



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo		
Country(ies):	Democratic Republic of Congo	GEF Project ID:	5226
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5110
Other Executing Partner(s):	Direction de Développement Durable / Ministère de l'Environnement	Submission Date:	January 22, 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate change	Project Duration (months):	60
Name of parent program: For SFM/REDD+		Agency Fee (\$):	448,875

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative grant amount (\$)	Indicative 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	LDCF	1,700,000	5,000,000
CCA-2	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	LDCF	1,000,000	3,000,000
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	LDCF	1,800,000	7,000,000
Sub-total			LDCF	4,500,000	15,000,000
Project management cost				225,000	500,000
Total project cost				4,725,000	15,500,000

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	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative co-financing (\$)
1. Climate resilient diversification practices to secure communities livelihoods	INV	Diversified and climate resilient livelihoods practices adopted by vulnerable households and producers (focusing largely on women groups) as key risk management strategy	<p>1.1. Relevant and profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods involving aquaculture, livestock and agriculture products, developed by women groups to increase sources of revenue and improve family nutrition (\$700,000);</p> <p>1.2. At least 200 unsophisticated food processing units (<i>oil presses, presses and grated cassava, husking machines and millers, etc.</i>) and fish conservation units installed by women's groups to support agricultural production and increase sources of income (\$1,000,000);</p> <p>1.3. At least 400 seeds multipliers and 50 women groups supported to produce and distribute certified adapted varieties in communes around INERA stations (\$500,000);</p> <p>1.4. At least 4 automated agrometeorological stations and 400 rain-gauge provided for the provision of tailored agrometeorological information and securing productions from climate risk (\$500,000);</p> <p>1.5. Small scale water saving technologies and distribution systems installed in high climate risks zone to support the production of adapted seeds and climate resilient livelihoods activities (\$800,000);</p>	LDCF	3, 500,000	12, 000,000
2. Key capacities developed for undertaking climate resilient activities	TA	Vulnerable households and producers (including women groups) trained on adaptation practices and supervised by national technical services to ensure the viability of climate resilient livelihood products.	2.1. Women's groups, engaged in food processing, trained by the Rural Development Department, NGOs and micro-finance institutions in identifying growth areas, processing technology, maintenance of units, rural finance, marketing and	LDCF	1,000,000	3, 000,000

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	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative co-financing (\$)
			<p>organization strategies, etc. (\$ 300,000);</p> <p>2.2. Seed-multipliers and women's groups, engaged in adapted seeds production and diversification activities, trained by the Hydraulics Department, INERA, SENASEM and SNV for the production, certification and distribution of seeds adapted; and soil fertility and water management (\$ 200,000)</p> <p>2.3. Nearly 10 rural radio stations and 100 community volunteers as well as producers and staffs from extension services trained and supported by METTELSAT to analyse, interpret, produce and disseminate climate and weather information (bulletins, agricultural calendars, agro-meteorological data) (\$ 300,000);</p> <p>2.4. Community learning mechanisms established and experiences shared through website, technical papers, video, technical forums, and other relevant media/social networks (\$ 200,000)</p>			
Sub-total					4, 500,000	15, 000,000
Project management cost					225,000	500,000
Total project cost					4, 725,000	15, 500,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	500,000
National Government	Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development and specialised technical services (METTELSAT, INERA, SENACEM, SNV)	Grant	4,500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	400,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	2,000,000
Bilateral Agency	USAID	Grant	4,000,000
Multilateral Agency	African Development Bank	Grant	4,000,000
Local Private Sector	Seed-multipliers, micro-finance institutions	In-kind	100,000
Total Co-financing			15, 500,000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

This project is consistent with GEF's Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). LDCF investments will support the promotion of relevant adaptation technologies (CCA-3.1 outcome) such as adapted seeds, climate information services, water mobilisation systems, etc. LDCF resources will be used also to strengthen household's livelihoods (CCA-outcome 1.3) with the support of women group to undertake relevant resilient alternative livelihoods and development of food processing units. Targeted training will be developing to facilitate the undertaking of adaptation technologies and climate resilient diversification activities (CCA-2.3 outcome).

