# GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project**
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND:Least Developed Countries Fund**

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Title: | Climate resilient growth and adaptation in Democratic Republic of Congo | | |
| Country(ies): | Democratic Republic of Congo | GEF Project ID:[1] | 9392 |
| GEF Agency(ies): | UNDP | GEF Agency Project ID: | 5440 |
| Other Executing Partner(s): | Direction de Développement Durable / Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable (MECN-DD) | Submission Date:<br>Resubmission Date: | 09 Feb 2016<br>28 Mar 2016<br>30 Mar 2018<br>4 May 2018 |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | Climate Change | Project Duration (Months) | 60 |
| Integrated Approach Pilot | IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐ | Corporate Program: SGP ☐ | |
| Name of parent program: | [if applicable] | Agency Fee ($) | 783,037 |

### A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

| **Objectives/Programs** (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs) | **Trust Fund** | **(in $)** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **GEF Project Financing** | **Co-financing** |
| (select) CCA-1 (select) Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverese effects of climate change | LDCF | 5,461,600 | 13,000,000 |
| (select) CCA-2 (select) Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation | LDCF | 1,100,400 | 3,597,000 |
| (select) CCA-3 (select) Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes | LDCF | 1,680,500 | 3,300,000 |
| **Total Project Cost** | | **8,242,500** | **19,897,000** |

### B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

**Project Objective:** Develop adaptation-enabling environment and improve agro-ecological production practices to prepare for and respond to the immediate and potential impacts of climate change in the forest and mountainous agro-ecological zones - Democratic Republic of Congo.

| **Project Components** | **Financing Type[3]** | **Project Outcomes** | **Project Outputs** | **Trust Fund** | **(in $)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | **GEF Project Financing** | **Co-financing** |
| 1. Addressing adaptation challenges into national and provincial planning process | TA | Integrate medium and long-term climate change risks and adaptation measures into existing national and provincial development | Output 1.1: Set up a NAP framework for the priority sectors of agriculture and rural development and water. | LDCF | 2,150,000 | 5,497,000 |
| | TA | | Output 1.2: Establishment of a knowledge management platform on social, economic, and environmental data (including climate | LDCF | | |

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.
[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | plans, policies and budgets | information, gender mainstreaming) most relevant to CCA, at the national level gender-disaggregated in provinces targeted. | | | |
| | TA | | Output 1.3: Integration of climate change adaptation concerns into the PDPs of the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema. | LDCF | | |
| | TA | | Output 1.3: Implementation of fully fledged NAP pilots in South Kivu, North Kivu and Maniema | LDCF | | |
| 2. Productivity, sustainability, and resilience enhanced | Inv | Promote tested and adapted agro-ecological production practices to address the impact of climate change risks and advance the NAP process on the ground in North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema. | Output 2.1: Improve the supply chain of locally adapted fertilizers and adapted seeds developed for distribution channels in key production basins at agreed cost between farmers' associations/ cooperatives. | LDCF | 5,700,000 | 13,500,000 |
| | Inv | | Output 2.2: Support the improvement of existing chain of production and dissemination of agro-meteorological information. | LDCF | | |
| | TA | | Output 2.3: Support women and young entrepreneur to develop marketable and investable business models on transformation, conservation and commercialization of agricultural products. | LDCF | | |
| | Inv | | Output 2.4: Agro-ecological landscape rehabilitation approach focused on sustainable land management, which encompasses soil erosion control, water harvesting technique and soil and water conservation | LDCF | | |
| | | | | Subtotal | 7,850,000 | 18,997,000 |
| | | | | Project Management Cost (PMC)[4] | LDCF | 392,500 | 900,000 |
| | | | | **Total Project Cost** | 8,242,500 | 19,897,000 |

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

## C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Amount ($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Government | DDD | In-kind | 500,000 |
| Recipient Government | Ministry of Agriculture and | Grants | 3,000,000 |
| Recipient Government | Ministry of Rural Development | Grants | 3,000,000 |
| Recipient Government | INERA | Grants | 1,000,000 |
| Recipient Government | METTELSAT | Grants | 6,500,000 |
| Recipient Government | Ministry of Finance | Grants | 2,000,000 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | Grants | 1,397,000 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | Grants | 2,100,000 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | In-kind | 400,000 |
| **Total Co-financing** | | | 19,897,000 |

## D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS [a)]

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | (in $) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | GEF Project Financing (a) | Agency Fee (b)[b)] | Total (c)=a+b |
| UNDP | LDCF | Democratic Republic of Congo | Climate Change | (select as applicable) | 8,242,500 | 783,037 | 9,025,537 |
| **Total GEF Resources** | | | | | 8,242,500 | 783,037 | 9,025,537 |

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

## E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[5]

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.

### PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

| **Project Preparation Grant amount requested:** $200,000 | | | | PPG Agency Fee: $19,000 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | (in $) | | |
| | | | | | PPG (a) | Agency Fee[6] (b) | Total c = a + b |
| UNDP | LDCF | DRC | Climate Change | (select as applicable) | 200,000 | 19,000 | 219,000 |

[5] PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to $50k for PF up to$2m (for MSP); up to $100k for PF up to $3m; $150k for PF up to $6m; $200k for PF up to $10m; and $300k for PF above $10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

[6] PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total PPG Amount** | **200,000** | **19,000** | **219,000** |

## F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[7]

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

| Corporate Results | Replenishment Targets | Project Targets |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society | Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares | *Hectares* |
| 2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes) | 120 million hectares under sustainable land management | *Hectares* |
| 3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services | Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins; | *Number of freshwater basins* |
| | 20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels | *Percent of fisheries, by volume* |
| 4. 4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path | 750 million tons of $CO_{2e}$ mitigated (include both direct and indirect) | *metric tons* |
| 5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern | Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides) | *metric tons* |
| | Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury | *metric tons* |
| | Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC) | *ODP tons* |
| 6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks | Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries | *Number of Countries:* |
| | Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries | *Number of Countries:* |

# PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### 1. Project Description

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been ranked as the second highest agriculture potential on the continent, with sufficient arable land, water resources, and labour force to meet the global food shortage[8]. Concurrent with DRC's potential strategic importance in global agro-businesses, it is also widely viewed that investing in agriculture in the country will be one of the most effective approaches to reduce poverty in what has been ranked as one of the world's poorest country by the United Nations Human Development Index (UN-HDI).

The provinces of Maniema, North Kivu and South Kivu appear potentially conducive for an LDCF approach in the future. They both have a transport system with rail and river transport available and large agro-processors in key sectors. In addition, the provinces have a very dynamic cooperative networks (more than 11 functional ones) that could support the LDCF project. However, an emerging dimension of the rural context is the susceptibility of the agricultural sector to climate variability.

Climate induced problems

The DRC's Initial National Communication (INC) and National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) highlight that the impacts of climate change are expected to be felt in each of the equatorial, tropical and

[7] Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

[8] L'agriculture : pierre angulaire de l'économie de la RDC. JP Chausse, T Kembola et R Ngonde, 2012, dans Résilience d'un Géant Africain : Accélérer la Croissance et Promouvoir l'Emploi en République Démocratique du Congo, Volume II : Etudes sectorielles, MEDIASPAUL, Kinshasa, pages 1-97.

mountainous climatic zones of the country. As rainfall patterns change, particularly through shortened rainy seasons, increased variability during rainy seasons, or as the average soil temperature increases (thereby affecting crop growth), harvests are threatened and populations rendered vulnerable, both in cities and the countryside. It is anticipated that overall annual rainfall will *increase* in many parts of the country, while extreme climate events will increase in intensity and frequency. In addition, the NAPA highlights that the exepected increase in heavy rains, besides leading to infrastructure and human losses, are causing soil erosion, inducing a loss in soil efficieny and a decline in crop yields and in livelihoods. 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 to achieving food security and social development among the poor, and particularly in rural communities.

As part of an early response to the challenges posed by a variable and changing climate, the Government of DRC formulated and published a National Adaptation Programmes for Action in 2006. The directions for climate change adaptation in DRC were later confirmed by the INDC (approved in 2017) and the PSPA-CC (2016). A number of adaptation projects are currently being conducted in the agriculture and water sectors, but few take into consideration the complexities and multi-sector impacts of climate change. In the medium - and long-term, standalone projects are unlikely to meet all adaptation and mitigation requirements in a cost-effective, scalable manner.

Given the uncertainties on future climate and economic circumstances and the high risks that need to be accounted for, the DRC Government seeks to adopt a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change that is integrated in national development planning processes and strategies. The investments from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which recently approved a NAP project, will already support the advancement of the adaptation planning process at the national and regional level (in the provinces of Kinshasa, Kwilu, Tshopo, Haut Katanga and Kongo Central) for the sectors of priority sectors agriculture, rural development, coastal management, biodiversity, energy, transport and water and sanitation. There is also a need to promote climate resilient growth. In this regard, adaptation investments are viewed as pathways that contribute to shared value creation and long-term sustainable growth. To do so, DRC has to first overcome a number of barriers:

Barriers

*Slow integration of climate change adaptation into subnational and national planning*. Presently the formulation of sector and cross-sector relevant policy is fragmented and there is limited consideration of climate change concerns. The knowledge gap is evident for innovations and actions in the different sectors, and is even more pronounced in terms of public awareness of (a) climate change impacts including on how to interpret climate information (b) possible adaptation measures, (c) how human interaction can either diminish (through adaptation and preparedness) or exacerbate climate change impacts, (d) the economic implication of climate changes, and how to integrate and track the effectiveness of climate change concerns issues within planning and budgeting processes, e) the differing implications of climate change based on gender.

There is also a weak technical and institutional capacity to support the development of vertical integration of climate change risks between the national and provincial levels to ensure sourcing and transformation of local products made at rural level and at fair prices for smallholders. The country still faces a challenge to use different socioeconomic parameters together with climate, social and other environmental data in order to determine vulnerabilities in a more holistic manner and adjusting national and provincial development policies, processes and budgets at all levels and stages. There is insufficient institutional and technical capacities in: (i) delineating the individual and combined effects of changes in the climate on development sectors in the short- and long-term; (ii) identifying climate change induced risks to development investments and opportunities for collaboration and realization of co-benefits, including economic benefits. The climate information management system is limited with inconsistent approach in collecting, analysing and disseminating climate information in support of adaptive activities. While the Directorate of Sustainable Development has taken the lead in coordinating all climate change-related activities, the management of joint decision-making and action need to be improved to avoid duplication or gaps and to create economies of scale in responding to challenges, in particular with regards to the implementation of the GCF-financed NAP project.

