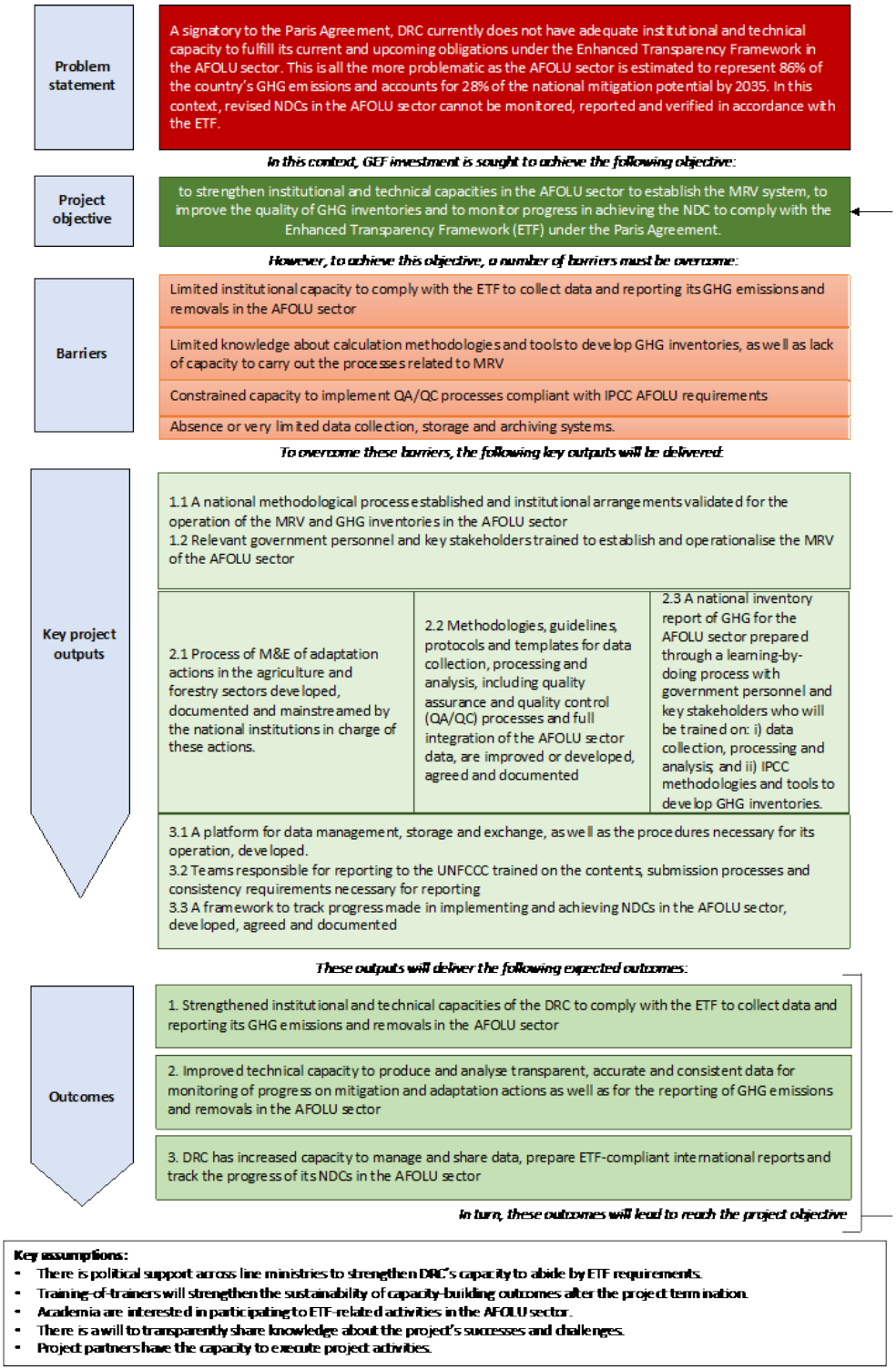
iii. assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

33. To meet the objectives of the CBIT, address the main gaps and barriers listed in Table 3 and support the needs and priorities identified by the DRC, the proposed project intends to strengthen the national institutional and technical capacities of the DRC related to the enhancement of transparency in the AFOLU sector in order that the country has increasingly better processes, methodologies and data, which are available and contribute to the improvement of national and global climate actions. The proposed project fully is fully aligned with guidance presented in the ETF Reference Manual[28][28].

34. **Objective**: to strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the AFOLU sector to establish the MRV system, to improve the quality of GHG inventories and to monitor progress in achieving the NDC to comply with the ETF under the Paris Agreement.

35. To achieve this objective, three components and outcomes have been designed to consolidate or develop national processes and capacities. Because of the scale and complexity of the DRC, activities will begin at the national level to generate the products and necessary experience that will allow, at a later stage, to extend these processes at decentralised levels. A Theory of Change diagram is presented below.

Figure 3. Theory of Change diagram.



Component 1. Strengthening institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Outcome 1: strengthened institutional and technical capacities of the DRC to comply with the ETF to collect data and reporting its GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector.

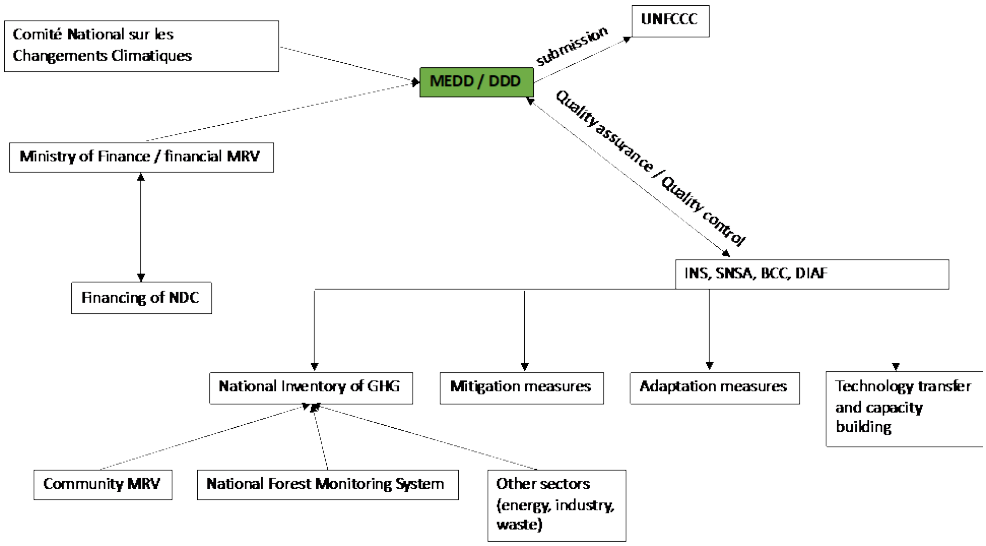
36. Component 1 will encompass the increase of knowledge, design and establishment of the MRV system for the AFOLU sector, as well as the establishment of national governance structures for the operation of the MRV and GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector, thereby enhancing the country's institutional capacities to comply with the commitments included in the Paris Agreement.

37. Outcome 1 will be achieved through three outputs.

38. Output 1.1: A national methodological process established and institutional arrangements validated for the operation of the MRV and GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector.

39. The recently-revised NDC (final version to be approved) underlines the need to implement an efficient MRV system that will enable DRC to monitor and track progress and effectiveness in the implementation of its mitigation and adaptation actions and, consequently, to facilitate its access to climate finance. Broad lines for the institutional arrangements of the MRV system are described in the revised NDC, and are summarised on Figure 3 below.

Figure 4. Institutional arrangements envisioned by the GoDRC**[29]**[29] to comply with the ETF



- INS: National Statistical Institute (Institut National de la Statistique)
- SNSA: National Agricultural Statistical Service (Service National de Statistiques Agricoles)
- BCC: DRC Central Bank (Banque Centrale du Congo)
- DIAF: Directorate for Forestry Inventory and Management (Direction Inventaire et Aménagements Forestiers)

40. The arrangements described above have been extensively discussed with a wide range of stakeholders mobilised for the revision of the NDC. However, they only provide a broad picture and need to be refined, complemented and described in detail through the development of thorough terms of reference for each body and function involved in the ETF. For example, although the draft revised NDC plans for the creation of a Technical committee for the coordination and montoring of NDC implementation (Comit? technique de coordination et de suivi de la mise en ?uvre de la CDN, CTCCDN) and plans to give this Committee a central role, it does not appear on the arrangements described above.

41. For the AFOLU sector in particular, the proposed project will support the identification of all the actors involved at national level (public and private sectors, civil society and academia, including the CTCCC), with balanced participation between women and men. This is all the more necessary for the AFOLU sector as coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the MEDD under the ETF has not been formally defined so far. Collaboration between the two ministries is generally not effective, and only happens on a punctual basis through the National Agricultural Statistics Service (SNSA) and the National Extension Service (SNV) of the Ministry of Agriculture, with support from INERA[30][30].
For example, the Directorate of Animal and Plant Production should become directly involved in UNFCCC reporting for the AFOLU sector.

42. Knowledge on the national climate change policy, strategy and law will be disseminated among relevant stakeholders[31][31]. This will facilitate the establishment of the necessary institutional arrangements as per the law and in accordance with the revised NDC, with clearly-defined roles and responsibilities, as well as the documentation of the agreements to operationalise the climate change national policy, strategy and law. Existing processes for the improved construction of GHG inventories already operational within the MEDD (established for the preparation of the previous NCs and further strengthened for the preparation of the Fourth NC and the BURs) will be capitalised upon. This institutionalisation will guarantee sustainability over time, support the national provision of technical and financial resources and foster a continuous improvement in the generation of data and information.

43. The DRC currently operates a MRV system for the forestry sector, developed as part of the REDD+ readiness process. This system needs to be complemented by an MRV system for the entire AFOLU sector. Although, in the mid-run, the GoDRC aspires to develop a MRV system for different levels of geographic disaggregation, it is recommended to start by developing a first version of the system at the national level, which will allow to generate the knowledge and experience necessary to advance, at later stages, towards a more elaborate system and other levels of disaggregation (e.g. provincial).

44. The MRV of the AFOLU sector will be based on the MRV of the forestry sector and encompass the whole agricultural sector. Under Output 1.1, the existing forestry MRV will be reviewed using the National Forest Monitoring System assessment tool developed by FAO, to help countries identify capacity gaps and weaknesses in order to address their real needs in a targeted manner, in accordance the Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring[32][32].

45. This new tool facilitates the identification of needs and gaps in order to establish or strengthen a country?s forest monitoring; it is part of a broader package of open-access tools and resources made available by FAO, several of which will be capitalised upon in the proposed project (cf. Section 8).

46. It will be designed through a participatory, gender-balanced approach. Under Output 1.1, the objectives, national institutions involved, institutional arrangements, roles, responsibilities,methodologies, indicators and procedures for data generation will be established, agreed and documented. Potential legal barriers to ensure that transparency requirements will be identified and resolved, as relevant. Proposed activities under this output are presented in the table below.

Table 4. Proposed activities under Output 1.1.

Activity	Description
1.1.1	Based on the preliminary institutional arrangements embedded in the revised NDC, validate the list, specific functions and lines of responsibility of key stakeholders to be involved in the MRV system and the GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector.
1.1.2	Identify, establish and agree on the necessary institutional arrangements for the ETF in the AFOLU sector. Sub-tasks will include: ? list all reports that DRC must prepare and submit (including future reporing requirements like the BTR starting in 2024), specifying their periodicity. With respect to the BTR specifically, use the ?Biennial transparency report (BTR) guidance and roadmap tool?[33][33] to help identify the steps and requirements that will lead to the submission of DRC?s first BTR. ? for each international reporting obligation, indicate: i) the institution responsible for the preparation; ii) the role and profile of each member of the technical team that will participate in the preparation of the report; iii) members of the technical team; iv) information required to generate the report; v) instance(s) that generate the information and its periodicity; vi) methodology to generate information and limitations; and vi) method for the transfer and exchange of information to the institution responsible for preparing the report, including format and characteristics of the data. Other elements deemed necessary may be included. ? as relevant, the ?Institutional Arrangements for National Inventory Systems? template[34][34] may be used to review arrangements for the NI specifically. ? clarify the mandate of the CTCCDN with respect to the ETF.
1.1.3	Convene a workshop to implement the NFMS assessment tool and identify: i) potential gaps in the existing NFMS; and ii) solutions to be implemented[35][35].
1.1.4	Analyse the gender dynamics in DRC?s AFOLU sectors and identify key considerations for establishing gender-responsive institutional arrangements and reporting mechanisms in line with ETF requirements.
1.1.5	Prepare and approve a document specifying the coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements for transparency in the AFOLU sector. Make this document easily available on the MEDD website.

47. Output 1.2: Relevant government personnel and key stakeholders trained to establish and operationalise the MRV of the AFOLU sector.

48. Training will involve a wide range of national institutions by several sectoral administrations and stakeholders, including academia, civil society and private sector on the processes necessary to establish and operate the MRV system of the AFOLU sector. The MRV system will be established based on the existing MRV system for the forestry sector. It will seek the full integration of the agricultural sector and fulfil national needs to guide policy decisions on climate change and to meet international reporting commitments ? in particular related to transparency. To achieve this, existing linkages between the forestry MRV and actions taken by the Ministry of Agriculture will be built upon. For example, major deforestation alerts falling within the agricultural domain are being transmitted to field operators.

49. A broad participation to the training sessions will be sought; the selection of participants will be based on institutional relevance and availability, with a view to promote the inclusion of professional women to reduce the gender gap and the participation of young people to secure institutional memory. Under this output, training will be focused on the general requirements of the ETF for the AFOLU sector[36][36], with a view to give relevant stakeholders a firm grasp over the cross-cutting context of the more specific MRV development activities and training that will be conducted under Components 2 and 3 for more targeted audiences.

50. A particular focus will be placed on the training of academia, through a training-of-trainers approach. Indeed, one of the institutional barriers to the sustainable capacity building of government stakeholders has been identified to be the high turn-over rate within relevant public institutions. This has been noted not only in DRC, but also in other countries of the FAO/GEF CBIT portfolio (cf. Section 6b). One avenue to remedy this will be to rely increasingly on academia who often have additional incentives to build their capacity over the mid-run. Academia can then periodically pass knowledge and know-how onto government staff who may continue to turn over at a pace that is hardly compatible with project-based, donor-funded capacity building. DRC presents a favourable environment to implement this approach, as several academic institutions (e.g. Institut Facultaire des Sciences Agronomiques de Yangambi/ Kisagnani, ?cole r?gionale post-universitaire d'am?nagement et de gestion int?gr?s des for?ts tropicales ? ERAIFT, Facult? d?Agronomie de Kinshasa), consulted during the PPG phase, are used to train and work with government staff in the context of UNFCCC reporting requirements and, more generally, monitoring of climate action in the AFOLU sector.

51. NB: throughout the proposed project, all trainings will include a systematic appraisal of the participants? knowledge and skills on the training topics before and after the training.

Table 5. Proposed activities under Output 1.2.

Activity	Description
1.2.1	52. Carry out an assessment of the capabilities of: i) the institutions listed under Activity 1.1.1; and ii) relevant academia. Conduct a participatory validation of the assessment results. This will allow to gain an in-depth understanding of the organisational and technical situation of the relevant institutions and identify strengths, gaps and requirements.
1.2.2	53. Formulate and implement a gender action plan to mainstream gender aspects into ETF implementation in the AFOLU sector.
1.2.3	54. Based on the assessment, elaborate a capacity-building action plan focusing on: i) global understanding of the ETF[37][37]; ii) specific ETF requirements for the AFOLU sector in DRC, focusing especially on ETF components that were not present in the former UNFCCC MRV framework and on gender dimensions.
1.2.4	55. Organise training sessions and awareness workshops according to the capacity-building action plan.
1.2.5	56. Carry out a joint diagnosis of DRC?s technical capacities and existing M&E systems for adaptation in the agriculture and land use sectors.
1.2.6	57. Based on the assessment results, train identified stakeholders with modules 1 to 6 of FAO?s ?M&E of adaptation training package and the ETF?[38][38].

Component 2. Enhancement of data collection, processing and analysis to improve quality and transparency in the reporting of emissions and removals, and monitoring of progress on mitigation and adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector.