A.1.2 FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

Country ownership: The DRC has been a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change since December 1994. The NAPA was submitted to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC in September 2006. The DRC is listed as a Least Developed Country and as such, is eligible to receive LDCF support.

Compliance with programme and LDC Fund policies: The project complies with the needs identified by the country within the NAPA as articulated in several NAPA priorities. As such, the proposal is in compliance with the NAPA rules and procedures and represents the response of Government of Congo Democratic Republic to urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The proposed project is consistent with the strategic objective of the LDCF fund to promote the LDCs' "climate compatible" development options and support the achievement of the MDGs under conditions of climate change.

Financing: The project is designed to reflect the additional adaptation costs of priority actions identified in the NAPA and builds on several other projects and programmes. The co-funding for this project is also within the stated guidelines with more than \$ 10 m in prospective funding. These amounts will be clarified during the project preparation phase. It should be noted that the among likely co-financing is twice the amount required by the LDCF guidelines for the amount of LDCF resources being requested by the Government of Congo Democratic Republic for this project.

Institutional Synergy and Coordination: The project will be implemented under the oversight of the Ministry of Environment (MEN) that already have experiences in coordinating adaptation project. The MEN will delegate specific project activities to appropriate national and provincial ministries, including (i) Ministries of Agriculture Rural Development supervising and training producers and women groups; (ii) Ministry of transport (National Meteorology Department) providing support on climate information. Sub national authorities, civil society (women and youth associations, NGOs, media, Community Based Organizations) and the private sector will be important stakeholders of the project and will be provided with adequate space during the preparatory phase and on activities implementation. Details of the institutional arrangements will be spelt out during the PPG phase and outlined in the project document.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The implementation of the project's activities will reflect GEF monitoring and evaluation standards and procedures as well as UNDP guidelines on monitoring and evaluation of projects on adaptation policy. Details for monitoring and evaluation will be articulated during the project development phase.

A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS:

In order to improve the population's well being in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular, a reduction in extreme hunger and poverty, DRC developed a 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 production, household income while strengthening their capacities to respond to climate risks and adopt adaptation technologies. Because of its expected benefits to food security and long-term resilience, the project is expected to make a direct contribution to MDG 1 (Poverty and Hunger) and MDG 7 (Environmental Sustainability), as well as indirect contributions to MDGs 4 and 5 (Child and Maternal Health). Efforts to promote gender equality (MDG 3) will also be fully integrated into this project, with particular attention given to female-headed rural households, the contributions of women to agricultural development and the differentiated impacts of climate change on women.

The project will focus on key adaptation interventions that were identified in the NAPA process, specifically:

- Option 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 1);
- Option 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);
- Option 9: Installation of water tanks: the proposed project will support producers and women groups to better access to water in areas with high climate risk (component 1).

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

This project is closely linked to a number of on-going national and internationally supported initiatives designed to revitalize the agriculture sector, reduce poverty and enhance the livelihoods of rural communities.

USAID: Food Production, Processing, and Marketing (FPPM) program (total finance \$US 32M, expected co-finance \$US 4M)

On July 27, 2012, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) launched the “Food Production, Processing, and Marketing (FPPM)” program in Bandundu province. This five year (2012-2017), \$32 million project aims to boost agricultural production throughout the region, as well as in neighbouring Kinshasa and Bas-Congo provinces, in an effort to make food cheaper and more available for the Congolese people. FPPM is working with partners to develop “Farmer Field Schools,” with development and distribution of improved varieties of cassava, as well as help to modernize farming practices across the three provinces. **This baseline project offers business, financial, and entrepreneurship training to local organizations and existing farmer associations in target Provinces and LDCF resources will contribute towards promoting the resilience of farming practices in the context of climate change, as outlined in B.2.**

UNDP: Program of Support the Micro-finance Sector (PASMIF II- total finance \$US 14 M expected Co-finance \$USD 2M)

The specific objective of PASMIF II (2010-2014) is to consolidate the capacity-building abilities of various stakeholders, at macro-, meso- and micro-economic levels, as well as supporting the development of sustainable financial, qualitative, and accessible services to diverse disadvantaged populations in rural and urban areas. The expected outcomes are the following: (i) enhanced and secured economic, legal, regulatory and institutional harmony; (ii) strengthened technical infrastructure of financial and inclusive finance; (iii) strengthened capacities offered and diversified products/services, especially for women and youth, by viable and sustainable creation/development of professional IMFs, particularly in rural areas. This baseline offers opportunities to targeted women groups engaged to consolidate their small business through training and access to local financial services.

