



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCAF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Improving women and children’s resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change in the Democratic Republic of the Congo			
Country:	Democratic Republic of Congo	GEF Project ID: ¹	5226
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5110
Other Executing Partner(s):	Direction of Sustainable Development	Submission Date:	August 2014
		Resubmission Date:	Oct. 21, 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate change	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):	n/a	Agency Fee (\$):	448,875

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1	Outcome 1.3 Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Output 1.3.1 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCAF	1,700,000	5,000,000
CCA-1	Outcome 2.3 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	Output 2.3.1 Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	LDCAF	1,000,000	1,100,000
CCA-3	Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas	Output 3.1.1: Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups	LDCAF	1,800,000	7,000,000
Subtotal				4,500,000	13,100,000
Project Management cost			LDCAF	225,000	2,400,000
Total project costs				4,725,000	15,500,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the [Focal Area/LDCAF/SCCF Results Framework](#) when completing Table A.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Vulnerable communities adopt and adapt livelihood strategies in innovative ways based on current and future climate changes scenarios in Democratic Republic of Congo (Bas Congo, Kasai Est, Katanga et Bandundu Provinces)

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. Adoption of diversified resilient practices by vulnerable communities	INV	Diversified and climate resilient livelihoods practices adopted by vulnerable households and producers (focusing largely on women groups) as a key risk management strategy.	<p>1.1. Relevant and profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods including aquaculture, livestock and food processing units installation, developed by women groups to increase sources of revenue and improve family nutrition.</p> <p>1.2. Restoration of 15 ha of fertile lowlands in zones facing high climate risks to support resilient subsistence activities.</p>	LDCF	2,484,000	7,500,000
2. Securing production from climate change impacts	INV	Vulnerable households and producers provided with relevant skills and technologies from national technical services to ensure the viability of climate resilient livelihood products and preserve family production from climate impacts.	<p>2.1. At least 100 seed producers and 50 women groups are supported for the production and distribution of certified resilient seed varieties in the intervention zones and in the regions where INERA stations are found</p> <p>2.2. At least 4 automatic agricultural meteorological stations and 400 pluviometers are provided to produce agricultural meteorological information and secure production against climate risks.</p>	LDCF	2,016,000	5,600,000
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Project Objective: Vulnerable communities adopt and adapt livelihood strategies in innovative ways based on current and future climate changes scenarios in Democratic Republic of Congo (Bas Congo, Kasai Est, Katanga et Bandundu Provinces)

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
			2.3. Community learning mechanisms are established and experiences are shared through websites, technical publications, videos and other relevant media			
Subtotal					4,500,000	13,100,000
Project management Cost (PMC) ³					225,000	2,400,000
Total project costs				LDCF	4,725,000	15,500,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming co-financing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Co-financing Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment, Natural resources and Tourism	In kind	2,000,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Grant & In kind	6,100,000
Recipient Government	METTELSAT	Grant	4,500,000
CSO	PAPADI	In kind	500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	2,400,000
Total Co-financing			15,500,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name	(In \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Climate change	Democratic Republic of Congo	4,725,000	448,875	5,173,875
Total Grant Resources				4,725,000	448,875	5,173,875

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	24,000	75,000	99,000
National	154,500	500,000	654,500

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁴

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc. **N/A**

A.2: GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities. **N/A**

A.3 The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage: **N/A**

A.4: The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a central African country that extends over 2,345,000 km². The country covers the largest portion of the Congo River basin (second after the Amazon for its flow and fifth for its length).



From an economic standpoint, since 2006, the country has recorded an average GDP growth of 5.6% over the period between 2006 and 2010, then 7% in 2011, and 8.5% in 2013. The primary source of livelihood for 92% of rural households derives from farming or the sale of farm products, hunting, fishing and harvesting. This contributes to approximately 64% of household food consumption. However, the DRC population has suffered enormous loss of life and livelihood due to nearly two decades of war and insecurity. In October 2010, approximately 4.5 million Congolese were in a situation of acute food insecurity and crisis of the means of support, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for October 2010. The poverty rate is at 70%; two thirds of the work force, comprised mainly of young people, is underemployed.

FIG 1: Map of Democratic Republic of Congo

I.2. Climate change - induced problem

Observed climate changes and future trends

The project is intervening in four sites: Kiyaka (province of Bandundu), Gimbi (province of Bas Congo), Kipopo (province of Katanga) and Ngandajika (province of Kasai Oriental). Additional climate information on each of

⁴ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question

the sites can be found in PPG report 5. These sites were chosen because of their vulnerability toward climate change. As shown in the figures below, the provinces targeted have experienced an extreme variability of climate parameters, especially rainfall. The South Katanga remains the most critical area with a clear decrease in precipitations, decrease in the number of rainfall days and duration of the rainy season in conjunction with an increase in the average temperature.

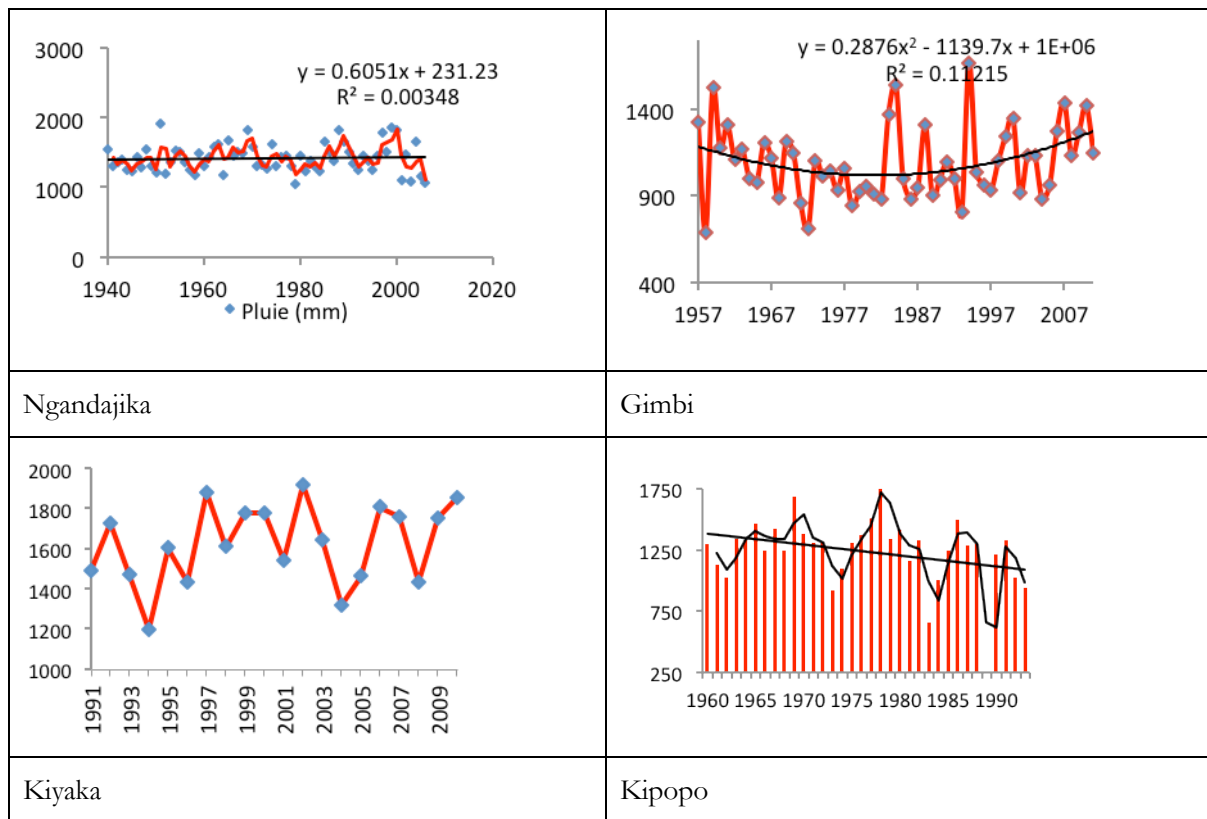


FIG 2: Rainfall evolution in the intervention sites (1957-2010)

In the long term, it is expected that average annual rainfall will increase in several regions in the country, while extreme climactic events will increase in intensity and frequency. Moreover, a reduced rainfall will be observed in the southern portion of the country, particularly in the tropical savannah belt, where 70% of the rural population is living.

Zone	Ville/repère	Années	Pluies (mm)	Température
1	Kinshasa	1990	1530	25,0
		2050	1652	27,5
		2100	1753	28,2
2	Bandundu	1990	1440	24,9
		2050	1531	24,7
		2100	1622	28,4
3	Kindu	1990	1165	25,2
		2050	1213	28,2
		2100	1252	29,1
4	Matadi	1990	1031	25,2
		2050	1017	28,4
		2100	1002	29,1
	Lubumbashi	1990	1262	20,4
		2050	1232	23,7
		2100	1147	24,7

For example, by 2020, the Katanga province (represented here by Lubumbashi), may experience a substantially shorter rainy season in comparison with today.

In association with continuous rising temperatures, this continuous drop in precipitation cause severe episodes of drought or even long-term desertification. Climate change is affecting Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral (farming, breeding) production systems, natural resources (earth, water, pastures) and the population's health in the provinces in question.

Table 1: Rainfall forecasts in different locations in the country by 1990, 2050 and 2100.

