

# GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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## General Project Information

Project Title:

Community-based conservation for biodiversity and livelihoods in the context of climate change in DRC

Region:

Congo DR

GEF Project ID:

11590

Country(ies):

Congo DR

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID:

751018

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Sustainable Development Directorate (DDD)/Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

3/28/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Taxonomy

Food Security, Land Degradation, Focal Areas, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Forest, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Ecosystem Approach, Income Generating Activities, Climate Change, Climate resilience, Climate Change Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Mitigation, Biodiversity, Tropical Dry Forests, Biomes, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Sustainable Development Goals, Congo, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Community Based Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Partnership, SMEs, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity Development, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Generation and Exchange

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Financing: (a)

5,840,868.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

554,882.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

Total Co-financing:

6,395,750.00	12,000,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
150,000.00	14,250.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
164,250.00	6,560,000.00

Project Tags:

Support IPLC, GBF Target 1, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 8, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 10, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23

### Indicative Project Overview

To conserve and sustainably use biodiversity in Communal and Indigenous Land of the DRC, supporting the recovery of degraded ecosystems, carbon sequestration and storage, climate resilience, and people's livelihoods.

### Project Components

#### Component 1: Enabling regulatory, policy and institutional environment for community-based biodiversity conservation and sustainable management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,390,683.00	2,857,143.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1. The regulatory, policy and institutional frameworks support the stewardship and governance of IPLCs for community-based conservation and sustainable management of Communal and Indigenous Land

Outcome 1.2: National and decentralised institutional capacities of services involved in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management strengthened and intersectoral coordination improved

Project Outputs:

Output 1.1.1. Human rights-based approaches to conserving and sustainably using biodiversity are mainstreamed into relevant national and decentralised policies, programs, and investments

Output 1.1.2. New regulatory texts promoting gender-responsive and IPLC-driven approaches (including organisational and entrepreneurship innovations) contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are drafted at the national and decentralised levels

Output 1.1.3. New regulatory texts addressing the transfer of responsibilities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to IPLCs are drafted

Output 1.1.4: Existing regulatory texts are revised to promote equitable benefit sharing from biodiversity for IPLCs

Output 1.2.1. Forest institutions and the relevant dependencies of decentralized governments institutions are empowered to effectively provide on-site support to IPLCs for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Output 1.2.2: Intersectoral coordination of institutions relevant for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are improved

## Component 2: IPLC-driven biodiversity restoration, conservation and sustainable use in selected Communal and Indigenous Lands

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,059,503.00	7,428,570.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 2.1. Communal and Indigenous Land restored and managed sustainably for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and livelihood enhancement

Outcome 2.2. Communal and Indigenous Land restored by empowered IPLCs

Outcome 2.3. Biodiversity conservation sustained through the development of biodiversity friendly profitable entrepreneurship initiatives in pilot Communal and Indigenous Land

Outcome 2.4: Equitable benefit sharing schemes and gender-responsive mechanism for management of Communal and Indigenous Land established and functional

Project Outputs:

Output 2.1.1. Communal and Indigenous Land is demarcated and registered

Output 2.1.2. Organisational and individual capacity of IPLCs is strengthened for the development and implementation of IPLC conservation and management plans

Output 2.1.3. Institutional arrangements (including governance) for the IPLC-driven implementation of conservation and sustainable management plans are established and strengthened

Output 2.2.1. Ecosystem restoration plans are incorporated into the community-based conservation and sustainable management plans

Output 2.2.2. Community nurseries of native plants are established to support ecosystem restoration

Output 2.2.3. Ecosystem restoration plans are implemented and monitored

Output 2.3.1. Entrepreneurial capacities of IPLCs to develop and manage community-based biodiversity enterprises are improved

Output 2.3.2. Small-scale biodiversity-friendly IPLC and female enterprises are developed

Output 2.3.3. Long term investment mechanism for Community-based biodiversity conservation and sustainable management are set up

Output 2.4.1: IPLCs, local and national institutions are trained in equitable benefit sharing schemes

Output 2.4.2: Women are empowered and involved in decision making committees for the management of Communal and Indigenous Land

Output 2.4.3: IPLC's inclusive local development investment plans from biodiversity benefits developed and implemented