Outcome 2: improved technical capacity to produce and analyse transparent, accurate and consistent data for monitoring of progress on mitigation and adaptation actions as well as for the reporting of GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector

58. This component is focused on enhancing the national technical capacity to quantify and track adaptation actions in the agriculture and forestry sectors, to produce and share transparent data for monitoring and reporting the GHG emissions and removals. It will also contribute to improve the knowledge of government personnel and key stakeholders for data collection, processing and analysis as well as to develop GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector.

59. Outcome 2 will be delivered through four outputs, with the first three contributing directly to improve transparency over time through the establishment of robust processes of monitoring, reporting and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation activities to climate change.

60. Output 2.1: Process of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation actions in the agriculture and forestry sectors developed, documented and mainstreamed by the national institutions in charge of these actions.

61. Under this output, a monitoring framework with the necessary indicators and protocols to evaluate and track the impacts of adaptation activities promoted in the agriculture and forestry sectors (such as establishing isolated trees and live fences, small water dams, harvesting water, replacing crops, etc.) will be established, with a view to enhance national reports and prepare future compliance with new reporting requirements on adaptation under the ETF (e.g. under BTRs).

62. Additionally, the proposed project will provide the opportunity to systematise, monitor and evaluate adaptation actions in the agriculture and forestry sectors, which will constitute important experiences to improve the livelihoods of rural populations and increase their resilience to climate change. The CBIT project will contribute to the definition of the institutional mechanisms to operate a coordinated monitoring of relevant progress in this field.

Table 6. Proposed activities under Output 2.1.

Activity	**Description**

2.1.1	63. Based on the institutional arrangements developed under Output 1.1, list relevant stakeholders that will participate in the elaboration of the M&E framework for adaptation in the AFOLU sector (including forestry).
2.1.2	64. Support the participatory development of an M&E framework ? complete with indicators, baseline levels, targets and operational arrangements for monitoring ? with the stakeholders identified under Activity 2.1.1 through on-the-job training with modules 6 to 9 of FAO?s ?M&E of adaptation training package and the ETF?[39][39], namely: ? module 7: ?design the M&E Framework? ? module 8: ?Indicators for adaptation and agriculture? ? module 9: ?Operationalisation of the adaptation M&E framework?
2.1.3	65. Cross-check the compatibility of the adaptation M&E framework with existing national M&E framework that include adaptation indicators, e.g. National Adaptation Plan, PNSD and sector-specific national strategies.
2.1.4	66. Validate the adaptation M&E framework for the AFOLU sector with relevant national authorities.
2.1.5	67. Support relevant national institutions involved in the validated adaptation M&E framework for AFOLU to mainstream their responsibilities within their own organisation and operations.

68. Ouptut 2.2: Methodologies, guidelines, protocols and templates for data collection, processing and analysis, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integration of the AFOLU sector data, are improved or developed, agreed and documented.

69. As a Party to the Paris Agreement, DRC shall: i) elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan (2006 IPCC Guidelines); ii) report information on the inventory agency responsible for QA/QC; iii) implement & report information on general QC procedures (QA/QC plan, 2006 IPCC GLs); iv) apply category-specific QC procedures (key categories, categories with significant methodological changes and/or data revisions); v) implement QA procedures; and vi) report on QA/QC plan, QA/QC procedures implemented or to be implemented, review results, planned GHGI improvements. Accordingly, under Output 2.2, the methodologies, guidelines, protocols and templates for data collection, including QA/QC processes, will be improved or developed for each subsector of the AFOLU sector, as well as by data type. Particular attention will be given to methodologies and procedures in the agriculture and

other land-use sectors, as the forestry sector already has a well-developed MRV system. A particular focus will be placed on ensuring the consistency of all data between agriculture and other land use MRV system on the one hand and the existing forestry MRV system on the other hand, in order to produce an integrated MRV system for the AFOLU sector as a whole.

70. To enhance data collection processes and analysis, and subsequently GHG inventories, relevants sectoral institutions should be fully associated with the process. Good practices will be applied in consistency with the requirements outlined by the IPCC and relevant additional guidance like the ones from the Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI), Global Observation for Forest Cover and Land Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD) and FAO resources. Extensive, detailed and rigorous documentation of all the methodologies and procedures will also be guaranteed, which will be distributed to all participants and be made available in the system or platform for data management, storage and exchange that will be developed as part of this project. Particular attention will be given to the agriculture and other land-use sectors; however, potential gaps of the forestry sector in this field will also be addressed. Where possible, resources and tools available from other initiatives or projects will be used, with a view to maximise efficiency. The procedures and tools will be approved by the national technical teams that will be strengthened/established to elaborate the GHG inventories and reports to the UNFCCC for the AFOLU sector (cf. Output 1.1 & 2.3) as well as the technical groups set up by the GoDRC, with support from specialists, as necessary. The documentation will be distributed to all participants and will be made available in the system or platform for data management, storage and exchange that will be developed as part of this project.

Table 7. Proposed activities under Output 2.2.

Activity	Description
2.2.1	71. Review existing QA/QC procedures in national institutions for the the various AFOLU sub-sectors ? especially QA/QC procedures established under the national forestry MRV system.
2.2.2	72. Based on the baseline assessment of existing procedures, develop a QA/QC plan for GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector, complete with: ? an outline of the QA/QC activities to be implemented[40][40] and roles & responsibilities of key stakeholders ? a timeframe for the QA/QC activities during the whole GHG inventory cycle ? realistic, country-driven data quality objectives

2.2.3	In Year 3, conduct a participatory review of QC to complement findings on QA from the QA Workshop (cf. Output 2.3) and, as necessary, update the QA/QC plan for AFOLU based on feedback from stakeholders.

73. Output 2.3: A national inventory report of GHG for the AFOLU sector prepared through a learning-by-doing process with government personnel and key stakeholders who will be trained on: i) data collection, processing and analysis; and ii) IPCC methodologies and tools to develop GHG inventories.

74. Under this output, the government personnel from MEDD and several sectoral administration involved in the AFOLU sector and responsible for international reporting, as well as key stakeholders from civil society, private sector, research institutions and the academia (for future technical support and to multiply knowledge, including training of trainers), will benefit from training. Training curricula will be tailored to the diverse roles and responsibilities of these stakeholders, and sessions will target a wide participation, promoting the inclusion of women to close the gender gap and youth participation to seek generational replacement. The ultimate output will be a GHG inventory for AFOLU sector that complies fully with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and 2019 refinement.

75. The tools developed by the IPCC and other entities, such as FAO, will also be used to facilitate calculations of GHG emissions and removals. A learning-by-doing process will allow participants to prepare a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG for the AFOLU sector at the national level. This inventory will thoroughly document institutional arrangements, methodologies, data sources and flows, calculation procedures and tools used with a step-by-step of the procedures involved. Documentation will be reviewed and approved by the national technical team that will be strengthened/established to elaborate the GHG inventories and reports to the UNFCCC and the technical groups defined by the GoDRC, with the support of additional specialists, as necessary.

76. Indicative information on the approaches to be used for each sub-category of the AFOLU GHGI is provided below.

- Livestock:

- o At this stage, it is anticipated that the recommended five-step Tier 1 approach will be followed[41][41], namely using default values of the parameters from the IPCC guidelines and spatially-coarse default data based on globally available datasets.

- o However, a preliminary assessment of data available at the national level will be conducted to assess the possibility to move to a Tier 2-method for livestock characterisation (feed intake).

? Land use and land cover

- o The most recent land classification currently used in DRC is focused on forest classes. It was developed for the FREL and contains 10 classes; this same classification is being used in the NFMS. There is a need to elaborate and homologate a land classification representing all land cover and land uses at country level, using the ISO 19044-1-2 Land Cover Meta-Language. The corresponding classification system, with relevant information according to biophysical characteristics variables (namely climate, ecological zone and soil type), would then be easily aggregated to comply with IPCC land representation categories.

- o Specific efforts will be made to include peatland in the land classification and improve the knowledge base on peatland in DRC.

- o Relevant emission factors will need to be identified for each unit of land representation.

- o Consistent LULUCF representation will then need to be produced through satellite-based sampling approaches imagery. Approach 3 (i.e. tracking of land use conversion on a spatially-explicit basis) recommended by the IPCC will be followed[42][42].

? Aggregate sources and non-CO2 emissions on land:

- o Biomass burning:

  - ? A Tier 1 approach will be followed; however, for each data requirements, the availability of national data will be assessed to be used instead of global datasets (e.g. Global Fire Emission Database v.4 or FAOSTAT for harvested areas)

  - ? NB: although off-site peat burning is due to be recorded under the enery sector in GHGIs and is thus beyong the scope of this project, the existence of data on on-site peat burning will be investigated.

- o Liming & urea application: a Tier-1 method will be used.

o Direct /indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils: a Tier-1 method will be used by default but the possibility to move to higher-tier methods will be investigated depending on the availability of country-specific data (e.g. emission factors).

o Indirect N_2O emissions from manure management: as above.

o Rice cultivation: 98% of rice cultivation in DRC is rainfed[43][43]. Unless DRC-specific emission factors are available, a Tier-1 approach will be implemented.

Table 8. Proposed activities under Output 2.3.

Activity	Description
Livestock	
2.3.1	77. Organise a livestock-focused training session of the MOOC ?The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture? (focusing on Lessons 1, 2 and 5; readily available in French) for a selection of targeted government staff, academia and civil society members. Provide in-person support to participants through Q&A sessions.
2.3.2	Conduct a preliminary assessment of data available at the national level to assess the possibility of implementing a Tier 2-method for livestock characterisation (feed intake).
2.3.3	Organise participatory workshops to implement the five-step Tier 1 approach[44][44], or, if possible a Tier 2 approach to determine the GHGI for livestock, in a learning-by-doing perspective.
Land use and land cover	
2.3.4	Organise a session of the MOOC ?The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for land use? (readily available in French) for a selection of targeted government staff, academia and civil society members. Provide in-person support to participants through Q&A sessions.
2.3.5	Review and adjust the land cover/use classification system proposed for the NFMS and FREL. Working sessions will be held with all relevant institutions involved.
2.3.6	Homologate the system of classification of land cover and land use validated for the AFOLU sector, applying LCCS v3, to use in all international reports. This activity will be carried out through a workshop with a FAO specialist.

2.3.7	Support the Peatland Management Unit within the DDD to improve the knowledge base on carbon sink/source potential of peatlands on DRC by conducting a mapping exercice to complement the 2020 survey.
2.3.8	Conduct a review of available country-specific emission factors for relevant land conversions. Assess the main gaps in land conversion emission factors in the national context. Identify a selection of such missing country-specific emission factors that would have a strong potential in terms of enhanced accuracy relative to global IPCC emission factors. This selection can be used by future initiatives to conduct studies and derive these emission factors ? as this will be beyond the scope of the proposed project.
2.3.9	Train government staff and academia (especially youths) on the use of CollectEarth & CollectEarth Online, OpenForis and other GIS-based tools, as relevant.
2.3.10	Support trained personnel to derive LULC net emissions based on the validated land classification and available emission factors (using country-specific emission factors when available ? e.g. for forest classes ? and IPCC ones otherwise). This will be done by using CollectEarth and CollectEarth Online to apply a sampling method (Approach 3).
Aggregate sources and non-CO2 emissions on land	
2.3.11	Organise a livestock-focused training session of the MOOC ?The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture? (focusing on Lessons 1, 3, 4 and 5; readily available in French) for a selection of targeted government staff, academia and civil society members. Provide in-person support to participants through Q&A sessions.
2.3.12	Assess the availability of national data (including of on-site peat burning) to implement higher-tier methodologies for the estimation of emissions from biomass burning. Implement a Tier 1 approach (or higher, as possible) using global datasets (e.g. Global Fire Emission Database v.4 or FAOSTAT for harvested areas) to assess emissions from biomass burning.
2.3.13	Implement a Tier 1 approach during a learning-by-doing workshop to assess emissions from liming & urea application.
2.3.14	Assess the availability of national data (esp. emission factors) to implement higher-tier methodologies for the estimation of direct and indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils. Implement a Tier 1 approach (or higher, as possible) during a learning-by-doing workshop to assess emissions from direct and indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils.
2.3.15	Assess the availability of national data (esp. emission factors) to implement higher-tier methodologies for the estimation of indirect N_2O emissions from manure management. Implement a Tier 1 approach (or higher, as possible) during a learning-by-doing workshop to assess emissions from indirect N_2O emissions from manure.

2.3.16	Assess the availability of national data (esp. emission factors) to implement higher-tier methodologies for the estimation of indirect N_2O emissions from rice cultivation[45][45]. Unless DRC-specific emission factors are available, implement a Tier 1 approach during a learning-by-doing workshop for the estimation of indirect N_2O emissions from rice cultivation.
Cross-cutting	
2.3.17	78. Produce and disseminate a consolidated GHGI for the AFOLU sector based on the results of the activities above.
2.3.18	79. Identify any capacity gaps to implement the QA/QC plan developed under Output 2.2 and train national stakeholders ? including academia and private sector ? to bridge these gaps.
2.3.19	80. In Year 3, formally request technical assistance from the UNFCCC/FAO to conduct a QA Workshop[46][46], with the expected results of : ? obtaining an in-depth assessment of existing QA with a view to improve the quality of the national GHG inventories[47][47] ? building the technical capacity of national experts on the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the full implementation of the MPG) adopted at COP 24

Component 3. Incremental knowledge and capacity for data management and dissemination, reporting in accordance with ETF requirements and monitoring of progress in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the AFOLU sector.

Outcome 3: The DRC has increased capacity to manage and share data, prepare ETF-compliant international reports and track the progress of its NDCs in the AFOLU sector.

81. This component is geared towards developing national technical knowledge and capacities to manage and share data and information, prepare international reports in accordance with ETF requirements and track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs in the AFOLU sector.

82. The outputs for this component are:

83. Output 3.1: A system/platform for data management, storage and exchange, as well as the procedures necessary for its operation, developed.

84. Under this output, an online platform for the management, storage and sharing of data will be improved or developed. Institutional ownership of knowledge products and the processes to generate them will be strengthened, as it is a key element for long-term sustainability of the national commitment to climate actions. Such a component was notably called for by stakeholders during the participatory process that lead to the revision of DRC?s NDC, with a specific suggestion to extend data sharing with other partners besides core ministries, including public administrations and institutions, universities and research centres (e.g. Observatoire Satellital des For?ts d'Afrique Centrale, OSFAC), international partners (World Resource Institute, World Wildlife Fund, FAO etc.) and civil society organisations.

85. To maximise efficiency, the online platform for the AFOLU sector will be based on the existing NFMS web portal[48][48]. This tool has been used to centralise and disseminate information on REDD+-related activities, including: i) the MRV of REDD+ activities implemented by the NFMS programme; and ii) results achieved since the launch of REDD+ in 2009, notably the activities supported by donor-funded projects. Rather than creating a new platform, the NFMS web portal will be complemented with modules to store, visualise and perform data analysis on AFOLU GHG data ? including via LULUCF mapping. The land-use classification validated under Output 2.3 will be used on the geospatial portal. Terms of reference for the platform extension will be firstly be collectively agreed upon, then implemented.

86. A training plan for content management and system/platform administration will also be designed and executed aimed at the key users of the institution or institutions/dependencies where the system or platform will be hosted, as well as a dissemination plan for the system or platform and its contents.

87. Additionally and as part of the process, initiatives will be identified to share and make data available as part of the ETF, to exchange experiences and establish South-South cooperation with more advanced countries in these processes, preferably from other CBIT projects and/or in the framework of the francophone network, to optimise resources and achieve further progress and learnings. This output

will contribute directly to the improvement of transparency over time as it will make the data and other information available to the national and international community.

Table 9. Proposed activities under Output 3.1.

Activity	Description
3.1.1	Together with relevant governmental and non-governmental (e.g. academia) institutions, develop Terms of reference for an extension to the existing NFMS web portal to host AFOLU data. This extension shall be designed to store and manage all information relating to AFOLU GHG inventories (existing and projected GHG emission estimates, emission factors used, activity data, including selection criteria, evidence of QA/QC processes) and tracking NDC actions progress in the AFOLU sector (for both mitigation and adaptation). GIS-based data visualisation and analysis tools will be embedded in the platform extension. ToRs will include roles and responsibilities with regards to the maintenance of the platform.
3.1.2	Implement the AFOLU extension of the NFMS web portal based on validated ToRs.
3.1.3	Train relevant governmental and non-governmental (e.g. academia) institutions on the maintenance and use of the AFOLU extension of the NFMS web portal.
3.1.4	88. Upload and share relevant AFOLU information onto relevant international platforms including the NDC-AFOLU Navigator (for NDC AFOLU tracking), CollectEarth (LULUCF data for open-source querying through the Saiku tool), FAOSTAT and others.
3.1.5	89. At inception, nominate a national CBIT focal point to engage with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Upload project progress on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.
3.1.6	Produce a knowledge-sharing plan that identifies specific avenues for multilateral knowledge and experience-sharing on AFOLU under the ETF based on DRC?s experience, with a focus on South-South cooperation. Opportunities may be identified in the following arenas: Central African Forest Commission (Commission des For?ts d?Afrique Centrale, COMIFAC), Economic Commission For Central African States (Communaut? Economique des Etats d?Afrique Centrale, CEEAC) in the Congo Basin and the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement[49][49]. The knowledge-sharing plan will establish objectives, topics and initiatives of interest, expected results and products, time frame, participating institutions, among other relevant aspects. It will capitalise on existing initiatives such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and coordinate with other relevant efforts funded through CBIT projects such as FAO/GEF project #10120 in Equatorial Guinea[50][50]. In coordination with the management team of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform Global, identify avenues for DRC to play a ?champion role? in the sharing of best practices, including by engaging with the African network of French-speaking countries established under the Global Support Programme[51][51].

3.1.7	Review/adjust the knowledge-sharing plan based on the exchange(s) of experience(s) and/or South-South cooperation carried out. This adjustment will be carried out approximately halfway through the execution of the project, to update the concept note according to the progress made and new opportunities to be taken advantage of.
3.1.8	Organise the exchanges of experience based on the knowledge-sharing plan through webinars, conferences, workshops, production and dissemination of communication products etc.

90. Output 3.2: Technical and strategic team responsible for reporting to the UNFCCC trained on the contents, submission processes and consistency requirements necessary for reporting, as well as on the different national processes related to them.

91. A knowledge management process will be developed through workshops, webinars, experience exchanges and technical-methodological discussion spaces, on contents, preparation, submission and consistency of reports (National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, Biennial Transparency Reports) for the UNFCCC and according to the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. Sakeholders will also be trained on how to include all the relevant information (including national context) of the various proceedings associated with the different reports. Academia ? e.g. Facult? d?Agronomie de Kinshasa, Institut Facultaire des Sciences Agronomiques (IFA) de Yangambi/ Kisagnani, ?cole r?gionale post-universitaire d'am?nagement et de gestion int?gr?s des for?ts tropicales (ERAIFT), Universit? de Lubumbashi ? will be key actors in this training and knowledge management process, and formal agreements and mechanisms will be established between government and research institutions with a view to ensure the sustainable enhancement of national capacities (i.e., train the trainers).

Table 10. Proposed activities under Output 3.2.

Activity	**Description**
3.2.1	92. Design a training plan to improve the preparation of international reports (if feasible, include study trips to exchange experiences between national and foreign institutions), with emphasis on learning-by-doing processes and highlighting the relevance of consistency between reports.

3.2.2	93. Implement the training plan for technical teams that will prepare international reports and key actors ? including academia ? that will support the processes and/or participate in the development of national capacities. The importance of the inclusion of key actors and the achievement of the goal that one third of the total participants are women is highlighted.
3.2.3	94. Conduct complementary train-the-trainers sessions for academia to facilitate future training by national academia directed at government personnel and other stakeholders.
3.2.4	95. Co-develop curricula (with national academia and based on feedback from participants in training sessions) for recycling training that may be offered to government personnel by academia after project termination, as needs be (depending on staff turnover).

96. Output 3.3: A framework to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs in the AFOLU sector, developed, agreed and documented.

97. To meet the information requirements necessary to monitor, evaluate and report on the progress made in the implementation and achievement of the NDC in the AFOLU sector, indicators will be identified and selected, along with key parameters, data sources and models, relevant IPCC guidelines, metrics and methodologies. The framework for tracking progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs will be developed and agreed upon through a participatory and gender-sensitive process involving government personnel and key stakeholders. This M&E framework will be well documented and allow the country to enhance the NDC through future revisions, increasing the ambition of mitigation actions and strengthening the adaptation initiatives. It will also support aligning the NDC with national long-term development objectives, as well as climate policies and strategies.

98. Full compatibility between the M&E frameworks to be developed under this output and under Output 2.1 will be warranted. Indeed, activities under this output will complement, and not duplicate, the M&E framework for adaptation to be developed under Output 2.1. Firstly, the scopes will be different as the M&E framework to be developed under Output 3.3 will be specifically tailored to the revised NDC objectives and thus not only encompass both mitigation and adaptation, but also highlight only specific adaptation aspects from the NDC and not all the adaptation angles from the Ouptut 2.1 M&E.

Table 11. Proposed activities under Output 3.3.

Activity	Description
3.3.1	99. Convene sectoral workshops (forestry, agriculture, livestock) to discuss and validate an M&E framework to track progress in achieving mitigation objectives from the revised NDC for the different AFOLU sub-sectors. For each sector, the workshops may be held in two sessions: i) initial discussions based on pre-drafted propositions from M&E experts; and ii) validation of tracking methodologies and monitoring responsibilities.
3.3.2	100. Convene sectoral workshops (forestry, agriculture, livestock) to discuss and validate M&E indicators to track progress in achieving adaptation objectives from the revised NDC for the different AFOLU sub-sectors. This framework will be based on existing M&E indications contained in the revised NDC (which includes indicators but no targets or methodologies for tracking) and will be fully compatible with the wider adaptation M&E framework in the AFOLU sector to be developed under Output 2.1. For each sector, the workshops may be held in two sessions: i) initial discussions based on pre-drafted propositions from M&E experts; and ii) validation of tracking methodologies and monitoring responsibilities.
3.3.3	Collate the validated NDC AFOLU M&E frameworks for mitigation and adaptation into one document and disseminate it to relevant institutions. Upload this document onto relevant online national and international platforms.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

101. The project is aligned with the focal area of ??the GEF-7 ?Climate Change Mitigation? (CCM), with the main objective 3: foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. The element of the Focal Area is the CCM-3-8 ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?.

102. Regarding CBIT programming priorities, project components are framed within national priorities; specifically:

? Components 1, 2 and 3 of the project are part of the activity of numeral (e) of the CBIT's programming priorities, since specific training will be offered for the preparation of GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector and for data collection consistent with MRV requirements according to the IPCC, including training of trainers through academia, who will subsequently support capacity development, which is crucial to ensure the sustainability of the process and generational replacement. Peer-to-peer exchange on activities for transparency is also facilitated, such as the establishment of national MRV systems, the monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the improvement of GHG inventories and the projections of emissions/removals from the AFOLU sector.

? Component 2 of the project is part of the activities of numerals (f) and (h) of the CBIT programming priorities: f), it will pave the way for the preparation of country-specific data on emission factors, and of activity data with the update of the land coverage/use map; h), will provide information on the progress towards the fulfilment of its NDCs from the update of the land coverage and use map, and a better knowledge of the AFOLU sector (including peatland) and its changes.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

103. Although the DRC has taken national and international commitments to climate mitigation and adaptation action, the difficult national context in recent decades has made external funding necessary to help the country develop the institutional and technical capacities required to overcome the main identified gaps and barriers and enhance its processes and information base both for national decision-making and for reporting to the UNFCCC (in compliance with the ETF).

104. The proposed project will give the RDC the opportunity to generate capacities that would be obtained very slowly with national resources only. The GEF investment will help enhance the monitoring processes of the DRC?s mitigation and adaptation activities in the AFOLU sector as well as progress in the achievement of its NDCs, through institutionalized, robust, transparent and sustainable national systems, thereby reducing or eliminating the dependence on external consultants and promoting national ownership of these key processes.

105. To complement GEF funds, the DRC, and the MEDD in particular, will seize all opportunities to leverage initiatives that will help maintain and expand on these efforts, while progressing in the development and consolidation of a complete national system for monitoring and reporting of all priority sectors as well as for its incorporation into public policies for national development. To materialise this commitment, the GoDRC, through the MEDD, will contribute with USD 105,428 to the project, corresponding to the time of the ministry's staff and infrastructure to carry out the project activities; this estimate does not include contributions from other ministries, government institutions, academia and other stakeholders.

106. In addition, the country already has / will shortly have a baseline that will help meeting the ETF requirements for the different components, which will provide important inputs for achieving the outputs of the CBIT project:

i. *Component 1. Strengthening institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)*: the national climate change policy, strategy and law will be available as a basis for Output 1.1 and the

processes and documentation of the NFMS and MRV for the forest sector are readily available for the Outputs 1.1 and 1.2;

ii. *Component 2. Enhancement of data collection, processing and analysis to improve quality and transparency in the reporting of emissions and removals and monitoring of progress on mitigation and adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector*: documentation from the NAP and the institutions of Agriculture and Forestry sectors are available as a baseline for Output 2.1 and so are processes and documentation of the changes incorporated into the national GHG inventories as part of the FREL, as well as those of the NFMS and MRV for forestry sector for Outputs 2.2 and 2.3.

iii. *Component 3. Incremental knowledge and capacity for data management and dissemination, reporting in accordance with the ETF requirements and monitoring of progress in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the AFOLU sector*: the revised NDC is available as baseline for Output 3.3.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);

107. The proposed CBIT project will contribute to the improvement of national and global environmental conditions by supporting the development of local capacities to increase transparency in the processes of coordination, monitoring and reporting of climate actions in the AFOLU sector, which, in turn, will support collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and building global confidence in the process.

108. In addition, since the DRC has the second largest continuous tropical rainforest in the world, supporting its conservation through the project will also yield important global environmental co-benefits that encompass other GEF focal areas, like preserving biodiversity and supporting the sustainable use and management of forests and REDD+, including reduction in forest loss and forest degradation, maintaining the range of environmental services and products derived from forests, and enhanced sustainable livelihoods for local communities and forest-dependent peoples.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development.

Innovation

109. The proposed CBIT project involves several innovative aspects related to the use of technological tools, the automation of procedures for data management and analysis, and the improvement/development of an online system for managing and sharing data and information related to monitoring and reporting of the national climate actions.

110. In addition to the use of the IPCC tools for national GHG inventories, automated procedures and tools will be developed for data processing and analysis, including routines to support quality control and estimation of uncertainties.

111. For the management, storage and sharing of data and information related to monitoring and reporting of the national climate actions, an extension to the existing NFMS Web portal will be designed and developed in accordance with the existing national capacity, to comply with the needs and priorities of institutions and key stakeholders, and with a best practice approach oriented to the use and dissemination of transparent data.

112. Additionally, during the project preparation phase, specific needs have been identified and analysed on the use and training in open access tools developed by the FAO, which will help the country to improve ongoing or established processes, to produce data that get fed into the GHG simulation tools and to estimate the GHG emissions and removals related to specific activities in the AFOLU sector. The tools that will be used include:

? Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring (FAO, 2017), based on the valuable experiences and lessons learned from FAO member countries, on national forest monitoring projects and initiatives and on the main conclusions of international workshops and technical meetings held to develop this tool, as well as the contributions from institutional partners and stakeholders.

? Collect Earth Online (https://collect.earth), an open-source, satellite image viewing and interpretation tool for use in projects that require land cover and/or land use reference data.

? SEPAL (https://sepal.io), an open-source cloud-computing earth monitoring platform enabling users to produce geospatially explicit products for land cover and/or land use change and related areal statistics.

? ?EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT)? (http://www.fao.org/tc/exact/ex-act-home/en/), an appraisal system providing estimates of the impact of agriculture and forestry development projects, programmes and policies on the carbon-balance, defined as the net balance of all GHGs, expressed in CO_2 equivalents, that were emitted or sequestered due to project implementation as compared to a business-as-usual scenario.

? ?Global database of GHG emissions related to feed crops? (http://www.fao.org/partnerships/leap/database/ghg-crops/en/), a global database of emissions, emission intensities and life cycle inventory for 5 main crops: maise, wheat, barley, soybean and cassava. It provides downloadable information disaggregated by production system, agro-ecological sone, country and region.

? NFMS Assessment tool, a tool for the self-assessment of potential gaps in forest monitoring systems;

? the Saiku tool, a web-based open source software that facilitates data visualisation and data querying compatible with Collect Earth; and

? Several MOOCs and other online courses, such as ?M&E of adaptation training package and the ETF?, ?The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture? and ?The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for land use?.

Sustainability

113. This proposal has a medium and long-term sustainability approach based on the strengthening and development of institutional and technical capacities of the DRC to meet the information requirements for the ETF.

114. The strengthening of structures already operational in the MEDD and the establishment of institutional arrangements with key stakeholders will allow the DRC to advance long-term processes for monitoring and reporting of national mitigation and adaptation actions. This strengthened institutional capacity will facilitate the availability of necessary institutional resources, after the end of the project, to guarantee the continuity of its achievements.

115. The development of capacities of technical personnel from national institutions and key stakeholders (in particular in academia) for the generation of more reliable, consistent and transparent data for the AFOLU sector and its dissemination through the Internet, will contribute to national ownership. In addition, the link with academia will be strengthened and formal agreements will be established to roll out continuous training programs for national personnel, so that knowledge and skills are retained within the GoDRC in the long term. To this end, the project will train members of academia in a training-of-trainers perspective.

Potential for scaling-up

116. Once target processes have been consolidated at national level, the GoDRC wishes to expand them at the sub-national level by detailing the MRV system, and therefore the reporting, at the provincial, local, and even at the program and project levels. Likewise, the model followed by the project for the establishment of the MRV of the AFOLU sector will easily allow for its replication and adoption by other sectors. Preparatory steps for the implementation of higher-tier methodologies for GHGI in the AFOLU sector will also be taken, such as the identification in gaps in existing country-specific emission factors.

117. South-South exchanges between peers and the eventual replication of successful initiatives in other countries, particularly the French-speaking countries of Africa, will increase the possibilities of mobilising additional resources to consolidate and expand the processes that will be carried out as part of this CBIT project. In addition, the project will benefit from widespread exposure through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform as well as other relevant for a, which will support the scaling-up potential of the project.

8) Summary of changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

118. While the overall project strategy has not changed from the PIF, consultations and studies undertaken during the PPG phase have allowed to adjust some elements from the PIF:

? as each component has a single outcome, the numbering of outcomes and outputs has been simplified;

? Outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 from the PIF have been merged in a streamlined output to clarify the ToC behind Component 1;

? Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 from the PIF have been merged in a streamlined output focused on QA/QC for GHGI in the AFOLU sector and targeting both data collection and data processing/analysis;

? Output 2.3 has been reworded to emphasise that the main output will be a GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector, and that this inventory will be prepared through a learning-by-doing approach with national stakeholders;

? Output 3.1 has been further specified to reflect the consensus discussed during the PPG phase, namely to create an AFOLU extension to the existing NFMS Web portal rather that creating a separate online platform; and

? a number of indicators have been revised, as described in the table below.

Table 12. Changes in project indicators from the PIF.

PIF Results Framework	Project Results Framework	Justification
Objective-level indicators		

None	Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment Final target: 102 (35% women)	An objective-level indicator has been added to match GEF TF Core Indicator and emphasise the gender inclusiveness of the project approach.
Outcome 1		
# of people (at least 25% women) trained on MRV requirements of the AFOLU sector Report with the conceptual framework of the MRV of the AFOLU sector, approved and published	Indicator 2: Degree of increase of institutional capacity for activities related to the transparency framework. (Scale 1-4) Final target : Scale 3 Indicator 3: Number of people (disaggregated by gender) trained on MRV requirements of the AFOLU sector Final target: 150 (at least 50% women)	Indicator 2 has been added as it is based on the Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. Indicator 3 has been introduced to better reflect the scope of the outcome, and the final target has been revised for additional ambition. The second PIF indicator has been removed as it is more of an output indicator.
Outcome 2		

# of adaptation activities in the Agriculture and Forestry sectors monitored and included in national reports # of documented procedures and tools to collect, process and analyse data to report emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector # of people trained (at least 25% women) in data collection, processing and analysis, and methodologies and tools to prepare GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector	Indicator 4: Degree of increase of institutional capacity to report on data from the AFOLU sector. (Scale 1-10) Final target: Scale 6 Indicator 5: Number of people trained (disaggregated by gender) on data collection, processing and analysis, and methodologies and tools to prepare GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector Final target: 140 (at least 50% women) Indicator 6: Existence of a QA/QC plan for GHGI in the AFOLU sector Final target: 1 plan, complete with: ? an outline of the QA/QC activities to be implemented and roles & responsibilities of key stakeholders ? a timeframe for the QA/QC activities during the whole GHG inventory cycle ? realistic, country-driven data quality objectives	Indicator 4 has been added as it is based on the Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. The gender target for Indicator 5 has been revised to be more ambitious. The first PIF indicator has been replaced by Indicator 6 to better reflect the importance of QA/QC supporting activities. The original adaptation-related indicator was not SMART enough to be adequately monitored.
Outcome 3		

A digital technology system/platform online for data management and exchange # of people trained (at least 25% women) on all national processes and requirements to submit reports to the UNFCCC An operational framework to track progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs in the AFOLU sector	Indicator 8: Existence of a digital platform online for data sharing, visualisation and analysis relevant to the AFOLU sector Final target: One fully-functioning online platform (AFOLU extension to the NFMS web portal) available to store and manage all information relating to AFOLU GHG inventories (existing and projected GHG emission estimates, emission factors used, activity data, including selection criteria, evidence of QA/QC processes) and tracking NDC actions progress in the AFOLU sector (for both mitigation and adaptation). GIS-based data visualisation and analysis tools will be embedded in the platform extension. Indicator 9: Number of people trained (disaggregated by gender) on all national processes and requirements to submit reports to the UNFCCC Final target: 30, at least 50% women Indicator 10: Operational frameworks to track progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs in the AFOLU sector for mitigation and adaptation Final target: Operational NDC AFOLU M&E frameworks for mitigation and adaptation	Indicator 8 was reworded to be formulated as an indicator, and the target was further specified to reflect the option retained during the PPG phase. The gender target of Indicator 9 was revised to be more ambitious. Indicator 10 was reworded to be formulated as an indicator. Indicator 11 was introduced to reflect the ambition of knowledge-sharing activities planned under Component 3.

[1] Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects 2019.

[2] Source: World Bank, 2018.

[3] Currently, the number of IDPs is estimated at 5 million. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020.

[4] Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

[5] Source: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Country Strategic Opportunities Program 2019?2024

[6] This forest is part of the Congo rainforest, which is the second largest in the world, distributed mainly in six countries: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

[7] Index values: 0.419 female and 0.496 male.

[8] Source : UNDP. Accessible here.

[9] Source : World Bank, 2019.

[10] Source: IFAD, Country Strategic Opportunities Program 2019?2024.

[11] Namely a "pessimistic" emission scenario, which combines the climate projections obtained from the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) A2 and the Representative Concentration Pathway RCP 8.5, and an "optimistic" emission scenario, which combines climate projections obtained on the basis of the emission scenarios SRES B1, RCP 4.5 and RCP 2.6.

[12] The DRC reported net emissions for the first time in 2008, corresponding to 8,658 Gg of CO_2eq (Third NC, 2015). As of 2017, the DRC was responsible for less that 0.01% of global GHG emissions.

[13] Accessible here.

[14] Accessible here and here (executive summary in English).

[15] Accessible here.

[16] Source: Third National Communication, 2015.

[17] Ibid.

[18] Ibid.

[19] Ibid.

[20] Accessible here.

[21] Source: FREL, 2018.

[22] Ibid.

[23] See here.

[24] Dargie GC et al. 2017. Age, extent and carbon storage of the central Congo Basin peatland complex. *In* Nature 542, 86-90

[25] Source: case study prepared as part of the GEF/FAO CBIT Forest project. Available here.

[26] System for Earth observation, data access, Processing, Analysis for Land monitoring

[27] Statistics for the second session, as no stakeholder from DRC registrered for the first session. A third session is planned to be organised in September ? October 2021.

[28] UNFCCC. 2020. Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement. Available here.

[29] Translated and adapted from the draft version of the revised NDC, 2021.

[30] Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomiques

[31] As part of the NAP process, the GoDRC recently submitted the draft National Adaptation Plan to the LEG and amendments are currently (as of September 2021) being finalised. Likewise, a climate law was planned to be introduced as part of the NAP process; this will likely be done through an amendment to Principes Fondamentaux de l?Environnement (an option has been exercised to this effect in August 2021.

[32] Available here.

[33] This tool will be made available soon here.

[34] Available here.

[35] While the NFMS assessment tool features a review of institutional arrangements, measuring and reporting & verification, a single workshop shall be convened to assess three elements at once; the conclusions of the each reviewing category will be then used under Outputs 1.1 (institutional arrangements), 2.3 (measuring) and 2.2 (reporting & verification).

[36] As noted in the Baseline section, some of the training needs in the forestry sub-sector of AFOLU have been covered through the NFMS project implemented by FAO.

[37] For this, the online course ?Preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the Enhanced Transparency Framework? developed under the Global CBIT AFOLU may be used. This course will be available in French by the end of 2021.

[38] Available here. As training under Output 1.2 will focus on the general requirements of ETF for the AFOLU sector, modules 1 to 6 will be the most relevant. The other modules of this training package are more specific and will be trained under the other components of the proposed project.

[39] Available here. As training under Output 1.2 will focus on the general requirements of ETF for the AFOLU sector, modules 1 to 6 will be the most relevant. The other modules of this training package are more specific and will be trained under the other components of the proposed project.

[40] To be aligned with specific QA/QC recommendations for the AFOLU sector from IPCC 2006 Guidelines Volume 4.

[41] I.e. i) livestock population; ii) livestock characterisation; iii) average annual population; iv) average annual temperature; and v) manure management system

[42] It is anticipated that Approach 3 (i.e. tracking of land use conversion on a spatially-explicit basis) will be out of reach at this stage.

[43] Minist?re de l?Agriculture et du D?veloppement Rural. 2013. Strategie Nationale de D?veloppement de la Riziculture.

[44] I.e. i) livestock population; ii) livestock characterisation; iii) average annual population; iv) average annual temperature; and v) manure management system

[45] Minist?re de l?Agriculture et du D?veloppement Rural. 2013. Strategie Nationale de D?veloppement de la Riziculture.

[46] This is a no-cost activity for the proposed project, as all the costs of the QA Workshop are covered by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

[47] NB : the UNFCCC QA Workshop reviews QA for all sectors as standard, including AFOLU. The conclusions of the assessment will be materialised as a 168 pages-long filled-in QA template containing all the findings, and recommendations identified and agreed during the Workshop, ranked by order of priority. This template is available in French.

[48] Accessible here.

[49] The Francophone Cluster was established in 2013 and currently comprises around 35 francophone developing and developed countries. The Cluster is co-organised and co-funded by the Belgian, French and Swiss Environment Ministries. Activities focus on sharing best practices, knowledge management, peer learning and capacity building.

[50] See Output 3.1.2 of the project ?Enhancing Equatorial Guinea?s institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement?.

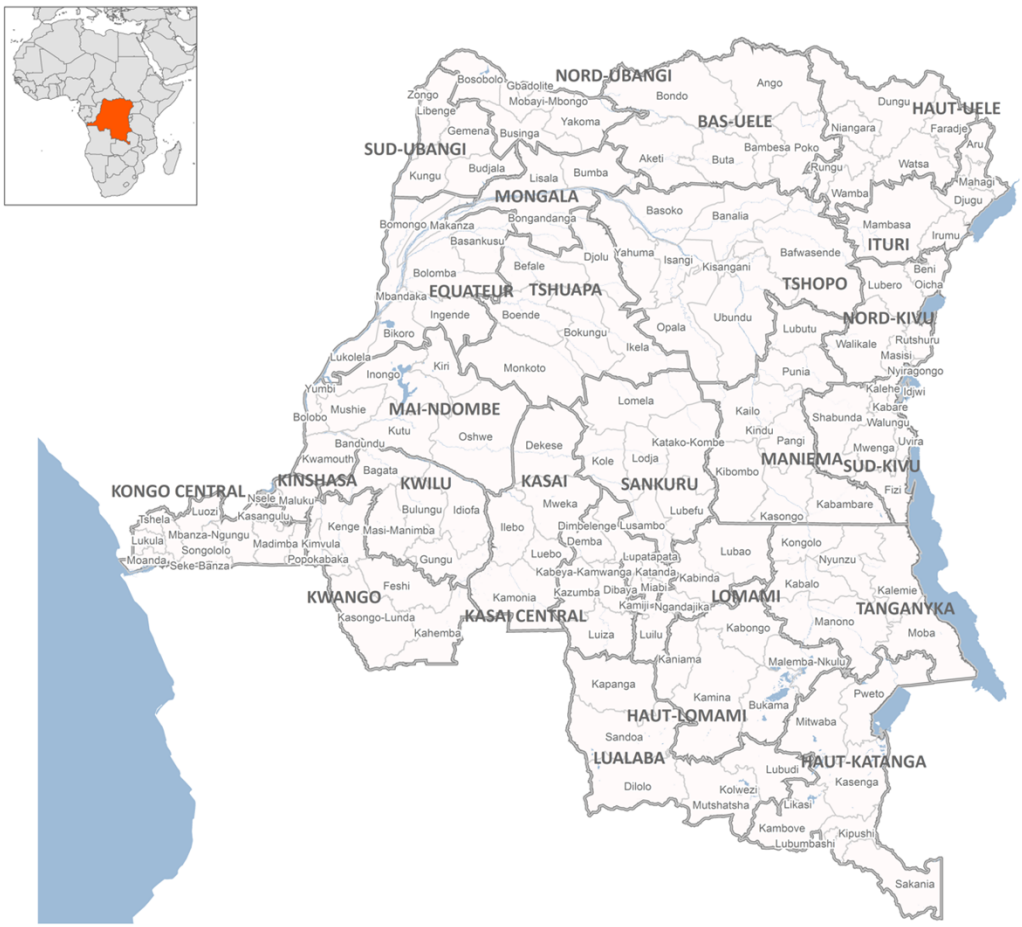
[51] The GSP platform is due to be merged with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform to create a ?one-stop-shop? for parties to access and share resources relevant to UNFCCC-related obligations.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

1. Project activities will be carried out at the national level. Due to its nature linked to the development of capacities for monitoring and reporting at the national level, only key central institutions and stakeholders will be included; communities and other local actors will not participate at this stage nor will there be activities in the field. Below is a national location map.

*Figure 4. Political map of Democratic Republic of the Congo**[1]**.*



[1] Source: FAO/NFMS programme

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

NA

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

1. The main objective of the project is to strengthen institutional and technical capacities, at national level, to improve monitoring and reporting of climate actions. The strengthening will be aimed to the institutions and stakeholders of the AFOLU sector for the achievement of the NDCs and who participate in the different processes of data generation and improvement, preparation of reports and dissemination of information, to support the development and adjustment of public policies.

2. At PIF stage, information was gathered from consultations with key stakeholders as part of the NDC updating process in DRC. In the framework of this national process, multistakeholders consultations were organized by DDD with three target groups: i) representatives of technical ministries in charge of energy, agriculture, rural development, land-use management, infrastructure, small business and communications; ii) representatives of civil society organisations including representatives of indigenous peoples, women, youth and others; and iii) parliamentarians, representatives of international organisations and representatives of technical cooperation.

3. Civil society organisations play an important role at the local level for the organisation, awareness-raising, capacity building and execution of specific actions of adaptation and mitigation to climate change. Some organisations that will be involved in the project will be: CEDEN[1], CODELT[2], GTCRR[3], LINAPYCO[4], Logos Premier, OCEAN[5], REBAC[6], REFADD[7], REPALEF-RDC[8], RRN[9], among others. They will be invited to participate in relevant activities related to the implementation of the climate change policy and law, capacity building and the generation/collection of data and information relevant to the operation of the MRV system and the GHG inventories.

4. With regard to the civil society representatives consulted, among them are those who are very involved in various aspects of environment and climate change in DRC (both adaptation and mitigation). The target NGOs and other civil society representatives are specialized in various domains including the legal and institutional aspects on forests and environment (e.g. CODELT), implication of indigenous people in sustainable management and climate change (e.g. GTCRR, REPALEF-RDC), community forest and climate, advocacy for combatting illegal logging and promotion best practices (e.g. OCEAN), the transparency in natural resources management (e.g. RRN), gender equality (e.g. REFADD), promotion of indigenous people rights and land tenure (e.g. LINAPYCO), sanitation, environment and climate change (e.g. Logos Premier) and various aspects of peace keeping, justice, accountability and conflicts management and resolution (such as CEDEN, REBAC, Commission Justice, Paix et sauvegarde de la cr?ation de l?Eglise du Christ au Congo ? ECC).

5. A number of international development partners have been consulted during the project design as well, including the World Bank, the African Development Bank, JICA, GIS, WWF-RDC, the Dutch Development Cooperation and DFID. All these actors have actively participated in design workshops organised in 2020.

6. In terms of private sector actor participation in the PIF design, both FIB (F?d?ration des industriels du Bois - representing timber processing companies federation) and FEC (F?d?ration des entreprises commerciales du Congo - representing commercial companies) have been invited in design consultations and workshops, in which FIB participated. Furthermore, FIB is a Steering Committee member of the NFMS project. The Blattners SOFBOIS group (Soci?t? Africaine Foresti?re du Bois) and Blattners SIFORCO group (Soci?te Industrielle Foresti?re au Congo) have historically been an active actor in REDD, climate change, and/or forest governance related efforts in the country. These three groups will remain engaged during PPG and implementation.

7. During the PPG, the project continued engaging key stakeholders in different ways through targeted meetings and consultations, as well as during technical workshops held using a hybrid format that allows on-site and remote virtual participation to enable an effective engagement of a maximum number of stakeholders despite Covid-19 and security related challenges.

8. A coordination workshop was held on September 3rd, 2021 in Kinshasa, which provided an opportunity to gather inputs and seek guidance from various stakeholders to inform project design and enhance mutual supportiveness with relevant baseline interventions (see Annex M for the workshop report).

9. A validation workshop took place on 22 October, during which an advanced version of the Project Document was presented for validation by key stakeholders capturing their inputs and guidance throughout the PPG phase.

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[1] Cercle pour la D?fense de l?Environnement

[2] Conseil pour la D?fense Environnementale par la L?galit? et la Tra?abilit?

[3] Groupe de Travail Climat REDD+ R?nov?

[4] Ligue Nationale des Associations des Peuples Autochtones Pygm?es du Congo

[5] Organisation Congolaise des Ecologistes et Amis de la Nature

[6] R?seau Eccl?sial du Bassin du Congo

[7] R?seau Femmes Africaines pour le D?veloppement Durable

[8] R?seau des populations autochtone et locale pour la gestion durable des ?cosyst?mes forestiers en RDC

[9] R?seau Ressources Naturelles

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder	Mandate	Project role
Government		
Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD, French acronym for Minist?re de l'Environement et de Developpement Durable)	The MEDD leads and is the main national coordinator of environmental and climate change activities in DRC on behalf of the Government. It is responsible for developing various national and international reports (GHG inventories, national communications on climate change, BURs, NDCs, national climate change plans, etc.), as well as managing data related to the Forestry sector. It acts as the focal point of the UNFCCC, GEF and GCF.	Project Executing Entity through the DDD. Lead for the implementation of project outcomes and outputs, cross sectoral coordination, as well as interventions related to monitoring, reporting and improving transparency
Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI, French acronym for Minist?re de l'Agriculture)	Responsible for formulating, coordinating, promoting, monitoring and evaluating the policies for agricultural development. It is in charge of the management of all data relating to agriculture.	Support tasks related to the collection and improvement of data for monitoring and reporting in the Agriculture sector
Ministry Rural Development (MINDER, French acronym for Minist?re du D?veloppement Rural)	Responsible for the achievement of food security and the sustainable and effective improvement of the living conditions of rural populations.	Support data management and interventions in rural areas, as well as provide operational and technical inputs related to the AFOLU sector at various levels
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (Minist?re de P?che et Elevage)	Responsible for the sustainable management of fisheries and livestock resources and their contribution to the food and nutritional security of the population. Is in charge of the management of all data related to livestock and fisheries.	Support tasks related to the collection and improvement of data for monitoring and reporting in the Fisheries and Livestock sectors

Ministry of Planning (Minist?re du Plan)	Responsible for the production of national statistics and the management of all data related to the national and regional planning.	Ensure compliance with national statistical standards.
Ministry of Finance (Minist?re des Finances)	Responsible for national budget planning; it actively participates in various activities related to the review of public expenditures and the management of finances.	Cooperation to mainstream ETF requirements into financial planning and budgeting
Ministry of Gender, Family and Children (Minist?re du Genre, Famille et Enfants)	It was created to develop and coordinate the implementation of government measures related to the promotion and respect of women's rights and protection of the family, to manage and coordinate social aspects. It is in charge of improving the legal and institutional framework to ensure women?s participation in development, women?s representation at all levels, and gender mainstreaming of policies and programmes of the country.	Cooperation to mainstream gender considerations into ETF-related interventions, and upscale gender responsiveness in climate adaptation and mitigation practices
Ministry of Health	Aims to promote the health status of the population, by providing quality, comprehensive, integrated and continuous health care with community participation, in the global context of the fight against poverty	Cooperation in the area of One-Health with regards to the interplay between human health and ETF-related climate interventions
Ministry of Social Affairs	Executes the national policy in the areas of social action, humanitarian action and solidarity	Cooperation to mainstream social consideration into ETF-related interventions
Ministry of Scientific and Technological Research	Aims to promote policies on scientific and technological innovation and ensure their application	Cooperation to develop methodologies and approaches for monitoring, estimating GHG and tracking progress in the implementation of ETF-related interventions in DRC?s AFOLU sector
Technical Coordination Committee on Climate	It has an operational role, bringing together the key entities of the technical ministries involved in the various components of the NDC. Contributes to analyse and technically validate all data and technical information produced within the framework of the NDC.	Will facilitate access to the information associated with the NDC for the AFOLU sector and and support coordination with key institutions to deliver project targets
International Organisations		

FAO	Led detailed project design, FAO representatives participated to the coordination and validation workshops, as well as the technical meetings held during the PPG phase	GEF Implementing Agency. Will support implementation and technical back-stopping.
UNDP/UNEP	Co-managers of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform UNDP steered the revision of the NDC in DRC.	Information sources, partners for implementation of knowledge-sharing activities under Component 3
Academia		
Universities and Research Centres (e.g. Facult? d?Agronomie de Kinshasa, Universit? de Lubumbashi, Institut Facultaire des Sciences Agronomiques (IFA) de Yangambi/ Kisagnani, ?cole r?gionale post-universitaire d'am?nagement et de gestion int?gr?s des for?ts tropicales ? ERAIFT)	They are responsible for conducting research, innovation and formal training in all areas, including those related to climate change, as well as adaptation and mitigation measures.	Cooperation in areas realated to the exchange of knowledge and best practices on climate change, methodologies and approaches for monitoring, estimating GHG and tracking progress in implementation of the NDCs. Support training processes and mainstream ETF considerations in university curricula Beneficiaries of training-of-trainers sessions, with a view to train government staff after the project?s termination
NGOs		
Cercle pour la D?fense de l?Environnement - CEDEN	Focuses on policies and practices resulting in the denial of rights of communities, the destruction of ecosystems and climate change which exacerbate impact on communities and constitute real threats to social, economic and environmental balance.	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions

Conseil pour la D?fense Environnementale par la L?galit? et la Tra?abilit? - CODELT	Works on the governance of natural resources and the protection of the rights of communities, with an emphasis on legal issues, monitoring and participation.	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions
Groupe de Travail Climat REDD+ R?nov? - GTCRR	A large national network representing more than 480-member civil society organisations within the framework of the REDD+ process and 600 affiliated grassroot organisations in a position to relay information on the nature and causes of deforestation and forest degradation but also on the implementation of REDD+	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions
Ligue Nationale des Associations des Peuples Autochtones Pygm?es du Congo - LINAPICO	Aims to improve the living conditions of DRC's Pygmy indigenous communities	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions
Logos Premier	Works for the protection and conservation of the environment, in particular by sensitizing the population on the rational management of their environment.	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions
Organisation Congolaise des Ecologistes et Amis de la Nature - OCEAN	Seeks to participate in maintaining and restoring the ecological balance of natural ecosystems and promoting socio-economic development by ensuring the rights and interests of local communities and Indigenous Peoples	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions
R?seau Eccl?sial du Bassin du Congo - REBAC	Part of the Ecclesial Network of the Congo Basin Forest, works on raising awareness especially among the youth on issues related to the environment and climate change.	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions
R?seau Femmes Africaines pour le D?veloppement Durable - REFADD	A network working on the sustainable management of natural resources, whose member organizations are also involved in the design, execution and monitoring of conservation and development projects in the Central African region.	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions

R?seau des populations autochtone et locale pour la gestion durable des ?cosyst?mes forestiers en RDC - REPALEF-RDC	Works on the sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the DRC, while emphasizing the right of access of indigenous peoples to the management and governance of natural resources (forest in particular), as well as the rest of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples.	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions
R?seau Ressources Naturelles - RRN	A monitoring and governance platform made up of environmental civil society and human rights organisations in the DRC, it has 256 member organisations spread over eleven provinces	Consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions
Private sector		
Private sector organisations	Some examples of private sector organisations are FIB, FEC, Blattners SOFBOIS and SIFORCO, and agro-industries. They are key actors in achieving the NDC and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.	Cooperation for the implementation of mitigation and/ adaptation measures, through the provision of data and information with regards to MRV and GHG inventories

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

1. The project will engage each of the categories of stakeholders identified using different methods adapted to the national and local contexts including consultations, focus groups, interviews, surveys, and public meetings. The project will also use the existing traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision-making wherever applicable. Community engagement and participatory approaches will be used to establish communication channels with stakeholder groups such as through brochures, leaflets, and posters, but also in partnership with national and local media through newspapers, radio, television, and social media. In light of the ongoing Covid-19 restrictions, logistical and security-related challenges, the use of ICTs will be promoted for stakeholder engagement in addition to formal consultation meetings.

M&E and reporting milestones	How stakeholders will be involved

PPR	The PPR will be prepared by the PMU, under the lead of the NPC, and the overall oversight of the NPD, by June 30th and December 31st of each implementation year. The PPR will be shared with key relevant stakeholders for their inputs and their comments duly addressed in the final version of the PPRs.
PIR	The PIR will be conducted following an inclusive and participatory approach. At the beginning of each PIR exercise, a participatory workshop will be organized to navigate the requirements and deadlines. Inputs from key relevant stakeholders will be collected by the PMU, in coordination with the NPD and GEF OFP.
TE	During the TE exercise, extensive consultations will be facilitated by the PMU to enable the external evaluators assess the progress achieved by the project towards meeting its end-targets, identify potential successes and failures, codify lessons learned, and recommend management responses to sustain project achievements and results.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

CSOs will play a key role in terms of consultations and cooperation to ensure an inclusive implementation of project interventions, please see the Stakeholders Engagement Matrix.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

1. Despite significant efforts to advance the gender equality agenda in DRC, Congolese women and girls continue to be disproportionately affected by poverty, maternal mortality, low schooling rates of children, as well as widespread sexual violence against women and girls within and outside conflict-affected areas[1].

2. DRC adopted the action plan for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The law on public health underpinned by the principle of health for all, was adopted in March 2019. In addition, a strategic multi-sectoral action plan for family planning was put in place. The country?s National Adaptation Programme engaged communities, including women organizations, with regards to the use of agro-meteorological data, the installation of rain gauges, and manufacturing improved cookstoves.

3. While Articles 5, 14 and 15 of the Constitution provide the legal foundation for equal and equitable policy-making, women are still under-represented in high-level positions in Parliament and the government. Following the last elections held on December 2018, women made up 10% of those elected and 16% of the Senate. Women?s representation in senior administrative bodies remains low, with none of the 26 provincial governors or the nine Constitutional Court judges being a woman[2].

4. At the national level, the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children is in charge of improving the legal and institutional framework to ensure women?s participation in development, women?s representation at all levels, and gender mainstreaming of policies and programmes of the country.

5. The GEF policy on gender equality which was adopted in 2017 highlights an enhanced ambition to investing in gender equality and women?s empowerment to deliver the results expected from GEF-funded projects and achieve global environmental benefits. FAO?s Policy on Gender Equality 2020?2030 recognizes the persisting inequalities between women and men which limit women?s economic potential as economic agents and act as key obstacles to building sustainable and inclusive food systems and peaceful societies.

6. During the PPG phase, specific attention was given to involve a gender-balanced spectrum of stakeholders to inform project design, and develop a gender-resposive results framework. Women's participation in all project activities will be promoted and efforts will be made to achieve equal participation and representation of women and men in the management structures and decision-making processes related to climate change (committees, institutional working groups, structures for the governance of the MRV system, etc.). In particular, women's participation in tasks related to capacity development will be encouraged, with the goal of reaching at least 30% female participation.

7. A detailed gender analysis will be conducted during the inception phase, to better inform the continuous process of mainstreaming gender into project interventions by identifying meaningful entry points and building critical capacities within partner institutions to ensure that women, men and

vulnerable social groups are sufficiently involved and empowered to equally benefit from project interventions.

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[1] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24820&LangID=E

[2] Ibid

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

1. Private sector organisations are a key actors in achieving the NDCs and transparently implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, without neglecting social and environmental aspects. Their participation is required to make the implementation of the climate change policy and law feasible, both for the application of mitigation measures and the achievement of NDCs and for the provision of data and information for the operation of the MRV system and the GHG inventories.

2. The main private sector engagement for the proposed project are the major companies/ industries involved in the AFOLU sector that have responsibility to report GHG emissions and are involved in climate change actions. Their roles and responsibility will be to provide data supply for GHG inventory, and to implement GHG inventory methodologies. They will be engaged during implementation of the proposed project. The participation of representatives of the private sector in DRC will be facilitated by two entities, namely the Federation of Commercial Enterprises (FEC) and Federation of Wood Industry (FIB).

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Section A: Risks to the project

1. The risks identified in relation to the effective execution and sustainability of project activities, including potential social and environmental threats, are related to complexities of implementing landscape approaches, project management and exogenous risks. The main risks identified during the PPG phase are summarised in the table below.

Table 12. Main identified risks to the project.

Description of risk	Impact [1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
Lack of coordination between institutions and/or between institutions and civil society, academia or private sector organisations.	**H**	**M**	Dialogue spaces will be promoted to identify the benefits derived from coordination for each of the participating instances. These spaces have already been established during the PPG phase and will continue to be used from the inception of the project, to engage key stakeholders through awareness raising and consultation. In addition, the national climate change policy, strategy and law will provide the framework to establish the necessary institutional arrangements for the operations of the MRV system and the GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector.	FAO, MEDD/DDD, PMU

Description of risk	Impact [1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
Insufficient technical capacities or high turnover of national personnel to integrate a solid technical teams and/or lack of interest in carrying out project activities.	**M**	**M**	The following mitigation actions are proposed: ? to establish a well-structured training program from the beginning of project implementation with support material (methodologies, step-by-step guides, short videos, among others) and follow-up; ? to identify and provide incentives to encourage the active participation and permanence of members of the technical teams, such as capacity development through a medium-long-term training plan; and ? to encourage key institutions and stakeholders to nominate more than one participant to the technical teams to guarantee insitutional representation and continuity.	MEDD/DDD, PMU, partner institutions
Lack of interest from key stakeholders to participate in processes or their limited representation	**L**	**L**	To mitigate this risk, civil society, academia and private sector organisations have been involved during the PPG and will continue to be actively engaged with during the implementation phase. The MEDD/DDD and FAO will actively seek their participation in the different stages, providing relevant documents and data in a transparent manner, as well as validating the results through inclusive events. In addition, the project Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluations will be made available for easier dissemination and ownership by national partners.	MEDD/DDD, PMU, FAO

Description of risk	Impact [1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
Difficulty to access data or to improve its quality for some sectors or activities.	**M**	**M**	The formal institutional arrangements, improvement processes and enhanced transparency that will be established through the proposed project will specifically aim to facilitate access to data and increase data quality. In this respect, lessons learned from the elaboration of national communications, BURs, revised NDC and the REDD+ readiness process will be crucial.	MEDD/DDD, PMU, FAO, other partners
Delays linked to the need to provide enough time for consultation processes; especially if conflicts linked to a lack of understanding of the ETF and its articulation with NCs and BURs	**M**	**L**	Use tools and experiences developed as part of the process of consultation with stakeholders during the PPG phase as well as during the validation of the revised NDC. These tools and experiences will be used to engage even more with government institutions and local communities to improve knowledge of project objectives and activities.	MEDD/DDD, PMU

Description of risk	Impact [1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
Health crisis and its multiplying effects caused by Covid-19, including in particular difficulties in mobilising international expertise, securing co-financing and keeping project-related objectives high on the agenda	**M**	**M**	DRC and the UN have developed protocols to face local and national crises associated with Covid-19. The project will establish plans in case of lockdowns to mitigate and contain spread, triggering necessary actions like changes in project implementation timelines and the realisation of virtual activities, such as meetings, working sessions and trainings, that guarantee the participation of both government personnel and other key stakeholders. The proposed project will actively promote the transfer of knowledge for the use of platforms and technologies that facilitate remote work, communication and the engagement of all key stakeholder from institutions, private sector, academia and civil society, as well as women. These mitigation measures will also increase the resilience of those involved to face future similar crises.	MEDD/DDD, PMU, FAO
Climate events affect the AFOLU sector and the capacity to monitor and report in a transparent way under the Paris Agreement	**L**	**L**	For this capacity development project, only some data collection activities will rely on fieldwork (e.g. for peatland mapping). Overall, climate events, such as heavy rains, dry periods or other extreme events and their effects, would thus have a limited impact. FAO and national institutions would follow established protocols and instructions from competent authorities in case climate hasards should arise during project design and/or implementation.	MEDD/DDD, FAO

Description of risk	Impact [1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
Social and/or political instability	**M**	**M**	The FAO and UN have protocols to follow if the political situation in the country changes and civil unrest occurs. Depending on the situation, mechanisms would be established to carry out the activities with teleworking periods or with the support of local experts or contractors, under remote supervision of FAO staff based in other countries, if necessary. It should be noted that most project activities will be conducted in the capital city, away from regions of the country where instability can be observed as of August 2021.	FAO

[1] H: High; M: Moderate; L: Low.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

1. The Sustainable Development Direction (Direction du Developpement Durable, DDD) of the Ministry of Enviromenent and Sustainable Development, will have the overall executing and technical responsibility for the project, with FAO providing oversight as GEF Agency as described below. DDD will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FAO. As OP of the project, the DDD is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF

policy requirements.

2. It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) or OP, results to be implemented by the OP and budgets to be transferred to the OP are non-binding and may change due to FAO internal partnership and agreement procedures which have not yet been concluded at the time of submission of this funding proposal

3. National Project Director: The government will designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in DDD offices in Kinshasa, the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. They will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator (see below) on the government policies and priorities.

4. Project Steering Committee: The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on an yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: i) technically oversee activities in their sector; ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

5. The Secretary of the PSC will be the National Project Coordinator (see below). The PSC will meet at least twice per year to ensure: i) oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) effective coordination of government partner work under this project; vi) approval of the six-monthly Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; and vii) taking management decisions by consenus when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator.

6. Project Management Unit: a PMU will be co-funded by the GEF and established within the DDD?s offices in Kinshasa. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering

Committee, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be managed by a National Project Coordinator (NPC) who will work full-time for the project lifetime. The NPC will be in charge of daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational partner and within the framework delineated by the PSC. They will be responsible, among others, for:

? coordination with relevant initiatives;

? ensuring a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organisations at the national and local levels;

? ensuring compliance with all OPA provisions during the implementation, including on timely reporting and financial management;

? coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;

? tracking the project?s progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs;

? providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project national consultantshired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the implementation of the project,;

? approve and manage requests for provision of financial resources using provided format in OPA annexes;

? monitoring financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;

? ensuring timely preparation and submission of requests for funds, financial and progress reports to FAO as per OPA reporting requirements;

? maintaining documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources as per OPA provisions, including making available this supporting documentation to FAO and designated auditors when requested;

? implementing and managing the project?s monitoring and communications plans;

? organising project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and preparing the Annual Budget and Work Plan;

? submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to the PSC and FAO;

? preparing the first draft of the Project Implementation Review (PIR);

? supporting the organisation of the mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);

? submitting the OP six-monthly technical and financial reports to FAO and facilitate the information exchange between the OP and FAO, if needed; and

? informing the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.

Table 14. Composition of the Project Management Unit.

Project PMU		
Position	**Qualifications & Experience**	**Responsibilities**
National Project Coordinator	Minimum of 10 years of relevant technical and managerial experience Minimum of MSc in Environmental or climate Sciences	Daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of DDD and within the framework delineated by the PSC
Admin. & Finance Specialist	Minimum of 10 years in Administrative & Financial Management in DRC. Minimum of Degree in Finance & Accounting or any other related field.	Responsible for the budget planning, and supports the project management unit by offering insights and financial advice that will allow them to avoid over expenditure.

Gender Specialist	Part-time basis Minimum of 5 years work experience in gender mainstreaming, women empowerment, and other related areas. Minimum of Masters-Degree in gender studies, social sciences, and other relevant disciplines	In charge of mainstreaming gender considerations as stated in the Gender Action Plan into project interventions, and report on progress achieved to the M&E Specialist Will support Knowledge Management, Stakeholder Engagement, and system-wide capacity development.

7. Implementing Agency: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilise the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organisation to support the project (see Annex J for details):

? the Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralised FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;

? the Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee; and

? the Funding Liasion Officer(s) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

8. As GEF agency, FAO responsibilities will include:

? administrating funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;

? overseeing project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;

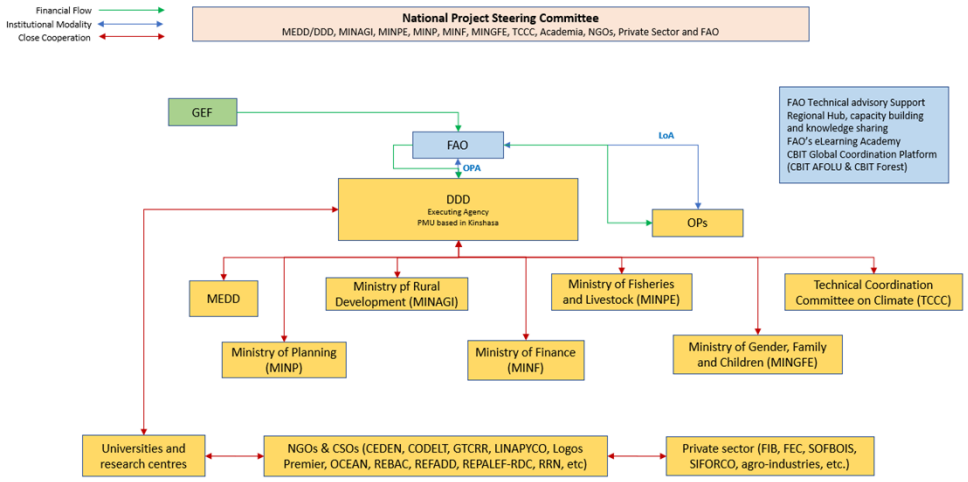
? providing technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;

? conducting at least one supervision mission per year; and

? reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress; and

? financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

Figure 6. Institutional arrangements for the execution & implementation of the proposed project.



7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

1. The project aligns with the following national priorities contained in national strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions, as summarised below.

2. **UNFCCC National Determined Contribution**, which aims to reduce GHG emissions by 17% by 2030 through greening (intensification, sedentarisation) of agricultural policy, sustainable management of forests, increase of energy supply, improvement of energy efficiency and 25% renewable energy in the electricity by 2035. The CBIT project will contribute to DRC's commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 17% by 2030, of which 95% require the support of international community. The outputs and outcomes of this project will have an impact on the implementation and updating of the NDCs through the

establishment of the MRV system and the consolidation and improvement of the GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector, that will allow for more transparent, accurate and reliable data for tracking national achievements and setting new goals.

3. **UNFCCC National Communications (NC) and UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)**. Like the NDCs, the NCs and the BURs will also benefit by establishing governance structures for the operation of the MRV system and for GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector that comply with the ETF, and their quality will improve with more technically consistent processes and better GHG inventory data.

4. The **national REDD+ strategy** in DRC aims to stabilise forest cover over 63.5% of the national territory by 2030. This vision implies a change of historical trajectory towards a new trajectory of ?green growth?, oriented according to a model of development ?combining preservation of the forest, fight against climate change and solid, rapid and sustainable economic and human development?. It is based on a systemic approach which tackles in a multi-sectoral and integrated way the direct and underlying causes of deforestation and degradation. In the DRC, this supposes the essential enlargement of REDD+ social and institutional dimensions, as well as the coherent and coordinated mobilisation of the various economic sectors, among other factors. The proposed project will support the improvement of the GHG inventories data for the AFOLU sector and the establishment of an MRV for the sector based on the MRV of the forestry sector, which will result in a general improvement of the system and the data, which, in turn, will provide a better understanding of the interrelationships between subsectors, as well as better data for REDD+ reporting.

5. **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**. This NAP is in the final stage of drafting and aims to support the government and stakeholders in their effort to advance the adaptation planning process for priority climate sensitive sectors and regions in the DRC. Its results are very broad and include: the National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change 2016-2020 (PSPA-CC), the National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA), the National Strategic Plan for Development (PNSD) and provincial development plans for priority provinces, as well as financing options for adaptation investments in agriculture and rural development, health, land use planning and energy are identified with the support of the private sector. In particular, Outputs 2.1 and 3.3 of the proposed CBIT project will allow the NAP to have quality data to monitor and evaluate adaptation actions in the Agriculture and Forestry sectors, which will support the adjustment of this planning tool.

6. **National Strategic Plan for Development** (Plan National Strat?gique de D?veloppement, PNSD). The PNSD?s vision is based on the need to accelerate social development in order to improve the well-being of the population. It is structured in three phases: i) graduaitnh the DRC as middle-income country in 2020; ii) accelerating growth and social development and raising the country to the status of an emerging

economy by 2030; and iii) raising the country to the rank of industrialised economy by 2050. The outcomes of the CBIT project will contribute to improving sectoral information for monitoring and adjusting this development strategy.

7. The **National Strategy for Sustainable Development** (Strat?gie Nationale de D?veloppement Durable, SNDD) has an objective of seeing "an emerging DRC in a healthy environment integrating the requirements of sustainable development in all public policies". Towards this strategy, the CBIT project will provide outcomes that will contribute to monitoring and evaluating the achievement of some of its objectives.

8. The project is also aligned with **United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2020** for DRC, especially its Pillar 4: ?Resilience, early recovery and food security: Building the resilience of target populations to address food insecurity, environmental, social and economic shocks?, Outcome 4.1: ?By 2020, populations (especially vulnerable groups) in target areas are more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks?, Indicator: 4.1 D: ?Reduction in the sise of the vulnerable population exposed to the risks of natural disasters (climatic and geophysical extremes)?.

9. Moreover, the proposed project will address constraints and priority needs highlighted in the **National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)** under UNCBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD regarding capacity-building: strengthening of institutional capacity for GHG inventories; strengthening of human and material capacities of weather stations for climatic data-gathering and monitoring of weather parameters.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

1. Knowledge management and capacity building are fundamental and constitute the axis of this project, and will involve national technicians from different institutions, academia and research centres, as well as other stakeholders. Knowledge management will contribute to improving the processes, methodologies, data and analysis necessary for the country to have better information on the territorial dynamics that affect the environment and national GHG emissions/removals, allowing the design and adjustment of public policies linked to climate change, within the enhanced transparency framework, as well as the fulfilment of international commitments and supporting the achievement of national development objectives.

2. The project will take advantage of the knowledge and experience generated by other recent and ongoing projects and initiatives, through the analysis of available documentation, consultation with key personnel participating in these processes (in particular of the MEDD, which will lead the national CBIT)

and the involvement of the Technical Coordination Committee on Climate, which includes technical ministries linked to the different components of the NDC. Likewise, the project will use knowledge, lessons and best practices resulting from the REDD+ readiness process (MRV system established for the forestry sector, improvements implemented into the first FREL and changes incorporated into the national GHG inventories), the development of the NAP and from other relevant national processes.

3. As part of the proposed project, an online system for data management, storage and sharing of data will be improved or developed. The project will disseminate its findings, key products and lessons learned in this system or platform freely and openly, as well as other documentation and information relevant to the country related to the MRV system and the GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector. In addition, data and products will be shared through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and the project will actively participate in all initiatives of the Platform for knowledge management both national, regional and international levels.

4. The project will also support and encourage South-South cooperation to ensure knowledge exchanges, technology transfers, peer support and seeking collective solutions. Possibilities for South-South cooperation and to share lessons and experiences will be explored, starting at the regional level, such as regional projects carried out by the Central African Forest Commission (Commission des For?ts d?Afrique Centrale, COMIFAC) and Economic Commission For Central African States (Communaut? Economique des Etats d?Afrique Centrale, CEEAC) in the Congo Basin, as well as activities undertaken by the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement. The DRC will also take advantage of this project to strengthen its leadership role in knowledge management in the region in order to inform other countries with similar conditions, using the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and FAO resources.

5. Significant budget (cf. Annex A2) has been assigned to knowledge-management activities, as summarised in the table below.

Table 17. Knowledge management plan.

Knowledge management activities	**Key deliverables**	**Budget USD**	**Year 1**				**Year 2**				**Year 3**			
			Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1 Validate the list, specific functions and lines of responsibility of key stakeholders to be involved in the MRV system and the GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector.	List, specific functions and lines of responsibility of key stakeholders to be involved in the MRV system and the GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector	15,200	x											
1.1.3 Convene a workshop to implement the NFMS assessment tool and identify: i) potential gaps in the existing NFMS; and ii) solutions to be implemented.	Output of the NFMS assessment tool	52,510		x										
1.1.4 Analyse the gender dynamics in DRC?s AFOLU sectors and identify key considerations for establishing gender-responsive institutional arrangements and reporting mechanisms in line with ETF requirements.	Gender analysis	24,300		x										

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.5 Prepare and approve a document specifying the coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements for transparency in the AFOLU sector. Make this document easily available on the MEDD website.	Document specifying the coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements for transparency in the AFOLU sector, available on the MEDD website	38,312		x										
1.2.1 Carry out an assessment of the capabilities of: i) the institutions listed under Activity 1.1.1; and ii) relevant academia. Conduct a participatory validation of the assessment results.	Capacity assessment	15,100		x										
1.2.2 Formulate and implement a gender action plan to mainstream gender aspects into ETF implementation in the AFOLU sector.	Gender Action Plan	3,900			x									

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.2.3 Based on the assessment, elaborate a capacity-building action plan focusing on: i) global understanding of the ETF[1]; ii) specific ETF requirements for the AFOLU sector in DRC, focusing especially on ETF components that were not present in the former UNFCCC MRV framework and on gender dimensions.	Gender-sensitive capacity-building action plan	12,850				x								
1.2.4 Organise training sessions and awareness workshops according to the capacity-building action plan.	Training sessions & awareness workshops	45,576				x	x							
1.2.5 Carry out a joint diagnosis of DRC?s technical capacities and existing M&E systems for adaptation in the agriculture and land use sectors.	Capacity assessment	12,200				x								

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.2.6 Based on the assessment results, train identified stakeholders with modules 1 to 6 of FAO?s ?M&E of adaptation training package and the ETF?.	Training sessions	10,000					x							
2.1.2 Support the participatory development of an M&E framework ? complete with indicators, baseline levels, targets and operational arrangements for monitoring ? with the stakeholders identified under Activity 2.1.1 through on-the-job training with modules 6 to 9 of FAO?s ?M&E of adaptation training package and the ETF?:	M&E framework (collectively elaborated)	12,200				x								

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.2.2 Based on the baseline assessment of existing procedures, develop a QA/QC plan for GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector, complete with:	QA/QA plan informed by baseline assessment of existing QA/QA procedures	25,530			x									
2.2.3 In Year 3, conduct a participatory review of QC to complement findings on QA from the QA Workshop (cf. Output 2.3) and, as necessary, update the QA/QC plan for AFOLU based on feedback from stakeholders.	Review of QC procedures	51,530									x			
2.3.1 Organise a livestock-focused training session of the MOOC ?The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture?. Provide in-person support to participants through Q&A sessions.	Training session	10,000					x							

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.2 Conduct a preliminary assessment of data available at the national level to assess the possibility of implementing a Tier 2-method for livestock characterisation (feed intake).	Assessment of data availability	9,900						x						
2.3.3 Organise participatory workshops to implement the five-step Tier 1 approach, or, if possible a Tier 2 approach to determine the GHGI for livestock, in a learning-by-doing perspective.	GHGI for livestock	15,449							x					

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.4 Organise a session of the MOOC ?The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for land use? (readily available in French) for a selection of targeted government staff, academia and civil society members. Provide in-person support to participants through Q&A sessions.	Training sessions	10,000							x					
2.3.5 Review and adjust the land cover/use classification system proposed for the NFMS and FREL. Working sessions will be held with all relevant institutions involved. & 2.3.6 Homologate the system of classification of land cover and land use validated for the AFOLU sector, applying LCCS v3, to use in all international reports.	Revised & validated land cover/use classification system	18,615						x						

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.7 Support the Peatland Management Unit within the DDD to improve the knowledge base on carbon sink/source potential of peatlands on DRC by conducting a mapping exercice to complement the 2020 survey.	Revised mapping of peatlands in DRC Increased knowledge base on carbon sink/source potential of peatlands on DRC	254,424							x	x	x	x		
2.3.8 Conduct a review of available country-specific emission factors for relevant land conversions. Assess the main gaps in land conversion emission factors in the national context. Identify a selection of such missing country-specific emission factors that would have a strong potential in terms of enhanced accuracy relative to global IPCC emission factors.	Review of available country-specific emission factors for relevant land conversions Identification of opportunities to develop new country-specific emission factors (this selection can be used by future initiatives to conduct studies and derive these emission factors ? as this will be beyond the scope of the proposed project.)	33,100							x					

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.9 Train government staff and academia (especially youths) on the use of CollectEarth & CollectEarth Online, OpenForis and other GIS-based tools, as relevant.	Training sessions	100,000								x	x			
2.3.10 Support trained personnel to derive LULC net emissions based on the validated land classification and available emission factors	LULC net emissions	36,215								x				

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.11 Organise a livestock-focused training session of the MOOC ?The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture? (focusing on Lessons 1, 3, 4 and 5; readily available in French) for a selection of targeted government staff, academia and civil society members. Provide in-person support to participants through Q&A sessions.	Training sessions	10,000								x				

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.12 Assess the availability of national data (including of on-site peat burning) to implement higher-tier methodologies for the estimation of emissions from biomass burning. Implement a Tier 1 approach (or higher, as possible) using global datasets (e.g. Global Fire Emission Database v.4 or FAOSTAT for harvested areas) to assess emissions from biomass burning.	Assessment of data availability	9,900									x			
2.3.13 Implement a Tier 1 approach during a learning-by-doing workshop to assess emissions from liming & urea application.	Emissions from liming & urea application	17,749									x			

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.14 Assess the availability of national data (esp. emission factors) to implement higher-tier methodologies for the estimation of direct and indirect N2O emissions from managed soils. Implement a Tier 1 approach (or higher, as possible) during a learning-by-doing workshop to assess emissions from direct and indirect N2O emissions from managed soils.	Assessment of data availability Emissions from managed soils	12,800								x	x			

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.15 Assess the availability of national data (esp. emission factors) to implement higher-tier methodologies for the estimation of indirect N2O emissions from manure management. Implement a Tier 1 approach (or higher, as possible) during a learning-by-doing workshop to assess emissions from indirect N2O emissions from manure.	Assessment of data availability Emissions from manure	12,800								x	x			

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.16 Assess the availability of national data (esp. emission factors) to implement higher-tier methodologies for the estimation of indirect N2O emissions from rice cultivation[1]. Unless DRC-specific emission factors are available, implement a Tier 1 approach during a learning-by-doing workshop for the estimation of indirect N2O emissions from rice cultivation.	Assessment of data availability Emissions from rice cultivation	12,800								x	x			
2.3.17 Produce and disseminate a consolidated GHGI for the AFOLU sector based on the results of the activities above.	GHGI for the AFOLU sector	52,061										x		

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.18 Identify any capacity gaps to implement the QA/QC plan developed under Output 2.2 and train national stakeholders ? including academia and private sector ? to bridge these gaps.	Capacity gap assessment	29,115										x	x	
3.1.1 Together with relevant governmental and non-governmental (e.g. academia) institutions, develop Terms of reference for an extension to the existing NFMS web portal to host AFOLU data.	ToRs for the AFOLU extension to the NFMS Web portal	21,800				x								
3.1.2 Implement the AFOLU extension of the NFMS web portal based on validated ToRs.	AFOLU extension to the NFMS Web portal	182,700					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1.3 Train relevant governmental and non-governmental (e.g. academia) institutions on the maintenance and use of the AFOLU extension of the NFMS web portal.	Training sessions	15,700						x	x					
3.1.4 Upload and share relevant AFOLU information onto relevant international platforms including the NDC-AFOLU Navigator (for NDC AFOLU tracking), CollectEarth (LULUCF data for open-source querying through the Saiku tool), FAOSTAT and others.	AFOLU information is available on identified platforms / portals	4,400					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.1.5 At inception, nominate a national CBIT focal point to engage with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Upload project progress on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.	Information about the project is available on CBIT Global Coordination Platform	4,400	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1.6 Produce a knowledge-sharing plan that identifies specific avenues for multilateral knowledge and experience-sharing on AFOLU under the ETF based on DRC?s experience, with a focus on South-South cooperation.	Knowledge-sharing plan	2,200		x										
3.1.7 Review/adjust the knowledge-sharing plan based on the exchange(s) of experience(s) and/or South-South cooperation carried out.	Revised knowledge-sharing plan	2,200							x					
3.1.8 Organise the exchanges of experience based on the knowledge-sharing plan through webinars, conferences, workshops, production and dissemination of communication products etc.	Webinars, conferences, workshops, communication products etc. (to be confirmed according to knowledge-sharing plan)	57,000				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.2.1 Design a training plan to improve the preparation of international reports (if feasible, include study trips to exchange experiences between national and foreign institutions).	Training plan	5,000					x							
3.2.2 Implement the training plan for technical teams that will prepare international reports and key actors ? including academia ? that will support the processes and/or participate in the development of national capacities.	Training sessions	17,081						x	x	x				
3.2.3 Conduct complementary train-the-trainers sessions for academia to facilitate future training by national academia directed at government personnel and other stakeholders.	Training-of-trainers sessions	4,400								x				

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.2.4 Co-develop curricula (with national academia and based on feedback from participants in training sessions) for recycling training that may be offered to government personnel by academia after project termination, as needs be (depending on staff turnover).	University curricula	2,500									x			
3.3.1 Convene sectoral workshops (forestry, agriculture, livestock) to discuss and validate an M&E framework to track progress in achieving mitigation objectives from the revised NDC for the different AFOLU sub-sectors.	M&E framework for mitigation objectives of the NDC	25,715								x	x			

Knowledge management activities	Key deliverables	Budget USD	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.3.2 Convene sectoral workshops (forestry, agriculture, livestock) to discuss and validate M&E indicators to track progress in achieving adaptation objectives from the revised NDC for the different AFOLU sub-sectors.	M&E framework for adaptation objectives of the NDC	23,915								x	x			
3.3.3 Collate the validated NDC AFOLU M&E frameworks for mitigation and adaptation into one document and disseminate it to relevant institutions. Upload this document onto relevant online national and international platforms.	Collated M&E framework for the NDC (mitigation & adaptation)	9,900											x	

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

1. Project oversight will be carried out by the PSC, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and relevant technical units in FAO headquarters. Oversight will ensure that: i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective; iii) risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and iv) agreed project global environmental and adaptation benefits are being delivered.

2. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and HQ Technical Units will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the semi-annual project progress reports, annual PIRs, periodic backstopping and annual supervision missions.

3. Project monitoring will be carried out by the PMU. Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At project inception, the results matrix will be reviewed to finalise identification of: i) outputs; ii) indicators; and iii) any missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) will also be developed during project inception by the M&E Officer appointed at the PMU, and reviewed and approved by the PSC, and FAO.

Table 18. Monitoring & Evaluation plan.

M&E activity	Responsible parties	Timeframe	GEF Budget (USD)
Inception workshop	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Within two months of project document signature	USD 1,500
Project inception report	Project Manager	Within two weeks of inception workshop	None

FAO Annual financial audits	FAO DRC Representation office	Annually	USD 6,500 per year (total of USD 19500 for 3 years)
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	Project Manager and M&E Officer	Every six months	None
Project Implementation Review report (PIR)	Project Manager	Annually in July	None
Co-financing reports	FAO DRC Representation office	Annually	Co-financing
Terminal Evaluation	FAO DRC Representation office	At least three months before operational closure	USD 40,000
Terminal report	FAO DRC Representation office / PMU	Within two months of project closure	USD 11,633
Total Budget[1]			**USD 72,633**

4. Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: i) project inception report; ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); v) technical reports; vi) co-financing reports; and vii) Terminal report. In addition, assessment of the relevant LDCF core indicators (see Annex A1: Project Results Framework) will be required at final project evaluation.

5. **Project Inception report**. It is recommended that the PMU prepare a draft project inception report in consultation with the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO), the FAO Budget Holder (BH), and other project partners. Elements of this report should be discussed during the project inception workshop and the report subsequently finalised. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B, a detailed project monitoring plan. The draft inception report will be circulated to the PSC for review and comments before its finalization, no later than one month after project start-up. The report should be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO, the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, and will be uploaded in FAO?s Field Program Management Information System (FPMIS) by the FAO BH.

6. **Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B)**. The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the PMU in consultation with the joint FAO Project Task Force and reviewed at the project inception workshop. The inception workshop inputs will be incorporated and the PMU will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the Inception Workshop to the BH. For subsequent AWP/B, the PMU will organise a project progress review and planning meeting for its review. Once comments have been incorporated, the BH will circulate the AWP/B to the LTO, the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, for comments/clearance prior to uploading in FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the project?s Results Framework indicators so that the project?s work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B should be approved by the PSC and uploaded on the FPMIS by the FAO BH.

7. **Project Progress Reports (PPR)**: PPRs will be prepared by the PMU based on the systematic monitoring of outcome indicators identified in the project?s Results Framework (Annex A1). The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. PPRs will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalisation of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU, FAO LTO, and FAO FLO. After LTO, BH, and FLO clearance, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

8. **Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR):** The PMU (in collaboration with the BH and the LTO) will prepare an annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) for review and approval no later than (check each year with GEF Unit but roughly end June/early July each year). The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. PIRs will be uploaded on the FPMIS by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

9. **Technical reports**: Technical reports will be prepared by national, international consultants and partner organisations under LoAs as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the PMU to the FAO BH, who will share it with the FAO LTO. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said report. The BH will upload the final cleared reports onto the FPMIS. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee as appropriate.

10. **Co-financing reports**: The FAO BH, with support from the PMU, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Request. The PMU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the FAO LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing can be found in the PIR.

11. **Terminal report**: Within two months before the end date of the project, and one month before the Terminal Evaluation, the PMU will submit a draft Terminal report to the FAO BH, and LTO. The main purpose of the Terminal report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were used. Accordingly, the Terminal report is a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results.

Evaluation provisions

12. An independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will be carried out three months prior to the terminal report meeting. The TE is to be coordinated by the FAO BH. The TE will aim to identify the project impacts, sustainability of project outcomes and degree of achievement of long-term results. The TE will also indicate future actions needed to expand the existing project results, mainstream and upscale its products and practices, and disseminate information to management authorities and institutions with responsibilities for food systems, biodiversity conservation, land use and restoration, and improvement of agricultural livelihoods to assure continuity of the project initiatives. Both the MTR and TE will pay special attention to outcome indicators, including the GEF core indicators.

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[1] This budget only covers formal M&E requirements. Additional M&E activities (e.g. final TAPE assessment, implementation of B-INTACT tools) will be conduced and are budgeted under Component 4. The detailed budget in Annex A2 also includes provision for the recruitment of an M&E Officer.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

1. Since the proposed project is focused on the development of institutional capacities, processes and information, it may be that some of its socio-economic benefits only become tangible in the medium and long term. The generation of systematic knowledge about the AFOLU sector will be the main benefit. This will in turn contribute to the global goals of combating climate change and allow actions such as:

? quantifying carbon deposits more accurately, allowing AFOLU carbon fluxes to be estimated with less uncertainty, facilitating the design of public policies and supporting the country's efforts to implement a REDD+ mechanism, which would improve the DRC?s capacity to receive payments for results;

? supporting the identification and ultimately dissemination of best land-use practices from mitigation and adaptation perspectives, thereby contributing to increase the resilience of rural populations; and

? giving value to natural resources ? especially forests ? as generators of environmental goods and services, expanding the vision of exploitation beyond timber resources.

2. The GEF investment will result in the strengthening of national capacities on good practices for the collection and analysis of data, the generation of reports and the dissemination of information for the AFOLU sector. This will improve national human capital in key public institutions, academic partners and NGOs, thereby increasing the quality of management as well as the transparency of processes and services. Indicator 1 of the Project Results Framework in Annex A1 (corresponding to Core Indicator 11 of GEF7, point F of Part I) will record the ?Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment?, also reflecting efforts to close the gender gap in terms of capacity: training and involvement of women will be systematically promoted, as well as equal gender representation in all activities carried out under the project.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Section B: Environmental and Social risks from the project ? ESM Plan

Risk identified	Risk Classification	Mitigation Action(s)	Indicator / Mean(s) of Verification	Progress on mitigation action
ESS1: Natural Resource Management	NA	-	-	-
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Critical Habitats	NA	-	-	-
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	NA	-	-	-
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic -Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	NA	-	-	-
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management	NA	-	-	-
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	NA	-	-	-
ESS 7: Decent Work	NA	-	-	-
ESS 8: Gender Equality	Low	The project will promote the participation of women both in project activities and in their professional future development.	Number of functionaries linked to the preparation of international reports participating in the trainings, disaggregated by gender / Number of participants in trainings and other activities of the project disaggregated by gender	-

Risk identified	Risk Classification	Mitigation Action(s)	Indicator / Mean(s) of Verification	Progress on mitigation action
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	Low	If any field mission to collect data is located in the territories of the indigenous peoples, the provisions of the FPIC will be complied with to inform and request access and to take samplings, if they were necessary. Field teams will ensure respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	It has not been determined because it has not yet been identified if there will be indigenous communities in the sampling sites and their surroundings.	-

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Environmental and Social Risk Certification DRC903GFF (CBIT) Oct 25	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
ESR Certificate	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Annex A1: Project Results Framework [1]

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: to strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to establish the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, to improve the quality of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories and to monitor progress in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement.							
-	Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	0	50 (35% women)	102 (35% women)	Database or lists of assistance in trainings, data generation and in the preparation of national and international reports. Trainings reports. National and international reports.	There is national interest and political will to prioritise and address issues related to climate change, and to generate quality data and information to make informed decisions.	DDD, evaluators, consultants
Component 1: Strengthening institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 1: strengthened institutional and technical capacities of the DRC to comply with the ETF to collect data and reporting its GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector.	Indicator 2: Degree of increase of institutional capacity for activities related to the transparency framework. (Scale 1-4)[2]	Scale 1	Scale 1	Scale 3	Minutes of meetings and working sessions. Written agreements on coordination and institutional arrangements. Report approved and available on websites of: i) GEF; ii) MEDD; iii) Global CBIT Coordination Platform.	There is political support to carry out activities related to transparency. Articulation and coordination mechanisms and procedures for the ETF are implemented.	Evaluators
	Indicator 3: Number of people (disaggregated by gender) trained on MRV requirements of the AFOLU sector	0	70 (at least 50% women)	150 (at least 50% women)	Training reports, including systematic appraisals of the trainees? knowledge and skills on the training topics before and after the training sessions	There is an interest among targeted institutions (governmental, academia, CSOs) to increase their familiarity with the ETF.	DDD, evaluators, consultants
Output 1.1: A national methodological process established and institutional arrangements validated for the operation of the MRV and GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector. Output 1.2: Relevant government personnel and key stakeholders trained to establish and operationalise the MRV of the AFOLU sector.							
Component 2: Enhancement of data collection, processing and analysis to improve quality and transparency in the reporting of emissions and removals, and monitoring of progress on mitigation and adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector.							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 2: improved technical capacity to produce and analyse transparent, accurate and consistent data for monitoring of progress on mitigation and adaptation actions as well as for the reporting of GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector	Indicator 4: Degree of increase of institutional capacity to report on data from the AFOLU sector. (Scale 1-10)[3]	Scale 1	Scale 3	Scale 6	Interviews; minutes of meetings, working sessions and workshops, reports.	There is national interest and political will to prioritise and address issues related to climate change, and to generate quality data and information to make informed decisions.	Evaluators
	Indicator 5: Number of people trained (disaggregated by gender) on data collection, processing and analysis, and methodologies and tools to prepare GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector	0 (the baseline is at set at 0 to facilitate result tracking; in practice, a number of people have benefitted from specific training under the forestry MRV project)	70 (at least 50% women)	140 (at least 50% women)	Training reports, including systematic appraisals of the trainees? knowledge and skills on the training topics before and after the training sessions	There is an interest among targeted institutions (governmental, academia, CSOs) to increase their skills relevant to the reporting to GHG for the AFOLU sector.	DDD, evaluators, consultants

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Indicator 6: Existence of a QA/QC plan for GHGI in the AFOLU sector	0	1 plan, complete with: ? an outline of the QA/QC activities to be implemented[4] and roles & responsibilities of key stakeholders ? a timeframe for the QA/QC activities during the whole GHG inventory cycle ? realistic, country-driven data quality objectives	1 plan, complete with: ? an outline of the QA/QC activities to be implemented and roles & responsibilities of key stakeholders ? a timeframe for the QA/QC activities during the whole GHG inventory cycle ? realistic, country-driven data quality objectives	QA/QC plan validated and available on websites of at least: i) MEDD; ii) Global CBIT Coordination Platform.	There is an understanding among national institutions of the importance of QA/QC processes in the broader context of the ETF. Academia are interested and actively engaged in QA/QC activities and training.	DDD, evaluators, consultants

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Indicator 7: Existence of a national inventory report of GHG for the AFOLU sector	0	0	1 report, fully compliant with with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and 2019 refinement.	National inventory report of GHG for the AFOLU sector, prepared, validated and made available on websites of at least: i) MEDD; ii) Global CBIT Coordination Platform.	The learning-by-doing process structured per AFOLU reporting sub-sector is efficient. Data availability allows to move to higher-tier methods whenever possible. A system of classification of land cover and land use can be validated for the AFOLU sector, applying LCCS v3.	DDD, evaluators, consultants
Output 2.1: Process of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation actions in the agriculture and forestry sectors developed, documented and mainstreamed by the national institutions in charge of these actions. Output 2.2: Methodologies, guidelines, protocols and templates for data collection, processing and analysis, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integration of the AFOLU sector data, are improved or developed, agreed and documented Output 2.3: A national inventory report of GHG for the AFOLU sector prepared through a learning-by-doing process with government personnel and key stakeholders who will be trained on: i) data collection, processing and analysis; and ii) IPCC methodologies and tools to develop GHG inventories.							
Component 3: Incremental knowledge and capacity for data management and dissemination, reporting in accordance with ETF requirements and monitoring of progress in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the AFOLU sector.							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3.1: DRC has increased capacity to manage and share data, prepare ETF-compliant international reports and track the progress of its NDCs in the AFOLU sector	Indicator 8: Existence of a digital platform online for data sharing, visualisation and analysis relevant to the AFOLU sector	No online platform available for the dissemination of AFOLU-relevant GHGI information. The existing NFMS web portal is currently focused on data relevant to REDD+.	Terms of reference collectively elaborated and agreed upon for an AFOLU extension to the existing NFMS web portal, complete with a description of roles and responsibilities for maintenance.	One fully-functioning online platform (AFOLU extension to the NFMS web portal) available to store and manage all information relating to AFOLU GHG inventories (existing and projected GHG emission estimates, emission factors used, activity data, including selection criteria, evidence of QA/QC processes) and tracking NDC actions progress in the AFOLU sector (for both mitigation and adaptation). GIS-based data visualisation and analysis tools will be embedded in the platform extension.	Validated ToRs for the platform extension. AFOLU extension to the existing platform available online and fully functional.	National institutions and key actors in the AFOLU sector are committed to increasing transparency and supporting the dissemination of information.	DDD, evaluators, consultants

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Indicator 9: Number of people trained (disaggregated by gender) on all national processes and requirements to submit reports to the UNFCCC	0	15 (at least 50% women)	30 (at least 50% women)	Training reports, including systematic appraisals of the trainees? knowledge and skills on the training topics before and after the training sessions	National institutions and key actors in the AFOLU sector are committed to increasing transparency and supporting the dissemination of information.	DDD, evaluators, consultants
	Indicator 10: Operational frameworks to track progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs in the AFOLU sector for mitigation and adaptation	No framework	Operational NDC AFOLU M&E frameworks for mitigation and adaptation	Operational NDC AFOLU M&E frameworks for mitigation and adaptation	Validated report collating the operational frameworks for adaptation and mitigation, made available on websites of at least: i) MEDD; ii) Global CBIT Coordination Platform.	National institutions and key actors in the AFOLU sector are committed to increasing transparency in the monitoring of NDCs.	DDD, evaluators, consultants

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Indicator 11: Number of cooperation initiatives established or exchanges of experiences carried out	0	At least 2 exchanges of experiences, including workshops, webinars, communication products, conferences etc.	At least 10 exchanges of experiences, including workshops, webinars, communication products, conferences etc.	Knowledge-sharing plan. Contacts and communications with international participants. Exchanges report.	Nationals institutions and key actors in the AFOLU sector value the knowledge and lessons learned from other countries with similar conditions and wish to share knowledge and learn from their experiences to accelerate national progress.	DDD, evaluators, consultants
Output 3.1: A system/platform for data management, storage and exchange, as well as the procedures necessary for its operation, developed. Output 3.2: Technical and strategic team responsible for reporting to the UNFCCC trained on the contents, submission processes and consistency requirements necessary for reporting, as well as on the different national processes related to them. Output 3.3: A framework to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs in the AFOLU sector, developed, agreed and documented							

[1] Please note that output based indicators are not mandatory as long as the targets for each output are well defined.

[2] Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. Annex 4. To evaluate the institutional capacity to carry out activities related to transparency, a scale of 1 to 4 will be used: Scale 1: There is no specific institution for the ETF; Scale 2: there is a specific institution for the ETF, but with insufficient staff and capacity. It lacks the power or mandate to coordinate ETF activities; Scale 3: the specific institution dedicated to transparency has a permanent staff unit and a certain degree of capacity for the ETF. It has the faculty or mandate, but the ETF is not integrated into

the national planning or budget; Scale 4: The specific institution(s) dedicated to transparency has a permanent staff unit and a certain degree of capacity for the ETF. It also has the power or clear mandate to coordinate the ETF, and these activities are integrated into the national planning and budget.

[3] Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. Annex III. It contains ten (10) guidelines on qualifications for the quality assessment of an MRV system. Available here.

[4] To be aligned with specific QA/QC recommendations for the AFOLU sector from IPCC 2006 Guidelines Volume 4.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

? Response to pending comments from GEF Secretariat Review at PIF stage

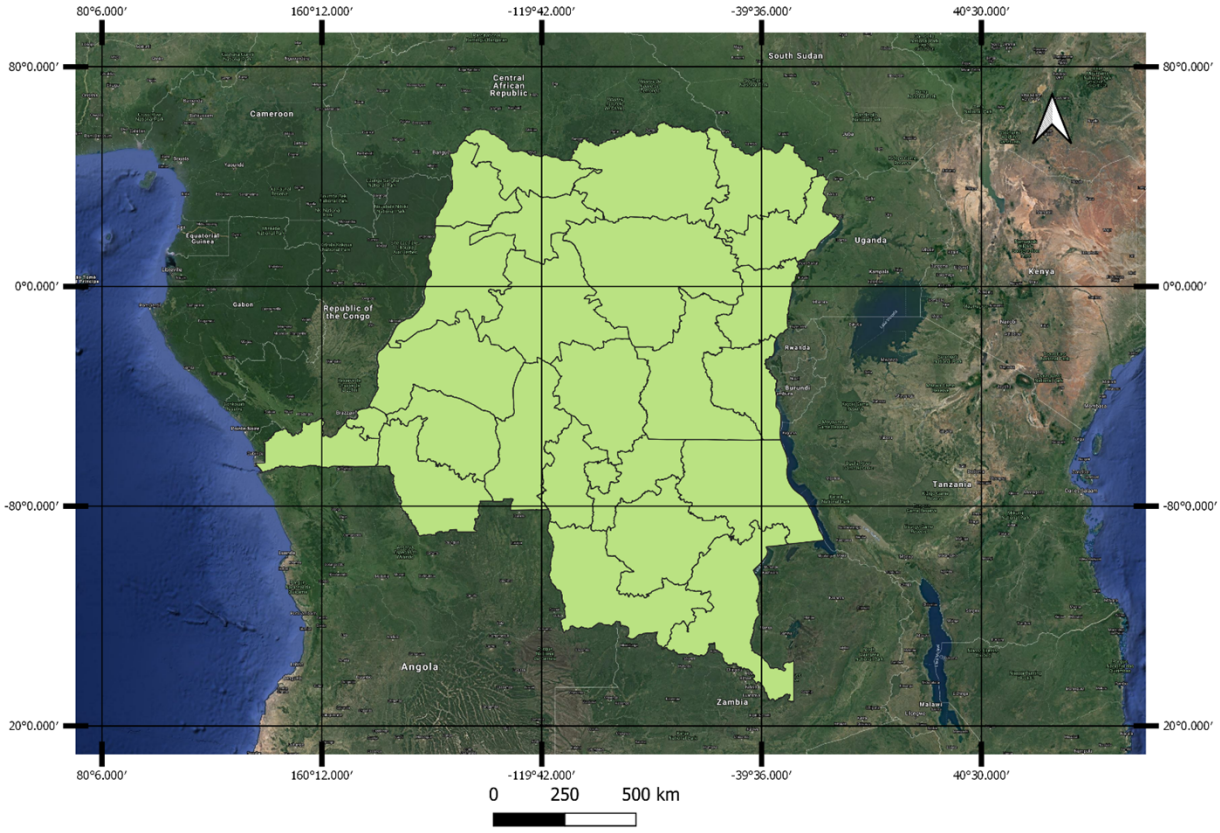
Comment	Response
To add clarity on the logic behind this project and its contribution to meet the CBIT objectives addressing the identified problems and barriers, please provide a concise Theory of Change under the alternative scenario section.	A Theory of Change has been included in the Alternative scenario section.
Please consider the potential role of DRC as an LDC and the leading role it may play in knowledge management and using the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.	This role has been further elaborated upon. The proposed project will also fully capitalise on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, as described under Component 3.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **50,000** **Symbol: GCP /DRC/904/GFF**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
(5011) Salaries Professional	2,381		0
(5013) Consultants	29,922		0
(5014) Contracts	5,000	10,300	0
(5021) Travel	5,000	282	0
(5023) Training	3,400		0
(5024) Expendable Procurement	3,497		0
(5028) General Operating Expenses	800		0
Total	**50,000**	**10,582**	**39,418**

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

	FAO Cost Categories	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	GEF	Component 1			Component 2				Component 3				M&E	PMC	GEF
						1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	2.3	Total	3.1	3.2	3.3	Total			
4	**5011 Salaries professionals**																		
5						0		0				0				0			
6	**5011 Sub-total salaries professionals**					0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
7	**5012 GS Salaries**																		
8								0											
9	**5012 Sub-total GS salaries**					0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
10	**5013 Consultants**																		
11	Chief Technical Advisor	Month	34	6500	221,000	19,500	26,000	45,500	26,000	26,000	52,000	104,000	26,000	26,000	19,500	71,500	0	0	221,000.00
12	ETF institutional arrangements international expert	Month	8	6500	52,000	52,000	0	52,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,000.00
13	NFMS assessment international expert	Month	3	6500	19,500	19,500	0	19,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,500.00
14	International gender specialist	Month	2	6500	13,000	13,000	0	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000.00
15	International UNFCCC reporting expert	Days	33	500	16,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,500	0	16,500	0	0	16,500.00
16	Data-sharing international expert	Month	5	6500	32,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,500	0	0	32,500	0	0	32,500.00
17	**Sub-total international Consultants**				**354,500**	**104,000**	**26,000**	**130,000**	26,000	**26,000**	**52,000**	**104,000**	58,500	**42,500**	**19,500**	**120,500**	**0**	**0**	**354,500**
18	National Project Coordinator	Month	36	1650	59,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,400	59,400
19	Financial and Administrative Officer	Month	36	1050	37,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,800	37,800
20	Gender specialist	Days	55	130	7,150	2,600	4,550	7,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,150
21	ETF institutional arrangements national expert	Month	5	2200	11,000	11,000	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000
22	ETF M&E specialist	Month	10	2200	22,000	0	2,200	2,200	11,000	0	0	11,000	2,200	0	6,600	8,800	0	0	22,000
23	Data infrastructure and data management specialist	Month	9	2200	19,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,800	0	0	19,800	0	0	19,800
24	ETF MRV specialist	Month	17	2200	37,400	0	6,600	6,600	0	6,600	22,000	28,600	2,200	0	0	2,200	0	0	37,400
25	Knowledge and communication specialist	Month	9	2200	19,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,800	0	0	19,800	0	0	19,800
26	**Sub-total national Consultants**				**214,350**	**13,600**	**13,350**	**26,950**	**11,000**	**6,600**	**22,000**	**39,600**	**44,000**	**0**	**6,600**	**50,600**	**0**	**97,200**	**214,350**
27	**5013 Sub-total consultants**				**568,850**	**117,600**	**39,350**	**156,950**	**37,000**	**32,600**	**74,000**	**143,600**	**102,500**	**42,500**	**26,100**	**171,100**	**0**	**97,200**	**568,850**
28	**5650 Contracts**																		
29	LoA with national academic partner to improve knowledge on carbon sink/potential of peatlands, incl. through mapping exercise	Lumpsum	1	186950	186,950	0	0	0	0	0	186,950	186,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	186,950
30	Contract for provision of consultancy services to improve knowledge on carbon source and sink potential of peatlands in DRC		1	67,474.00	67,474	0	0	0	0	0	67,474	67,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,474
31	Contract for provision of AFOLU ETF (MRV and M&E) expertise	Lumpsum	1	347100	347,100.00	0	37,700	37,700	38,100	27,700	220,500	286,300	0	0	23,100	23,100	0	0	347,100.00
32	Communication and Knowledge products capturing project's progress and knowledge generated	Lumpsum	1	30000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000
33	Final report	Lumpsum	1	11633	11,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,633	0	11,633
34	Spot checks(2/year)	Spot check	6	3500	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,000	21,000
35	Audits (1/year)	Audit	3	6500	19,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,500	19,500
36	Final/Terminal evaluation	Lumpsum	1	40000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	40,000
37	**5650 Sub-total Contracts**				**723,657**	**0**	**37,700**	**37,700**	**38,100**	**27,700**	**474,924**	**540,724**	**30,000**	**0**	**23,100**	**53,100**	**51,633**	**40,500**	**723,657**
38	**5021 Travel**																		
39	Domestic travel	Lumpsum	1	86,060.00	86,060.00	34,424	17,212	51,636	0	0	34,424	34,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,060.00
40	CTA supervision missions	Lumpsum	1	12,860.00	12,860.00	3,215	0	3,215	6,430	0	0	6,430	3,215	0	0	3,215	0	0	12,860.00
41	International travel	Lumpsum	1	86,500.00	86,500.00	10,313	5,864	16,177	8,513	12,475	20,524	41,512	20,400	3,781	4,630	28,811	0	0	86,500.00
42	**5021 Sub-total travel**				**185,420**	**47,952**	**23,076**	**71,028**	**14,943**	**12,475**	**54,948**	**82,366**	**23,615**	**3,781**	**4,630**	**32,026**	**0**	**0**	**185,420**
43	**5023 Training**																		
44	NFMS assessment workshops	Workshop	3	2900	8,700	8,700	0	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,700
45	Workshop for participatory validation of capacity assessment for AFOLU ETF	Workshop	1	2900	2,900	0	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
46	6 training & awareness sessions based on gender-sensitive capacity-building plan on AFOLU	Training	6	2100	12,600	0	12,600	12,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,600
47	Training sessions on M&E of adaptation training package and the ETF (modules 1-6)	Lumpsum	1	10000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
48	Training sessions on M&E of adaptation training package and the ETF (modules 7-9)	Lumpsum	1	10000	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
49	Three sectoral workshops to discuss & validate the adaptation M&E frameworks	Training	3	2900	8,700	0	0	0	8,700	0	0	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,700
50	Three sectoral workshops to discuss & validate the QA/QC plan	Workshop	3	2900	8,700	0	0	0	0	8,700	0	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,700
51	Three sectoral workshops to discuss & validate updates to the	Workshop	3	2900	8,700	0	0	0	0	8,700	0	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,700
52	Livestock-focused training session of the MOOC "The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture"	Lumpsum	1	10000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
53	Workshop on GHGI for livestock sector	Workshop	1	2900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
54	Session of the MOOC "The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for land use"	Lumpsum	1	10000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
55	Workshop to validate land-cover & land-use classification system	Workshop	1	2900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
56	Training on CollectEarth Online, OpenForis and other GIS-based tools	Lumpsum	1	100000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000

57	Agriculture-focused training session of the MOOC "The national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture"	Lumpsum	1	10000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
58	Workshop on GHGI from liming & urea	Workshop	1	2900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
59	Workshop on GHGI from managed soils	Workshop	1	2900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
60	Workshop on GHGI for manure management	Workshop	1	2900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
61	Workshop on GHGI for rice cultivation	Workshop	1	2900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
62	Workshop to present AFOLU GHGI results	Training	1	5000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
63	Three sectoral training sessions to bridge capacity gaps in QA/QC	Training	3	2900	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	8,700	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,700
64	Training sessions on use & maintenance of AFOLU extension to NFMS web portal	Training	3	4500	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,500	0	0	13,500	0	0	13,500
65	Training sessions on UNFCCC reporting	Training	2	2900	5,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,800	0	5,800	0	0	5,800
66	ToT sessions on UNFCCC reporting	Training	1	2900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	0	2,900	0	0	2,900
67	Sectoral workshops on M&E frameworks for mitigation in AFOLU	Workshop	6	2100	12,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,600	12,600	0	0	12,600
68	Sectoral workshops on M&E frameworks for adaptation in AFOLU	Workshop	6	2100	12,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,600	12,600	0	0	12,600
69	Inception Workshop	Workshop	1	5700	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,700	5,700
70	Final workshop	Workshop	1	4500	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
71	Workshop to present the validated ETF AFOLU institutional arrangements	Workshop	1	3700	3,700	3,700	0	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,700
72	PSC meetings (1/year)	Lumpsum	3	1500	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
73	**5023 Sub-total training**				**297,200**	**12,400**	**25,500**	**37,900**	**18,700**	**17,400**	**161,100**	**197,200**	**13,500**	**8,700**	**25,200**	**47,400**	**0**	**14,700**	**297,200**
74	**5024 Expendable procurement**																		
75	Office furniture as required by project management unit and	Lumpsum	3	1500	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
76	**5024 Sub-total expendable procurement**				**4,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,500**	**4,500**
77	**6100 Non-expendable procurement**																		
78	IT equipment for platform	Lumpsum	1	150000	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0	150,000
79	IT equipment for PMU (Computers, printers, and other equipment required)	Lumpsum	1	12873	12,873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,873	12,873
80	**6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement**				**162,873**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**150,000**	**0**	**0**	**150,000**	**0**	**12,873**	**162,873**
81	**5028 GOE budget**																		
82	Telecommunication costs	Annual cost	3	2500	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	7,500
83	**6300 Sub-total GOE budget**				**7,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,500**	**7,500**
84	**TOTAL**				**1,950,000**	**177,952**	**125,626**	**303,578**	**108,743**	**90,175**	**764,972**	**963,890**	**319,615**	**54,981**		**453,626**	**51,633**	**177,273**	**1,950,000**

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

NA

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

NA

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as

established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

NA