Climate Change Impacts on communities' livelihoods

The socioeconomic consequences of climate change impacts are the following

- **Farming:** Climate risks are exacerbated by a rain-dependent production system, subsistence farming, farm practices that do not respect the environment, perturbations of the farming calendar, and the lack of information and management of climate risks. In this context, food safety will be difficult to provide in the close future, which will lead to an increased risk of famine. Specific impacts on the agricultural sector include the following: (i) reduced yields of the principal food-producing cultivations (manioc, corn, rice, peanuts, beans and black-eyed peas), (ii) physical and chemical degradation of the soils, leading to reduced agricultural productivity and plant resources in pastures for animals, (iii) exacerbation of land ownership conflicts.
- **Raising** small cattle is a source of income for a significant number of people, specifically women. Drought and rising temperatures may affect this activity, leading to an expected decrease in fodder and drying out of drinking areas. Actually, in the project's target provinces, feeding the cattle is essentially based on the availability of natural resources (pastures), and represents a secondary income-generating activity for women, although it is characterized by the lack of veterinary monitoring. Risks relating to livestock can lead to abandonment of breeding and thus force households to convert to other types of activities that can reduce their income, which result in upheavals in family life, and further expose women and children.
- **Water resources:** Variations in precipitations and temperatures expected in the project provinces can lead to changes in rainwater, reduced runoff, increased water erosion, reduced water availability in the dams and reservoirs. Furthermore, as a decrease in water and alluvial table replenishment resulting from increased evaporation can lead to rapid drying out of ponds. An increase in the expected drought frequency in Katanga, caused by climate change, will lead to reduced water resources availability. All of this can lead to a negative impact on the water supply and development of irrigated crops. The intensity and frequency of flooding that is expected to increase particularly in Kasai Oriental, will also have an impact on the quality of water.
- **Health:** Increased average temperatures during the rainy season can lead to thermal conditions that are more favorable to the transmission and survival of carriers of certain diseases, particularly malaria, meningitis, the measles and cardiorespiratory diseases, and lead to significant transmission of these diseases. Flooding can cause destruction of the infrastructures and reduce the availability of drinking water. More generally, quality of life may be adversely affected.

There is clear linkages between climate changes vulnerability and communities' economic and social vulnerability. The most affected are the farmers and breeders, and women and children. Eighty-five percent of rural women work in farming and produce 80% of the food-producing crops for household consumption. The relationship between gender and climate change (PPG Report 1-Gender) has shown that climate change affects households through its various manifestations.

Rainfall variability has an impact on household food security: close to 65.5% of households in Kasai Oriental and 70% in Bandundu have claimed that they did not have food reserves at the beginning of the rainy season. Moreover, pasture lands have also become rare, to the detriment of small breeders, causing problems for families, particularly for women, with regard to access to protein nutrition. In Kasai-Oriental and Bas-Congo, women have difficulties providing suitable legume nutrition because of the delayed rainfall, which has limited the development of vegetable garden parcels.

The rainfall vulnerability (ex: in Katanga) also affects the supply of water to households. Women are then obligated to fetch water from valleys that are distant from the villages, which prevents them from performing their other duties, such as caring for their children. In some villages, (ex. Bakwa Mulumba and Nkwadi in Kasai Oriental), the scarcity of water has led girls to resort to taking water from puddles on the roads, which causes a public health problem. The poor quality and low quantity of water (found also in ponds) provoke diarrhea, dysentery and schistosomiasis. Women and children are also mainly responsible for collecting water and wood, as well as other natural resources used by households. In this context, the additional impact of increased drought

will cause women to have to cover great distances in order to have access to drinking water, which will therefore limit their involvement in more productive activities.

Children are also affected, particularly in terms of health and education: (i) young girls have to go and get water and thus have no time to go to school; (ii) children's health is affected by malnutrition and the lack of drinking water; and (iii) for parents who do not have the opportunity to cultivate vegetables by August 15 to feed their families and to pay for school, their children will not be accepted in school.

Women's vulnerability and households will increase with the negative impacts of climate change. Women are often the victims of unequal rights, resources, speech and responsibilities within the household, which are related to gender. Women take on the majority of activities that are not very or not at all remunerated and poorly recognized socially. They are responsible for social reproduction, producing small-scale goods and services for low income, and at the community level, "basic community activities" related to their strategic role in managing daily life. The combination of these three roles represents a considerable contribution by women to social life, yet paradoxically, it infringes on their freedom and independence. Therefore, they risk suffering even more by the damage caused by climate risks and can have more limited capacities to adapt.

Finally, the poverty caused by the impacts of climate change will amplify the social inequalities of the sexes to the detriment of women, whose vulnerability will increase⁵ due to limited access to economic resources and the lack of control over management of these resources.

Baseline Projects/initiatives

Baseline for Component 1

The Rural Infrastructure Development Support Project (PADIR) is designed to support the DRC's Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy for 2011-2015. The PADIR is intervening in the provinces of **Bas-Congo, Bandundu, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental and Katanga**. The baseline is relevant as it promotes income-generating activities, which will have positive spinoff effects on employment for vulnerable communities. The achievements of PADIR will be significant for the proposed GEF funded project, specifically in term of infrastructures with the construction of 1,500 km of rural roads with 200 road structures, 40 rural markets, 60 storage warehouses. With the improvement of transport network and the availability of markets, women and producer groups supported by the project to develop livelihood activities will better transport their produce and have opportunities to sell their production. This also will facilitate transportation and conservation of agricultural/income generating activities outputs from the project areas. In addition, vocational training center established by PADIR will support the GEF project in improving key capacities of women, young and producers groups on rural entrepreneurship, finance, trade, etc.). The expected co-financing associated with PADIR activities is USD\$5 millions.

The UNDP Program of Support the Micro-finance Sector (PASMIF) is a nationwide project engaged in training Credit and Saving Cooperatives (COOPEC) and MFI's on microfinance and increased the number of women in accessing to rural finance (+30%). In its current and new development phases, the Programme will pursue, at micro level, the capacity building of COOPEC and MFIs on the development of new and innovative financial products, institutionalize gender approach on finance and improve financial literacy of women,. The expected co-financing associated with PASMIF is USD\$2 millions. Women groups' engaged in diversification activities will also benefit from support to consolidate their small business through training and access to local financial services

In **Kasai Oriental**, the NGO PAPADI is working with women and producers groups targeted by the project in food security. The NGO is involved in several activities such as seed production and supervision of women groups. The expected parallel co-financing associated with PAPADI's activities is USD\$500,000. The NGO will be a key partners supervising or training targeted producers groups engaged seed production.

⁵ www.adequations.org/spip.php?article1253

Baseline for Component 2

The improvement of rural services is one of the priorities implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through research, advisory and training services, and the intermediate services required for facilitating access to knowledge and information (including financial services). This baseline is relevant in supporting target communities engaged in resilient livelihood, seed production and climate information dissemination. Specifically, the National Agronomic Research Institute (INERA) has dedicated offices & laboratory in targeted sites and supported the first NAPA project on Agriculture. The institution will continue to provide training and housing facilities including senior staff houses for Research/Development Program and technology transfer. The project will also benefit from national technical services operating in each province. Thus, the National Seed Office (SENASA) will support producers on seed certification; the National Service of Aquaculture (SENAQUA) will support the promotion of aquaculture to rural populations; the national Service of farmers' corporation (SNCOOP) will supervise farmers' organisations, etc. The expected co-financing from the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development technical support is expected to be USD\$1,1 million.

The Government of DRC is making provision each year for the maintenance of 27 meteorological stations across the country. In each target site, the National Meteorology Department (METTELSAT) is collecting data from synoptic stations installed at the provincial airport. In 2012, the institution is engaged in the rehabilitation and modernization of meteorological and hydrological stations (mainly airports) and acquisition of satellite data. The expected co-financing from the National Meteorology Department METTELSAT is expected to be USD\$4,5 million. Under this baseline, METTELSAT continuously evaluates and monitors rainfall and temperatures, and makes forecasts disseminated to target communities via public media.

Additional co-financing provided in cash and in-kind

The Direction of Sustainable Development (DDD-Implementation partner) will provide an in-kind contribution estimated at USD2,000,000 to the project. This in-kind contribution includes offices, human resources, etc. (see Letter of Co-financing from Ministry of Environment, Natural resources and Tourism).

UNDP Country Office will co-finance in cash this initiative for an amount estimated at USD 400,000. The UNDP TRAC contribution includes coverage of: i) support to project management (e.g. training on UNDP procedures, monitoring & evaluation, etc.); ii) Transportation equipment; iii) Recruitment of four UNVs or focal points, in each target Province; and iv) Computers and additional IT's equipment.

Long-term solution and key barriers

By adopting the National Gender Policy, the DRC Government is striving to establish a socioeconomic and institutional environment that promotes gender equality and to ensure that gender is taken into consideration in all development sectors. The prefer situation is to facilitate the development opportunities for women to give them more chance to adapt to climate change and variability. This includes better access to formal education and better supervision at technical level; improve economic conditions, access to resource, participation in politics and institutions decision-making process, as well as less social marginalization.

However, to date there is insufficient technical, institutional and financial capacities at commune's level to uptake adaptations measures and practices. Some of the barriers to overcome have been identified, among which:

- **Barriers #1: Women's limited capacity to generate income from their productive activities:** Women represent the majority of the work force in farming, specifically in Bandundu, where two thirds of the work force in the farming sector are women. At the national level, they reach the 7 million, while men number only 5 million (approximately 1.2 million women in Bandundu)⁶. In spite of women's predominance in the sector, income generated is very low in relation to the quantity of work required for production.

⁶ Tecsalt International Limitée - Secteur de l'agriculture : Profil genre (Juillet 2011)

Actually, the average area cultivated by women is below one hectare, which corresponds to a production of 40 bags of manioc. According to the estimation, and considering the overall cost of production, revenue generated by the sale of a 70-kg bag of manioc is at \$50 on the Kinshasa markets. In the best cases, annual manioc production generates maximum proceeds of \$400 US per hectare. This revenue level is lower for the poorest women who do not have access to the market and are obligated to sell their production along the road at a lower price, and for the majority of peasants who live far from the markets. If we add to this the time spent on household duties that generate no income, it is therefore easy to grasp the economic vulnerability level for Congolese women in rural areas.

- **Barriers #2: Limited access to farm credit:** The generalized lack of access to farm credits is due mainly to the low-income level generated by women's farming activities. Lending money to small producers is considered high risk by credit institutions. The problem is that most of the credits granted to women are low (around \$100 US) and with a very short reimbursement period (one week at most). Furthermore, interest rates are high and many women are unable to reimburse the loan within the time provided, since their small business activity does not generate sufficient revenue.
- **Barriers #3: Poor technical assistance:** Women perform more than 70% of farm work without having access to farm inputs (credits and seeds) as men do, or sufficient access to advice and dissemination services. The Ministry of Agriculture has regional structures at the provincial level. Yet this ministry's agents have not been trained to meet the specific needs of farmers, even though they represent the majority of actors in this sector. Moreover, guidance agents speak most often to the heads of families during their interventions in the field, in other words, men. Therefore, women do benefit sufficiently from the advice and services of these agents.
- **Barriers #4: Problems in evacuating farm production:** The poor state of roads causes problems for the servicing of farm products. Women transport most products on foot or bicycles over long distances. In the fishing sector, roads and means of transportation are lacking to reach the fish unloading sites. Women are dependent on pirogues to transport passengers to the unloading sites. Production losses result also from problems disposing the merchandise and the lack of means of conservation. Consequences of this situation are affecting the quantity and quality of plant production and having an impact on food security even in agro pastoral provinces such as Bandundu, the Equator, Maniema, etc.

A.5. Incremental / Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

Additional Cost Reasoning of the Proposed Project

For 92 percent of the rural households in DRC, farming or sale of agricultural products, hunting, fishing and gathering, is the main livelihood activity, contributing to about 64 percent of households' food consumption. However, the people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) have suffered enormous loss of life and livelihoods due to almost two decades of war and insecurity. In October 2010, an estimated 4.5 million Congolese were in a situation of acute food and livelihoods crisis, according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of October 2010. The May 2011 IPC shows that 'the country overall remains chronically food-insecure, [...] confirmed by the nutritional situation which remains very serious in many parts of the country, mainly in the stabilized areas.'

Climate change and its effects on rainfall patterns and temperatures are exacerbating the vulnerability of rural communities, who depend almost exclusively on rainfed agriculture and on the three staple crops for their livelihood. The current changes affecting the seasonal cycles and other agro-climatic parameters directly threaten the production of basic food staples for rural communities and by extension, have potentially serious implications for the already precarious state of food security for the entire Congolese population.

Of relevance to the proposed project, the on-going UNDP-GEF, LDCF financed NAPA follow up project is enhancing the resilience of the agriculture sector by providing the tools, information, inputs and capacities to the main actors of agricultural development to enable them to adequately understand, analyse and react to climate risks. However, the project does not well conceptualise the socially differentiated vulnerabilities, capacities, priorities and needs responses that address inequalities in the distribution of resources, benefits and responsibilities. In DRC, ninety-five percent of rural women work in agriculture and dominate agricultural production in the DRC. Women represent 60% of agricultural labourers and 73% of farmers, and produce 80% of food crops for household consumption. Roughly 25% of all land in the DRC is considered to be held by women, with the majority of those landholders being single, widowed and divorced. Several dynamics make their adaptation more difficult due to a lack of access to formal education, economic poverty, food insecurity, limited access to resources, etc. These inequalities increase women's vulnerability to harmful climate change impacts while limiting their options for coping and adaptation.

The project activities are located in region with high agricultural potential. It produces half of DRC's food crops and supplies agricultural products to the main Congolese towns and cities (Bandundu, Kananga, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi, Kinshasa and Matadi). The LDCF project will address a community-centred approach to complete the sectoral approach of the on-going NAPA project. It seeks to support vulnerable communities to adopt and adapt livelihood strategies in innovative ways based on current and future climate changes scenarios. Particular emphasis is placed on women because they play a dominant role in household consumption and are involved in almost all small business, farming and livestock activities. The LDCF project proposal seeks to achieve two key results:

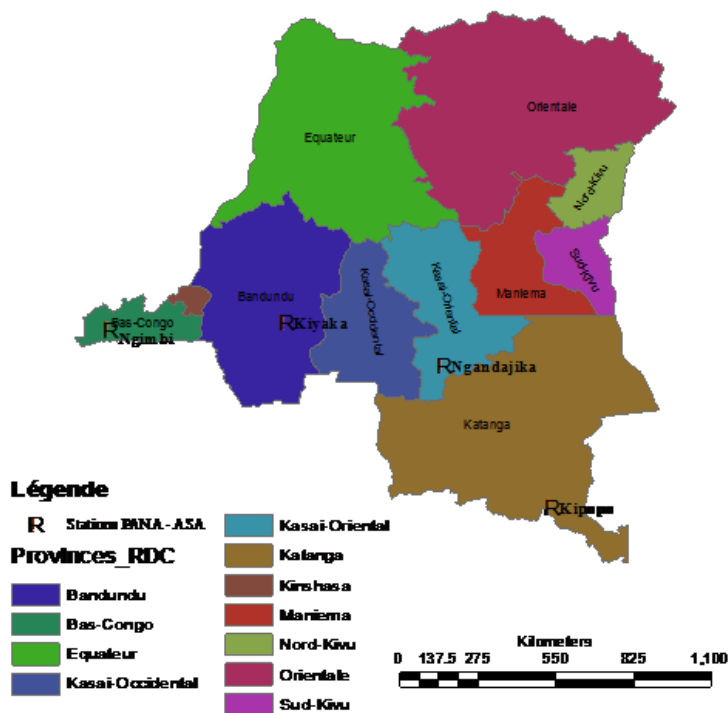
- a. Alternative climate sensitive farm production options developed that benefit groups of women farmers, which can increase their income and improve their families' nutrition.
- b. Vulnerable households and producers assisted to develop relevant skills and use of technologies that can support the resilience of livelihoods under conditions of climate change

Intervention Zones

The project will intervene in:

- **Ngandajika (Kasaï Oriental Province):** The province has approximately 4.8 million inhabitants, with strong growth (24% in the last 10 years). Most of the province's population depends on farming to live, in spite of the presence mining activities (particularly diamonds). Poverty in the region is very (62.3 %). Food expenses represent the largest portion of household incomes (62.4 %) and subsistence farming employs 65 % of the working population. Breeding and non-food producing cultivation are particularly common in the region. The selected site, Ngandajika, is located on the province's border. The Province benefits the presence of an INERA laboratory and experimental fields, as well as roads and infrastructures to distribute within and outside the province. Measures of adaptation in Ngandajika include the establishment of pastures, water infrastructures to support production of seeds and the installation of fishponds.

- **Gimbi (Bas-Congo Province):** With a population of 3.2 million and very high density, the Bas Congo province has both a high urbanization rate and very high poverty levels. The provincial economy is still based on agriculture, which is practiced by untrained subsistence farmers with little means, obsolete



technology and farming practices, and genetic material in poor condition. Farming employs close to 80% of the work force in the province. The poverty levels remain very high, at 69.8%, and food expenses represent two thirds of household incomes. Regarding climate change, the province will experience increased but more variable precipitations, with longer seasonable droughts. Adaptation measures such as in Kiyaka include improving pasture techniques, management of brush fires.

FIG 3: Project Intervention Zones

- **Kiyaka (Bandundu Province):** Most of the rural population practices subsistence farming, focusing on the principal basic foods, but occasionally using forest products other than wood and other plants. Productivity levels are rather low, given the lack of technical means, low soil fertility, deforestation and degeneration of genetic agricultural material. The rural populations of Bandundu present high malnutrition levels, with very poor protein consumption. Increased rainfall and temperatures are expected in the region due to climate change. This is why pastures do not have any problem during the active period, given that there is no issue of low area pasturing. To adapt in a sustainable manner, pastures will need to be improved. Guarding of cattle and goats will also need to be established to ensure better pasture management and prevent wandering. Rotating plots on fixed dates (2 months in the plot) without brush fire is a rational pasturing management method and appropriate adaptation measure. The required construction of kraal for nighttime and goat barns is an adaptation measure that limits nighttime wandering and gives easy access to manure to be used for cultivation. Establishment of watering points for animals and of fishponds, as well as dissemination of good quality alevins are also adaptation measures.
- **Kipopo (Katanga Province):** This province has a population of close to 9 million people and enjoys significant mining activities. However, subsistence farming remains the main activity of the rural population. High poverty levels are noted (69.1%), with very poor access to drinking water, energy and health services. We estimate that 15% of poor households in the DRC reside in Katanga, which makes this zone particularly vulnerable. Villages that the project may access (by proximity to an INERA center) include approximately 5000 inhabitants. Communities have limited access to water problem because it rains only from November to March. A significant option for this zone lacking in water would be the development of breeding near ponds or to dig wells where the water table does not reach more than 4 meters. As everywhere else, pasturing will need also to be improved.

Project Outputs/Activities

Component 1: Adoption of diversified resilient practices by vulnerable communities

Without LDCF financing, the current climate variability and change will have a broader range of impacts on individual households, beyond their impact on agriculture systems. This increased uncertainty – combined with the prevailing low capacity to manage climate risks and the limited number of available coping mechanisms – is likely to create additional obstacles for households, particularly women, to achieving familial food security. With LDCF financing, this component aims to promote diversified and climate resilient livelihoods practices for vulnerable households and producers (focused largely on women groups) as key risk management strategy. Resources will be used to help rural women to explore new opportunities to generate the income streams required to (i) reinvest in farm production (with the possibility of increasing yields and diversifying production), (ii) strengthen their credit worthiness with lending institutions..

The proposed LDCF financed initiative will facilitate the adoption of diversified resilient practices, the transformation of agricultural products, store and commercialize products. Technical support will be provided for women groups in developing small businesses and access to micro-finance, facilitated by PADMIF and PADIR Vocational Centers.

In the absence of any interventions, drought frequency will lead to reduce water resources availability with impacts water supply for households and development of irrigated crops. The abandon of rice-growing valleys in the Bas Congo will continue due to the lack of means to rehabilitate them. With LDCF financing, water storage and flow will be improved through the rehabilitation of valleys and sustainable water management systems will be promoted to improve water access to vulnerable communities, which in turn ought to support the development of subsistence activities.

Implementation of all of these activities will be done in a participative manner through the selection of beneficiary women's groups, service providers (local NGOs), and the establishment of different Management Committees (CDG) for close monitoring of beneficiaries. Furthermore, the technical services, administrative and customary authorities will be fully involved in the implementation, providing support for the beneficiaries, and in monitoring and supervising the activities.

Outputs and Activities

Two main outputs will contribute to achieving this outcome. They include:

Output 1.1: Relevant and profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods including aquaculture, livestock and food processing units installation, developed by women groups to increase sources of revenue and improve family nutrition.

Activity 1.1.1: Development of small-scale livestock rearing and husbandry by women groups

This activity will be developed in all targets Province. It will be organized around the following sub-activities:

- *Sharecropping goats for breeding:* Sharecropping of animals, primarily goats, presents several advantages: i) goats evolve easily on rugged terrain, ii) raising them often falls under the responsibility of women and children, iii) the animal is a very good fodder processor, iv) investing in goat breeding is not as costly as it is for cattle. A rotating system will be established whereby goats will be given to a first group of women, who will then give goats to other groups according to well-defined criteria. The goal is to reach 1000 beneficiaries by the fourth year of implementation. Beneficiaries will be able to increase their number of animals each year with targeted support: training, establishment of veterinary pharmacies, etc.
- *Provision of cattle for cultivation in Katanga:* Raising a few heads of cattle for drafting will be supported in order to enable transportation of farms production to the selling points. This activity concerns the sites of Kiyaka and Kipopo that have selling points located at more than 50 km from the production sites and villages. Three heads of cattle will be provided per village within the framework of this activity.

- *Introducing specific species of roosters to improve the productive capacity of the local races.* The crossbreeding of local chickens with superior quality of roosters that are resistant to diseases which are emerging under changing climate conditions will be promoted. Twenty-five superior races of roosters will be distributed to each village.
- *Establishing and improving pastures with species that are likely to be effective under drier conditions.* This will be achieved by implementing the following approaches:
 - Introduction of *Stylosanthes*, a species with high nutritional value, to improving soil fertility; the building of kraals for cattle, barns, and the realization of watering points. Women groups will also be supported to secure collective plots for fodder production, improving pastures, and preparing food stocks.
 - The recovery of 200 ha of degraded farm, pastoral or forestlands through soil restoration in pastoral landscapes using soil protection and restoration / soil and water conservation (SPR/SWC) measures. Village management committees will be established and trained to achieve these activities. Experts from the provincial environmental and agricultural technical services and/or local NGOs will provide technical assistance (awareness raising, identification of the sites, training, etc.).

Activity 1.1.2: Establishment of fish farms



Aqua farming in the DRC depends mainly on family owned fish farming. Tilapia and catfish are the dominant species. For better efficiency and technical/financial sustainability, the choice will focus on semi-intensive breeding in ponds with joint fish-chicken or duck-fish raising (FIG 4). Natural fertilizers from livestock will be used for fishponds to stimulate plankton (phyto and zoo).

FIG 4: Illustration of joint fish-chicken farming system

Fish farming will be developed in the four intervention zones. Participative mapping of potential fish farming zones will be completed along with a market survey prior to implementation to understand how to ensure optimal economic returns for the poor households.

Local communities or national service providers will benefit from improvements to the underlying infrastructure including training on farm management, organization of sales, processing and conservation of products (fish and chickens). Management committees of fish farming systems will be set up and trained on management and maintenance of systems as well as the creation of a sustainable financial system for maintenance/extension of infrastructures. The Provincial fishing technical services (will provide support in the selection of performing species (tilapia and clarias, etc.), quality of fish larva, biological monitoring and trainings.

Activity 1.1.3: At least 100 food processing units (oil press, manioc scraper, mill, etc.) and fish conservation units will be installed for women groups in support for production and as a source of income.

Women groups will receive technical and financial support to establish fish processing and conservation units in order to increase their income. The interventions will be developed according to a participative approach with rural women. The following activities are planned:

- During the project inception phase, an analysis will be conducted on the cost-effectiveness of food processing activities and economically viable channels for resilience as well as those that are most promising in terms of market outlets. Agricultural and socioeconomic experts will be hired to identify the limitations of processing and marketing of generated products, including: evaluate barriers to accessing markets and quality standards for these products, evaluation of the path to realizing markets,

including networking through organizations, analysis of the primary limitations of marketing products and recommending solutions.

- Installation of the processing units for the sustainable extraction of palm oil, the production of soap, the processing of manioc and the conservation of fish production. Women groups will identify the choice of prototypes and installation sites during the project inception phase. To carry out these activities, it will be necessary to contract service providers. Extension Services will also have a role in providing technical guidance and support to women's groups.
- Capacity development: women groups engaged in food processing will be assisted to strengthen their management capacities' through the organization of specific training courses on: Entrepreneurship, value chain management, processing of agro-pastoral production and rural finance. Professionals will conduct the training and partnerships will be developed with the private sector (e.g. micro-finance institutions) to support women during and after training. The regional technical services (SNV, SNCOOP) will provide support with activities in their respective domains of specialization. The provincial Gender and Family Divisions will also play a key role in identifying the women's groups to benefit from the training groups and providing them with support, monitoring of progress, and helping with the replication of good practices and lessons learned from the implementation of these initiatives.

Output 1.2: Restoration of 15 ha of fertile lowlands in zones facing high climate risks to support resilient subsistence activities.

To allow rice growing or other income generating activities, at least 15 ha of low fertile areas (9 ha in the Bas Congo, 3 ha in Ngandajika and 3 ha in Kipopo) will be restored benefiting at least 250 households. The criteria for choosing target sites are:

- Accessibility: most of the sites are accessible via motorcycle
- Climate risks: key climate risks identified are flooding
- Ownership: The valley are currently exploited by communities associations and owned by communities exploiting the land;
- Presence of water point: small rivers drain the valleys.

More characteristics of valleys are described in the land management and restoration reports (Ref. PPG report 6 & 7). Specific activities will include:

Activity 1.2.1: Awareness campaigns will be organized to foster adhesion of communities and to enable women's participation to ensure that their needs are met and that their constraints are addressed.

Activity 1.2.2: Prior feasibility studies will be undertaken to determine the intervention sites, investment costs for equipment necessary for the restoration activities, and identify details pertaining to the topographic, hydrological, geotechnical and soil aspects. Assessments will also be undertaken to finalise the cost-effectiveness and due-diligence with respect to social-environmental and other standards. Identification of measures will be based on current and future vulnerability using different climate scenarios available through the downscaling of available climate data and coupling with matching socio-economic information.

Activity 1.2.3: Implementation of hydraulic works, specifically:

- ✓ Water collection system and evacuation canals;
- ✓ Water distribution channels to the plots being cultivated
- ✓ Dikes and to ditches prevent the to prevent runoff and inundation of cultivated plots from surrounding valleys;

- ✓ Water reservoirs to ensure the supply during low water levels and dry season
- ✓ Drains for the evacuation of water used in the cultivated plots
- ✓ And observation posts

Service providers will be contracted to carry out hydraulic works. The utilization of the locally available manpower will also be considered through the ‘cash-for-work’ approach in order to improve cash flow to communities.

Activity 1.2.4: Water users management committees (at least 5 members, participation of women ensured) will be established and trained, to supervise protection activities and maintain site after construction. The training will include water infrastructure protection techniques, the maintenance of infrastructures and socio-environmental monitoring. The training will be preceded by in-depth capacity needs analysis. Additional productivity gains achieved through measures soil fixation, relate to other income of which will be set aside for committee operations and maintenance. The training and technical monitoring/control of the work will be conducted by the National Rural Water Service (SNHR) to ensure the appropriation and sustainability of the equipment and to improve water users management committees members’ capacities.

Component 2: Securing production from climate change impacts

Without intervention, the current climate variability & changes will continue affecting the seasonal cycles and other agro-climatic parameters directly threaten the production of basic food staples for rural communities and by extension, have potentially serious implications for the already precarious state of food security for the entire Congolese population. With LDCF financing, the conditions for sustainable development will be implemented through the development of skills and technology required to ensure resilience family production from climate impacts. The commitment of rural and agricultural development technical services and of other community partners remains a fundamental component of successful inclusive development.

One of the challenges faced by communities, and particularly women groups and small farmers, is simply a lack of access to information that would facilitate climate resilient planning and risk management. The current mix of seeds/crop production is not associated with regular consideration of seasonal forecasts, an important input in the face of increasing temperatures and a greater frequency of variation in rainfall. Ensuring that women groups and small farmers are able to access critical information such as seasonal forecasts and early warnings will support their efforts to manage their livelihoods in a context of uncertainty. Accurate and easily available seasonal forecasts will enable them to secure stable and optimum levels of yields during both dry and wet years. LDCF resources will help to establish a community-based climate services with users and tailored to support the resilience of farming practices within existing projects (e.g. USAID-FPPM) and livelihood initiatives developed with women and around INERA stations. Opportunity will be explored to diffuse community radios for wider audiences in disseminating climate information and to exchange instantaneous data collected and transmit local weather forecasts via SMS.

The value chain of suppliers and support for agriculture in the Democratic Republic of Congo is at a low level of capacity. The main barriers for marketing are the availability of adapted genetic material in large enough quantities and quality. The challenge is to provide enhanced agricultural genetic material to producers; a key means to increase agricultural productivity. The first GEF/LDCF Project supported the deployment of a supply chain for adapted agricultural genetic material focused on three staple crops (maize, rice and cassava) based on research conducted by the National Agricultural Research Service. But, the access to adapted genetic material is very limited for women groups and producers living out of INERA perimeter. This current initiative will scale up the transfer of adapted genetic material to designated women group’s producers, who will produce and multiply seeds and cuttings for distribution among households. Adopting drought tolerant or faster maturing seed varieties will contribute to food production and higher sales.

Outputs and activities

Output 2.1: At least 100 seed producers and 50 women groups are supported for the production and distribution of certified resilient seed varieties in the intervention zones and in the regions where INERA stations are found.

The number of seed multipliers accessing to adapted genetic material will be increased through mentoring of women seed multipliers associations who have achieved the best performance during the first phase. The following activities are planned:

Activity 2.1.1: Characterization and certification of resilient varieties that have greater yields

The project will support the certification of improved and resilient varieties /clone that have been selected during the first NAPA project. This will be done through following sub-activities:

- Multi-sites characterisation for the validation of resilient varieties by INERA;
- Registration of the resilient varieties in the national catalogue by SENASEM;
- Maintenance of basic resilient varieties by INERA

Activity 2.1.2: Production of 20 ha of improved seeds and cuttings of manioc, corn, rice, peanuts, beans and black-eyed peas) by seed multipliers, among them 50% of women.

Capacities of seed multipliers will be developed through a series of training, particularly on community life, and seed production, water management and soil fertility techniques, as well as methods of identifying and fighting against principal crop destroyers and enemies. The principal activities to be conducted are as follows:

- Information and awareness raising of seed multipliers on the benefits of using resilient seeds;
- Realization of 40 ha of basic improved seed by INERA;
- Production of 80 ha of resilient seed by seed multipliers under the supervision of INERA and the mentoring of seed producers that already benefited training under the first NAPA project;

Activity 2.1.3: Dissemination of improved seeds for manioc, corn, rice, black-eyed peas, beans and peanut to at least 1600 producers, among them 50% of women

The resilient seed produced under activity 2.1.2 will be distributed to new farmers and technical services and trained seed producers will supervise them in using the genetic material. Sub-activities to be conducted include the following:

- Organization of awareness raising sessions for producers on the use of improved seeds to enable producers' adhesion and adoption of the new technology;
- Provision of adapted seed and training of farmers in using the genetic material;
- Monitoring by INERA.

Activity 2.1.4: Establishment of village seeds and cereals banks

To cover the food food-producing deficit and manage the surpluses, seed and cereal banks will be created in the 24 target villages. The goal is to promote the collection of excess cereals, store them and resell them to the population during the pre-harvest period. Consumption prices must be accessible. The following sub-activities are planned:

- Establishment of seed banks to locally store seeds produced or purchases them elsewhere in order to make them available during difficult period.

- Establishment of cereal banks as an instrument of food safety management for the benefit of the communities.
- Establishment of management committees and training them on accounting, financial, warrantage and inventory management techniques.

Output 2.2: At least 4 automatic agricultural meteorological stations and 400 pluviometers are provided to produce agricultural meteorological information and secure production against climate risks.

LDCF resources will support the improvement of existing chain of production and dissemination of agro-meteorological information. METTELSAT, INERA, and the rural radio stations will be involved in implementing activities. The following activities are planned:

Activity 2.2.1: Complete the existing equipment with automatic meteorological stations (4) and pluviometers (100) to develop the mechanism to collect and process data in these intervention zones. Following sub-activities will be undertaken:

- METTELSAT will evaluate the current status of the meteorological network in the 4 target regions (in terms of number, location and type of equipment) that provides relevant weather and climate observations. This will be an in-depth participatory assessment revisiting (i) the present status of the network, (ii) the equipment in place, (iii) the available and foreseeable technical skills, (iv) the numbers and locations of additional monitoring stations and (v) the overall needs of end users on climate information;
- Installation of (i) four equipped automatic meteorological stations in order to collect the pluviometric, temperature, hygrometry and wind data; and (ii) at least 100 rain gauges distributed to observer farmers (50% of which are women) to complete the mechanism;
- Develop sustainable mechanism for the maintenance and the management of agro-meteorological station by INERA and target communities;
- Training on pluviometric data collection, dissemination and interpretation in the local languages for farmer observers.
- Based on information collected, Mettelsat will produce the agricultural hydro meteorological bulletins based on the needs of end users.

Activity 2.2.2: Dissemination of agricultural meteorological information and advice to producers

The agro-meteorological information will be disseminated through community radios and village listening clubs. 10 rural radios will disseminate the information and the agricultural hydro meteorological bulletins provided by METTELSAT through radio broadcasts, as well as any other relevant climate information (including the potential adjustment options). Specific activities include the following:

- Identifying and selecting the rural radio stations and community relay stations;
- Establishing and signing agreements with rural radios and community relay stations;
- Organizing, guiding and monitoring listening clubs
- The production of agricultural hydro meteorological information by METTELSAT, and dispatching to the broadcasters;
- Disseminating information through rural radio and community relay stations.
- Evaluating and capitalizing on experiences for larger scale potential

Activity 2.2.3: Using SMS to disseminate climate information

With the increased use of mobile phones in rural areas, the opportunity to share the data collected instantly and broadcast meteorological bulletins through text messages will be explored. The activities provided within this framework include the following:

- Evaluation of the potential for use of mobile phones to communicate climate information (needs, coverage analysis, users' capacity and the need for information, etc.);
- Dialogue with service providers (VODACOM, Airtel, Orange etc.) to set up free SMS;
- Establishment of a platform for exchange by SMS;
- Training of users on coding the information and using the communication platform;
- Establishment of a monitoring system at the village scale to support users;
- Evaluation and capitalization on the experiences for scale up.

Activity 2.2.4: Support of community radios to disseminate climate information.

Community radios are generally used to distribute the packaged information to local communities. Under the first NAPA project, contracts were signed with 2 community radio stations to implement awareness campaign on the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and adaptation. At the evaluation of the project, it became clear that community radio stations have limited technological capabilities for the disseminating information tailored to the needs of farmers. The current distribution of radio transmitters is limited and a large number of villages do not consequently receive radio broadcasts. LDCF resources will support the installation of technological equipment (e.g. transmitters and receivers systems, solar kit, etc.) for at least 10 existing community radios. The information disseminated will be tailored to suit both crop farmers and pastoralists and also households, particularly women. Additional information related to project experiences and lessons learned and also alert bulletin will also be disseminated. Specific activities will include:

- Assess requisite Information Technology (IT) needs including management systems to support development and dissemination of climate change information to producers and households;
- The provision of the equipment accompanied by a contract that ensures the delivery of the appropriate data for assessing the efficacy of each demonstration project at each site.
- Training radio staffs in maintenance and development of sustainable financing strategy to sustain their activities.

Output 2.3: Community learning mechanisms are established and experiences are shared through websites, technical publications, videos and other relevant media

Under the first NAPA project, communication products (films, articles, posters, reports, etc.) are developed to inform about the project, share the first lessons learned from seeds of drought-resilient crops dissemination, IGA, climate information networks, etc. Information are disseminated through the project website and newspaper, national television, exhibitions or national workshops. LDCF resources will focus on improving sharing of Knowledge and lessons learned to local communities which are non-initiated in French language to foster greater ownership and enable replication. Specific activities will include:

Activity 2.3.1: the capacity of the PMU will be strengthened to effectively produce and dissemination knowledge and lessons learned from the project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of the first NAPA project worked without a real communication strategy and has limited human and material resources for the capitalization and sharing of lessons learned. PMU will be granted with relevant communications equipment such as cameras, software, mobile generators for broadcasting of films at local level, acquisition of stand for the participation in exhibition. The Internet connection broadband will also be increase for a better sharing of products. A

communication officer will also be recruited to define the project communication strategy with stakeholders, means and make a day-to-day monitoring of communication aspects.

Activity 2.3.2: Development of communication tools (such as reports, DVDs, films and documentaries, radio shows and brochures). The information packet will be translated into the appropriate formats and languages to allow dissemination through the community radios or television channels in the national languages.

Activity 2.3.3: Organize one local/provincial forum per year to communicate the technologies and gender approaches promoted, share lessons learned and experiences from the project, in order to replicate them in other communities that are not covered. Depending on the target groups involved, suitable mode of communication will be developed (e.g. local knowledge forum, product exhibition during weekly markets, etc.).

Activity 2.3.4: The website of the project will be improved and links will be created with the UNDP/GEF's ALM (*Adaptation Learning Mechanism* and Wikiadapt.) to ensure that the lessons learned from this project affect a broader audience, including the international agencies, financial backers and GEF Secretariat.

A.6. Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

The proposed project indicator framework follows the GEF-5 Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT) and is aligned with the UNDP M&E Framework for Adaptation. Objective level indicators and outcome level indicators are specified according to the UNDP nomenclature of Results Based Management (RBM). The project design further foresees the development of more specific M&E tools, especially at the local implementation level. Participatory local level M&E can be a powerful management and communication tool, especially for tracking and demonstrating project results in demonstration sites. It is foreseen that a more detailed M&E project framework will be developed during the project inception phase for national management purposes.

An overall project M&E plan has been devised and is included in the respective section of the project document below. It foresees regular progress reports, as well as audits, a mid-term evaluation and an end-of-project evaluation.

Assumptions underlying the project design include that:

- Existence of national expertise to support households in their adaptation efforts;
- Participation and commitment of target communities
- Women's groups and organizations are operational
- Social cohesion exists in the communities

A complete Risk Log is included in Annex 1 of the project document. It includes risks identified in the project identification form (PIF) (see below) as well as newly identified risks. Additional barriers are included in the Barrier section above and are generally represented by the risks specified below. Most risks are organizational or strategic in nature, and mainly relate to relatively low current institutional and individual capacities of the public service structure in terms of adaptation. In summary, the following key risks were identified (risks identified in the PIF or the Project Preparation Grant phases are identified accordingly):

- Limited capacity of technical institutions to support vulnerable communities on adaptation (PIF);
- Inadequate organizations of producers and women groups (PIF);
- Gender inequality on security, access to land and agricultural extension services (PIF)
- Financial resources are limited for local communities and their institutions to undertake resilient activities (PPG);
- Low mobilization of the target group caused by a poor understanding of climate change issues (PPG)
- Climate change impacts are more severe than anticipated (PPG);
- Market fluctuation resulting in poor sales (PPG);
- High cost of energy used for the functioning of food processing units (PPG)
- Participation and commitment of target communities

From an environmental and social safeguard point of view, the project is rated as a Category 3a, with small scale, site-specific and manageable environmental and social impacts. No adverse long-term impacts are anticipated. Social positive impacts are expected with the implantation of diversified activities and realisation of agriculture growth with the provision of adapted seeds and climate information. The anticipated negative environmental and social impacts of the project would result mainly from hydraulic works associated with (i) rehabilitation of lowlands, (ii) the stabilization of soils in pastoral landscapes, (iii) the realisation of fish farming and (iv) the development of vegetable garden & cash crops activities. During the project inception phase, the Government will develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will provide guidance and measures with clear roles and responsibilities, a long with capacity strengthening measures for effective implementation and monitoring. The document will provide key steps for screening all project components, outlines procedures for preparing, reviewing, clearing, disclosing and monitoring subproject-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs). The Coordination and implementation of the Project's environmental and social safeguards will be carried out by the PCU, which has recruited an M & E expert to be responsible for overseeing Project compliance with the environmental and social guidelines developed. External monitoring and evaluation of safeguards will be undertaken in line with recommendation of the EIA studies. Finally, UNDP will develop key guidelines to ensure that during overseeing missions, the UNDP GEF RTA will report on the progress of the safeguards.

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

This LDCF funded project will complement other programmes and GEF projects being implemented in the same region.