African Development Bank: Rural Infrastructure Development Support Project (PADIR- total finance \$US 50M, expected co-finance \$US 4M)

The PADIR is located in the south of DRC, in the provinces of Bas-Congo, Bandundu, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental and Katanga. The major expected outputs are: (i) the rehabilitation of 1,905 km of rural roads, 9 landing stages, 212 drinking water points, 77 boreholes, 18 drinking water supply networks, 40 markets, 30 warehouses and 16 slaughtering areas; (ii) support to 10 Vocational Training Centres, 10 Social Reintegration Centres (60% for women), 10 workshops for craftsmen and 10 workshops for processing associations (60% for women); and (iii) training and retraining for 300 technical officers and professionals and 500 infrastructure management committees and associations totalling 5000 members. The project cost is estimated at UA 50.87 million, and the project will be implemented over a five-year period as from April 2012. This baseline is developing structural conditions for the marketing of productions.

B.2. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: Describe the additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the 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 laborers 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 various components of the project are presented below.

Component 1: Climate resilient diversification practices to secure communities livelihoods

Outcome 1.1: Diversified and climate resilient livelihoods practices adopted by vulnerable households and producers (focused largely on women groups) as key risk management strategy

Baseline: The USAID project baseline co-financing is boosting local agricultural production in order to make food cheaper and more available for the Congolese people. Since April 2012, the Agency has supported 69 small farmer organizations from the territories of Masi-Manimba, Bulungu, Gungu, and Idiofa, representing over 6,900 households, to plant more than 200 hectares of seeds and to distribute 206 hectares of planting material to individual farmers. However, 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. Accurate seasonal forecasts will enable farmers to secure high yields in wet years and maintain moderate yields in dry years.

The Government of DRC is making provision each year for the maintenance of 27 meteorological stations across the country to provide basic climate information related to the general weather forecasts made once per day as well as the climatic forecasts, the seasonal and decadal forecasts. The National Meteorology Department METTELSAT will invest about \$US 6M (Strategic Plan 2013-2015) in the rehabilitation and modernization of Met and hydrological stations (mainly airports) and acquisition of satellite data. Unfortunately, the archiving of data collected is lacking at the Province level and also data quality control and homogenisation. There are significant information gaps in the country, mostly related to the degradation of agro-meteorological infrastructures over the past few years. These gaps have hampered the collection and treatment of agro-meteorological information and its dissemination to agricultural producers (small and large) in any relevant format.

The AFDB-PARIR co-financing project (2012-2017) seeks to generate benefits such as: (i) the creation of the equivalent of 23,300 permanent jobs, (ii) increase in traders' monthly incomes from US\$150 to 250; and (iii) the marketing of additional agricultural production of 2.28 million tonnes (T) of food crops and 20,000 T of meat and fish by facilitating the marketing of produce and reducing post-harvest losses. Unfortunately, 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.

LDCF alternative: Vulnerable communities, such as women groups and producers, will be supported to adopt diversified and climate resilient livelihoods practices as key risk management strategy. Diversification within agriculture could involve incorporating new crops or livestock species, particularly those that are adaptable to climate variability. Outside agriculture, income-generating strategies that are not dependent on the natural resource base can provide a source of security when agricultural strategies fail. Key outputs are:

- Relevant and profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods involving aquaculture, livestock and agriculture products, will be developed by women groups to increase sources of revenue and improve family nutrition (**Output 1.1**). This will help women to explore new possibilities to earn income with possibility to provide them with capital to invest in farm production.
- At least 200 unsophisticated food processing units (*oil presses, presses and grated cassava, husking machines and millers, etc.*) and fish conservation units installed by women's groups to add value to agricultural production and increase sources of income (**Output 1.2**). Engaging women groups in agro-processing will enable them to maximize the profit they make from their goods and agriculture products. This will also help women to meet their personal needs, contribute to the functioning of households (improved nutrition, education & children's clothing etc.) and develop a micro-business with the support of decentralized financial institutions. In addition, Cassava Processing in the Democratic Republic of Congo offers many business opportunities. Cassava products, including flour, starch are very popular on the local and regional market.