*Lack of resources to assess the risks:* Due to limited tools and capacity to undertake risk-benefit assessments, and to the difficulty in accessing and making this information actionable, the majority of small businesses have not closely

analysed the potential economic losses from extreme weather events or other climate-related risks and private financing for this is in short supply. The small businesses have not developed disaster recovery or risk management plans.

*Lack of resources for investment in risk reduction strategies* Smallholder farmers in target zones are most often without access to quality inputs, such as resilient seeds and associated technologies that will increase both yield and quality. Constraints in accessing these technologies, including high prices on the retail market entails under investment in effective risk reduction strategies.

Baseline initiatives

*Baseline for Component 1*

The DRC is undergoing a number of new policy and institutional change processes and reforms. This includes specific reforms on planning, governance, and finance. There is a mechanism (and/or process) in place for the monitoring of these reforms conducted by the government of the DRC with support from its technical and financial partners (TFP). At national level, the National Strategic Plan for Development (PNSD) was completed in collaboration with UNDP, the IMF and the World Bank, and aims to transform DRC into a developed nation by the year 2050 with a substantially higher GDP per capita. The strategy consists in three phases, with the first one covering the period from 2017 to 2021, focused on agriculture, industrial development and knowledge-based economy. Its final phase includes an exclusive focus on growth and employment generation while addressing risks of climate change which is recognized as a major threat to the national economy. This plan calls for the "protection of the environment, and adaptation to the demands of climate change for a better living environment." This requires DRC to act quickly, and effectively, to incorporate adaptation planning into its developmental planning processes.

In addition, the NAP process will build on the "2016-2020 National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (PSPA-CC)". The Action Plan has four pillars – a climate change resilient economy, realizing adaptation and mitigation efforts, strengthening innovative technologies, and a financing strategy. This initial work will be a building block for the NAP process.

However, decision-makers have limited knowledge of climate change impacts or adaptation responses and will not address specifically climate variability and climate change projections in the country development strategies and plans. Information, including inventory and mapping, is inadequate and staff from Ministries at national and provincial levels has limited expertise to internalize climate changes into existing development strategy, plan and budgeting frameworks. The consultation frameworks for development actors are weak, and relevant ministries lack human resources, finances and materials. The expected co-financing in-kind from the Ministry of Finance will be US$2 million including the involvement of relevant staffs from different Ministries to develop NAP documents.

The NAP Process in the DRC was launched in October 2014 with support from the LDCF-funded National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme. A sensitization workshop took place and lead to the drafting of a NAP roadmap which was finalized and adopted by the Government in November 2014. The main gaps identified through the mission were: coordination, planning, limited awareness of climate change by decision makers, and data availability and quality. The NAP-GSP recommended strengthening the institutional framework for climate change coordination, and developing a knowledge sharing mechanism on climate change at national level, while focusing on a small selection of provinces for NAP formulation and implementation, given the scale of the country. The NAP roadmap is very comprehensive and covers the four elements recommended by the Least Developed Countries' Expert Group, and proposes a NAP development at national as well as provincial level.

The Government of DRC has selected North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema as pilot sites for the project considering that the majority of adaptation planning intervention have been focusing on savannah and dry regions, sidelining mountainous and forest regions, highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, in particular in the agricultural sector. In addition, these provinces have not been subject to the provincial remodeling happening in July 2015 and conducting to an increased number of provinces from 11 to 26. This reshaping has led to the establishment of new provincial authorities, not fully operational yet. The recently established authorities are not, to date, conducive for the implementation of NAP activities, nor do they have the planning and budgeting documents that are expected to support the NAP, leaving the three targeted provinces in a stronger position to benefit from NAP interventions. Before the remodeling of 2015, each of the 11 provinces had Provincial

Development Plan (PDP), updated every 5 years. While the new provinces had to restart the development process, the PDP for the targeted provinces are soon, or have already, reached term. The previous phase did not appropriately take climate considerations into account, therefore, as a guiding document for the development planning in the provinces, this impacted the integration of climate change concerns into the planning and budgeting at the provincial level.

The UNDP "Strategic Planning for Development" project (2018-2021) is another relevant baseline for the proposed project. With an investment of US$2.1 million, this baseline project will contribute to improve the planning system at the provincial level. However, additional capacity building support is needed to help identify the instruments that can attract financial flows to urgently address the threats posed by climate change. LDCF resources will help facilitate the integration of climate change risk management into the national and provincial strategy and development plans by providing skills, support of technical expertise and tools to municipal and provincial officials.

In addition, the proposed project will benefit from the experiences from the first GEF/LDCF Project in DRC "Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DRC to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security" (2012-2015) that supported the deployment of a supply chain for adapted agricultural genetic material based on research conducted by the National Agricultural Research Service.

*Baseline for Component 2*

The National Agronomic Research Institute (INERA) has dedicated offices and a 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. National technical services are also operating in each province. This will support the project and will constitute an estimated co-financing of US$1,000,000.