### Component 3: Knowledge management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
945,665.00	800,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1. A framework for scaling up lessons learned, and good practices is developed to guide the learning-by-doing and replication processes

Project Outputs:

Output 3.1.1 A community of practice created for the routine exchange of experiences related to IPLC biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Output 3.1.2. Lessons learned and good practices are captured and documented including the implementation of a standardized cost-benefit framework for project innovations generating evidence for scaling, and a standardized M&E system to track impact on biodiversity of the project innovations

Output 3.1.3. Lessons learned and good practices are incorporated into university and technical schools curricula and used to inform policy reforms

Output 3.1.4. A strategy for adapting and replicating IPLC-based biodiversity conservation and sustainable use throughout the country is developed

## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
166,882.00	342,857.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 4.1 Project implemented and monitored effectively and efficiently

Project Outputs:

Output 4.1.1: Project M&E system operational, providing constant information on project progress in achieving outcomes and outputs

Output 4.1.2: Midterm and final evaluations conducted

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Enabling regulatory, policy and institutional environment for community-based biodiversity conservation and sustainable management	1,390,683.00	2,857,143.00
Component 2: IPLC-driven biodiversity restoration, conservation and sustainable use in selected Communal and Indigenous Lands	3,059,503.00	7,428,570.00
Component 3: Knowledge management	945,665.00	800,000.00
M&E	166,882.00	342,857.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,562,733.00</b>	<b>11,428,570.00</b>
Project Management Cost (PMC)	278,135.00	571,430.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>5,840,868.00</b>	<b>12,000,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

## PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

**Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)**

### **Project Rationale**

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) boasts exceptional biodiversity, ranking among the world's top mega-biodiversity countries. With vast forest cover spanning over 155 million hectares, it harbors approximately 10% of global forests and over 47% of Africa's. Despite this richness, biodiversity faces severe threats from anthropogenic pressures like slash-and-burn agriculture, poaching, and logging. Recognizing this urgency, the government is revising the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to align with global frameworks. This project, 'Community-based conservation for biodiversity and livelihoods in the context of climate change in DRC. Learning by doing,' emerges as a critical initiative under the new NBSAP. It seeks to empower indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) to safeguard biodiversity on their ancestral lands. By engaging IPLCs in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management, enhancing livelihoods, and fostering sustainable practices, the project aims to mitigate biodiversity loss while uplifting communities. Through capacity building, legal recognition of customary territories (Communal and Indigenous Land), and fostering biodiversity-friendly entrepreneurship, IPLCs will be empowered to lead conservation and sustainable management efforts. The project will establish demonstration sites across DRC's diverse eco-regions, serving as models for legislative reforms and institutional frameworks conducive to IPLCs' rights and stewardship in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Ultimately, this initiative advocates for IPLCs, their women and men alike, as stewards of nature, promoting biodiversity conservation and management, sustainable livelihoods, and harmonious coexistence with the environment.

### **Project Description**

The DRC's remarkable biodiversity encompasses a diverse range of ecosystems, categorized into five main eco-regions: dense tropical and subtropical rainforests; tropical and subtropical wooded savannahs; mountain forests; flooded forests; and mangroves. However, safeguarding this biodiversity poses significant challenges due to various anthropogenic pressures and the prevailing climate of insecurity and socio-political instability. Consequently, numerous plant and animal species face endangerment in degraded ecosystems.

The Pygmy communities, comprising five distinct groups, hold designated territories across different regions of the DRC. Their culture reflects a profound connection to diverse ecosystems, marked by ancient skills in forest adaptation. However, Pygmy livelihoods face threats from dwindling resource access and degradation, leading to a cycle of impoverishment and malnutrition. IPLCs, including Pygmies, encounter challenges in biodiversity management, such as limited involvement, unequal benefit distribution, and insufficient awareness. Exclusion from resource management exacerbates conflicts and jeopardizes their cultural heritage, as their identity and knowledge are deeply intertwined with the forests they inhabit, emphasizing the need for equitable participation and sustainable management practices to safeguard biodiversity and IPLC well-being.