- At least 400 seeds multipliers and 50 women groups supported to produce and distribute certified adapted varieties in communes around INERA stations (**Output 1.3**). The project will scale up the transfer of adapted genetic material to designated agri-multipliers and women groups producers, who will produce and multiply seeds and cuttings for distribution among households. Adopting drought tolerant or faster maturing seed varieties contributes to food production and sale. Such crops can be sold and income derived used to purchase food. In this sense, adapted genetic material contributes to farm income especially under drought conditions when food prices tend to be high.
- At least 4 automated agro-meteorological stations and 400 rain gauges provided for the provision of tailored agro-meteorological information and securing production from climate risk (**Output 1.4**). 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. Ensuring that they 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. 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 (outputs 1.1 & 1.3).
- Small-scaled water mobilisation systems installed in high climate risks zone to support the production of adapted seeds and climate resilient alternative livelihoods activities (**Output 1.5**). When identifying and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods strategies, it is important to consider the interaction of hazards. Key areas for diversification activities or seeds production can be affected by droughts or floods, requiring consideration of both scenarios in order to manage the access to water and build resilience.

Component 2: Key capacities developed for undertaking climate resilient activities

Outcome: Vulnerable households and producers (focused largely on women groups) trained on adaptation practices and supervised by national technical services to ensure the viability of climate resilient livelihood products.

Baseline: According to the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2010-2015, the DRC government committed to invest about 10Mi USD/year for the recovery of the agriculture sector. The improvement of rural services is one of the priorities implemented by the Ministries 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). Based on that, the National Agronomic Research Institute (INERA) dedicated offices, laboratory, training and housing facilities including senior staff houses for Research/Development Program and technology transfer; the National Seed Office (SENASEM) is supporting producers on seed certification; the National Service of Aquaculture (SENAQUA) is promoting aquaculture to rural populations; the national Service of farmers corporation (SNCOOP) is supervising farmers organisations, etc..

Under the UNDP PASMIF, more than 20,000 additional customers, 80% of women and 20% men, have improved access to innovative delivery of financial services tailored to their needs (credit with Education Savings, mutual solidarity, etc.). The new co-finance project AfDB PADIR will help to sensitize on information, education and communication (IEC) themes for women and youths that will gradually help to improve their living conditions and their level of knowledge of their environment.

However, very few institutions have provided the means to manage increased climate risks and variability. Farmers are operating based on out-dated guidance on appropriate dates for sowing various crops, and this is likely to be exacerbated by increased variability in precipitation due to climate change. Traditional agricultural knowledge is no longer adequate to provide farmers with sufficient coping mechanisms. Although extension services often do not have the means to deliver up-to-date and relevant information and technical advice to famers.

LDCF alternative: Based on capacities developed under the on-going NAPA project, government technical services and other partners (finance services, NGO) will support the capacity building of producers and women

groups engaged in livelihood diversification to ensure the viability of climate resilient livelihood activities. Key outputs are:

- Women's groups, engaged in food processing, trained by the Rural Development Department, NGOs and micro-finance institutions in identifying growth areas, processing technology, maintenance of units, rural finance, marketing and organization strategies, etc. **(Output 2.1)**.
- Seed-multipliers and women's groups, engaged in adapted seeds production and diversification activities, trained by the Hydraulics Department, INERA, SENASEM, and SNV for the production, certification and distribution of seeds adapted; and soil fertility and water management **(Output 2.2)**
- Nearly 10 rural radio and 100 community volunteers as well as producers and staffs from extension services trained and supported by METTELSAT to analyse, interpret, produce and disseminate climate and weather information (bulletins, agricultural calendars, agro-meteorological data) **(Output 2.3)**.
- Community learning mechanisms will be established and experiences shared through website, technical papers, video, technical forums, and other relevant media/social networks **(Output 2.4)**. Regularly exchanging information and experience in targets communes will be established to ensure that lesson learnt are shared amongst communities, to accelerate demonstration activities and catalytic innovations. It will establish the mechanism for gathering and capturing lessons learnt. Near the project sites, the project will support community theatre and story-telling, video and photo stories, generation-based discussion to disseminate results. The project will support preparation of a series of media supports, for example: reports, DVD, films, participatory video, community knowledge forum, regular community radio spots documentaries, briefing papers, workshop reports and pamphlets. The use of rural radio services will complement extension services and provide farmers information on agricultural practices for adapting to climate change. The lessons learnt under the project will be systematically shared with local partners and international agencies (including scientific community). The project will also regularly prepare and submit technical reports and documents on lessons learned to UNDP's ALM and other relevant media/social networks.

B.3. 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) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ [MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.](#):

Benefits	LDCF Project (5 years)
Social and economic	<p>The project is expected to deliver direct socio-economic benefits to households in each of the project areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 clothing etc.); – 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;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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.4. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE 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:

Risk	Level	Mitigation
Limited capacity of technical institutions to support vulnerable communities 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.
Inadequate	M	The Ministry of Rural Development, under the National Service of farmers

Risk	Level	Mitigation
organisations of producers and women groups		corporation (SNCOOP) is supporting farmers (including women groups) to enhance organisational skills. In addition the projects will reinforce the capacity of women groups to undertake adaptation capacity (project component 2).
Gender inequality on security, access to land and agricultural extension services	M	International institutions like IDRC, UN-WEDO, etc. 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 of natural resources. In addition, many women farmers in the DRC are organized into groups and are increasingly vocal about issues of personal security and food security. Finally the project will provide relevant training to women groups to increase their capacity on agricultural development.

B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

Stakeholder name - institution	Responsible Ministry	Institutional Mandate	Participation in the project
Sustainable Development Directorate (Direction du Développement Durable- DDD)	Ministry of Environment	National GEF Focal Point	Overall coordination of activities; Ensure coordination among ministries involved in the project
Institut National d'études et de Recherche Agricole (INERA)	Ministry of Scientific Research	Coordination and monitoring of all agronomic research Experimentation in applied agriculture and forestry;	Provide basic infrastructure to the project (laboratories, etc.) Produce seeds and cuttings for multiplication Agro-meteorological observation
SENASEM (Service National de Semences)	Ministry of Agriculture	Control and certification	Training and supervision of agro-multipliers Quality control and seed certification 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
National Aquaculture Service- SENAQUA	Ministry of Agriculture	Promote aquaculture to rural populations	Provide technical support and training on fish farming Produce fish and fry for distribution among fish-farmers
Service National de l'Hydraulique Rurale (SNHR)	Ministry of Rural Development	Rural water resources mobilization and management	Development of water mobilization infrastructures Promotion of water management techniques
METTELSAT (National meteorological institution)	Ministry of Transport and	-Meteorological, agro meteorological	Agro-meteorological observation Development of seasonal forecasts and

Stakeholder name - institution	Responsible Ministry	Institutional Mandate	Participation in the project
	VC	observation -Climate and weather forecasting -Remote sensing	agricultural calendars Support training on climate information
Rural Radios	Ministry of Rural Development	Communication, awareness raising and knowledge dissemination	Climate information and adaptation practices dissemination
Provincial authorities (Inspections provincials)	All Ministries	Representation, integration and coordination of activities by all decentralized ministries	Supervision, monitoring and evaluation Replication of project lessons
Service national des Coopératives (SNCOOP)	Ministry of Rural Development	Farmer supervision	Training and supervision of producers and women groups on organization skills
Agro-multipliers (e.g. ABIDE ,ACES, ADEM, AGROPAM. (70% Women), APOSTOLAT APROFEL, OF CANDEUR, CDPEACB, CIDM, GAD ,GTDAP, IFD ; ITAK , MARVIS ; MDM, MIMOSA ; PAP RVAR, UPDK, etc.)	Civil society	- Seed and cutting multiplication	Production and multiplication of seeds and cuttings Awareness raising, training and supervision of agricultural producers
Women Organizations (CFD, GROUPE, AFDR, MDM, etc.)	Civil society	Awareness, supervision and training of women farmers	Project beneficiaries Replication of project lessons Awareness raising
NGOs (CORIDEK, MAIDIVE, PAPAFI, Etc.)	Civil society	Awareness, supervision and training	Supervise food processing units activities Replication of project lessons Awareness raising