The National Service for Distribution (SNV), under the Ministry of Agriculture supports producers on seed certification. Their operations will support target communities with the production and dissemination of seeds during the project implementation and beyond the lifetime of the project, ensuring the sustainability of the activities. The co-financing from the SNV is expected to be US$ 3,000,000;

The national Service of farmers' corporation (SNCOOP), under the Ministry of Rural Development, supervises farmers' organisations and will provide target communities with fundamental skills in improving agriculture productivity, the SNCOOP's co-financing is expected to be US$3,000,000.

Nevertheless, without LDCF resources, the value chain of suppliers and support for agriculture in target zones will remain at a low level of capacity to withstand likely climate change impacts. The availability of tested and adapted genetic material that is suitable in the local context and in large enough quantities and quality will be in short supply and not available for vulnerable farmers. The challenge that the project seeks to address is to provide enhanced agricultural genetic material to producers as a key means to increase agricultural productivity and increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to the impacts of climate change. This will be done with the support of the national seeds offices (SENASEM, INERA, SNV and IITA).

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 engaged in the rehabilitation and modernization of meteorological and hydrological stations (mainly airports) and acquisition of satellite data. The co-financing from the National Meteorology Department METTELSAT is expected to be US$ 5 million. Under this baseline, METTELSAT continuously evaluates and monitors rainfall and temperatures, and makes forecasts disseminated to target communities via public media. In addition, METTELSAT has recently benefitted from support from the World Bank, with GEF co-financing, to strengthen the meteorological network on the entire territory, including North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema. This represents an expected additional co-financing of US$1,500,000.

However, currently producers in the target areas have no access to critical information such as seasonal forecasts. This is due to the low coverage of mountainous and forest areas. The installation of early warnings and weather

forecasts in North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema will therefore support their efforts to manage their productivity. Indeed, climate information is very sensitive to the ecological situation and is highly disparate depending on the location, consequently, the size of DRC (2 345 409 km²) and its ecological diversity makes the need for climate information systems very important across the regions.

The project PIRAM (Programme Intégré de Réhabilitation de l'Agriculture dans la Province du Maniema), 2011-2020, financed by FIDA, OFID and the Government of DRC for a total of US$39,020,000, will (i) rehabilitate agricultural infrastructures and service roads, (ii) boost agriculture, rearing and fisheries, and (iii) improve the access to health and water in Maniema. This intervention will contribute to benefiting producers in Maniema in terms of improved access to market as well as experience from the agriculture-related activities (access to water and improvements in agriculture).

Additional co-financing provided in cash and in-kind to support PMCs

- The Division of Sustainable Development (DDD-Implementation partner) will provide in-kind contribution estimated at US$ 500,000 to the proposed project. This in-kind contribution includes human resources support to assist with the achievement of the proposed project outcomes.

- UNDP Country Office will co-finance in cash this initiative for an amount estimated at US$ 400,000. The UNDP TRAC contribution includes coverage of: i) support to project management (e.g. training on procedures, monitoring & evaluation, etc.); and ii) transportation equipment.

Additional cost reasoning

The Government of DRC requests the LDCF to finance additional cost aiming to promote climate resilient growth and adaptation in North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema. The project objective is to strengthen the enabling environment for climate risk management that can improve agro-ecological production practices to withstand the immediate and potential impacts of climate change. The target regions include the forest and mountainous agro-ecological zones of Democratic Republic of Congo.

In order to achieve the above, specific project outcomes will include:
**Outcome 1**: Improve existing policies and budgets for the integration of medium- and long-term climate change risks and adaptation measures

**Outcome 2:** Promote tested and adapted agro-ecological production practices to address the impact of climate change risks and advance the NAP process on the ground.

Project Outcomes

**Component 1: Addressing adaptation in the context of the national and provincial planning and budgeting process**

Outcome 1: Improve existing policies and budgets for the integration of medium- and long-term climate change risks and adaptation measures.

Given the important size and level of complexities (i.e. political, social, geographic) of the country, this component will focus on developing a framework to address issues relating to coordination, mainstreaming, advocacy, training, awareness raising, and resource allocation at the national, provincial and local levels to support climate resilient growth. It will complement the work conducted with the GCF-financed NAP project, approved in 2018. The project's objective is to advance the adaptation planning process for priority climate sensitive sectors and regions in DRC. The project will benefit the Ministries of Planning and Budget, and the sectoral ministries in charge of priority sectors (agriculture, rural development, coastal management, biodiversity, energy, transport and water and sanitation) and provincial governments in the five target provinces of this project (Kwilu, Tshopo, Haut Katanga, Kinshasa and Kongo Central Provinces). The LDCF project will closely coordinate with the GCF-financed project to avoid any overlapping and reach the highest impact. This will be achieved by addressing different sectors and provinces, while building on the lessons learned from each initiative. The expected co-financing from the GCF project is US$1,397,000.

It will result in the design of updated PDPs and a fully-fledged pilot process of Adaptation Plan in the three targeted provinces (North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema). Lessons from these pilot processes in the selected provinces will serve for scaling-up in other provinces.