The project, while primarily focusing on pilot areas in Tanganyika province, will yield national benefits. Tanganyika was chosen due to its active engagement of IPLCs in biodiversity conservation, representation of diverse ecoregions including the crucial southern forest-savanna mosaic, assessment of biodiversity threats, and evaluation of ecosystem services. Tanganyika stands out for its significant IPLC population, high species richness, and preserved forest-savannah eco-region, offering essential opportunities for IPLC development and biodiversity conservation.



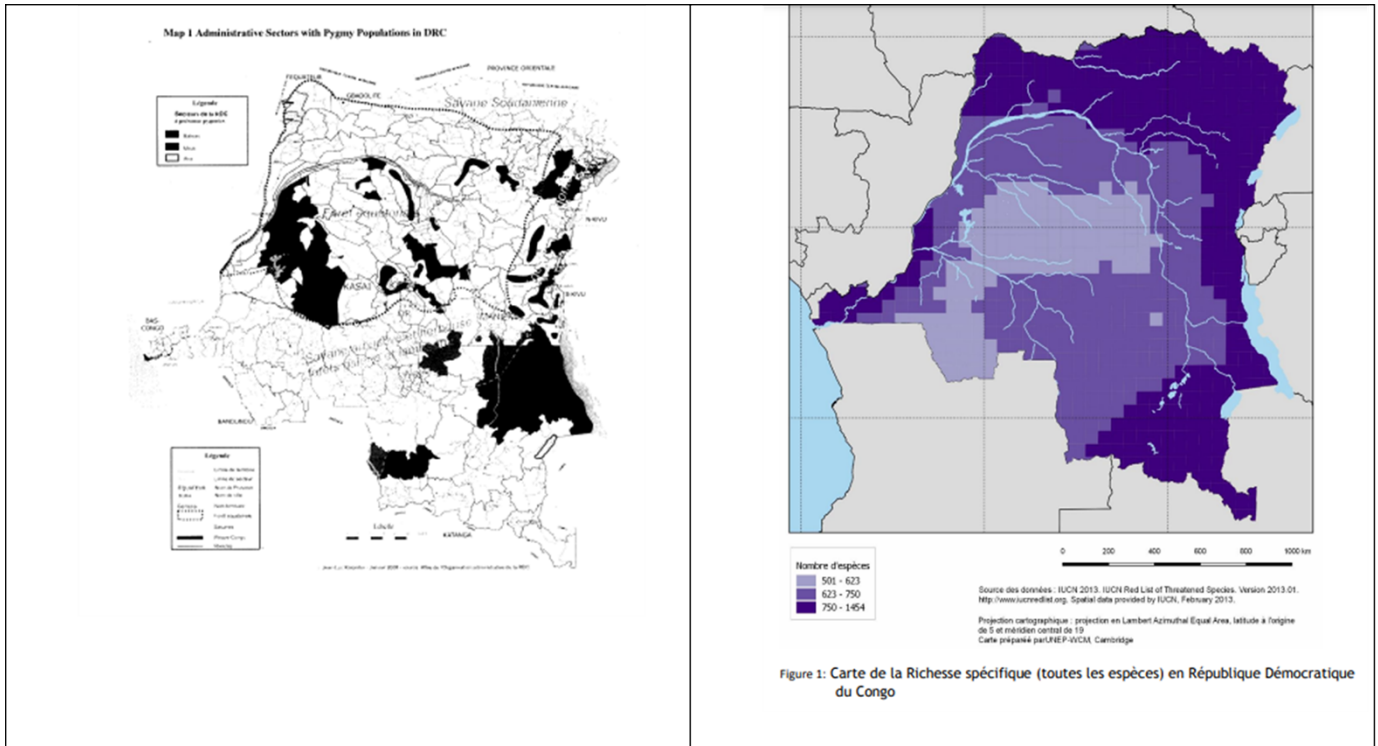
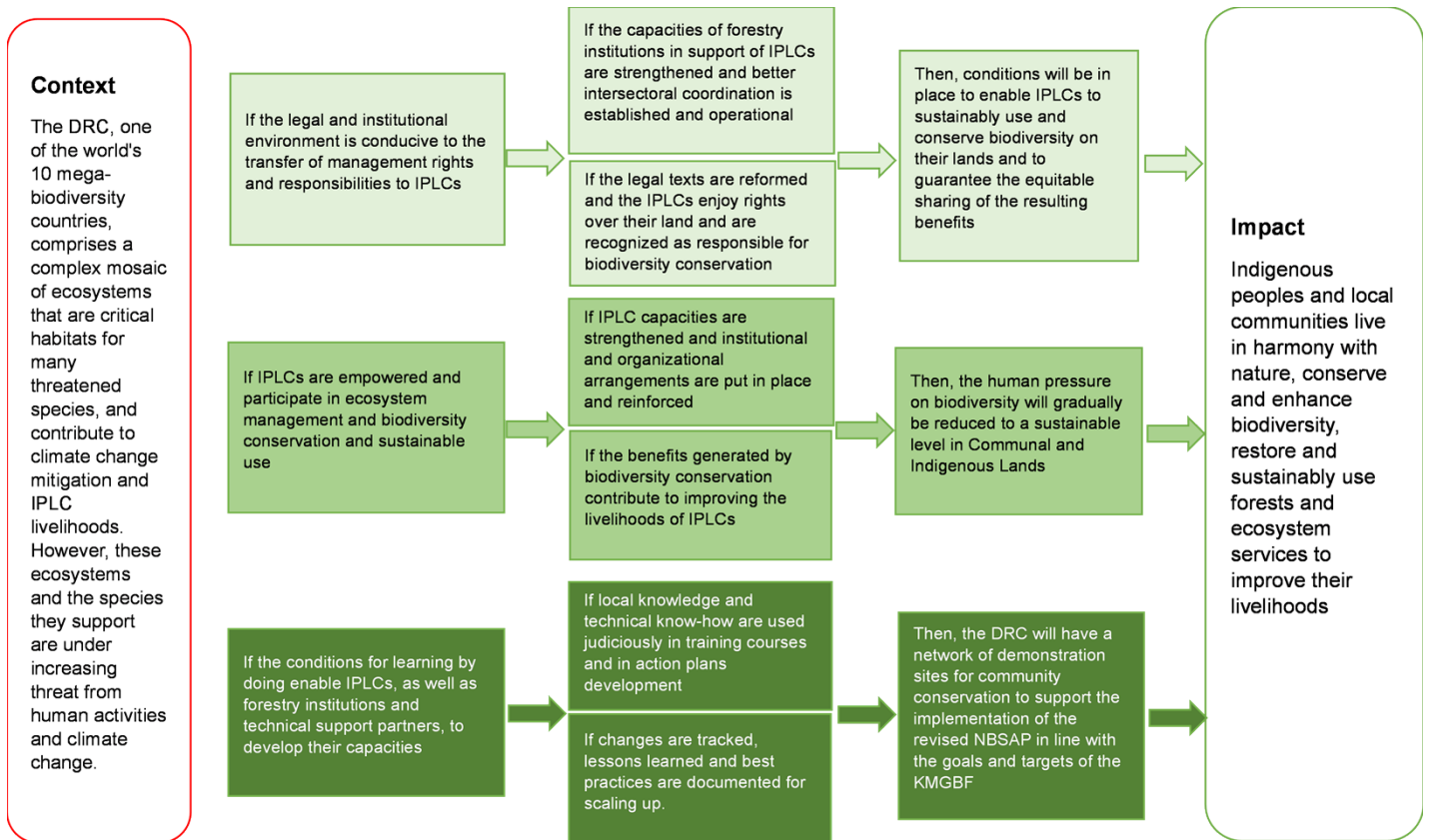