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

Initiatives	Coordination
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.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The proposed project is built on current UNDP involvement on climate changes in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Technical and logistical supports are provided to the Government for the preparation of Climate Changes Negotiation's in Durban (*financial support from Norway \$USD 2 M and 0.4 M from UNDP*). The Project support on climate changes negotiations ensured the success of the Congolese presidency of the African Group during the Climate Changes negotiation process in 2010-2011. The UN-REDD Programme, managed by the UNDP, is preparing DRC to the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (*\$USD 3.1*). Under this Programme, DRC already (i) established a UN-REDD unit with dedicated national and international professionals, (ii) developed dialogues with civil society and indigenous people on the preliminary socio-economic standard, (iii) organised the REDD University (800 participation) and (iv) established the first MRV system. On the event of the COP18 meeting in Doha, Qatar, the DRC REDD+ National Fund was established with the signing of the agreement between the Government of DRC and the UNDP MPTF Office that will be the interim fund administrator. The DRC REDD+ National Fund is designed to ensure that the mobilized funds are allocated in the best and most transparent way to priority activities identified in the National REDD+ Investment Plan (<http://mptf.undp.org/general/news/113>). In addition, UNDP supported the development of the National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) and the implementation of the first NAPA project in the agriculture sector with GEF-LDCF finance (*\$USD 3*) (www.pana-asa.cd).

The comparative advantage of UNDP is demonstrated in its capacity to support local communities. UNDP is implementing a large Recovery Programme in DR Congo (mainly focus in North Kivu) to build capacity of technical services, boost agricultural production, job creation and the promotion of social cohesion for sustainable reintegration of displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in their communities of origin (*about \$USD 20*). In addition, UNDP is administrating the Pooled Fund intended to improve humanitarian response by: providing committed funds earlier than under other modalities of funding for humanitarian actions; strengthening the planning and coordination process; tying the funding allocation to the HAP; broadening participation in the Action Plan; channelling funds towards the most urgent needs; and by ensuring that funds are available for rapid responses to unforeseen circumstances. In 2011, UNDP signed partnership agreements with 53 NGOs and funded about 129 projects covering all provinces of the DRC (\$ USD 700M - <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HCG10>).

C.1. INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

UNDP will provide a co-financing of **2,400,000** through its actions implemented under PASMIF II (\$2,000,000) and also support to the PMU (US\$400,000).

C.2. HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAMME (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

UNDP Country Programme 2009-2013 is focused on 3 pillars: (i) Democratic Governance; (ii) Poverty Reduction and MDG realisation; (iii) environment, crisis prevention, recovery and disaster risk management. More specifically, the Pillar II is seeking, among other results, to create jobs and improve community living condition's. The proposed LDCF project will enhance socio-economic resilience of vulnerable communities by supporting diversification activities to improve incomes and nutrition conditions of households. The Pillar III, among other results, is seeking to put in place relevant measures on climate changes adaptation. The LDCF project will support communities to adopt climate resilient livelihood practices to improve production and incomes.

To do so, UNDP DRC set in place the necessary expertise to support projects implementation. About 3 professional are based in the Environment unit to works regularly with national, local partners on programs / projects, including the sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection, land degradation and Climate Change (adaptation and mitigation). Other staff based on Operation and Evaluation Units are also dedicated to project support.

Moreover, Country Office operations are supported by regional advisory capacity based in the UNDP Regional Centre in Pretoria. UNDP has dedicated Regional Technical Advisers focusing on supporting adaptation programming and implementation in a range of technical areas relevant to this project including disaster management, infrastructure development, ecosystem-based adaptation, capacity development, and local governance reform. Our network of global Senior Technical Advisors provide additional technical oversight and leadership helping to ensure that programmes on the ground achieve maximum policy impact.


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):

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Vincent KASULU	Director, DDD	Ministere de l'Environnement	December 15, 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		January 22, 2013	Mame Dagou Diop (G-LECRD)	+27 12 354 8115	mame.diop@undp.org