Output 1.1: Set up a NAP framework for the priority sectors of agriculture and rural development and water. Establish a detailed framework for the NAP process in two of the priority setors identified in the NAPA: agriculture and rural development and water sectors at the national level. In the case where the concept note developed under the GCF-NAP gets financed and implemented, this output will seek to integrate the lessons learned. LDCF resources will be used to augment coordination, advocacy, awareness raising, fundraising, and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation needs into on-going relevant plans and budgets in the agriculture and rural development and water sectors. The project will support awareness raising of key stakeholders in Finance and Planning Ministries, as well as relevant line Ministries, including the Ministry of Environment, on the integration of climate change risks into planning and budgeting processes, including on (i) the use of climate information to draw planning and budgeting, and (ii) the economics of climate change adaptation.

Output 1.2: Establishment of a knowledge management platform on social, economic, and environmental data (including climate information) relevant to climate change adaptation at the national level disaggregated in provinces targeted. Based on the activities conducted under the GCF NAP project and the lessons learned from the on-going adaptation projects, LDCF resources will be used to design a platform that will make the information easily available to all relevant stakeholders, in particular in the Planning and Financing Ministries and the national coordination mechanism for CCA planning (to be established under the GCF NAP project). This will include sensitization workshops to ensure a strong understanding of key stakeholders about (i) how to make use of this information as part of climate adaptation planning and (ii) the need and impact for climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting.

Output 1.3: Integration of climate change adaptation concerns into the PDPs of the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema. While the new PDPs will soon be designed, the LDCF project will ensure a strong integration of climate change adaptation.

Output 1.4: Implementation of a fully fledged pilot in South Kivu, North Kivu and Maniema. Under this output, a framework for the NAP process in the targeted provinces will be established and will support its implementation. This will entail (i) strengthening provincial steering committees, (ii) identify strengthening needs in terms of implementing adaptation to climate change activities for provincial authorities, (iii) strengthen provincial authorities' capacities, (iv) conduct provincial climate vulnerability studies, (v) classify adaptation to climate change options, (vi) develop an action plan to implement climate change adaptation activities and to integrate climate change dimension into future development plans and budgets, (vii) support provincial authorities in identifiying alternative resources for climate change adaptation (ie. Private sector) (viii) map existing adaptation projects and their gaps, and (ix) support the integration of these projects (existing and future) into provincial development plans.

**Component 2: Productivity, sustainability, and resilience enhanced**

Outcome 2: Promote tested and adapted agro-ecological production practices to address the impact of climate change risks and advance the NAP process on the ground in North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema.

The project will also build on the experiences from the first GEF/LDCF Project in DRC "Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DRC to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security" (2010-2014) and its extension "Improving women and children's resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change in the Democratic Republic of Congo" (2015-2018) that supported the deployment of a supply chain for adapted agricultural genetic material based on research conducted by the National Agricultural Research Service.

Output 2.1: Improve the supply chain of locally adapted fertilizers and adapted seeds for distribution channels in key production basins at agreed cost between farmers' associations/cooperatives. This current initiative will scale up the transfer of adapted genetic material supported during the first GEF/LDCF Project to designated producers. As part of this first project, a supply chain for adapted agricultural genetic material was developed based on the research conducted by the National Agricultural Research Service. Due to the very limited access to adapted genetic

material for producers in target zones, this initiative will produce and multiply seeds and cuttings for distribution among households.

Output 2.2: Support the improvement of existing chain of production and dissemination of agro-meteorological information. METTELSAT, INERA, and the rural radio stations as well as mobile phone providers will be involved in developing a mechanism to collect, process data and distribute the packaged information to local communities in targeted areas. Under this output a maintenance plan will also be developed to ensure the sustainable collection and use of data.

Output 2.3: Support women and young entrepreneurs to develop marketable and investable business models on transformation, conservation and commercialization of agricultural products. This will include for example 1) shared facilities and equipment for production, testing and ordering; 2) business development, market access, quality assurance and technology transfer; 3) financial services; 4) mentoring and networking; 5) assistance on complying with regulatory requirements; and 6) assistance with development of risk mitigation plans.

Output 2.4: Agro-ecological landscape approach focused on sustainable land management, encompassing soil erosion control and water sedimentation in mountainous regions, water harvesting techniques and soil and water conservation in the landscape. This will also benefit the provinces as a consequence of the expected increase in rainfalls in the eastern part of the DRC with significant risks of erosion, landslide and flooding.

Adaptation benefits, innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling-up

The NAP process has been designed to create a comprehensive system through which countries can integrate climate change adaptation into national and local planning. Through the support to the setting-up of the NAP institutional framework in priority sectors, the project will contribute to improving planning of adaptation, which in turn will offer guidance for internal and donor supported development resourcing, monitoring and assistance, as part of national, provincial and sectoral strategic planning, policy and budgeting. Targeting the Ministries of Planning and Finance also constitutes an innovative approach, as these central actors for development planning have so far not been involved in adaptation planning. Raising awareness and building capacities to integrate CCA into planning and budgeting within these institutions could yield significant results in terms of effectively taking CCA into account in the mid- and long-term and progressing towards a paradigm shift where climate change is fully part of development planning. Besides, the planning process would not only encompass government agencies and ministries, but also communities, the private sector, local municipalities, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders. The development of the NAP process in the sectors of Agriculture and rural development and water would therefore develop an innovative approach of pooling resources, strengthening capacities, sharing knowledge, working in partnership with the various organisations already in place to build on existing work and successes, and ensure a sustainable impact of the project covered by the numerous actors engaged in the process. In particular, the focus on the Ministries of Planning and Finance, which have a central role in the national framework, will support the dissemination of climate change consideration among the different sectors, while the development of a detailed framework for Agrilculture and rural development and water sectors, will provide guidance for upscaling in further sectors.