UNDP GEF- NAPA Project “Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DR Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security”: The Ministry of Environment, under the Direction of the Sustainable Development (DDD), is coordinating the on-going NAPA project on agriculture sector. The Congolese Government with that DDD will also coordinate the future GEF/LDF project based on on-going good management progress of the project and coordination mechanisms already established with different ministries and local stakeholders. DDD will ensure complementarity and synergy. Lessons learned from the on-going projects will be the basis for adoption of climate resilient practices. Technical services involved in the on-going projects will be used to support communities in their adaptations actions.

WB Project: Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services: METTELSAT is involved as key stakeholder in the implementation of the UNDP GEF project and will ensure complementary of actions specifically regarding the dissemination of climate information for vulnerable households. During the project inception phase, MEETTELSAT will be involved in the assessment of needs and will be linked closely with the WB team for better synergy.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

The success of project intervention requires the active involvement and participation of the different stakeholders. Key stakeholders for the project include (i) ministries, local governments and other public institutions implementing the project and/or benefiting from it, (ii) cooperating partners, NGOs, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) involved in direct support, and (iii) communities that are living in the targeted rural areas, including the participation of potentially vulnerable groups such as women. The present Plan was designed based on the series of meetings organised with stakeholders during the project inception, for agreeing on project

content and operationalization (situation analysis, priority sites for intervention, priority criteria, management arrangements).

Outputs	Lead institutions & role	Stakeholders & roles
<p>1.1: Relevant and profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods involving aquaculture, livestock and food processing units installation, developed by women groups to increase sources of revenue and improve family nutrition.</p>	<p>DDD: coordination of activities</p> <p>National Animal Traction Service-SENATRA: feasibility of the fish farming activity, training communities on the maintenance and supervision</p> <p>Ministry of Gender, Family and Children: support in awareness of women groups, identification of target beneficiaries, develop M&E tools</p> <p>SNCOOP Credit and Saving Cooperatives (COOPEC): support women in entrepreneurship</p> <p>MFI: support women groups in entrepreneurship and access to rural finance</p>	<p>Community organisations, Women groups & Young associations: identification of key activities, support the implementation of activities, contribute to the quality control of works</p> <p>Local leaders: mobilisation of communities;</p>
<p>1.2: Restoration of 15 ha of fertile lowlands in zones with high climate risks to support resilient subsistence activities.</p>	<p>DDD: coordination of activities</p> <p>National Rural Water Service – SNHR: support the identification of target sites & technologies, quality control of hydraulic works, maintenance of infrastructures</p>	<p>Local government: mobilisation of communities, quality control of works, maintenance of infrastructures</p> <p>Communities: involved in hydraulic works and management of infrastructures, participate management & maintenance of infrastructures</p>
<p>2.1: At least 100 seed producers and 50 women groups are supported for the production and distribution of certified seeds from resilient varieties in the intervention zones and in the regions where</p>	<p>National Cooperatives and Farmer Organization Service-mobilisation of stakeholders, contribute in identifying</p> <p>National Agricultural Research Institute: testing and disseminating resilient seeds, training and supervise</p>	<p>Seed multipliers associations & women producers organisation: production and dissemination of resilient seeds</p>

Outputs	Lead institutions & role	Stakeholders & roles
INERA stations are found.	communities National Seed Service: certification of resilient seeds Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development: identification of resilient farming systems, training and supervise communities	
2.2: At least 4 automatic agricultural meteorological stations and 400 rain gauges are provided to produce agricultural meteorological information and secure production against climate risks.	METELSAT: evaluate the current status of the meteorological network, installation of equipment, analyse and dissemination of climate information, maintenance of Meteo infrastructures INERA: data collection and maintenance of Meteo infrastructures SMS services providers: support the dissemination of climate info via SMS	Producers: collection of data from rain gauge and transmission of data Communities: identification of needs on climate information and utilisation of climate information; Communities radios: diffusion of climate information
2.3: Community learning mechanisms are established and experiences are shared through websites, technical publications, videos and other relevant media	DDD: capitalisation & sharing project results National media Universities & research centers to support project research and capitalisation	Regional extension services: contribution in collecting and sharing project results Local government: contribution in sharing project results (organisation regional forums) Communities radios: support diffusion of project results

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

Benefits	LDCF Project (5 years)
Social and economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is expected to deliver direct socio-economic benefits to households in each of the project areas. – The project will support job creation in the target villages (at least 300) with the establishment of food processing units and facilitation the implementation of climate resilient alternative livelihoods activities. The food processing units will help women to meet their personal needs, contribute to the functioning of households (improved nutrition, education & children's

	<p>clothing etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – More cohesion and mobilization of women groups for Development Goals and community empowerment will be achieved through the participatory approach in general, through enhanced knowledge and ability to act on climate change, and through implementation of the community-based early warning system; – Seed-multipliers will have opportunities to generate financial resources and increase opportunities in accessing to markets; – The project will stimulate a real dynamic in the creation of women micro-business by making available food processing units and training them on business and rural finance. – Diversification of livelihood activities e.g. fishing, forestry, livestock etc. will improve safety nets for vulnerable households.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The enhancement of communities capacity’s to manage natural resources in an agricultural context (land, water, and genetic resources) will promote a better conservation of natural resources (waters, land and forests) and deliver various environmental services (water purification, transportation, less degraded lands, etc.)
Gender aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The DRC has ratified many international and regional agreements relating to human and, in particular, women’s rights, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women ratified in 2005. The Congolese Constitution prohibits all forms of discrimination against women and guarantees the mainstreaming of gender issues into all the development sectors (Article 14 of the DRC Constitution). Though women are responsible for virtually all petty trading activities and most of the agricultural and stockbreeding work (60% of the agricultural work force), they are little involved in resource management and control. – The project will ensure that the majority of the beneficiaries of the project outputs will be women in accordance with the logical framework indicators. At least 40% of project investments are dedicated to women. – Building the capacities of structures dominated by women will provide them with opportunities to create income-generating activities and organize and consolidate their status within rural communities usually dominated by men. The project will provide direct support to women’s and youth associations through the transfer of food processing technologies and the implementation of climate resilient alternative livelihoods activities. – Finally, information about climate change and adaptation measures will be designed and disseminated in gender-sensitive ways and be combined with explicit efforts to ensure that women and girls – especially those who are poor or have been denied the right to an education – can easily have access to and absorb the necessary information.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

Cost-effectiveness

For 92 percent of the rural households in DRC, farming or sale of agricultural products, hunting, fishing and gathering, is the main livelihood activity, contributing to about 64 percent of households’ food consumption. However, the project target communities have suffered enormous loss of life and livelihoods due to almost two decades of war and insecurity. Several dynamics make their adaptation more difficult due to a lack of access to formal education, economic poverty, food insecurity, limited access to resources, etc. These inequalities increase women’s vulnerability to harmful climate change impacts while limiting their options for coping and adaptation. The proposed LDCF financed project will support the Democratic Republic of Congo to overcome key barriers identified as major issues such as: (i) limited capacity to generate income from their productive activities, (ii) limited access to farm credit, (iii) poor technical assistance, and (iv) problems in evacuating farm production. It

will facilitate the development opportunities for women to give them more chance to adapt to climate change and variability. As the government of DRC is targeting resources from the LDCF, the project will address the NAPA priorities 3,4, and 9. These priorities have been weighed for cost-effectiveness and sustainability before the proposed project components were selected and elaborated. The total project cost is estimated at US\$4,725,000 over the period of five years. The project area includes Bas Congo, Kasai Est, Katanga et Bandundu Provinces.

The selection of outputs & activities and their technical design was based on participatory consultations grouping together the grassroots communities, local authorities and government technical services. These consultations helped to identify priority actions in line with the population's needs. The technical design drew on the lessons learnt from the first NAPA project on the agriculture sector. Two aspects were prioritized:

- a. The need to provide women groups alternative means of support that are resilient to CC and efficient, including breeding, farming, fish farming and farm products processing to increase their income and improve their families' nutrition.
- b. The necessity to accompany vulnerable households and producers with relevant skills and technologies from national technical services to ensure the viability of climate resilient livelihood products and preserve family production from climate impacts.

The project has many direct and indirect potential benefits that are briefly summarized below:

- First, the project will make available improved seeds to at least 100 seed multipliers and 50 women groups (Outcome 2.2) so that they can withstand climatic shocks (drought and wet years). It is expected that the production of from producers will be multiplied by 10 with the development of irrigation schemes to allow better water management and production of seeds during dry season. This is reinforced by the use of dynamic agricultural calendar and climate information disseminated through community radio on daily basis.
- About 15 ha of fertile lowlands will be restored in zones with high climate risks to improve water retention capacity upstream and support resilient subsistence activities. These interventions will have two types of impact on agricultural growth: First, the agricultural land will be brought under assured irrigation and soil and land management practices, thereby resulting in higher agricultural productivity of high value crops grown on this land. Second, frequent rains but with well-designed and well-maintained flood protection infrastructure is better for agriculture growth and productivity than frequent droughts and floods in the country. Overall, this will promote agricultural growth during post-flood seasons as well as during drought years in the project areas. With the rehabilitation of lowlands, the business and employment opportunities in improved micro-enterprises will likely increase. A cost benefit analysis of the restoration of lowland is done during the PPG (see PPG Report 6). The net benefit is estimated to be **139,047.5 USD/ha** if we consider (i) the investment costs including technical studies, engineering works = 34,032.4 USD/ha; (ii) maintenance and exploitation costs (4 % of investment costs) = 1361.2 USD/ha/an; (iii) the lifetime of the structure 30 years; (iv) the an annual benefit after the construction of structures 14,233.9 USD/ha/year; and (v) the interest rate of 6%.
- The overall employment impact of the project will be positive. Diversification of local livelihood strategy is an adaptation action that will be undertaken in increasing the resilience of subsistence livelihoods cost-effectively. Not only does this reduce poverty through income-generation actively, it also increases food security and improves the nutritional level of households. The co-benefits emerging from the actions underscore the cost-effectiveness of the action. With an average size of 400 households per village, this will translate into about 9,600 direct beneficiaries in the 24 target villages. Beside the direct beneficiaries, indirect beneficiaries include the large majority of the populations (about 120,000) in the targeted communities. Beneficiaries also include line ministries at the central level, local government agencies, municipalities, community based organizations (CBOs) and communities in the project areas. All of them would benefit from enhanced technical and institutional capacity, infrastructure, improved

planning, coordination, preparation and response to any such events over time and increased agricultural production potential.

- In term of **financial sustainability**, at least 50% of the project resources are dedicated to develop aquaculture, livestock and food processing units installation for women groups. The beneficiaries will explore new opportunities to generate the capital required to (i) reinvest in farm production (with the possibility of increasing yields and diversifying production), (ii) ensure their bankable potential with lending institutions, and (iii) contribute to the family's daily expenses (children's health, education and food). To do so, following activities are planned:
 - During the project inception phase, an analysis will be conducted on the cost-effectiveness of food processing activities and economically viable channels as well as those that are most promising in terms of market outlets. Agricultural and socioeconomic experts will be hired to identify the limitations of processing and marketing of generated products, including: evaluate barriers to accessing markets and quality standards for these products, evaluation of the path to realizing markets, including networking through organizations, analysis of the primary limitations of marketing products and recommending solutions;
 - The project will build operational and financial capacity of target households for a sustainable, long-term solution that can ensure access to credit and thereby continuous support to durable solutions after the exit of the project. The women groups' engaged in diversification activities will benefit from UNDP Program of Support to the Micro-finance Sector (PASMIF) to consolidate their small business through training and access to local financial services. It will be developed training kits that include performance standards to reinforce efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact, entrepreneurship, value chain management, processing of agro-pastoral production and rural finance. Professionals will conduct the training and partnerships will be developed with the private sector (e.g. micro-finance institutions) to support women during and after trainings. UNDP PASMIF and target microfinance institutions operating in the project sites (e.g. Cooperative Saint François Xavier, MECRECO Matadi (MECREMA), COOPEC IMARA, FINCA, TUDJENGE COOPEC, ADEKOR, CADECO) will support households engaged in climate resilient livelihood activities to become eligible for loans . To do so, they will accompany women groups to design flexible products that meet the demand and capacity of people and take into consideration a development flow, i.e. that people move from e.g. 'grantable' to 'loanable', from small to larger loans or to saving-and-loan or from group to individual lending. Finally, they will support women organisations in developing business plans that may include turnover and profits, the need for re-investments, production cycles, etc.
- Critical factors for **project institutional sustainability** will be also addressed through a full collaboration with institutions at national and local levels and adequate M&E procedures carried out by different national agencies. The project will provide support to the entities to strengthen their capacities in line with their role in the project. The project team will be based in close proximity to the provinces and a number of civil servants will be identified, equipped and trained in order to work with the project team and closely monitor project activities and results. Along the same line of ensuring the project's sustainability, a strategy for replicating site-level interventions will be developed. The development of a sustainable exit strategy is planned from the very beginning both on an operational as well as institutional level.
- **The technical sustainability** is realised through the support from national institutions. The project has allocated almost 25% of the project resources to strengthening technical capacity of women groups and producers in implementing adaption measures. All capacity building activities foreseen in the project have been planned so as to have a lasting impact, both at the local and national levels, e.g. training components will be planned based on needs assessments. At the local level, the project will be associated

with local NGOs and community organizations and the private sector, building their capacities and thus ensuring long-term buy-in.

Replication

The long-term project viability and sustainability will depend greatly on its 'ownership' by communities, specifically women groups. The GEF finance project will undertake the mobilization and engagement of local communities and their various committees, groups and associations as cost-effective way of coordinating their activities and minimizing trade-offs and conflicts under multi-purpose and multi-stakeholders usage of the water resources without compromising the resilience of the system. Experiences from other places have shown that both the extent of long-term benefits, and in particular their sustainability, are directly related to the community ownership promoted through such mobilization efforts and strengthening of community-based groups. A key aspect of the programme is to develop the capacity at the local level to ensure ownership and sustainability of the proposed interventions. The envisaged training of the population and extension services will build their capacities and will create the conditions for sustainable resilience and local development, by fostering the emergence of community groups capable to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

Scaling up of project best practices would help better to disseminate how livelihoods can be better sustained under climate changes and draw synergies from other programs, projects, processes and communities. The project can potentially share:

- ✓ Measurable, quantifiable and qualitative results and how to adhere to high-quality and fair practices/processes;
- ✓ Process for linking with community-managed institutions, benefits and ownerships
- ✓ Participation, decision-making, local and indigenous expertise, partnerships, networking, sharing of costs, equity and enhanced gender relations.
- ✓ How to meets local demands, links markets, and sustains actions on scale and areas.
- ✓ Adaptive management, informal and responsive arrangements and systems created, especially for income generation activities, marketing arrangements etc.
- ✓ Linkages with institutions/banks for access of resources, loans, repayments etc.
- ✓ Technology learnt, adopted, disseminated by the partners with other partners and institutions.

The project scaling up efforts will not only focus on increasing the number of beneficiaries or geographical area, but it will also address additional barriers, forge more partnerships & linkages and generate more co-financing. To do so, community's members will be skilled in appropriate climate resilient adaptation techniques (Outcome 2) to facilitate further upscale the application of these technologies. The training activities will increase organizational strength of selected extension institutions on climate changes risks management, allowing them to adjust approach. Documenting adaptation practices and technologies will constitute a precondition and point of departure for the process of scaling up and out (quantitative scaling up). Under Output 2.3, project lessons learned will be generating, sharing, capturing, and disseminating among current stakeholders but also future stakeholders who want to promote and implement effective, sustainable, large-scale climate resilient water infrastructure and management practices. The participatory processes and other collaborative planning

approaches to be developed at local level by of the project will enable multiple stakeholders to share knowledge, develop awareness, and improve learning and foster replication in other sites. The current project will provide an opportunity to pilot and operationalize interventions that improve adaptive capacity to climate change for women groups. Lessons from the implementation of the projects are crucial for enhancing the understanding of gender approaches to adaptation. A comprehensive learning component is important so that DRC and other LDC's can learn from the experiences of each other, as well as for disseminating lessons nationally and locally.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. The M& E budget is provided in the table below.

Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles; support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
- Based on the project results framework and the relevant SOF (e.g. GEF) Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).

Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.

Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and SOF (e.g. GEF) reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.
- Describe M&E framework for specific outputs that are based on RCT principles, including who is to be involved, budget, survey instrument etc.

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

UNDP CO and the UNDP RCU will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Mid-term of project cycle:

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (insert date). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-EEG. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the [UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#). The relevant SOF (GEF) Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

End of Project:

An independent Final Terminal Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and SOF (e.g. GEF) guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-EEG.

The Final Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the [UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#). The relevant SOF (e.g. GEF) Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and

areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP’s Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects need to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The [GEF logo](http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo) can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The [UNDP logo](http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml) can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the “GEF Guidelines”). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at:

http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf.

Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

Table 3: M& E work plan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	Project Manager UNDP CO, UNDP CCA	Indicative cost: 10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	UNDP CCA RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.	50,000	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	100,000	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	Project manager and team UNDP CO UNDP RTA UNDP EEG	None	Annually

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Periodic status/ progress reports	Project manager and team	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	Project manager and team UNDP CO UNDP RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: 40,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	Project manager and team, UNDP CO UNDP RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost : 40,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	Project manager and team UNDP CO Local consultant	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	UNDP CO Project manager and team	Indicative cost per year: 3,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	UNDP CO UNDP RCU (as appropriate) Government representatives	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 255,000 (+/- 5% of total budget)	


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Vincent KASULU	Director of DDD	MINISTRY OF ENVORONMENT NATURE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM	12/15/2012

B. GEF AGENCY CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Ms Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		Oct. 21, 2014	Ms Mame Diop RTS, GLECRDS	+221 77 635 91 85	mame.diop@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>The project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP 2013-2017:</p> <p>UNDAF Outcomes 2013 – 2017: Axis 2: Development Planning and inclusive Growth Axis 3: The Congo improves management of its natural resources and related benefits along with mechanisms to manage disasters and engages into a green economy</p>
<p>UNDP Outcome Indicators 2013 – 2017: 2.1.4: Number of jobs created with the development of value chains developed 3.2.2: Level of climate funds mobilised</p>
<p>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 3. Promote climate change adaptation</p>
<p>Pertinent GEF Strategic Objectives:⁷ CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level CCA-2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level CCA-3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology</p>
<p>Pertinent GEF Expected Outcomes: Outcome 1: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas Outcome 2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses Outcome 3: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas.</p>
<p>Relevant GEF Outcome Indicators (Following the AMAT tool): Indicator 1.3.1. Households and communities have more secure access to livelihood assets Indicator 2.3.1.2. Community groups trained in climate change risk reduction Indicator 3.1.1.1. Type of adaptation technologies transferred to targeted groups</p>

⁷ GEF. (May 2011). *Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)*.

	Indicator	Baseline	Target for End of Project	Means of Verification	Risks and Hypotheses
Project Objective Vulnerable communities adopt and adapt livelihood strategies in innovative ways based on current and future climate changes scenarios in Democratic Republic of Congo (Bas Congo, Kasai Est, Katanga et Bandundu Provinces)	Indicator 1: Number of targeted households that have adopted resilient livelihoods under existing and projected climate change (AMAT indicator 1.3.1.1)	400 Households (less than 5%) Under the NAPA project agriculture, relevant diversification activities (small livestock, fish farming, etc.) are piloted in the 16 pilot villages aiming to improve the income levels of the target 400 households. But, the situation is still critical in the target Provinces as women continue to have difficulties providing suitable legume nutrition because of the delayed rainfall, which has limited the development of vegetable garden parcels. Rainfall variability has an impact on household food security: close to 65.5% of households in Kasai Oriental and 70% in Bandundu have claimed that they did not have food reserves at the beginning of the rainy season. Moreover, pastures have also become rare, to the detriment of small breeders, causing problems for families, particularly for women, with regard to access to protein nutrition.	At least 2500 households (approximately 25%) will adopt resilient livelihoods, such as diversification activities, climate information, adapted seeds to facilitate the development opportunities for women and give them more chance to adapt to existing and projected climate change	Survey and M&E Reports	<u>Assumption</u> ➤ Existence of national expertise to support households in their adaptation efforts; ➤ Participation and commitment of target communities <u>Risks</u> ➤ Gender inequality on security, access to land and agricultural extension services; ➤ Financial resources are limited for local communities and their institutions to undertake resilient activities;
Outcome 1: Diversified and climate resilient livelihoods practices adopted by vulnerable	Indicator 2: % increase per capita income of households outside of climate change vulnerable	Farming revenue estimated to be 400USD/ha for manioc production In spite of women's predominance in the farming sector, income generated is very low in relation to the quantity of work required for production. Actually, the average area cultivated by women is below one hectare, which	At least 50% increase of revenue from the implementation of profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods involving aquaculture, livestock	Activity and M&E Reports Survey	<u>Assumption</u> ➤ Existence of national expertise to support households in their adaptation efforts; ➤ Participation and commitment of

	Indicator	Baseline	Target for End of Project	Means of Verification	Risks and Hypotheses
households and producers (focusing largely on women groups) as key risk management strategy.	sectors due to adaptation measures applied (AMAT indicator 1.3.3.)	corresponds to a production of 40 bags of manioc. According to the estimation, and considering the overall cost of production, revenue generated by the sale of a 70-kg bag of manioc is at \$50 on the Kinshasa markets. In the best cases, annual manioc production generates maximum proceeds of \$400 US per hectare. This revenue level is lower for the poorest women who do not have access to the market and are obligated to sell their production along the road at a lower price, and for the majority of peasants who live far from the markets. If we add to this the time spent on household duties that generate no income, it is therefore easy to grasp the economic vulnerability level for Congolese women in rural areas.	and food processing units installation		target communities <u>Risks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low mobilization of the target group caused by a poor understanding of climate change issues ➤ Market fluctuation resulting in poor sales; ➤ High cost of energy used for the functioning of food processing units
	Indicator 3: Sustainable water management practices introduced to increase access to irrigation water under existing and projected climate change	With the support of the GEF NAPA project on the agriculture sector, the Nsanda communities in the Bas Congo benefited irrigation schemes to support sustainable rice production and promote better management of water. The irrigation schemes were also improved in Kiyaka to irrigate 13 hectares for the production of basic seed, particularly during dry season. However, the drought frequency will still lead to reduce water resources availability with impacts water supply for households and development of irrigated crops. The abandon of rice-growing valleys in the Bas	At least 15 ha of low fertile areas (9 ha in the Bas Congo, 3 ha in Ngandajika and 3 ha in Kipopo) restored so that communities can face to water shortage during dry season and develop resilient subsistence activities in the whole year.	Activity and M&E Reports Survey	<u>Risks</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impacts of climate change far greater than predicted; 2. Participation and commitment of target communities

	Indicator	Baseline	Target for End of Project	Means of Verification	Risks and Hypotheses
	(AMAT 1.2.1.5.)	Congo will continue due to the lack of means to rehabilitate them.			
Outcome 2. Vulnerable households and producers provided with relevant skills and technologies from national technical services to ensure the viability of climate resilient livelihood products and preserve family production from climate impacts	Indicator 4: Number & Type of relevant climate change adaptation technology implemented in selected areas by participatory stakeholders (AMAT indicator 3.1.1.2.)	The first GEF/LDCF Project supported the deployment of a supply chain for adapted agricultural genetic material focused on three staple crops (maize, rice and cassava) based on research conducted by the National Agricultural Research Service. But, the access to adapted genetic material is very limited for women groups and producers living out of INERA perimeter. The seeds/crop production is not associated with the provision of seasonal forecasts as an important input in the face of increasing temperatures and a greater frequency of droughts. One of the challenges faced by communities, and particularly women groups and small farmers, is simply a lack of access to information that would facilitate planning and risk management.	At least 1600 households among them 50% women will benefit seeds resilient varieties that have greater yields and climate information to secure production against climate risks	Activity and M&E Reports Survey Interviews	<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Women's groups and organizations are operational ➤ Social cohesion exists in the communities <u>Risks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited capacity of technical institutions to support vulnerable communities on adaptation (PIF); ➤ Climate change impacts are more severe than anticipated (PPG);
	Indicator 5: % of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change	Less than 10%. Under the first NAPA Project, about, 160 staffs from agriculture extension services, rural associations and producers, among them 45% of women, benefited trainings on climate change adaptation early warning system, and adaptation planning in the agricultural sector. Relevant technical documents were shared with technical staffs and partners (booklet on climate changes, resilient	At least 75% of target households and producers are aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and implement appropriate adaptation responses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low mobilization of the target group caused by a poor understanding of climate change issues; ➤ Inadequate organisations of producers and

	Indicator	Baseline	Target for End of Project	Means of Verification	Risks and Hypotheses
	and appropriate responses (AMAT indicator 2.3.1.)	seed production, water management, etc.). Moreover, project experiences are shared through the website (www.pana-asa.cd), the radio and television (through the news) and relevant communications platforms at national and international levels. However, there is still low ownership of adaptation measures and understanding of climate trends and risks by population due to the language barrier (most of communication products are in French) and the limited awareness activities targeting communities.			women groups.

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).

Responses to US Comments

Comments	UNDP Response
<p><input type="checkbox"/>How the installation of four automated stations and 400 rain gauges will result in an agro-meteorological information system (e.g., what will be the scientific basis for making forecasts and generating accurate information, how will this information be used to facilitate planning and risk management, how will UNDP ensure that the risks are understood, and that the risk information is clear and usable?).</p>	<p>Without relevant and operational agro-meteorological information networks (composed by automatic stations coupled with rain gauge at fields level), METTELSAT will not able to generate forecasts for farmers.</p> <p>Information collected by INERA and farmers will be sent to METTELSAT that already has a technical unit in charge of climate forecast (including agro-meteorologist staffs).</p> <p>Based on information collected, Mettelsat will produce the agricultural hydro meteorological bulletins based on the needs of end users (already identified during the project inception phase). The rainfall situation, phenological and plant data, agro meteorological advises and rainfall outlook 10 days are main information to be shared with communities through the radio or sms. Farmers will use the information to planning their agriculture activities according to advice provided.</p> <p>Based on need assessment, the project will organize training on pluviometric data collection, dissemination and interpretation in the local languages for farmer observers</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/>What observations/ data will be collected, and how UNDP will help ensure that observations/data are used correctly and feed into early warning systems accurately.</p>	<p>METTESAT will collect the pluviometric, temperature, hygrometry and wind data and produce the agricultural hydro meteorological bulletins based on the needs of end users. The agro-meteorological information will be disseminated through community radios and village listening clubs. 10 rural radios will disseminate the information and the agricultural hydro meteorological bulletins provided by METTELSAT through radio broadcasts, as well as any other relevant climate information (including the potential adjustment options).</p>
<p>How it will plan to maintain and operate the monitoring equipment that the project will procure and install, including training of staff.</p>	<p>In term of sustainable management and maintenance of the proposed investments in agro-meteorological observation and information services, the project will use INERA premises to install such observation infrastructures. In the first LDCF project on the agriculture sector, the same approach was implemented and INERA is presently maintaining stations, collecting data, sending data to METTELSAT for analysis and dissemination. For rain gauge, memorandum will be sign with seed multipliers established in the project sites for the maintenance and collect of data. Overall, under Output 2.2, it is planned to develop a sustainable mechanism for the maintenance and the management of agro-meteorological station by INERA and target communities; METTELSAT is leading the activities related to climate information. The institution will evaluate the current status of the meteorological network in the 4 target regions (in terms of number, location and type of equipment) that provides relevant weather and climate observations. The staff from METTELSAT will procure (under UNDP procedures) and install automatic meteorological stations and distribute 100 rain gauges to observer farmers (50% of which are women) to complete the mechanism. They will also ensure training on pluviometric data collection, dissemination and interpretation in the local languages for farmer observers.</p>

Comments	UNDP Response
How it will plan to engage appropriate regional hydro-meteorological organizations like the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), given the importance of climate data and forecasts to understanding climate risk.	METTELSAT is member of ACMAD and participate in all activities including climate data analysis and forecasts
Clarify how it will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project.	Development of communication tools (such as reports, DVDs, films and documentaries, radio shows and brochures). The information packet will be translated into the appropriate formats and languages to allow dissemination through the community radios or television channels in the national languages. In addition, it will be organized local/provincial forums to communicate the technologies and gender approaches promoted, share lessons learned and experiences from the project, in order to replicate them in other communities that are not covered. Depending on the target groups involved, suitable mode of communication will be developed (e.g. local knowledge forum, product exhibition during weekly markets, etc.).
Expand upon how it will engage other development partners and community based organizations. As it stands now in the PIF, no specific organizations have been identified in section B.5.	The stakeholder's involvement plan describes the roles and responsibilities of community based organization in the project implementation. Development partners (such as USAID, FAO) are already involved in term of information, best practices sharing
Provide more information on how beneficiaries, including women, have been involved in the development of the project proposal and will benefit from this project (such whether they have access to radios, a key element of output 2.3).	<p>During the preparatory phase, a series of meetings were organised with stakeholders for agreeing on project content and operationalization (situation analysis, priority sites for intervention, priority criteria). The list in below shows the key women and mixt community organisation consulted.</p> <p>AFEC/Zolana (village Makoloning), ADVN (village Nsimulungu), PAP (Kanga – (Kianga), GTDAP (GOMENA), ABIDE (Lusanga), UPDK (LUBUNGU), CANDEUR (Bumba – Puta),CORIDEP, KAMARENGE, TUUNGANE, KAPAKO, GRACE A DIEU, MAENDELEO – KIPUSHI AGROPAM, AGMKA, ASKA, MAGRICOV, TUMAINI (KISANGA), Le RURAL, GRAPS, GROUPEDI, COETEGEL.</p> <p>In each village, radio listening clubs will be establishing as a forum of discussion where communities raised questions about the implication of rainfall information or the agronomic advice.</p>

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁸

A. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

B. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

⁸ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Activity 1: Needs assessment and technical feasibility of adaptation options and measures	45,000	45,000	
Activity 2: Project Development	10,000	10,000	
Activity 3: Stakeholders Consultation	35,000	34,200	800
Activity 4: Develop a financial plan and co-funding scheme	10,000	10,000	
Total	<u>100,000</u>	<u>99,200</u>	800

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)