Figure 1: Carte de la Richesse spécifique (toutes les espèces) en République Démocratique du Congo

The project aims to demonstrate IPLC-driven ecosystem restoration, conservation and sustainable management in selected Communal and Indigenous Lands in order to support the recovery of degraded ecosystems, improve the sustainable use and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits, increase system resilience, boost carbon sequestration and storage potential, and contribute to improved livelihoods. Alongside the demonstration component, the project will work on the national and decentralised regulatory, policy, and institutional environment, to enable IPLC stewardship and governance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management. The enabling environment secures durability of project results. Knowledge management and learning investments, on the other hand, secure the basis for replication and scaling of project successes.

Results include:

- Effective community-based biodiversity conservation by IPLCs, ensuring fair benefit sharing from genetic resource use.
- Strengthening IPLCs' capacities in biodiversity-friendly entrepreneurship and equitable benefit sharing.
- Enhanced capacities within decentralized institutions for supporting IPLCs in biodiversity management.
- Improved regulatory framework promoting IPLC biodiversity management and community rights over territories.
- Establishment of an intersectoral coordination framework for biodiversity conservation.
- Development of a monitoring framework for tracking progress on national and GBF indicators in the NBSAP.



## Component 1

Currently, legal provisions in the DRC allow IPLCs to benefit from Forest Concessions for Local Communities (CFCL). Article 3 of Decree 14/18 specifies that 'Any local community may obtain a forest concession over part or all of the forests it regularly possesses by custom, following the conditions and procedures outlined in this decree.' The project will focus on implementing activities within these customary forest landscapes where IPLCs conduct essential activities (Communal and Indigenous Land).

Drawing from existing experience and lessons learned, the component will address:

- Modalities for integrating community forestry with biodiversity conservation.
- The rights to manage and enhance biodiversity within protected areas and Communal and Indigenous Lands, ensuring equitable benefit sharing from biodiversity utilization.

Furthermore, forestry and other relevant decentralized institutions will be empowered to offer effective support to IPLCs for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This component aims to enhance cross-sectoral coordination among institutions relevant to biodiversity conservation.

An institutional body will be established to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination, securing policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society. Significant backing for the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Platform of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (BioSE-RDC) will ensure a robust Science-Policy interface, ensuring that political decisions are informed by scientific research outcomes.

Support will also be extended to the wildlife reform process to encourage the sustainable management of wildlife, crucial for protein sources and alternative incomes for rural Congolese populations, thereby enhancing food security.

Moreover, the project will conduct a comprehensive study of the financial landscape related to biodiversity in the DRC to identify and mitigate harmful subsidies, while boosting financial resources dedicated to biodiversity conservation. The conclusions of this report will be used to draw up a national plan to finance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and to further reflections on the integration of biodiversity into relevant production sectors.

## Component 2

During PPG, a comprehensive study will help identify intervention landscapes based on specific criteria. During implementation, for each landscape, a territorial action plan will be collaboratively developed with stakeholders, pinpointing priorities, and innovative, locally tailored restoration strategies. The participatory identification of restoration options will employ the IUCN-developed Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), already successfully deployed in the country.

Aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the project will incorporate crucial safeguards concerning the rights of IPLCs, including the assurance of their free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) alongside other safeguards.

Furthermore, the component will focus on demarcating and registering customary lands, formulating management and conservation plans, and outlining implementation activities. Additionally, efforts will be made to enhance the entrepreneurial capacities of IPLCs for their biodiversity conservation and sustainable management efforts. This component will mobilise the private sector, not the least to secure access to a broader baseline of financial resources, but also to secure access to R&D to be blended with traditional and indigenous knowledge for new learning.

The project will organize and support IPLCs for equitable benefit sharing, with a particular focus on empowering and involving women in decision-making committees for the management of Communal and Indigenous Land.

To promote a gender equality and social inclusion approach - addressing root causes of discrimination – the following will be studied and addressed (in part during PPG):

- Division of labor roles and responsibilities among indigenous men and women, covering productive, reproductive, and community roles in biodiversity management.
- Access to and control of resources, emphasizing opportunities and information availability for individuals to utilize resources effectively. Control of resources involves decision-making power over resource use, often lacking for women despite access.
- Enhanced decision-making power for indigenous men and women in environmental management, including capacity building, dialogue establishment, and opportunities for women in employment and income-generating activities.
- Empowerment of indigenous men and women in environmental management involves building self-confidence and shifting consciousness to overcome barriers to resource access and traditional ideologies.

## Component 3

A framework for scaling up lessons learnt and best practices will be established to facilitate experiential learning and replication. This will involve the creation of a network of communities of practice and regular exchanges to foster community-based biodiversity conservation. Insights gleaned and successful approaches identified will be integrated into university and technical school curricula, influencing policy reforms.

Furthermore, a strategy will be developed to adapt and replicate community-based biodiversity conservation initiatives nationwide. Efficient planning, monitoring, and reporting is a crucial element contributing to NBSAP Target reporting.

## Component 4

The project will ensure the provision of all project-generated data, information, technical analyses, methodologies, photos, and videos. This encompasses data from surveys and studies, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities, including

associated spatial information. To enhance monitoring and evaluation effectiveness, the project will build capacity to collect and process spatial data on relevant activities. A multi-year monitoring and evaluation plan will be regularly updated and shared with the GBF, accompanied by a methodological guide for project teams, experts, and partners involved in data collection and monitoring. Indicators aligned with the logical framework will be developed and included in various reports to maintain an operational M&E system, providing ongoing updates on project progress toward achieving results and outputs. Mid-term and final evaluations will be conducted to assess project effectiveness.

## Stakeholders

During the Preparatory Project Phase (PPG), a comprehensive stakeholder mapping will be conducted, with a particular emphasis on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), who will drive the implementation of project activities and outcomes. IPLCs will actively participate in project preparation, contributing to problem analysis, proposing solutions, and approving action plans. The project will embrace an inclusive approach throughout its lifecycle, encompassing design, implementation, monitoring, and financing to address vulnerability in all its dimensions and ensure the inclusion of marginalized populations. This will specifically target women, youth, the elderly, and other groups marginalized due to their social status.

Special emphasis will be placed on engaging and empowering Indigenous women, as they women rely on natural resources for their families' subsistence. Biodiversity loss jeopardizes their ability to fulfill their roles in their families and communities. In the project area, women play vital roles in gathering wood, NTFPs, food, and water. Their inability to perform these tasks within their community diminishes their social standing and makes them more vulnerable to marginalization and exclusion.

Indigenous women have a profound connection to the environment, as it is central to their identity, culture, and way of life. While they contribute significantly to biodiversity conservation through innovative and traditional practices, their unequal participation in decision-making bodies hinders their full contribution to territorial planning. Therefore, it's essential to recognize their agency as change agents and leaders in pursuing sustainable solutions.

The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD RDC) - Biodiversity Division (Sustainable Development Directorate) will oversee project execution, with implementation facilitated by FAO, the GEF Agency.

A dedicated Project Management Unit, under the auspices of the MEDD, will oversee day-to-day project delivery. Strategic oversight will be provided by a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder Steering Committee, engaging government delegates, FAO representatives, provincial ministers, IPLC representatives, local NGOs, and women's associations (not exhaustive).

## Strategic alignment

KMGBF Targets:

The project contributes to spatial planning (Target 1), restoration (Target 2), conservation and management (Target 3) efforts. It puts IPLCs at the heart of its intervention strategy, therefore significantly contributing to Target 22: By crafting management plans tailored to the specific needs of IPLCs and their territories, the project fosters community-based approaches to biodiversity conservation, supporting the KMGBF's objective of enhancing local participation and stewardship.

GBFF Action Areas:

Action Area 1: The project's emphasis on spatial planning aligns with GBFF action area 1, which focuses on enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Action Area 2: The project supports IPLC stewardship and governance of Communal and Indigenous Lands.

GBF headline indicators:

GBF Headline Indicator 3.1: The project aims to increase the coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) by focusing on the community-based conservation and sustainable management of Communal and Indigenous Lands. By strengthening the management of these areas, the project contributes to expanding the coverage of OECMs, thereby enhancing biodiversity conservation efforts.

GBF Headline Indicator 10.2: The project supports progress towards sustainable forest management by promoting community-based approaches to biodiversity conservation within forest landscapes. Through the

implementation of sustainable management practices and the establishment of conservation systems, the project contributes to enhancing the sustainability of forest resources and ecosystems.

### Selection criteria

a. The project demonstrates a high potential to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) by fostering community-based conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. By empowering IPLCs to safeguard biodiversity on their ancestral lands, the project contributes to mitigating biodiversity loss, enhancing ecosystem resilience, and promoting sustainable practices. Specifically, the project aims to achieve outcomes such as effective community-based biodiversity conservation, strengthening IPLCs' capacities, enhancing institutional support, and improving the regulatory framework. These outcomes align with the Global Biodiversity Framework's Results Indicators, including those related to biodiversity conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.

b. The project supports the implementation of the revised NBSAP in alignment with the KMGBF objectives and targets, and aligns to the Development Program for the Indigenous Pygmy Peoples of the DRC, the DRC Community Forestry Action Plan, and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Moreover, the project aligns with the COMIFAC Convergence Plan and considers the African Union's Agenda 2063. Its implementation contributes to achieving various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and objectives outlined in conventions such as CITES and CMS. Moreover, the project is designed to enhance policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society to ensure effective implementation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management initiatives.

c. The project aims to promote a high level of policy coherence and coordination across various stakeholders, including government agencies, IPLCs, local NGOs, and women's associations. Through the establishment of a dedicated Project Management Unit and a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee, the project seeks to facilitate collaboration and coordination among different sectors involved in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management. By fostering inclusive decision-making processes and stakeholder engagement, the project aims to ensure that IPLCs' voices are heard and their perspectives integrated into policy and planning processes.

d. The project will mobilize resources from both the private sector and philanthropic organizations to support its implementation. By engaging with private sector stakeholders, the project aims to secure access to additional financial resources, expertise, and technology to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable management efforts. Furthermore, the project will leverage partnerships with philanthropic organizations to support capacity building, knowledge exchange, and innovative conservation initiatives.

e. The project will actively engage with and provide support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) throughout its lifecycle. IPLCs will be involved in project preparation, contributing to problem analysis, proposing solutions, and approving action plans. Special attention will be given to empowering Indigenous women, who play vital roles in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management efforts. By ensuring the meaningful participation of IPLCs in decision-making processes and project activities, the project aims to enhance their capacity to lead conservation initiatives on their ancestral lands

### Core Indicators

#### Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6000	0	0	0

#### Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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### Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6,000.00			

### Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
144000	0	0	0

#### Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
144,000.00			

#### Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Type/Name of Third Party Certification

#### Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title



### Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>	0	0	0	0

### Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>				
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>				
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>				
<b>Duration of accounting</b>				

### Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>				
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>				
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>				
<b>Duration of accounting</b>				

### Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
<b>Target Energy Saved (MJ)</b>				

### Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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### Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	5,000			
<b>Male</b>	5,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

3 : Based on estimated degradation levels of forested areas in the Tanganyika province, and average costs of restoration

4 : Concessions to IPLCs can reach up to 50,000ha per community. The area under improved practices (discounting the area restored to avoid double-counting) totals 144,000 ha (3 communities will be selected as pilot sites)

6 : EXACT will be used to estimate carbon benefits of project interventions during PPG

11 : Estimation is that there are several tens of thousands of IP individuals in Tanganyika. The direct beneficiaries, and project actors are a subset of the total population, the inhabitants of 3 (to be selected) communities living in and from Communal and Indigenous Land. The project will ensure that actions benefit as many women as men.

## ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GBFF	Congo DR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	2,628,391.00	249,697.00	2,878,088.00
FAO	GBFF	Congo DR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	3,212,477.00	305,185.00	3,517,662.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>					<b>5,840,868.00</b>	<b>554,882.00</b>	<b>6,395,750.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GBFF	Congo DR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	67,500.00	6,412.00	73,912.00
FAO	GBFF	Congo DR	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	82,500.00	7,838.00	90,338.00



Total PPG Amount (\$)		150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00
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Please provide justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

### Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	2,628,391.00	5,400,000.00
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	3,212,477.00	6,600,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>5,840,868.00</b>	<b>12,000,000.00</b>

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount

3,059,503.00

### Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
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GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of DRC, Ministry of Health, Hygiene and Prevention	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>12,000,000.00</b>

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Two large investments have been mobilised as co-financing, including:

World Bank - Global Agriculture and Food Security Program project (Résilience et Nutrition dans la région des grands Lacs (RENUGL)); and

Government-World Bank co-financed project in Tanganyika and North Kivu (Investissements productifs pour le renforcement de la résilience et la nutrition dans les provinces du Sud Kivu et Tanganyika)

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin	3/27/2024	Maude Veyret Picot		Maude.veyretpicot@fao.org

### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Benjamin Toirambe	GEF OFP DRC	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/21/2024