More comprehensive measures to advance adaptation planning, looking at how to address the main gaps and build capacities, which will be tested at provincial level, could be replicated at a later stage in other provinces, hence scaling-up the NAP process to a wider part of the country. The support to the PDPs design and the implementation of NAP fully-fledged pilot in provinces had already been highlighted as part of the NAP roadmap formulated in November 2014, and the establishement of pilot provinces is expected to enable the scale-up to other provinces through experience sharing.

The LDCF project will also build and increase the adaptive capacity of smallholder farming systems and rural livelihoods to climate change-driven risks. This will be achieved by empowering smallholder farmers to use available climate information, plan and implement technologies that will promote climate resilient production landscapes. The project will make available improved seeds to at least five hundred (500) multipliers, among them 50% women so that they can withstand climatic shocks (drought and wet years) and reduce economic, crop and human losses in the case of these extreme events caused by climate change. It will help them to plan and promote climate-resilient techniques that increase the resilience of the production landscape and reduce the impact of climate hazards on farms and livelihoods. Expected direct economic benefits for targeted smallholder farmers and

small-scale processors at the various levels of the value chain include: (i) input supply: (ii) improved access to better and more affordable seed, planting materials and other inputs; (iii) access to meteorological information; (iv) developing marketable and investable business models. These benefits, by improving the resilience of vulnerable farmers' livelihoods and diversifying these livelihoods, will reduce their vulnerability to expected climate change and the risk of food insecurity.

In adopting a landscape approach to climate change adaptation, the proposed investments in agriculture productivity and potential linkages of farmers to markets and priority commodity chains would integrate wider risks that have direct impact on productivity and rural assets. The project is also expected to bring non-quantifiable institutional benefits: enhanced effectiveness of national agencies (INERA, METTELSAT) and communities' radios to deliver to farmers. It will also impact on governance by enabling women and youth to have voice in the developmental process. The landscape approach will have strong impacts in soil quality through the adoption of sustainable land management, encompassing soil erosion control and water sedimentation in mountainous regions, water harvesting techniques and soil and water conservation in the landscape. These interventions will have sustainable adaptation impacts due to the reduction in the likelihood and impacts of erosion, landslides and flooding as well as the increase in soil quality and yields in the long term.

The LDCF financed project will undertake activities aimed at the mobilization and engagement of local communities and their various committees, women and young groups, seed providers 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 project best practices would help to better 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 meet local demands, link markets, and sustain 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.; and
- ✓ Technology learnt, adopted, disseminated by the partners with other partners and institutions.

Documenting adaptation practices and technologies will constitute a precondition and point of departure for the process of scaling-up and out (quantitative scaling-up). The participatory processes and other collaborative planning approaches that will be developed and used will enable multiple stakeholders to share knowledge, develop awareness, and improve learning and foster replication in other sites.

*2. Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes ☐ /no☐) and indigenous peoples (yes ☐ /no☐)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

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.

| Stakeholder name - institution | Responsible Ministry | Institutional Mandate | Participation in the project |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sustainable Development Division (Direction du Développement Durable-DDD) | Ministry of Environment | National GEF Focal Point | Overall coordination of activities;<br>Ensure coordination among ministries involved in the project |
| Institut National d'études et de Recherche Agronomique (INERA) | Ministry of Scientific Research | Coordination and monitoring of all agronomic research<br>Experimentation in applied agriculture and forestry; | Provide basic infrastructure to the project (laboratories, etc.)<br>Produce seeds and cuttings for multiplication<br>Agro-meteorological observation |
| SENASEM (Service National de Semences) | Ministry of Agriculture | Control and certification | Training and supervision of agro-multipliers<br>Quality control and seed certification<br>Training and supervision on the use of fertilizers and other inputs |
| Service National de Vulgarisation (SNV) | Ministry of Agriculture | Agricultural extension services | Dissemination of agricultural practices and techniques |
| Service National de l'Hydraulique Rurale (SNHR) | Ministry of Rural Development | Rural water resources mobilization and management | Development of water mobilization infrastructures<br>Promotion of water management techniques |
| METTELSAT (National meteorological institution) | Ministry of Transport and VC | Meteorological, agro meteorological observation<br>Climate and weather forecasting<br>Remote sensing | Agro-meteorological observation<br>Development of seasonal forecasts and agricultural calendars<br>Support training on climate information |
| Rural Radios | Ministry of Rural Development | Communication, awareness raising and knowledge dissemination | Climate information and adaptation practices dissemination |
| Universities and research centre | Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et universitaire ; Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique | Research /development | Contribute to the development of the training kit to train ministries' staff on economics/cost-benefit analysis and climate adaptation, as well as management. |
| North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema provincial authorities | Provincial Ministries of North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema | Representation, integration and coordination of activities by all decentralized ministries | Contribution on development of local NAP |

| Stakeholder name - institution | Responsible Ministry | Institutional Mandate | Participation in the project |
|---|---|---|---|
| Service national des Cooperatives (SNCOOP) | Ministry of Rural Development | Farmer supervision | Training and supervision of producers and women groups on organization skills |
| Women and youth organizations | Civil society | Awareness, supervision and training of women farmers | Project beneficiaries<br>Replication of project lessons<br>Awareness raising |

As GEF focal point, the Divisionof Sustainable development (DDD) will facilitate the project preparation process including organisation of preparatory inception, consultation /validation meetings, support consultants with key information and views that are critical for finalising the UNDP-GEF/LDCF compliant project document. The DDD will also support with the securing of co-financing letters.

DDD will commence a comprehensive consultation process involving government actors (head of state's office, environment, finance and planning bodies, sector and sub-national bodies, political parties and parliament, national statistics office and judicial system), non-governmental actors (civil society, academia, business and industry, general public and communities, and the media) and development actors.

*3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Are issues on gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes ☐ /no☐). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Studies conducted on savannah areas in the framework of NAPA formal project showed that 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 and yet own fewer assets, have fewer inputs and have less access to land than men. Women's vulnerability 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. These findings are with no doubts comparable in the mountainous and forests areas. In all these areas, women 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 to suffer even more by the damages caused by climate risks and can have more limited capacities to adapt. 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 increase[9] due to limited access to economic resources and the lack of control over management of these resources. In this context, deep involvement of women groups will be promoted to participate in local consultations, meetings and to contribute to the project strategy, specifically in the evaluation of needs, problems, and identification of key activities. In addition, women will be put at the center of the planning and budgeting activities, to ensure an efficient integration of gender-related concerns into the country's long term vision.

During the PPG phase, a number of activities will be undertaken to ensure that gender concerns are efficiently taken into account as part of the project design. This will include the consideration of (i) the institutional capacity of national counterparts for gender mainstreaming; (ii) the application of gender elements in the project design and implementation; (iii) undertaking a project gender analysis; (iv) what measures will be taken to minimize/mitigate adverse gender impacts; (v) integration of gender sensitive activities; (vi) monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming progress and (vii) inclusion of a gender specialist to help identify gaps and change.

[9] www.adequations.org/spip.php?article1253

*4 Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

| # | Description | Level | Countermeasures / Management response |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Limited capacity of technical institutions to support vulnerable producers on adaptation | M | Technical services are currently benefiting from the on-going LDCF project awareness activities on climate change and adaptation options. In addition, some technical services (INERA SENASEM, METTELSAT) are already providing managerial activities on seeds in the production, climate information, etc. Complementary capacity building actions are planned in the proposed project. |
| 2 | Gender inequality on security, access to land and agricultural extension services | M | International institutions including IDRC and UN-WEDO are supporting the development of participatory mechanisms for good governance of natural resources, with a focus on encouraging the emergence and reinforcement of female leadership and promoting the rights of women and displaced households to access and use natural resources. The project will provide relevant training to women groups to increase their capacity on climate resilience and involve women in the design and implementation of the project by incorporating local specific women's NGOs in areas relating to the groups affected – i.e. farmers. |
| 3 | Low participation and commitment of target communities | M | A participatory approach will be implemented when identifying and designing adaptation options for better appropriation and participation. An emphasis will be given to local stakeholder participation, taking into consideration specific national and local conditions (including women). |
| 4 | Lack of interest from lines ministries to environmental issues | M | The project intends to develop capacities of the technical structures supporting the NAP process regarding climate change. Some prerequisites in terms of institutional capacities will form the basis of good implementation of institutional measures. |
| 5 | Sustainability of the proposed project outcomes regarding political and security situations in target zones | M | The security situation in DRC improved significantly since 2012. The government is engaged in a series of instructional and economic reforms to ensure better support of on-going/planned projects and programmes. UN agencies are working towards the stabilisation of the country with strong engagement on community resilience. |
| 6 | Potential environmental and social risks | M | During the preparatory phase, the project will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), to be integrated in the project document that describes and proposes measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts. |

*5. Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

| Initiatives | **Relevance to the GEF project** | Coordination |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo | Activities of relevance are:<br>– 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;<br>– At least four automatic agricultural meteorological stations and 400 pluviometers are provided to produce agricultural meteorological information and secure production against climate risks. | The proposed Project would also be coordinated with these project where shared knowledge can be explored (specifically on developing the supply chain of locally adapted fertilizers and adapted seeds, and improving existing chain of production, dissemination of agro-meteorological information and mainstreaming gender considerations into planning).<br><br>Key coordination mechanism will be developed during project inception phase with the WB to avoid duplication of resources. |
| Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services | Activities of relevance are:<br>– Strengthened physical hydrological and meteorological monitoring networks through rehabilitation of existing stations and installation of new equipment.<br>– Pilots and tailored information for target audience. | |
| Strengthening Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo | The expected results of the project are significant for this project and will provide inputs for the national planning and budgeting activities. Outcome include:<br>• Strengthening the capacity of climate risk management authorities of central and provincial government and all stakeholders to integrate climate information in policy and investment planning;<br>• Measures of urgent and immediate adaptation are implemented in favour of the most vulnerable coastal communities to reduce the simultaneous effects of several climatic risks while developing capacities weather forecasting and climate monitoring, including the establishment of an Early Warning System (EWS) | |

*6. Consistency with National Priorities*. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions? (yes ☐ /no☐ ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

As a Least Developed Country (LDC), the Democratic Republic of Congo is eligible for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) managed by GEF. DRC ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 1999 after signing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994. As required by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, DRC prepared the first National Communication in 2000 and completed the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) in 2006 where national priorities for adaptation were identified and classified according to the vulnerability to climate risks. The country already submitted to UNFCCC Initial and Second National Communications (INC in 2001 and SNC in 2009). The proposed project constitutes a response to urgent and immediate adaptation needs. It is designed to address the additional costs of priority adaptation measures identified in the NAPA and it will also create the necessary capacity to continue to do so even after project completion (sustainability). The ratio of LDCF funds to co-financing is consistent with the sliding scale[10].

The project is also in conformity with a variety of other initiatives aimed at furthering the development of DRC

- *Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper (PRGSP)* for the 2011-2015 period: It is underpinned by four pillars, two of which form the strategic anchor for this project: Pillar II 'Diversify the Economy, Accelerate Growth and Promote Employment'; and Pillar IV protect the environment and address climate change challenges. LDCF investment will support vulnerable communities to increase the resilience of livelihoods

[10] GEF/LDCF, 2006, Articles 18 and 19

production, household income while strengthening their capacities to respond to climate risks and adopt adaptation technologies.

- The *National Programme on Food Security (PNSA)* seeks to contribute to combat food insecurity in a sustainable manner through the improvement of households' incomes. The Programme is focusing on three main priority areas, namely: i) improving productivity and production development, ii) improving the nutritional status of the population and iii) monitoring / vulnerability Management and institutional strengthening. Additional support will be provided by the GEF in support to women groups to develop resilient diversification activities and build their capacity on adaptation.

- *UNDP Strategic Plan*. The project is aligned with Outcome 3: Resilience-building by facilitating the integration of disaster risk reduction with adaptation to climate change and address differentiated social and economic impacts; and preparedness for disaster management and recovery at the sub-national and national levels.

- *DRC's INDC for 2021-2030*: The INDC for DRC seeks to identify climate actions DRC intends to take after 2020 and their contributions in the context of their national priorities, circumstances and capabilities. The project is in line with the priorities identified in the INDC, where an emphasis has been put on agriculture, and more specifically on securing livelihoods of rural and urban communities.

- The PSPA-CC for 2016-2020 is the leading action plan towards the reduction of emissions in DRC, including through adaptation and mitigation. Adaptation considerations include (i) promoting resilient livelihoods in the face of climate change; (ii) disaster risk reduction to minimize the impact of climate hazards; (iii) building the capacity of local civil society and provincial and local government institutions to better support communities, households and individuals in their adaptation efforts; and (iv) advocacy and social mobilization to understand the underlying causes of vulnerability. The PNSD aims to catapult DRC into a developed nation by the year 2050 with a substantially higher GDP per capita. The strategy consists in three phases: 1) 2017-2021 focuses on agricultural development and by 2021 DRC would be a middle-income country; 2) 2021-2030 strengthens industrialization and by 2030 DRC would be an emerging country; and 3) 2030-2050 concentrates on building a knowledge-based economy and by 2050 DRC would be a fully industrialized country.

- And finally, the proposal is aligned with the *UNDAF 2013-2017*, Axis No.3: The Congo improves management of its natural resources and related benefits along with mechanisms to manage disasters and engages into a green economy. The proposed LDCF project will enhance socio-economic resilience of vulnerable communities by supporting diversification activities to improve incomes and nutrition conditions of households. It will support communities to adopt climate resilient livelihood practices to improve production and incomes.

The Government of DRC requested the support of the LDCF to prepare a Full-Sized Project (FSP) responsive to priority 3, and 4 of the NAPA.
Priority 3: Strengthening the capacity of agricultural and pastoral production: the proposed project will promote adaptation technologies (e.g. adapted seeds) for better resilience of the agricultural system (Component 2);
Priority 4: Strengthening the capacity of national meteorological services: the proposed project will improve the monitoring and production of necessary climate information to support producers and households in their decisions (Component 1 & 2);

*7. Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The activities conducted under the output 1.2. will be entirely dedicated to the knowledge management for the dissemination of lessons learned at the national level. The platform is expected to centralize information on climate needs, available technologies and knowledge. Key decision-makers at the national and provincial level will be sensitized and trained to use these data.

In addition, 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, analyze, 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.

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

### A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT[11] OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

| NAME | POSITION | MINISTRY | DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Godefroid NDAUKILA MUHINYA | GEF Focal Point, Directeur-Chef de Service de Développement Durable (ME-DD) | **MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (ME-DD)** | 11/02/2016 |

### B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[12] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.**

| Agency Coordinator, Agency name | Signature | Date *(MM/dd/yyyy)* | Project Contact Person | Telephone | Email |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adriana Dinu, Director, Sustainable Development (Environment) a.i. Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF |  | 05/04/2018 | Ms. Clotilde Goeman | +90 534 073 31 59 | clotilde.goeman@undp.org |

[11] For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

[12] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF