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CEO Endorsement (CEO) entry - Full sized Project Child – GEF - 7

## Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management

### Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

[Global Wildlife Program](#)

GEF ID

10242

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management

Countries

Congo DR

**Agency(ies)**

UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development, Tanganyika Provincial Government, Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature (ICCN), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Biomes, Lakes, Wetlands, Rivers, Tropical Rain Forests, Mainstreaming, Extractive Industries, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Species, Threatened Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approach, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Beneficiaries, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

**Submission Date**

12/11/2020

**Expected Implementation Start**

5/11/2021

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations

7/10/2021

**Expected Completion Date**

7/9/2026

**Duration**

60In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

335,766.00

## A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-2a	BD-1-2a Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Global Wildlife Program to prevent extinction of known threatened species	GET	1,474,315.00	5,700,000.00
BD-2-7	BD-2-7 Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	2,256,419.00	2,000,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			3,730,734.00	7,700,000.00



**B. Project description summary****Project Objective**

Strengthen the management of the Kabobo-Luama protected area landscape and enhance conservation of endangered species for local sustainable development and global biodiversity benefits

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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1. Institutional capacity for landscape management and biodiversity conservation	Technical Assistance	<p>Improved management of the Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape</p> <p><u>Selected key targets from PRF:</u></p> <p>- Increased institutional capacity for landscape management: UNDP Institutional Capacity Development Scorecard +25%</p> <p>- Increased populations of Bongo, Buffalo, Chimpanzee, Red Colobus, Elephant: SMART observations/km +30%</p> <p>- Increased use of connectivity corridors between the Kabobo-Luama PAs: 60% of corridors used per SMART encounter rates of Chimpanzee, Elephant, Red Colobus</p>	<p>1.1. Kabobo-Luama landscape management plan</p> <p>1.2. Capacity for Landscape Management of Tanganyika Provincial Ministries strengthened</p> <p>1.3. Local institutional capacity established for the implementation of the landscape management plan</p> <p>1.4. Business plan developed</p>	GET	813,615.00	2,340,000.00
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2. Enhanced protected area management and reduced poaching of key species	Investment	<p>Increased management effectiveness of Kabobo, Luama-Katanga, and Ngandja Reserves, with increased capacity to combat wildlife crime</p> <p><u>Selected key targets from PRF:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved management effectiveness in terrestrial PAs 667,305 ha measured by METT</li> <li>- Signature of provincial and national decrees affording upgraded protection status for the Kabobo and Ngandja Reserves.</li> <li>- 20-30% reduction of annual deforestation rates in PAs based on Landsat forest imagery</li> </ul>	<p>2.1. Biodiversity and habitat status and trends monitored</p> <p>2.2. Kabobo and Ngandja Reserves gazetted as National Reserves</p> <p>2.3. Protected area management plans elaborated and validated</p> <p>2.4. Infrastructure and facilities established for the three protected areas</p> <p>2.5. Patrol and enforcement capacity strengthened</p> <p>2.6. Improved habitat conditions</p>	GET	1,107,550.00	2,400,000.00
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3. Improved livelihoods	Technical Assistance	<p>Livelihood-driven threats to biodiversity within and around PAs reduced</p> <p><u><i>Selected key targets from PRF:</i></u></p> <p><i>- Reduction of threat indices measured by encounter rates from SMART monitoring of illegal activities (hunting, encroachment by mining and timber extraction)</i></p> <p><i>- Increased household well-being: modified Basic Necessities Survey BNS +70%</i></p> <p><i>- 500 households benefiting from income generation from alternative livelihoods</i></p>	<p>3.1. Local sustainable development plans elaborated</p> <p>3.2. Sustainable livelihood options identified and improved</p> <p>3.3. Green micro-entrepreneurship approach piloted for conservation-friendly businesses.</p>	GET	998,140.00	2,400,000.00
4. Mainstreaming of safeguards and knowledge management	Technical Assistance	<p>Mainstreaming of gender and indigenous people's concerns, and lessons learned through participatory project implementation and M&amp;E are used to guide adaptive management, knowledge</p>	<p>4.1. Environmental and social safeguards addressed</p> <p>4.2. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning</p> <p>4.3. Stakeholders engaged at all levels</p>	GET	633,775.00	200,000.00

management and  
communication in  
support of upscaling

Selected key targets  
from PRF:

- 80% of Gender  
Action Plan met

-100% of Social &  
Environmental  
Management Plan  
targets met

- Increased influence  
of indigenous people,  
women and other  
vulnerable groups on  
governance,  
measured by the WCS  
Natural Resources  
Government Tool

- Inclusion of Batwa IP  
as direct beneficiaries  
in activities,  
consultation and  
recruitment,  
measured by IP share  
(%) amongst:  
participants in local-  
level trainings; ICCN-  
hired PA rangers; local  
consultation  
committees;  
exchange visit  
participants.

4.4. Project lessons  
and good practices  
disseminated, and  
upscaling strategies  
developed

Sub Total (\$)

3,553,080.00

7,340,000.00

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

GET	177,654.00	360,000.00
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>177,654.00</b>	<b>360,000.00</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>3,730,734.00</b>	<b>7,700,000.00</b>

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development DRC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment Tanganyika Province	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Wildlife Conservation Society	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
			<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>	<b>7,700,000.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

UNDP and WCS co-financing was declared investment mobilised given these are additional new resources specifically allocated for this project.

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,730,734	335,766
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>3,730,734.00</b>	<b>335,766.00</b>



**E. Non Grant Instrument**

**NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement**

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**PPG Required **false****PPG Amount (\$)**

150,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

13,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	13,500
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>13,500.00</b>

## Core Indicators

## Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	667,305.00	0.00	0.00

## Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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## Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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0.00	667,305.00	0.00	0.00
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Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Kabobo Wildlife Reserve		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		147,710.00			31.00		
Luama-Katanga Hunting Reserve	555512065	Habitat/Species Management Area		230,351.00			24.00		
Ngandja Nature Reserve		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		289,244.00			19.00		

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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0.00	154000.00	0.00	0.00
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Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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	154,000.00		
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Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

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

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		7,500		
Male		7,500		
Total	0	15000	0	0



## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

#### *1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed*

1. The Kabobo-Luama Landscape (667,305 ha) is mainly located in the Tanganyika Province, but the northern part extends into South Kivu Province, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Tanganyika (134,941 km<sup>2</sup>) and South Kivu (65,070 km<sup>2</sup>) have populations of respectively 3.0 million and 5.8 million (2015) composed of Batwa, Bantu and other ethnic groups. The livelihood of most communities along Lake Tanganyika in the east depend on fisheries, while agriculture is the main economic activity inland. Furthermore, hunting, wood and NTFP collection as well as artisanal mining are important activities. Social and production infrastructure has been largely destroyed by war or is no longer functional after years of neglect. The public health and education systems are highly deficient across the region (even though advanced Ebola monitoring is done at access points (airport, port) by NGOs and UN/WHO organizations). In rural areas, few families have access to safe drinking water.

2. Since the development of the concept note, social stability and security has improved, which will facilitate project implementation in the area. However, illegal resource use and depletion of biodiversity continues, due to the wide circulation of arms, the influx of Émigrants looking for livelihood opportunities or short-term benefits, and the Élack of adequate protection capacity.

#### **Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services**

3. The landscape is situated within the Albertine Rift region (see map in Annex 1b), which is part of the Eastern Afro montane Biodiversity Hotspot. This is one of Africa's most biodiverse eco-regions, containing more endemic and threatened vertebrates than anywhere else on the continent[1]. The landscape encompasses three protected areas: Kabobo Wildlife Reserve (147,710 ha), Luama-Katanga Hunting Reserve (230,351 ha), and Ngandja Natural Reserve (289,244 ha). A diversity of terrestrial habitats characterizes the landscape, including Miombo woodland, grasslands and forest types ranging from 750-2700 meters, and it is one of the few places in the Albertine Rift where this forest type is protected. The landscape also includes marshes, streams, and rivers that flow into Lake Tanganyika, recognized as a global freshwater biodiversity hotspot. Both Ngandja and Kabobo Reserves include a diversity of littoral habitats that provide important fish breeding sites for local fisheries. ÉThe area harbours an important population of chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), as well as other threatened mammals including elephants (*Loxodonta africana*), lion (*Panthera leo*), and hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibious*), in addition to bongo (*Tragelaphus euryceros*), red river hog (*Potamochoerus porcus*) and giant forest hog (*Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*). Significant biodiversity values of the Kabobo-Luama landscape are the presence of endemic species (5 mammal species, 22 bird species, 2 reptile species, 10 amphibian species and 71 plant species)[2] and endangered species (4 mammal species, 8 bird species, 5 amphibian species and 17 plant species), including Chimpanzee. Together with 5 other protected areas, the Kabobo-Luama landscape ranks in the top priority conservation areas for endemic and globally threatened species out of 38 different protected areas of the Albertine Rift in the six countries concerned[3].

4. The landscape provides vital provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural ecosystem services, including forest resources, protein, micro-climate regulation, soil and freshwater retention, which benefits local communities including i



indigenous people as well as the population of Kalemie, the provincial capital. A hydropower dam in Kyimbi river near the town of Bendera generates power to the city of Kalemie. The catchment of Kyimbi river is covered by the Kabobo forest which protected by the Kabobo and Ngandja reserves. A feasibility assessment for ER-PIN[4] for REDD+ financing estimated that adequate protection of the landscape could conserve 7 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> over a 30-year period[5].

### Threats to Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services

5. The biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Kabobo-Luama landscape are threatened mainly due to anthropogenic factors[6]. The main threats to the landscape identified are unregulated (i) hunting, (ii) fishing, (iii) artisanal mining, (iv) forest exploitation, (v) forest clearing for agriculture, and (vi) pastoralism. All these activities contribute to deforestation and a forest cover analysis<sup>10</sup> shows that in the period 2000-2015 the rate of deforestation in the Kabobo-Luama landscape has increased 4-fold from 500 ha to 2000 ha per year.

6. As a result of habitat decline, the survival of the unique biodiversity of global importance is at risk and opportunities of local sustainable development is at risk, which is indicated by wildlife surveys in the area[7] which show extremely low density for larger wildlife such as elephant, buffalo and large antelopes. Causal pathways of degradation are complex and intertwined (see causal chain analysis, Figure 2). Degradation of soils and water quality due to erosion caused by unsustainable agricultural practices and artisanal mining poses a direct threat to the landscape. These factors combined with unsustainable practices for fuelwood, timber and charcoal production lead to wildlife habitat degradation. Wildlife habitat degradation, combined with unregulated hunting and fishing, contributes to the decline of both terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna.

7. In addition, current climate forecasts[8] indicate that the Albertine Rift region will become warmer and wetter in the future, with greater differences between wet and dry seasons, and increasing likelihood of flash floods and landslides in the September–November wet period. Modelling studies[9] demonstrate that conversion of natural habitat to agriculture in the region has already claimed 38% of suitable habitats, which is increasingly impacting the range of endemic species with narrow habitat tolerances. Climate change is expected to lead on average to a 75% loss of the remaining range of these wildlife species by 2080. The combined impact would result in only an estimated 15.5% of suitable wildlife habitats remaining in 2080.

8. The underlying causes of unsustainable use of the natural resources of the Kabobo-Luama landscape are related to inadequate governance of land and resource use, which is worsened by insufficient capacity for resource use surveillance and enforcement of regulations. The increasing pressure on the land is caused by land shortage and social conflicts in areas north of the landscape, which motivate people from these areas to migrate to Tanganyika province. This immigration leads to increasing pressure on resources and competing interests between resource users in the Kabobo-Luama landscape[10]. Traditional management systems of land and natural resources cannot cope with this changing socio-economic context of the landscape[11]. Violent conflicts and insecurity are side effects of the demographic and socio-economic changes, which complicate the implementation of rule of law. Several land related conflicts are affecting the area, between traditional rights holders and migrants on the one hand, and between Bantu and Batwa ethnic groups[12] on the other hand. Limited mobility and access opportunities especially for the indigenous Batwa communities residing within the landscape due to security reasons hinders mediation efforts and support for implementation of sustainable land use practices and income generation. Limited access to social services, particularly education and health, prevent these groups to escape from the poverty trap. Women in particular are vulnerable to the impacts of insecurity and ecosystem degradation in the landscape, as they often depend directly on natural resources to sustain livelihoods and generate income (see Gender Analysis, Annex 9).

9. The livelihood uncertainty and the lack of adequate resource use governance, both resulting from this situation, lead to unsustainable use of "open access" resources such as wildlife. The consumption of bushmeat is common and bushmeat can be seen sold on urban markets. While surveys and surveillance have revealed evidence for poaching and local trade to supply local urban markets, no quantitative information is available.

10. The position of the region and lake on the international border with Tanzania involves moreover an increased risk of

f cross-boundary trade in wildlife products. Anecdotal evidence is available however there has been too little monitoring capacity on the ground to obtain quantitative data. The few wildlife surveys carried out in the area, indicate however that populations of most large wildlife species such as elephant, buffalo and large antelopes have been decimated if not eliminated in much of the landscape, while hunting on smaller species continues. Fortunately, the chimpanzee population has been spared in relative terms due to cultural attitudes towards the hunting and consumption of chimpanzees.

11. The occurrence of human-wildlife conflict (HWC) was low due to relatively low human population density and reduced populations of conflict species. Local farmers complain however increasingly about crop raids by baboon and bush pigs. According to them, animals are becoming less shy, since conservation efforts with support from WCS are becoming successful. The chimpanzee is sometimes considered as a positive species, as they deter baboons, which are the most severe conflict species.

## Barriers

12. Key barriers to protecting the globally important biodiversity of the Kabobo-Luama Landscape while ensuring sustainable management of natural resources to the benefit of local communities are identified as 1: Insufficient institutional capacity at all levels for protected area landscape management; 2: Management of protected areas and law enforcement is insufficient to ensure biodiversity conservation with limited to no involvement of local community members; 3: Low levels of socio-economic development, subsistence, and limited opportunities for income generation leading to unsustainable use and over-exploitation of natural resources; and 4: Insufficient knowledge management and gender mainstreaming.

### Barrier 1: Insufficient institutional capacity at all levels for protected area landscape management

Until recently, this region was part of the Katanga Province. ICCN was poorly resourced, and as a result there has been no management presence in Luama Hunting Reserve since 1996. In 2014, the Province of Tanganyika was established, and a new Provincial Ministry for the Environment established, which is staffed but poorly resourced and with insufficient capacity to manage and implement programs. There is a need to strengthen the operations of this institution to better manage the landscape. The landscape plan specifies that a management committee oversees the plan's implementation, and that this committee is comprised of members of government, traditional leaders from the local community, ICCN and WCS. While the committee has been established, members have insufficient knowledge of biodiversity conservation, wildlife management or protected area management. The Province of Tanganyika was only established in 2015, and there is a real necessity for enhancing capacity at all levels. Effectively, most people are new to working in conservation in this region and need enhanced skills and knowledge on how to effectively manage protected areas and address threats to biodiversity including the illicit wildlife trade while engaging local communities. This is seen as an opportunity because there are no entrenched positions or approaches and people are willing to learn.

### Barrier 2: Management of protected areas and law enforcement is insufficient to ensure biodiversity conservation with limited to no involvement of local community members

The recent creation of Ngandja and Kabobo Reserves has created a situation of urgent need for resources to fully establish these reserves, and to enhance wildlife populations so that related income-generation avenues such as tourism become viable. The lack of permanent staff in the Luama Hunting Reserve since 1996 has affected its ability to adequately protect the park, with substantial encroachment and poaching as a result. Since 2011, WCS has engaged 28 members of the community to provide monitoring information across the landscape. There is a need for more active management of the sites, and local ownership by engaging additional people from the community (including Batwa) as rangers who can contribute to active onsite law enforcement and biodiversity conservation. Park staff are restricted in their ability to monitor the landscape, and there is a need to invest in vehicles and boats to enable regular patrols. Staff remain to be fully equipped, as do the ICCN offices within the landscape and in the Ministry of Environment in Kalemie. Communities need to be fully engaged to agree on the boundaries and internal zoning of Ngandja Natural Reserve, and complete zoning of the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve. Capacity is

and internal zoning of Nganaja Natural Reserve, and complete zoning of the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve. Capacity is needed to enable appropriate zoning and mapping to take place, and to obtain legal agreements for zones and limits at the national level. Particular attention needs to be given to the indigenous Batwa groups who are marginalized as rights-holders. Through the implementation of an improved joint management protected area governance model that empowers local community rights in a fair and transparent manner, there is potential to reduce conflict at the same time as promoting DRC's commitment to safeguarding natural habitats

Barrier 3: Low levels of socio-economic development, subsistence, and limited opportunities for income generation leading to unsustainable use and over-exploitation of natural resources

There is strong local community support for the protected area of the Kabobo-Luama landscape. However, A socioeconomic survey of communities living around the Mt Kabobo massif undertaken in 2008 demonstrated that people were very poor, even in comparison with most communities in eastern DRC. The humanitarian situation in the DRC is of great concern. Armed conflict and general insecurity have created one of the world's most complex and protracted humanitarian crisis. About half a million people have been displaced since the last escalation of fighting in Katanga province in September 2013. DRC has monumental humanitarian needs for these highly vulnerable populations, especially in terms of food, health, shelter and protection. Human development is low (with an HDI of 0.433, DRC ranks 176th out of 188 countries), and poverty is widespread with more than 61% Congolese living below the poverty line. The project area is remote and generally lacks basic services – access to the forest is important for local communities who rely on numerous forest products, particularly building poles, fuel wood, ropes/lianas, medicinal plants, and who value certain cultural sites of religious significance.

Barrier 4: Weak knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

Limited collection and sharing of reliable data information and knowledge remains a substantial hurdle to ensuring effective support for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management in DRC. Similarly, monitoring of gender-related aspects and mainstreaming of gender disaggregated data into policies and programmes is not routinely practiced. Additionally, the minimal amount of information available creates challenges regarding sharing and scaling-up of successes and lessons learned in efforts being supported by international, national and local actors. Promoting robust M&E processes and sharing of information is essential for adaptive management, replication/upscaling of good practices, and overall improved management of environmental governance.

***2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects***

13. The project builds on investments and lessons from a range of baseline interventions, including in similar landscapes in DRC, often financed by international donors supporting the DRC government in its ambitions regarding forest and biodiversity conservation. The project will build on and benefit from experiences from such projects and realize synergy through knowledge sharing.

14. The USAID-funded Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE Phase III) Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) 2011-2020 builds on previous successes in forest cover monitoring and management. WCS is an important implementing partner of that programme. The German Government (KfW, BMZ and GIZ) has provided long-term support to sustainable natural resource management and forest protection in DRC, including in the Maniema and South Kivu Provinces (€ 24 million for 2016-2019), including the Kahuzi Biega NP and Luama-Kivu Hunting Reserve, adjacent to the Kabobo-Luama landscape. Furthermore, the EU committed €20 million to protect forests, support biodiversity conservation in the Congo Basin, which includes an initiative on strengthening capacity of civil society to combat wildlife crime (2018-2022).

15. Experiences with the involvement of indigenous people in protected area management in Itombwe NR<sup>[13]</sup> and enhancing economic opportunities with conservation around Virunga NP<sup>[14]</sup> are especially relevant.

16. The concept note identified REDD+ as a finance opportunity for the conservation of the landscape. REDD+ offers the opportunity to align national development and environmental policies addressing forest conservation and community development. Since the formulation of the concept note, RDC has increasingly engaged in the REDD+ process. Linking drivers and impacts of biodiversity and forest degradation, the land-use planning and tenure reform has started with support from the national REDD+ fund FONAREDD<sup>[15]</sup>, which implements the National Investment Plan. The Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) funds multiple programs (totalling \$200 million) to address direct drivers of deforestation (mining, agriculture, timber extraction and other extractive activities...) and indirect drivers of deforestation (socio-economic conditions, population growth...) at National and at Provincial levels. Integrated REDD+ Programs (PIREDD) target drivers of deforestation at local level in various provinces. The Tanganyika provincial government is eager to join this dynamic, and the project will support this ambition.

17. The provincial government has expressed its commitment for this project and included biodiversity conservation and the development of ecosystem services in the Development Plan for the Province of Tanganyika (PDP 2018-2022) as a policy priority, which provides an enabling environment for the project. This plan promotes the application of ecologically best practices, with an emphasis on sustainable fisheries and forestry, as well as engaging in land use planning and REDD+. A task force to combat illegal logging in the Tanganyika region has been established by the provincial government. Synergy is also expected with the efforts of the provincial government with regard to peacebuilding a key priority of this plan, which is supported by World Bank, USAID and OIM.

18. The three targeted protected areas have no permanent PA staff presence since 1996. In the newly created reserves of Ngandja and Kabobo, local "monitors" have been recruited among the communities by WCS. However, several aspects regarding the operability of these monitors need to be elaborated, particularly their mandate with regard to law enforcement, their relationship with the communities and the supporting financial model. However, the project will build on the Conservation Action Plan for the Kabobo-Luama landscape, developed and implemented over the last 12 years through stakeholder consultations with support from WCS. The implementation of conservation activities of this plan started, and the plan envisages the installation of ICCN to deal with the increasing threats to the protected areas. The project will support ICCN to take up this new responsibility.

### ***3) Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project***

19. Based on the initial results framework presented in the concept note and guided by the comments by the PSC, outputs and activities were further elaborated in consultations with stakeholders, particularly local communities, the provincial government, WCS and ICCN during the PPG project formulation. Causal Pathways (PRODOC Fig. 1) and Theory of Change (PRODOC Section // *Strategy* with Fig. 2) were developed, on the basis of which project design was

further developed. **Changes and outputs are presented consecutively per project component.**

## Project Objective

20. To strengthen the participatory management of the Kabobo-Luama protected area landscape and enhance conservation of endangered species to support local sustainable development and provide global biodiversity benefits

## Component 1: Institutional capacity for landscape management and biodiversity conservation

### Changes:

- **Output 1.1** "*Kabobo-Luama landscape management plan*", was further developed regarding the methodologies to be used, particularly with respect to the use of participatory mapping.
- The title of **Output 1.2** (now "*Capacity for Landscape Management of Tanganyika Provincial Ministries strengthened*") was shortened, while focusing on the required capacity to implement the landscape plan. The focus of activities was elaborated using the results of the stakeholder analysis and the necessity of training needs assessment was included.
- In **Output 1.3** "*Local institutional capacity established for the implementation of the landscape management plan*", the position of the collaborative management system in the context of existing governance was elaborated as well as its role in anticipation to REDD+, currently developing in RDC. The importance of facilitating and monitoring the participation of disadvantaged stakeholders (e.g. indigenous people, women, illiterate representatives) is emphasized.
- **Output 1.4** in the concept note has been shifted and integrated under **Output 4.3** in the Project Document.

### Description:

## Component 1: Institutional capacity for landscape management and biodiversity conservation

### *Output 1.1 Kabobo-Luama landscape management plan*

21. A landscape management plan will be prepared for the three protected areas (Kabobo, Luama, Ngandja), corridor areas and adjacent community land, building on previous planning processes<sup>[16]</sup>. The plan will be developed using participatory approaches<sup>[17]</sup> with the objective to protect biodiversity while enabling sustainable development of the human populations that rightfully inhabit the landscape. The landscape management plan will include a zoning map<sup>[18]</sup> of the area prepared through participatory<sup>[19]</sup> 3D mapping exercises<sup>[20]</sup>. Mapping will involve macro zoning of land protection status according to the national and provincial legislation<sup>[21]</sup> and will consider use and access rights of communities.

22. The landscape management plan will form a basis for interventions described under project Component 2 and 3. The plan will include a strategy to manage human-wildlife conflicts (prevention, intervention, compensation) and integrate bushmeat-related health risks and their management as well as measures to reduce harmful bushmeat consumption and trade. Community participation in the planning process will be facilitated through the local community-based structures<sup>[22]</sup> that will be strengthened under Output 1.3, as well as a targeted stakeholder engagement strategy (see Appendix 7). The community-based structures will act as a key interface between local, provincial and national-level stakeholders involved in the elaboration and implementation of the plan.

### *Output 1.2. Capacity for Landscape Management of Tanganyika Provincial Ministries strengthened*

23. Training and tools will be provided to enhance the capacity of the provincial government to manage the targeted landscape in an integrated, environmentally sustainable manner. This support will focus in the first place on the provincial ministry responsible for environmental management (MAPEEDD) and the national (decentralised) service for environment

ntal policy implementation (Coordination Provinciales de l'Environnement, CPE), but when relevant, other provincial government partners[23] will be involved as well. Topics for training will be decided upon assessments of existing skills and knowledge and may include among others: integrated land use policy and planning, participatory governance, community-based conservation, social and environmental safeguards in development planning, gender approaches, biodiversity conservation, climate change and sustainable development. In collaboration with ICCN, training will be provided on enhanced wildlife crime management and reduced harmful bushmeat trade with engagement from the DRC army[24], the customs services[25], the judiciary and the police. Training will include specific modules focused on safeguards, human rights principles and conflict prevention, building on lessons learned in similar contexts[26]. Based on capacity needs assessment[27] carried out by TRAFFIC, training sessions are required on specific modules related to the law (a reminder of certain principles of law, procedural rules, an introduction to environmental law, sessions on legislation and wildlife offenses, a reminder of ethical rules, etc.).

24. The project will consult with partners of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime[28] as training materials and sessions are developed to identify opportunities for collaboration/coordination.

### *Output 1.3. Local institutional capacity established for the implementation of the landscape management plan*

25. With support from WCS, stakeholder engagement processes have been ongoing since 2016 to establish a governance structure for community-based joint management of the Kabobo-Luama landscape and its protected areas[29]. The structure includes committees<sup>48</sup> at village and "Groupement"[30] level, protected areas, and provincial level. Members of these committees are nominated by local communities and are expected to effectively represent the interests of stakeholder groups at community level including customary chiefs, Batwa, Bantu, women, youth, hunters and fishermen.

26. Under the project, institutional roles will be defined in the context of decentralized, deconcentrated, and traditional governance systems. Terms of Reference (TORs) will be elaborated for each committee, including: i) specific roles for each stakeholder group; and ii) mechanisms to ensure coherence and synergies between committees. To enable a future role of the committees in benefit-sharing mechanisms[31], their further development will follow REDD+ standards, including National REDD+ FPIC guidelines, and the REDD+ Consultation Guide.

27. Effective and efficient performance of the committees will be achieved through a participatory process to determine governance rules, and by building capacity of the committee's members through training in, among others: leadership (women, communities), sustainable land-use, conservation, human-wildlife conflict management, participatory governance, environmental law, etc. The quality of the participation will be monitored in order not to have silent representatives endorsing men's interests or Bantu women interests to the detriment of others. Participation of illiterate representatives to the governance committee will also be enabled in order to ensure participation of the most vulnerable stakeholders.

### *Output 1.4. Business plan developed*

28. A business plan will be developed for the landscape and its protected areas through a participatory process in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders. Complimentary to the Protected Area Management Plans (to be developed under Output 2.3), the business plans will present i) an analysis of challenges and opportunities for PA management; ii) an elaborate strategy to generate sustainable funding flows; iii) design for the institutional setup required for transparent financial management; iv) a Benefit-Sharing Plan according to national REDD+ standards. The plan will consider traditional potential funding sources (government, donors, resource use taxes and any future tourism), as well as different innovative options of payment for ecosystem services (PES) such as REDD+ and catchment protection. The Livelihood Plan developed during the initial six months of project implementation (see ESMF, Annex 8) will also be linked to this financing strategy. The business plans will be elaborated in the 4th project year, after the completion of the management plans and after the MTR, when opportunities and risks can be assessed based on natural resources surveys (Output 2.1 and 3.2), on the preliminary results of business pilots (3.3) and advances in DRCs' REDD+ process.

## **Component 2. Enhanced protected area management and reduced poaching of key species**

**Changes:**

- **Output 2.6** in the concept note was shifted under component 1 as **Output 1.4** (now "Business plan developed") in the project document ". A business plan will be developed for the landscape and its protected areas through a participatory process in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and it will focus on sustainable nance for ecosystem conservation. The implementation of this plan during the project will be oriented at the development of sustainable funding mechanisms and the evolving REDD+ process.
- Outputs under **Outcome 2**, Increased management effectiveness of Kabobo, Luama-Katanga, and Ngandja Reserves, with increased capacity to combat wildlife crime", have been rearranged based on the need for information and systematic planning of the orientation of management measures and investments while distinguishing the needs for protection and ecological monitoring. Therefore, protected area management plans based on surveys, consultations and participatory planning involving all stakeholders will constitute the framework for protected area management investments (**Output 2.1 in concept note**), as well as management measures such as zoning (also **Output 2.1 in concept note**), surveillance (**Output 2.3 in concept note**), habitat management (**Output 2.4 in concept note**), shelter management (**Output 2.5 in concept note**).
- **Output 2.5** of the project document "*Patrol and enforcement capacity strengthened*" emphasizes the essential role of local communities in the protected area surveillance, using ICCN-teams, community teams and joint teams as well as participatory planning and monitoring. This output includes the development of a strategy and training of the actors as well as support to the implementation of the strategy.
- **Output 2.6** of the project document "*Improved habitat conditions*" emphasizes the application of natural regeneration (NR) and assisted natural regeneration (ANR) based on participatory mapping carried out under Output 2.1. The need for soil conservation will be taken into account in view of the significant erosion on slopes, particularly near the Lake.

**Description:**Component 2. Enhanced protected area management and reduced poaching of key species*Output 2.1. Biodiversity and habitat status and trends monitored*

29. Land use prescriptions and conservation measures require information on the use of the landscape by wildlife. Habitat and wildlife surveys will be carried out in the entire landscape to determine spatial and temporal patterns. The project will support procurement and expert training for GIS-based monitoring upon a needs and capacity assessment[32]. Training may include development of skills for landscape and vegetation mapping, collection and use of SMART data on biodiversity, use of camera traps, and indirect wildlife surveys. ICCN staff (e.g. Biodiversity Officers) will be responsible for maintaining and updating the GIS database.

30. Data will be shared by ICCN and WCS, and used as a baseline for management planning, including zoning, monitoring of threats and pressures, prevention of human-wildlife conflict, reduction of bushmeat consumption and wildlife trade, planning of sustainable resource collection, protection of vulnerable species, infrastructure planning, EIA, future tourism development, etc., feeding into Outputs 2.3 and 2.5 as well as 4.1.

*Output 2.2. Kabobo and Ngandja Reserves gazetted as National Reserves*

31. The project will support the nationalization of formal procedures required to obtain the status as National Reserve for Kabobo and Ngandja Reserves. This will include studies, stakeholder consultations and participatory delimitation and validation while ensuring FPIC, as well as editing of endorsement documents. The management structure for the Reserves



will include mechanisms for stakeholder involvement as developed under Output 1.3, in planning and monitoring of protected area management, which will be elaborated in the management plans that will be developed under Output 2.3.

#### *Output 2.3. Protected area management plans elaborated and validated*

32. Protected area management plans and local development plans will be prepared based on a participatory micro zoning exercise that is expected to result in land use prescriptions to meet dened management objectives. Micro-zones will be based on ecological, environmental, economic, cultural and utilitarian values of the land such as fertility, slope, erosion risk, habitation, biodiversity habitat, ecological and economical connectivity, socio-cultural attributes etc. Land use prescriptions inside protected areas will follow IUCN/WCPA guidelines for biodiversity conservation, while considering needs and rights of local communities.

33. Management zones will be dened to meet different management objectives (e.g. species conservation, habitat rehabilitation, management infrastructure, controlled[33] resource use, future tourism etc). In protected areas, buffer zones, and multiple use areas (protection category V and VI) zones for mining, timber extraction and other extractive activities may be dened under the applicable restrictions of the national legislation related to conservation[34] and environmental management.

#### *Output 2.4. Infrastructure and facilities established for protected areas*

34. The protection of the three areas requires infrastructure to support management and surveillance staff. Base stations are planned in each of the 3 protected areas, as well as 5 surveillance stations. An office for ICCN will be established in Kalemie within the existing building of the MAPEEDD. Furniture and office equipment will be purchased for the staff using these facilities. A control room will be equipped to support surveillance[35] and field equipment [36] will be purchased for surveillance by ICCN and communities. For logistics and surveillance 3 four-wheel drive cars, 4 motorcycles and 1 steel boat with outboard engine and 1 wooden boat with outboard engine will be purchased[37] under the GEF funding.

#### *Output 2.5. Patrol and enforcement capacity strengthened*

35. A mixed-patrolling approach will be used for surveillance of the landscape using ICCN-teams, community teams and joint teams, tackling illegal activities including wildlife trade and harmful bushmeat poaching incompatible with sustainable use. ICCN eco-guards have a law enforcement mandate that enables them to conduct armed patrols to counter wildlife crime, while community patrols will involve monitoring of biodiversity and threats. Joint patrolling will contribute to collaboration and peaceful relations between ICCN and local communities. A surveillance strategy will be elaborated by an expert in protected area surveillance and based on both retrospective planning (using SMART) and direct detection (using DeLorne/InReach). Planning and evaluation of surveillance will take place in a control room with a large screen (to be procured under Output 2.3). The surveillance strategy will be included in the management plans that will be developed under Output 2.3. Surveillance staff and community guards will be trained in surveillance skills and technologies (navigation, communication, legislation, SMART, field-tracking, law enforcement, first aid, biodiversity observations, conflict management, awareness, reporting, etc.). Special attention will be given to conflict resolution, public relations and human rights, building on lessons learned elsewhere[38], [39].

#### *Output 2.6. Improved habitat conditions*

36. As part of the Protected Area Management Plans, areas degraded due to unsustainable cultivation activities and forest fires in the past requiring interventions for rehabilitation will be identified and mapped in consultation with stakeholders. Rehabilitation in protected areas, buffer zones and wildlife corridors will counter erosion and forest fragmentation in order to maintain essential habitat and connectivity for wildlife/biodiversity. Assessments will be conducted to determine the most appropriate rehabilitation methods for each site. Where possible, natural regeneration (NR) will be applied, involving measures to limit human access. If found necessary, assisted natural regeneration (ANR) will be applied, involving



removal of unwanted weeds and mulching around tree seedlings. Tree plantation will only be applied on degraded soils, where the natural seedbank appears to be insufficient for quick recovery. Only indigenous tree species will be used in case of reforestation. Heavily degraded soils may require specific interventions depending on the state of degradation (e.g. ploughing, trench-ploughing, mulching, gully management, terrace reinforcement, etc.).

### Component 3. Improved livelihoods

#### Changes:

- Outputs under **Outcome 3**, "*Livelihood-driven threats to biodiversity within and around PAs reduced*" of the concept note have also been reviewed in order to be based on informed participatory planning. The orientation of actions and investments will be framed in Local Development Plans (LPD) in coherence with national policy and REDD+. Local Development Plans will be developed with GEF funding under **Output 3.1** and implemented under **Output 3.2**. Co-finance, particularly from Tanganyika province will provide significant additional funds for the interventions proposed in these plans. The LDPs will be used to attract also funding from other sources (ONGs, national government).
- The micro-enterprise pilot proposed under **Output 3.3** in the concept note was maintained. However, a participatory approach will be used for the selection of these pilots by the community committees supported by the project. Plantations to reduce firewood demand as proposed under **Output 3.2** in the concept note have been proposed to be part of these pilots.

#### Description:

#### Component 3. Improved livelihoods

##### *Output 3.1. Local sustainable development plans elaborated*

37. The promotion of sustainable livelihood development will be realized through participatory planning of sustainable natural resources management at community level, in line with the Landscape Management Plan (Output 1.1) and the Livelihood Plan (see ESMF, Annex 8) taking into account the needs and priorities of all social groups. Participatory mapping [40] will be applied jointly with all relevant stakeholders and guided by a stakeholder engagement expert to determine micro-zones and to elaborate land use prescriptions to meet defined management objectives. Micro-zones will be based on ecological, environmental, economic, cultural and utilitarian values of the land such as fertility, slope, erosion risk, habitat, biodiversity habitat, ecological and economical connectivity, socio-cultural attributes etc. Land use prescriptions will be geared towards sustainable local socioeconomic development while integrating conservation considerations.

38. As part of the participatory process, development opportunities will be identified, and priorities agreed with regard to development and sustainability using best practices [41]. The plans will present development goals, indicators, measures, and investments. Activities under the plans will be prioritized for implementation with project funding (up to a maximum of USD 160,000), based on criteria agreed with stakeholders. Additional sources of funding will be sought simultaneously to ensure longer-term implementation of the local development plans.

39. Human health [42], education [43] and employment are considered as important drivers for social reform and sustainable development. The availability and quality of health services and schools in the project area are far below the needs, and sometimes not adapted to the seasonal calendar of indigenous communities. Consultations with communities and local authorities highlighted this urgency as a crucial entry point for development and gaining trust. The Community Development plans developed under Output 3.1 will address these aspects. The project will support the identification of funding of social facilities, particularly for health and education, in order to contribute to a more enabling environment for the development of sustainable use of the landscape. The project will in this context also support further awareness raising and integration regarding the health risks posed by bushmeat consumption and the link to zoonotic diseases.

### *Output 3.2. Sustainable livelihood options identified and improved*

40. The local development plans (see Output 3.1) will orient livelihood activities leading to sustainability and diversification of incomes to reduce direct dependence on natural resources. Sustainable Land Management (SLM)<sup>[44]</sup> practices including agroforestry and conservation agriculture will be introduced to support diversification and sustainability of farming practices. Fuelwood production in designated woodlots will be explored to meet demands of larger urban areas including Kalemie. Support to livestock development may involve small animals such as poultry, goats, sheep and pigs, depending on local needs and opportunities (with preference for local/improved breeds to limit issues related to dietary requirements and animal health risks). The collection, processing and marketing of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) from community land as well as from dedicated parts of the protected areas during specific periods of the year will also be explored as an option. NTFP species to be considered are among others Mpafu<sup>[45]</sup> (*Canarium schwiebenfurthii* Engl.), and Manyemu<sup>[46]</sup> (*Allanblackia* spp), as well as other fruits, mushrooms, caterpillars, and honey.

41. The project will provide technical support and training, based on eligibility criteria that will be determined in a participatory manner, needs and capacity assessments<sup>[47]</sup>, as well as market and viability assessments. Households which have shown to adopt readily new practices are selected by the CCC<sup>48</sup> for the promotion of new practices. Group initiatives (e.g. associations) will be encouraged, by giving such initiatives priority. The existing microcredit facility that has been successfully established by WCS<sup>[48]</sup> will be further developed to support individuals/households/groups interested in establishing/expanding sustainable income generating activities.

### *Output 3.3. 3.3. Green micro-entrepreneurship approach piloted for conservation-friendly businesses*

42. Tested approach(es) will be applied to involve resource extractors (particularly people of marginalized groups) to develop small businesses, supported by small grants, training and long-term coaching<sup>[49]</sup>. The community committees (CCC and CGRN, see output 1.3<sup>48</sup>) will select pilot projects based on agreed criteria. A business plan will be elaborated for each pilot and its implementation monitored by the CGRN and the officer responsible for component 3. Pilots for beekeeping and shifiting farming may be supported by the project based on feasibility studies.

43. Beekeeping is found to contribute to conservation<sup>[50]</sup> due to increased stakeholder support as a result of its additional economic value. Beekeeping could be particularly interesting for Batwa, who have significant experience with traditional honey collection<sup>[51]</sup>. Another option for business development is the production and promotion of fuel-efficient stoves, which will reduce pressure on the forest<sup>[52]</sup> while reducing workloads of women and children who collect firewood and improving health conditions due to reduced smoke emissions. To reduce deforestation, small enterprises for plantation forestry and the production of fuel wood or sustainable charcoal for local urban markets can be created in buffer zones or near urban centres, competing with illegal forest exploitation from the protected areas.

## **Component 4. Mainstreaming of safeguards and knowledge management**

### **Changes:**

- The outputs under **Outcome 4** as formulated in the concept note, have been elaborated in order to fully address the mainstreaming of gender, stakeholder engagement and safeguards<sup>[53]</sup> in the implementation of the project. Outputs presented in the concept note will be supplemented by a (**Output 4.1**) Resettlement Action Plan, Livelihood Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Migration Management Plan as required. The Natural Resources Governance Tool which is developed by WCS to assess the role and effectiveness of stakeholders in natural resources governance and other monitoring mechanisms will be used for the monitoring of stakeholder engagement and to assess impacts and the achievement of social and environmental benefits (**Output 4.2**). Stakeholder engagement and upscaling will be supported by communication and upscaling strategies (**Output 4.4**).

### **Description:**

## Component 4. Mainstreaming of safeguards and knowledge management

### *Output 4.1. Environmental and social safeguards addressed*

44. The project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF, Annex 8) outlines recommended actions based on the outcomes of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP, Annex 4) that was conducted during project design to ensure compliance with DRC regulatory frameworks, UNDP and GEF social and environmental safeguards requirements, as well as DRC's REDD+ policy. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures for screening, assessing, and managing the potential social and environmental impacts of forthcoming interventions of the project.

45. Based on the recommendations outlined in the ESMF, the project will conduct a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) during the first 6 months of implementation, and an Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed, implemented, and monitored accordingly. In addition, the project will prepare and implement a Grievance Redress Mechanism. The ESMP will be supported by targeted management plans including a Resettlement Action Plan, Livelihood Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Migration Management Plan, as required. Each plan will include indicators to monitor its implementation. In addition to the requirements outlined in the ESMF, all project activities should be implemented in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7) as well as the Gender Action Plan (Annex 9). As per UNDP transparency and accountability standards, safeguards related information as well as stakeholder engagement and FPIC protocols and documentation should be publicly disclosed (in both English and French).

### *Output 4.2. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning*

46. Participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation will be at the core of project result-based management and knowledge sharing approaches. Participatory monitoring and evaluation will help to ensure that relevant information and experiences from stakeholders are adequately taken into account. The process of participation contributes to accountability and ownership of project activities and increases the likelihood of replication and sustainability. The project will incorporate stakeholders at all levels to ensure that they contribute to and benefit from knowledge-sharing. The following mechanisms are proposed by the project to enable participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning:

- The structure for participatory management developed under Output 1.3 will provide platforms for monitoring and learning at village level (Community conservation committees, CLC), "Groupement level"<sup>55</sup> (Community Conservation Committees, CCC), provincial level (Community Conservation management committee, CGCC), and at protected area level (Local Governance Committee, CGL). Conclusions and recommendations formulated during meetings of these committees will inform decisions regarding policy and management of community land and protected areas.
- The project Steering Committee (see Chapter VII) comprised of the national and provincial ministries responsible for environmental management (MEDD, MAPEEDD), key development partners and relevant NGOs will meet twice each year to review project progress and planning.
- The project reporting system (see Chapter VI), which will inform both monitoring mechanisms indicated above, as well as provide regular feedback to UNDP and the GEF and to other relevant partners.
- The impact of livelihood activities will be monitored with the Basic Necessity Survey (BNS) tool<sup>[54]</sup>.

47. In addition, under this Output, at inception stage and throughout the implementation period, the project will regularly review its approach to relevant emerging impacts from the COVID crisis in the country and target region and adapt its implementation approach, in a consultative manner, building on the COVID-related risks and opportunities assessment in the Section *Risks and opportunities emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic* above and under Risk # 13 in the Project Risk Register in Annex 5.

#### *Output 4.3. Stakeholders engaged at all levels*

48. The existing Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7) will be reviewed and updated as required during the first six months of project implementation. During this period, a detailed participation strategy and a communication plan<sup>[55]</sup> will be developed, with the aim to ensure that all stakeholders are adequately engaged, at all levels.

49. Stakeholder engagement and communication strategies will be closely linked to the design and implementation of the Kabobo-Luama landscape plan (Output 1.1), which will form the basis of all further project activities. This is particularly relevant as the successful development and implementation of the plan as well as its monitoring will require full engagement of all stakeholders to ensure common understanding, shared objectives and support to ensure longer-term sustainability.

50. Stakeholder engagement in governance will be monitored using the Natural Resources Governance Tool<sup>[56]</sup>.

#### *Output 4.4. Project lessons and good practices disseminated, and upscaling strategies developed*

51. The project aims to serve as a model on participatory conservation and sustainable natural resource management in conflict-sensitive landscapes. Lessons and good practices derived from implementation will be codified and shared with all relevant actors as identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7 and Output 4.3) to facilitate replication and upscaling. Good practices will be disseminated through national and international media, including radio stations such as Radio Okapi<sup>[57]</sup>, websites (e.g. ICCN<sup>[58]</sup> and Global Wildlife Program<sup>[59]</sup>) as well as relevant blogs, social media forums, etc. (see Annex 7 for more details).

52. ICCN as well as other relevant Government partners will be actively engaged in ensuring replication and upscaling, including through advocacy and enabling integration of good practices in policy updates and practices. Direct linkages will be established with the management teams from other protected areas in DRC that are operating under similar circumstances as those prevalent in the Kabobo-Luama landscape, including Itombwe Nature Reserve, Okapi Wildlife Reserve, Kahuzi-Biéga and Virunga National Parks in order to share experiences and replicate successful strategies.

53. Moreover, the project will participate in the Global Wildlife Program knowledge exchange platform and in virtual and face-to-face knowledge events, and bilateral/regional exchanges with other GWP projects in Central Africa. Knowledge management activities will also aim to disseminate lessons learned through GWP with national and landscape stakeholders.

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

54. The focus of the project is on mainstreaming biodiversity considerations across sectors at landscape level (BD-1-2a) and to address drivers to protect habitats and species (BD-2-7) by taking a human-rights based approach that adheres to Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles and purposefully respects and protects exclusive access to natural resources for local communities and indigenous peoples. The project aims to reverse the degradation which is threatening the landscape and to preserve the ecosystem services that support its Global Environmental Benefits, while supporting environmentally sustainable local development. Long term conservation of biodiversity and continuation of the provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural services provided by the landscape requires integrity of its ecosystems. A condition for ecosystem integrity is that resource use does not exceed the system's production capacity. A shift to both non-consumptive as well as sustainable resource use is therefore essential to face the increasing human pressure on the Kabobo-Luama landscape due to social and economic factors identified in the problem analysis.

55. This project is a child project under the Global Wildlife Program. It is aligned to BD-1-2a through its focus on countering threats to endemic and threatened wildlife species of high conservation value in high-risk poaching sites across the landscape that have seen only limited conservation action to date. The species of concern entail chimpanzees, elephant, lion, hippopotamus, bongo, red river hog and giant forest hog. Significant biodiversity values of the Kabobo-Luama landscape are the presence of endemic species (5 mammal species, 22 bird species, 2 reptile species, 10 amphibian species and 71 plant species) and endangered species (4 mammal species, 8 bird species, 5 amphibian species and 17 plant species), including chimpanzee.

56. Specific contributions of the project towards the Global Wildlife Program framework are shown in Section 1c of the CEO ER.

57. In addition, the project is aligned to BD-2-7 by adopting an integrated landscape approach covering the improvement of the management effectiveness and protection status of three protected areas, while maintaining biodiversity habitat and connectivity between these protected areas. The development of a stakeholder partnership responsible for the landscape management with local communities is expected to lead to effective and sustainable conservation. An essential element in the approach is the consideration of needs of local stakeholders, particularly IPs in order to reduce their dependency on important wildlife species for their livelihood.

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

58. As sketched out by the concept note and in the respective section on the baseline above, the baseline activities are significantly contributing to social stability and sustainable development of Tanganyika and South Kivu province. However, due to a number of barriers, they fall short with regard to the long term effective management of the Kabobo-Luama landscape, its protected areas and globally significant biodiversity, such as (1) insufficient institutional capacity for landscape and protected area management, (2) limited participation of communities and vulnerable social groups including women and indigenous people, (3) socio-economic barriers hindering sustainable use of natural resources and (4) poor use of available and acquired knowledge to improve management practices.

59. Under Component 1, the Tanganyika provincial government's efforts to establish social order and governance in this newly created province, will be complemented by the mainstreaming of conservation management at landscape level in collaboration with the neighbouring South Kivu province. The landscape management plan will integrate rights, needs and concerns of local populations into a strategy conserving natural resources and biodiversity in the landscape in a sustainable way, agreed between all stakeholders. This approach is new to the young province and the provincial government needs to develop the capacity to engage in its implementation. With support from WCS, stakeholder engagement processes have been ongoing since 2016 to establish a governance structure for community-based joint management of the Kabobo-Luama landscape and its protected areas. The structure includes committees at different institutional levels, including villages, protected areas and the province and they represent the interests of stakeholder groups at community level including customary chiefs, Batwa, Bantu, women, youth, hunters and herders. These efforts have been an important step towards participatory conservation, but significant capacity and awareness building will be required to

enforce the role and independent functioning of these structures.

60. Component 2 will invest in the establishment of ICCN to reinforce the management of the protected areas and to conserve biodiversity in the area. As explained in the concept note, ICCN is not yet operational in the new province of Tanganyika, whereas significant protected areas are found here. The provincial government does not have the operational means and mandate for effective protected area management and they are therefore looking forward to ICCN filling this gap with significant support from WCS, which is already active in that province. In South Kivu province, however, ICCN has an operational provincial office, and with donor support (such as KFW), protection systems are being developed in other protected areas in that province (e.g. Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Itombwe Nature Reserve). As ICCN is already established in South Kivu, the cost under the proposed project for developing Ngandja Nature Reserve (part of the Kabobo-Luama landscape in South Kivu province) will be less than in the Tanganyika province and the role of WCS will be more limited to technical assistance. The national ministry under which ICCN resorts, is ready to support establishment and operation of ICCN in the landscape, but significant investments are required to set up the logistic and technical capacity required to accomplish their tasks in the landscape, particularly in Tanganyika province. Protected area development plans, enforced protection capacity and the promotion of the SMART law enforcement and biodiversity monitoring tool will be essential contributions to the protection systems. The experience of WCS with these aspects in other conservation projects inside and outside DRC will be crucial for these contributions.

61. The baseline described in the concept note and updated in the Project Document indicates significant efforts from the national and provincial governments as well as from development partners to deal with the poverty in the region, which is very serious, even compared to neighbouring provinces. However, as the concept note observes, and confirmed during consultations by the PPG team, the support for the protected areas by local populations is significant. This support is among others related to awareness on the importance of protected areas for the protection of locally essential resources against competing exploitation by others, particularly migrants (e.g. pastoralists setting fire to the forest, miners and settlers converting forest into crop land). Under Component 3 sustainable livelihood development will be realized through participatory planning of sustainable natural resources management at community level, in line with the Landscape Management Plan and the Livelihood Plan taking into account the needs and priorities of all social groups. The opportunity of this approach is to match livelihood and biodiversity conservation needs. On the short term and long-term investment in local development plans are expected from provincial, national (including co-funding) and other sources, such as REDD+. However, on the short-term leverage of GEF funding is required to support plan development as well as implementation, in order to motivate stakeholders to engage in the process, which is new to them, and to accelerate visible results.

62. The structured approach for monitoring and information sharing under Component 4, will ensure optimal engagement of stakeholders in the adaptive management of the landscape and the associated learning process. Standardized monitoring tools for natural resource governance and household wellbeing have already been deployed by WCS in several areas across DRC and will be helpful in this process. Important added values of this component with respect to the baseline are the facilitation of replication and promotion of innovative approaches.

## ***6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)***

63. The main threats to the landscape and its biodiversity and wildlife stem from unsustainable i) hunting/poaching (for bushmeat and wildlife trade), ii) human-wildlife conflict, iii) artisanal mining, iv) forest exploitation, v) forest clearing for agriculture, and vi) unregulated pastoralism, which are all directly related to human economic land use. The project will adopt several approaches to increase the sustainability of these economic activities, including participatory and sustainable resource use planning, participatory zoning, enforcement of governance and alternative income generation.

64. The global environmental benefits generated by the project stem from a better conservation of globally significant biodiversity -- habitats and wildlife. The landscape includes a great variety of globally significant ecosystems covering 667,305 ha and biodiversity hotspots as a result of the geomorphological structure. Both Ngandja and Kabobo Reserves include a diversity of littoral habitats that provide important shelter and breeding sites for local fisheries. The area harbours an important population of chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), as well as other threatened mammals including elephants (*Loxodonta africana*), lion (*Panthera leo*), and hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), in addition to bongo (*Tragelaphus euryceros*), red river hog (*Potamochoerus porcus*) and giant forest hog (*Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*). Significant biodiversity values of the Kabobo-Luama landscape are the presence of endemic species (5 mammal species, 22 bird species, 2 reptile species, 10 amphibian species and 71 plant species) and endangered species (4 mammal species, 8 bird species, 5 amphibian species and 17 plant species), including Chimpanzee.

65. It is expected that the project will by project end have achieved a stronger management in the 667,305 ha of PA areas across the three targeted reserves, with annual landscape-wide deforestation rates dropping by 30% and functional connectivity via landscape corridors restored between the three reserves. The project targets a 30% increase in populations of key flagship/indicator species including Bongo, Buffalo, Chimpanzee, Red Colobus and Elephant, resulting from better PA management, better connectivity and reduced pressure from bushmeat hunting, trade and HWC. Further, the project will improve management of 154,000 ha of unprotected land to benefit biodiversity.

#### 7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

66. The key innovation under this project is the development of a partnership for the sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources in the concerned landscape involving local stakeholders (including indigenous people), governmental stakeholders and an international NGO, based on a collaborative management structure being developed. The strength of this approach is the alignment of stakeholders in sustainable development and biodiversity conservation in the context of limited government budgets, as well as the reduction of conflicts between interests and stakeholders. The inclusion of IPs is an important aspect of the model, as IP's livelihood generally depend heavily on biodiversity resources, but current social and administrative practices often tend to marginalize them from access to its use and management. Consequently, impacts from IPs on biodiversity as well as impacts from conservation on IPs are important. In this regard it is interesting that the support for protected area establishment is particularly important from the side of IPs. The management model is inspired by initiatives striving for inclusive/integrated natural resources management in other areas inside and outside DRC and supported by conservation NGOs. The institutional elaboration of the Kabobo management model, however, is significantly advanced in DRC and therefore it will help to promote further application in the country.

67. An important factor improving sustainability is the project's support to the establishment of ICCN in the Tanganyika Province and to develop its capacity to ensure biodiversity conservation through training, through the development of the conservation management system and through the investment in infrastructure and equipment. The proposed approach for the engagement of stakeholders such as provincial authorities, other law enforcement bodies, and local populations including indigenous people, will help ICCN and other stakeholders to deal jointly with the present challenges of effective landscape conservation, such as climate change, resource user conflicts, increasing pressure on land and resources and marginalization of certain groups, such as indigenous people. The establishment of an ICCN team within the targeted landscape, and the fostering of partnerships with provincial government, WCS and other key actors, will facilitate the sustainability of the approach after the end of the project.

68. Financial sustainability is strengthened through community based natural resources management in partnership with the state agency responsible for protection as well as through improved institutional conditions for sustainable financing of landscape management. By explicit anticipation on REDD+ through local development planning, co-management and the development of micronance, these aspects are further elaborated in the project proposal. These approaches are unique in DRC and have high potential for replication and scale-up across the country in view of the current REDD+ policy and ambitions of RDC. This model for local landscape governance, being compatible with REDD+ principles, will provide the provincial government also with a model for the management of other forest and biodiversity resources in the province.

69. Funding from the DRC government will be secured through ICCN, and additional funding opportunities associated with the development of the protected areas to be identified during the project will evolve, such as increased income from sustainable use and benefits from PES/REDD+. A particular contribution of an international NGO in the partnership, will be the increase of opportunities for funding of conservation through its international network.

70. The gazettement of Kabobo was inspired by the participatory zoning of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve and the participatory zoning of Itombwe Nature Reserve (Brown, 2010; D. Kujirakwinja et al., 2018; Deo Kujirakwinja et al., 2010). As such, Kabobo benefited from lesson learned from both protected areas to develop its participatory gazettement process. In addition, the proposed governance style of Kabobo is based on the inclusion of communities and local stakeholders in the decision-making in the management of protected areas. The practical experience with the governance of Kabobo has been used to establish three CFCLs (Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales) in the same province and will be used to inform the ongoing consultations for the gazettement of the Oku Wildlife Reserve in Maniema. In addition, we expect to use the same community-based approach to support the provincial government to set up CFCLs in Tanganyika Province. Finally, we hope that the implementation of the integrated management and interventions in Kabobo will generate enough knowledge and lessons that could inspire the ICCN to implement the same approach in other protected areas throughout the country. An important policy in this sense is the National Strategy for Community Conservation (2016-2021) that is already partly aligned with the project approach of engaging communities in PA management. This strategy will be reviewed in the year 2021 with involvement of WCS, and this will be an opportunity to further strengthening community engagement in conservation in this key policy. The sustainability and upscaling of this community-based approach will also be supported by the project through the tools that will be developed, such as training programmes, databases, development plans and business plans. The sharing of these tools and experiences will be supported by the knowledge management and communications plans under this project. The ICCN protected area network and the WCS partner network provide also significant opportunities for replication. Moreover, there are ongoing discussions to include Tanganyika province in the FINAREDD program that would again provide increased opportunities for the upscaling of community-based approaches to forest and biodiversity conservation.

[1] The Albertine Rift Mountains are also recognised as Endemic Bird Area: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/eba/factsheet/97>

[2] Plumptre, A.J., Ayebare, S., Segar, D., Watson, J. & Kujirakwinja, D. (2016). Conservation Action Plan for the Albertine Rift. Unpublished Report for Wildlife Conservation Society and its Partners

[3] Plumptre A.J., Davenport T.R.B., Behangana M., Kityo R., Eilu G., Ssegawa P., Ewango C., Meirte D., Kahindo C, Herremans M., Peterhans J.K., Pilgrim J.D., Wilson M., Languy M, Moyer D., The biodiversity of the Albertine Rift, Biological Conservation, Volume 134, Issue 2, 2007,

[4] <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/carbon-fund>

[5] WCS, 2011. Assessment of the Potential Carbon Financing of a REDD project in the Ngamikka (Kabobo) proposed protected area, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

[6] WCS, 2016. Conservation Action Plan for the Kabobo-Luama Landscape.



- [7] Kerbis j., Huhndorf M., Plumptre A., Hutterer R., Kaleme P., Ndara B., 2013. Mammals, other than bats, from the Misotshi-Kabogo highlands (eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), with the description of two new species (Mammalia: Soricidae). *Bonn zoological Journal*. 62. 203-219.
- [8] Seimon A., Picton Phillipps G., 2013. Regional climatology of the Albertine Rift. [Ch2 in, A. Plumptre (Ed.), *Long-term changes in Africa's Rift Valley*, New York: Nova Science Publishers. 2012].
- [9] Ayebare S., Plumptre A.J., Kujirakwinja D., Segan D., 2018. Conservation of the endemic species of the Albertine Rift under future climate change. *Biological Conservation* 220 (67-75)
- [10] Crawford A., Kujirakwinja D., 2016. Migration and Conservation in the Misotshi-Kabogo Ecosystem. International Institute for Sustainable Development.
- [11] Baysande A., Bamba A., Kujirakwinja D., 2017. Analyse de la tenure et de la gestion des terres dans le Paysage Kabobo-Luama. Wildlife Conservation Society.
- [12] See conflict analysis in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Annex X to this Project Document.
- [13] <http://www.conservation-watch.org/2017/02/01/towards-a-new-model-of-conservation/>
- [14] <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/articles/virunga-preserving-africas-national-parks-through-people-centred-development>
- [15] <http://www.fonaredd-rc.org/>
- [16] E.g. see: Plumptre, A., Kujirakwinja D., Bamba A., Kibambe J.-P., Mahamba C., Ilambu O. (2016). Conservation Action Plan for the Kabobo-Luama Landscape.
- [17] This approach will be based on the active and responsible involvement of all relevant stakeholders (including rights-holders). Local communities will be engaged as main actors capable and legitimate to make the choices that concern them, representing key knowledge of the specific context and environment that will be essential to the success of the project. The project will guide and facilitate decision-making by the local communities themselves.
- The management plans will be based on participatory approaches preparing for collaborative management and ensuring respect of local communities and indigenous peoples rights as per UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards (see Annex 4). Participatory approaches are tools for the active and responsible involvement of local populations aiming at considering communities as main actors, holding the knowledge of the context and environment essential to the success of the project, but above all the first one capable and legitimate to make the choices that concern them. The project will guide and facilitate decision-making by the local communities themselves.
- [18] Thomas L., Middleton J. (2003). Guidelines for management planning of protected areas. IUCN, Gland.
- [19] Also see Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Annex 7.
- [20] The methodology used for mapping will build on participatory approaches that were successfully piloted in the Itombwe Nature Reserve in eastern DRC : [www.berggorilla.org/en/gorillas/protected-areas-for-gorillas/protected-areas-for-gorillas/participatory-mapping-in-the-itombwe-nature-reserve](http://www.berggorilla.org/en/gorillas/protected-areas-for-gorillas/protected-areas-for-gorillas/participatory-mapping-in-the-itombwe-nature-reserve)
- [21] Loi Foncier de 1973 ; Constitution congolaise (2006) ; Loi portant Code Forestier (2002) ; Loi n° 14/003 du 11 février 2014 relative à la conservation de la nature
- [22] (1) Village level - Community conservation committees (CLC), (2) Groupement level - Community Conservation Committees (CCC), (3) Province level - Community Conservation management committee (CGCC), (4) Protected area level - Local Governance Committee (CGL).
- [23] This will include the Ministère de l'intérieur, sécurité, affaires coutumières, communication et médias; Ministère de l'économie, finances et commerce; Ministère du plan, budget, industrie, petites et moyennes entreprises; Ministère de travaux publics, infrastructures, affaires foncières, urbanisme et habitat; Ministère des mines, énergie, hydrocarbure, transport et voies de communication; Ministère de la jeunesse, sports et loisirs, culture, arts, tourisme, poste, télécommunication et NTIC; Ministère de travail, prévoyance sociale, fonction publique, genre, famille et enfant; Ministère de l'éducation, santé, affaires sociales, recherche scientifique.
- [24] Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo, FARDC
- [25] Direction Générale des Douanes et Accises, DGDA

[26] E.g. Itombwe Nature Reserve

[27] Ngeh C.P., Shabani A. N., Mabita M. C., et Djamba K.E. (2018). La répression des crimes fauniques en DRC : comment améliorer les poursuites judiciaires ? Edition TRAFFIC. Yaoundé, Cameroun et Cambridge, Royaume Uni.

[28] ICCWC is a collaborative effort of various inter-governmental organizations working to bring coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the subregional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act in defense of natural resources. The partners are the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank and the World Customs Organization (WCO). DRC receives ICCWC support and it is in the process of determining support to government officials, customs, police and other relevant enforcement agencies through the ICCWC toolkit. Both ICCN and WCS collaborate with ICCWC.

[29] Arcel B., Kujirakwinja D., Baysande A., Masoka R., 2016. Stratégie de Conservation Communautaire 2016-2018. WCS

[30] "Groupement" is a territorial unit covering a number of villages.

[31] Future development of benefit sharing in the framework of REDD+ will be addressed in the business plan to be developed under Output 1.4. Facilitating REDD+ investments are a longer-term goal beyond the duration of the GEF-funded project.

[32] An needs assessment was carried out in November 2019 by ICCN and WCS

[33] based on pre-set sustainable offtake levels and monitored

[34] Loi n° 14/003 du 11 février 2014 relative à la conservation de la nature

[35] Including a large screen to support surveillance planning and evaluation, dual screen computer with high processing capacity and sufficient memory to process GIS and SMART data, HF radio.

[36] GPS, Cybertracker, DeLorme/InReach, HF radios, camping and survival kits.

[37] Numbers are based on a needs assessment done by WCS and ICCN in November 2019, which was inspired by the Action Plan for the conservation of the Kabobob-Luama landscape (2016-2025). 11 cars 14 motorbikes, 2 steel boats and 4 wooden boats are required to support surveillance, community activities and logistics of conservation staff and related community structures in order to cover the landscape with extremely poor roads, which measures almost 7000 km<sup>2</sup> and to cover the lakeshore measuring approximately 240 km. The government and WCS will contribute 8 cars, 10 motorbikes, 1 steel boat and 3 wooden boats.

[38] E.g.: [www.dw.com/en/wwf-launches-investigation-in-response-to-human-rights-abuse-accusations/a-47770307](http://www.dw.com/en/wwf-launches-investigation-in-response-to-human-rights-abuse-accusations/a-47770307)

[39] CEPF: DRC-62610: Establishment and management of the Itombwe Massif and Misotshi-Kabogo as new protected areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Free Prior and Informed Consultation of Indigenous Peoples

[40] [www.fao.org/land-water/land/land-governance/land-resources-planning-toolbox/category/details/en/c/1236456](http://www.fao.org/land-water/land/land-governance/land-resources-planning-toolbox/category/details/en/c/1236456)

[41] E.g.: Mpenzele- les communautés en charge de la gestion forestière – Livre vert des approches participatives dans la gouvernance forestière en République Démocratique du Congo (Green Paper on participatory approaches in forest governance in DR Congo), Regnskogfondet, 2020 [www.academia.edu/42325998/Livre\\_vert\\_des\\_approches\\_participatives\\_dans\\_la\\_gouvernance\\_foresti%C3%A8re\\_en\\_R%C3%A9publique\\_D%C3%A9mocratique\\_du\\_Congo](http://www.academia.edu/42325998/Livre_vert_des_approches_participatives_dans_la_gouvernance_foresti%C3%A8re_en_R%C3%A9publique_D%C3%A9mocratique_du_Congo)

[42] Kjærgård B., Land B., Bransholm Pedersen K., 2014. Health and sustainability, Health Promotion International, Volume 29, Issue 3, <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/das071>

[43] [www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/goal-of-the-month-february-2019-quality-education](http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/goal-of-the-month-february-2019-quality-education)

[44] [www.fao.org/land-water/land/sustainable-land-management/slm-practices/en](http://www.fao.org/land-water/land/sustainable-land-management/slm-practices/en)

[45] Tcheghebe O.T., Seukep A.J., Tatong F., 2016. A Review on Traditional Uses, Phytochemical Composition and Pharmacological Profile of *Canarium Schweinfurthii* Eng. 14. 10.7537/marsnsj141116.03.

[46] <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/allanblackia-project-tree-crops-development-africa-benet-poor>

[47] Assessments will ensure to consider the fact that different ethnic groups (e.g. Batwa and Bantu) are likely to have different needs and capacities based on their traditions, educational levels, etc.

[48] Baysande A., R. Masoka, D. Kujirakwinja et A. Bamba, 2016. Caisse du village d'épargne et de crédit « CVEC » un model pratique de microcrédit de nance dans le paysage Kabobo Luama. WCS.

[49] An approach to business planning is found in: Biodiversity-based microenterprise development (B2md) - <https://www.iucn.org/downloads/b2md.pdf>

[50] <http://www.beesfordevelopment.org/categories/beekeeping-in-protected-areas/>

[51] Plumptre, A J., & al, 2009. Etude socio-économique autour de la forêt de Misotshi Kabogo au Sud-Est de la République Démocratique du Congo,

[52] <https://www.wri.org/blog/2017/10/river-lined-smoke-charcoal-and-forest-loss-democratic-republic-congo>

[53] The SESP has been cleared in November 2020

[54] Assessing the impact of conservation and development on rural livelihoods: Using a modied Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) in experimental and control communities. (library.wcs.org > DesktopModules)

[55] Communication and awareness activities will make use of NGO and media who are active locally where possible, including local rural radio (Community radio Radio IMARA). In the absence of local radios, the local committees are important in liaison with local communities. For a wider audience, radio Okapi will be used, which transmits from Kalemie and Bukavu. Other opportunities for awareness and communication are schools, press conferences, and the creation of a website

[56] The Natural Resource Governance Tool (NRGT) developed by WCS is used to assess the role and effectiveness of stakeholders in natural resources governance, such as women and indigenous people ([https://rmportal.net/biodiversityconservation-gateway/projects/closed-global-projects/scapes-1/guidelines-learning-applying-nrgt-landscapes-seascapes/at\\_download/le?subsite=biodiversityconservation-gateway](https://rmportal.net/biodiversityconservation-gateway/projects/closed-global-projects/scapes-1/guidelines-learning-applying-nrgt-landscapes-seascapes/at_download/le?subsite=biodiversityconservation-gateway))

[57] [www.radiookapi.net/environnement](http://www.radiookapi.net/environnement)

[58] [www.iccn.info](http://www.iccn.info)

[59] [www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program](http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program)

## 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

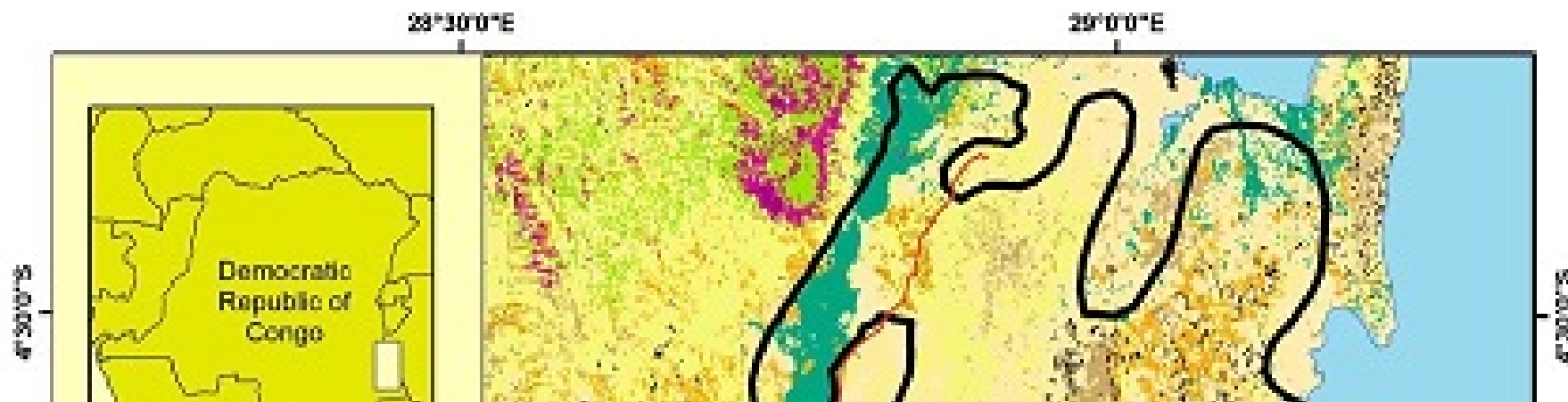
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

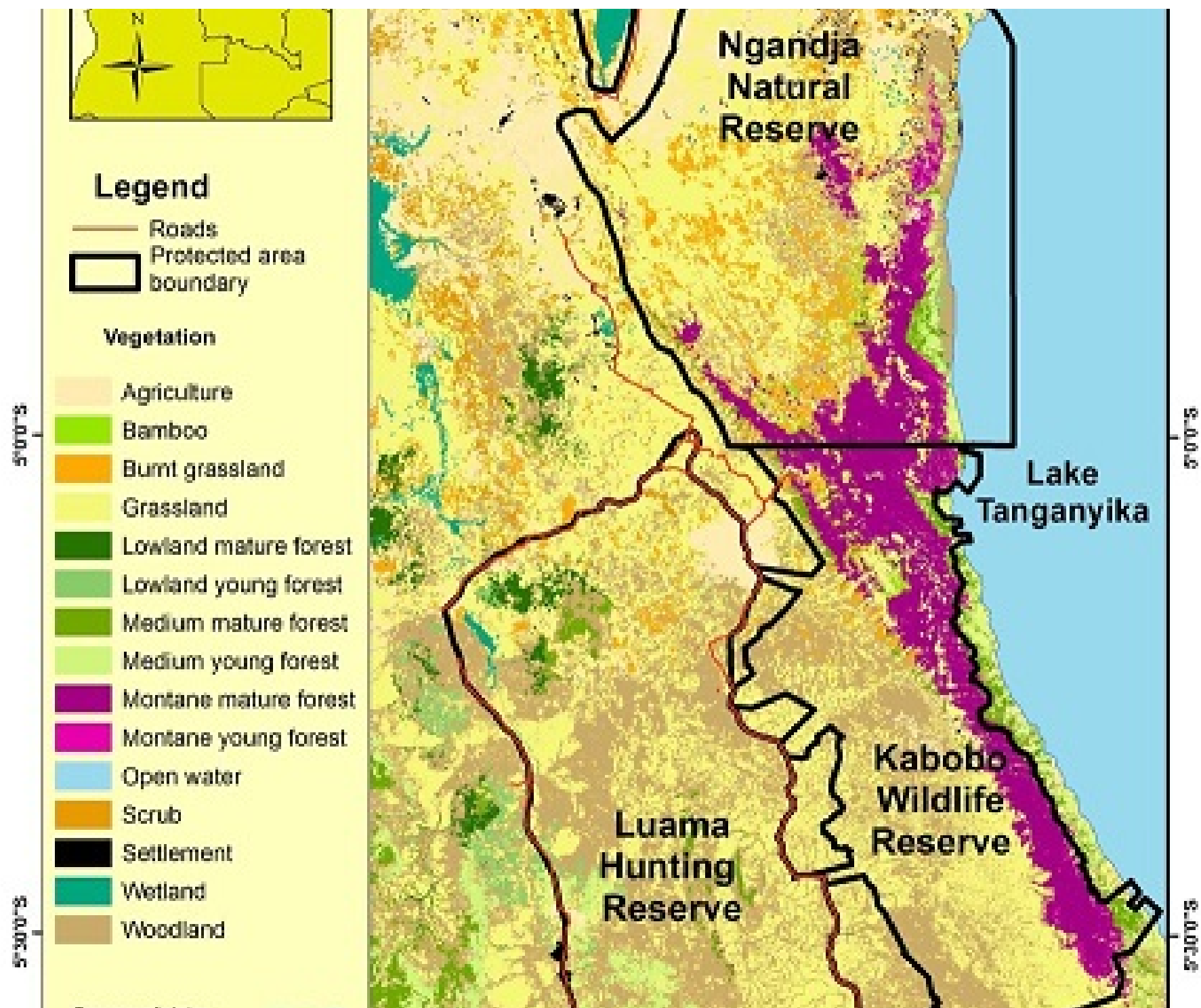
Project Coordinates

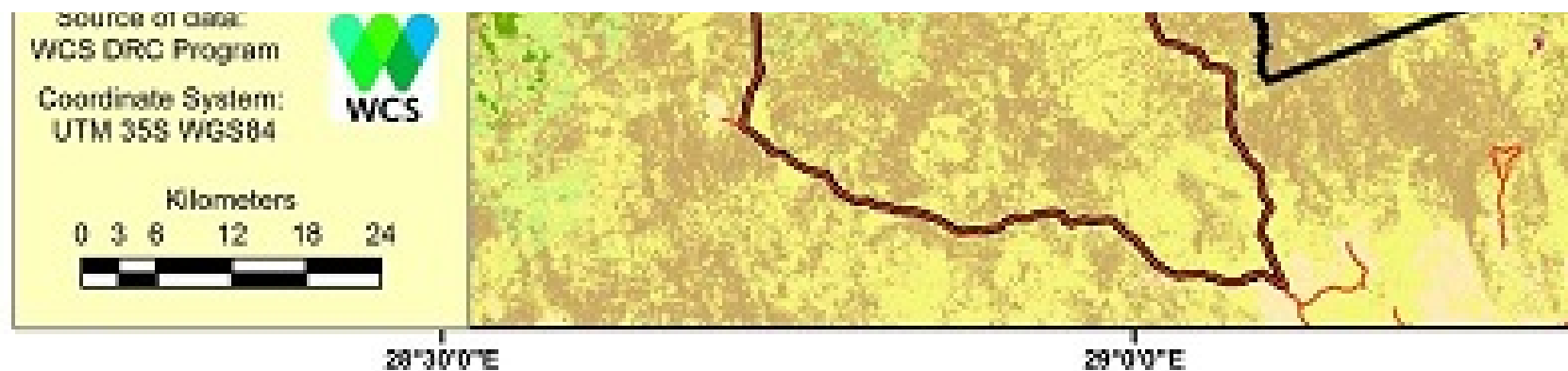
Approximate centres of protected areas in decimal degrees:

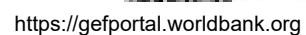
Protected area	Province	Area	Lat (South)	Lon (East)
Kabobo Wildlife Reserve	Tanganyika	147,710 ha	5,354	29,092
Luama-Katanga Hunting Reserve	Tanganyika	230,351 ha	5,412	28,903
Ngandja Natural Reserve	South Kivu	289,244 ha	4,782	29,003

Project Maps <sup>[1]</sup>











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[1] “The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.”



## 1c. Child Project?

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

Contributions of components to overall program impact

GWP components	Relevant GWP program outcomes	Key project contributions to GWP outcomes	Key project targets
<u>Component 1</u>  Conserve wildlife and enhance habitat resilience	-Stabilization or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites  -Areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness (METT for PAs)  -Formal agreements signed to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas  -Strengthened long-term partnerships, governance, and framework for PAs  -Increased revenues for protected areas and landscapes	- Conservation efforts (surveillance, (co)management plans, awareness) will lead to recovery of wildlife populations  - protected areas management based on management plans and applying SMART and METT  - Corridors between protected areas included in landscape plan and agreed with local communities  - As a result of sustainable practices, resource use revenues will increase for local communities (mainly NTFP, but also sh). On the mid and long term, probably beyond the duration of the project, revenues from tourism and REDD+ will increase.	- National decrees for Kabobo, Luama and Ngandja reserves establishment signed.  - Landscape and protected area management plans including wildlife corridors approved  - 667,305 ha under improved management  - Deforestation reduced with 20-40%  - Bushmeat hunting reduced by 50%  - Populations of key species (Bongo, Buffalo, Chimpanzee, Red Colobus, Elephant) increased by 30%
<u>Component 2</u>  Promote wildlife	-Additional livelihood activities established	- In the frame of the Local Development Plans, additional livelihood activities will be planned and supported	- Plan for sustainable management of landscape

<p>Community-based and resilient economies</p>	<p>-Increased Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) strategies and site interventions deployed</p>	<p>- The landscape management plan (project component 1) will include a HWC strategy dealing with prevention, mitigation and compensation of HWC impacts</p>	<p>- Landscape management (Business plan) developed and implementation started</p> <p>- 50% reduction of bushmeat hunting</p> <p>- At least 750 households benefiting from alternative livelihood options</p> <p>- Pilots for conservation friendly businesses started</p> <p>- HWC strategy included in Landscape management plan (project component 1)</p>
<p><u>Component 3</u></p> <p>Combat wildlife trafficking</p>	<p>-Improved access to and use of actionable information, data, and intelligence through secure sharing mechanisms</p> <p>-Improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement).</p> <p>-Decreased number of target species poached (i.e. use of SMART tools)</p>	<p>- The project will support information sharing among key actors at local, regional and national level (provincial and national law enforcement agencies, ICCWC partners) through engagement of key partners (ICCN and WCS) with these partners.</p> <p>- The project will support the development of law enforcement capacity in the landscape based on the operations of ICCN and the collaboration with local communities.</p> <p>- The project does not specifically target wildlife trade chains, but border guards and other law enforcement staff will be trained in IWT</p> <p>- Surveillance will include lake and transport lines inside the landscape</p> <p>- The introduction of the SMART patrolling system (hardware and operations) is a key output of the project</p>	<p>- Law enforcement staff trained in IWT</p> <p>- SMART patrolling system covering the landscape and data used for monitoring and planning of operations</p> <p>- Law enforcement information shared through networks ICCN and WCS (including ICCWC)</p>
<p><u>Component 4</u></p>	<p>-Improved awareness</p>	<p>- The communication strategy of the project will aim at</p>	<p>- 50% reduction of bushmeat hunting</p>

Reduce demand	<p>of wildlife crime through campaigns and advocacy</p> <p>-Increased number of tools used to advocate against consumption of illicit wildlife products and promote ethical behavior</p>	<p>dience in the landscape, including urban communities on wildlife crime</p> <p>- Where possible, Local Development Plans will promote alternatives for the consumption of wildlife products and for the generation of revenues</p>	<p>ushmeat hunting for consumption at local level, including local urban centers due to law enforcement and awareness raising</p>
<p><u>Component 5</u></p> <p>Coordinate and enhance learning</p>	<p>-Enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset</p> <p>-Strengthened Public-private partnerships for promoting wildlife-based economies</p>	<p>- This strategy envisages the development of a partnership between the government (ICCN), and NGO (WCS) and local communities for the management of the landscape. In the future, private partners will be involved for specific purposes, such as tourism on the longer term, but this is not the scope of the project. However, the landscape plan and the associated business plan, will envisage a framework for the implication of the private sector in the landscape and the management of its resources</p> <p>- ICCN and WCS will share lessons learned and good practices through their networks and partnerships with initiatives in landscapes in the region as well as other projects under the GWP.</p> <p>The project aims to serve as a model on participatory conservation and sustainable natural resource management in conflict-sensitive landscapes. Lessons and good practices derived from implementation will be codified and shared with all relevant actors as identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to facilitate replication and upscaling. Good practices will be disseminated through national and international media, including radio stations such as Radio Okapi, websites (e.g. ICCN and Global Wildlife Program) as well as relevant blogs, social media forums, etc. (see Annex 7 for more details).</p>	<p>- All stakeholders engage in landscape management approach and collaborative management</p> <p>- Lessons learned shared in networks</p>

## 2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

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

1. The project will work with a range of stakeholders, including representatives of government, civil society, local communities, NGOs, and academic and research institutions, with the aim of strengthening joint capacities to protect forests and biodiversity, while generating local and global environmental benefits. A full **Stakeholder Engagement Plan is included in Annex 7** and will be implemented throughout the project's lifetime. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan also underpinned the social and environmental safeguards assessments (Annexes 4 and 8). A summary is presented here below.
2. The proposed project takes an integrated and participatory approach to planning and management at landscape level. The landscape governance model aims at being at the forefront of community engagement and to reach co-management by the state (ICCN) and the communities, including indigenous peoples and women of the landscape. Indeed, during the PPG, particular attention was given to the position of vulnerable people (with an emphasis on Indigenous People and women) in the landscape and to the inter-ethnic conflict and resulting insecurity that affects the landscape. Migration from Kivu and competition for access to land and resources are drivers of these conflicts that have escalated since 2011.
3. Mitigation of social conflicts through a dialogue moderated by the province and by mobilizing increased law enforcement capacity, appears to be effective as security is continuously improving and the security situation is much better than during the formulation of the concept note according to most resource persons consulted. Significant efforts to increase the representation of women as well as indigenous people in the current management system are required in order to ensure equal engagement of different groups. ICCN and WCS will empower and actively engage traditional authorities, local communities and indigenous people.
3. Project outputs are all designed and delivered in a manner that optimizes gender mainstreaming as well as full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, ensuring that women benefit fully from capacity building and effective participation in resource management and livelihood support decisions, as well as in the distribution of benefits.
4. Stakeholder engagement reflects the principles of the integrated landscape approach: continuous learning, multiple and diverse stakeholders, participatory stakeholder monitoring. This pilot project aims to test a new approach to protected area management in the DRC, including the establishment of structures that integrate traditional local community

aders into decision-making processes and active management of the Landscape and the implementation of processes to seek and obtain Free Prior Informed Consent of local communities and indigenous peoples at all stages of the project.

5. The stakeholder engagement approach is based on the understanding of local-level community dynamics and ethnography of local communities and indigenous people. The area is inhabited by a variety of both Bantu and Batwa ethnic groups, as well as some Nilotic communities. The Tanganyika province is characterized by important displacement and migration of people coming mainly from South Kivu and Kasai, looking for lands to cultivate and for cattle grazing. Because the Kabobo-Luama Landscape project involves the management of natural resources on which many stakeholders depend, its influences on the social tissue are inherently complex, involving multiple stakeholders and issues. Differences in values, interests and needs of stakeholders cause divergent positions between conservationists, communities, businesses and governments. Conservation efforts and human well-being are therefore inextricably linked, as each conservation intervention can have a positive or negative impact on broad networks of stakeholders, and vice versa.

6. The stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) will be implemented according to the basic principles that will ensure its effectiveness and inclusiveness: Participation, Gender equity, Respect for cultural diversity, Communication and transparency, Partnerships and synergies. The main objective of the SEP is to ensure that the interests and priorities of the different stakeholder groups and sectors are taken into account during relevant phases of project development and implementation. Specific objectives of the plan include:

- Providing full information to the stakeholders to ensure a common understanding of the intended project goals, approaches, activities and outcomes
- Promoting participation in order to identify underlying issues and address them in a timely and adequate manner, or adapt the project consequently if needed
- Seeking and obtaining Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of all project stakeholders
- Generating project buy-in and appropriation by targeted partners and beneficiaries
- Identifying priority interventions and adequate strategies to successfully achieve the intended outcomes of the project
- Identifying opportunities for synergies and partnerships, including co-financing and institutional cooperation
- Validation of the intervention strategy and targets by its key stakeholders
- Facilitation of participatory M&E and feedback mechanisms
- Establishing a Grievance Redress Mechanism

7. Stakeholder engagement will be anchored especially in the collaborative management structure of committees representing local stakeholders, meeting regularly and playing a crucial role in the management partnership for the landscape. Additional to this structure, a Steering committee in which all key stakeholders will be represented, will meet every six months to monitor and approve planning of project implementation (see section 6. Institutional Arrangements - here below).

8. Additional to that, the following approaches will be employed to support effective stakeholder engagement: meetings with institutional and donor actors mainly concerned by the project, contact and technical meetings with resource persons, workshops, formal and/or informal strategic meetings at the grassroots level, expert consultation, field visits and exchange visits.

9. Finally, some flexibility and adaptive management may need to be applied should the COVID crisis lead to greater restrictions (such as reduced travelling, distancing restrictions in consultations and field work, etc.) than presently the case; noting that COVID to date has had a negligible impact on local livelihoods and communities in the target areas, in relative terms compared to other security, poverty and health (Ebola, etc.) challenges.

Stakeholders	Interest in the project	Expected role/influence on the project
UNDP	GEF Implementing Agency; sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Designates Responsible Party</li> <li>· Channels GEF resources to IP and RP</li> <li>· Oversight and Quality Assurance</li> <li>· Accountable to donor</li> <li>· Member of the Project Steering Committee</li> <li>· Arbitration/mediation in case of grievances</li> </ul>
National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Demonstration of successful interventions for potential replication and upscaling and informing policies; ownership of project and member of the Steering Committee.	Active involvement in decision-making and coordination processes; support to project implementation; facilitating engagement of local authorities; facilitating processes relevant to longer-term sustainability, replication and upscaling; ensuring compliance with policies and regulations.
Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)	ICCN is a public institution, and legal entity of financial autonomy under the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Waters and Forests. Its task is the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity of protected areas in RDC, in cooperation with local communities and other partners to contribute to the well-being of the Congolese populations and all of hu	<p><b>ICCN is the national project Implementing Partner and therefore responsible for its outcomes.</b></p> <p>ICCN will directly execute c 22% of the GEF grant.</p> <p>ICCN's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher-level outcomes; ensuring compliance with policies and regulations.</p>

	<p>manity. The operationalisation of ICCN in the landscape will be a key contribution to achievement of the project objectives.</p>	
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	<p>The international conservation organisation WCS has been working for more than 12 years with communities in the Kabobo-Luama landscape, on the conservation of biodiversity, endangered species, the protection of forest resources and ecosystem services; and environmental awareness-raising.</p>	<p><b>WCS is the designated Responsible Party (RP)</b>, executing c. 78% of the GEF grant and providing technical assistance to implementation by ICCN; delivering outputs that will contribute to higher-level outcomes; and ensuring compliance with policies and regulations.</p>
Ministre de l'Agriculture, pêche, élevage, environnement et développement durable (MAPEEDD) of Tanganyika province	<p>This provincial ministry is responsible for policy and promotion of good practices in relation to sustainable agriculture and land use, fisheries, conservation and ecotourism. MAPEEDD will use project outcomes to inform policies and promote conservation in the Province. In the medium and long term, it will contribute to replication and upscaling of practices developed by the project and the development of ecotourism.</p>	<p>Support to project implementation; facilitating processes relevant to longer-term sustainability, replication and upscaling.</p>
Coordination Provinciale de l'Environnement et Développement Durable de Tanganyika	<p>Technical partner.</p> <p>Sustainable environmental management and monitoring of environmental impacts.</p>	<p>Enforce implementation of environmental policy and regulations, monitor ESIA and ESMP and conservation activities.</p>
Other government partners incl. Provincial Ministries of Land Tenure, Land Use Planning, Gender, Education, Health	<p>Demonstration of successful interventions for potential replication and upscaling, and informing policies; coordination of the project with other sectoral policies</p>	<p>Support to project implementation; facilitating processes relevant to longer-term sustainability, replication and upscaling.</p>

alth, Interior Affairs, Social Affairs, Agriculture and Infrastructures	project with other sectoral policies, migration control, infrastructures, etc.	
Congolese National Police (PNC)	The project can assist to increase their capacity with regard to their role in wildlife crime reduction through training and information exchange.	The police are responsible for the control of illegal trade and other acts with regard to wildlife. The police should collaborate with the project by exchanging information on products and persons involved in trade. Specific collaboration is possible by joint roadblocks. Overall, the PNC plays an important role in the control of bushmeat trade.
MONUSCO	The project can collect information on human activities in the area under the responsibility of the peace-keeping force. MONUSCO is also supposed to mitigate conflicts between various groups in the area.	MONUSCO can assist the project with roadblocks and security management. Where necessary convoys can be protected.
Army (FARDC)	The project can collect information on human activities during protected area surveillance. FARDC deals with armed groups here and needs to know where they are.	FARDC can assist the project and local stakeholders dealing with armed groups. Where necessary convoys can be protected.
Customs	The project can assist to increase their capacity with regard to their role in wildlife crime reduction through training and information exchange.	The Customs are responsible for the control of trans-border trade. The customs should collaborate with the project by exchanging information on products and persons involved in trade.
Judiciary	The project can bring cases to the judiciary. The project can also inform the judiciary on specific knowledge concerning wildlife crime.	The project, ICCN as well as other stakeholders need the judiciary to sort out legal issues, including wildlife crime and land tenure
Local administration (territory, groupings, localities)	Influence on decision-making and planning processes at the local level	Coordinate implementation of alternative income generation activities in the area; assist ICCN a



	cal level.	nd WCS in ensuring that forests are managed sustainably through active community participation
Customary authorities	Influence on decision-making processes related to forest conservation and land-management.	Support to coordination of community actions and implementation of conservation and alternative income-generation activities at the local level.
Community-based governance structures established by the project. The following committees represent stakeholders at respectively village level, <i>Groupe</i> ment (district), protected area and at province level: Comités locaux de conservation (CLC), Comités de conservation communautaire (CCC) Comité de gouvernance des ressources naturelles (CGRN) Comité de Gouvernance Locale (CGL)	Successful management of PAs resulting in the sustainability of ecosystem services	Active participation and collaboration from members will be critical to the success and sustainability of the project.  These committees are represented in the Steering Committee and they will take part in planning and monitoring of landscape management
Local communities residing in and around the PAs	Improvement of local livelihoods; benefits from ecosystem services provided by forests; secure their lands and livelihoods.	Active participation and collaboration from local community members will be critical to the success and sustainability of the project.
Migrant communities residing in and around the PAs	Secure their livelihoods in and around the PAs.	Impact on biodiversity and social tensions need to be monitored and mitigated in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs of Tanganyika Province
Indigenous peoples residing in and around the PAs	Improvement of local livelihoods; benefits from ecosystem services provided by forests; secure their lands and livelihoods (esp. hunting)	Active participation and collaboration from indigenous peoples' community members will be critical to the success and sustainability of the project.
Women & organizations representing their interests (see	Improvement of livelihoods; equitable engagement of women	Active engagement in decision-making processes related to forest management; participation i

GAP)	in project activities; empowerment.	n alternative income-generating activities.
<p>NGOs/CSOs/ network organisations with a focus on local communities and the rights of indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FPP (international)</li> <li>- ADIPET (local)</li> <li>- ADP (local)</li> <li>- REPALEF - (local) a network organisation of NGOs managed by and for forest people (IPs)</li> <li>- DGPA, CFLEDD, GED, REFETANG</li> </ul>	Land security; improvement of livelihoods; environmental sustainability aspects related to economic and social development; FPIC implementation.	<p>Technical support for project implementation (integration of lessons learned and good practices), potential co-financing (international), facilitation of community participation (local).</p> <p>DGPA, REPALEF and CFLEDD are member of Steering Committee. All will take part in consultations where appropriate</p>
Other protected areas in the landscape (e.g. Itombwe, Kahuzi Biega, Virunga)	In several protected areas in the landscape, important experience has been built up on shared issues such as wildlife crime, law enforcement, human migration and ecological connectivity supported by among others WCS, WWF, KFW, USAID and EU.	The project will benefit from this experience through knowledge sharing events in which ICCN and WCS networks will be instrumental.
<p>Academic / Research Institutions</p> <p>Université Ocielle de Bukavu, Université de Kalemie, Institut Supérieur de Développement Rural</p>	Local universities have done research on various themes in the landscape.	<p>Technical support for data collection including estimation of carbon stock, forest and biodiversity inventories, technical guidance on livestock management, conflict mitigation.</p> <p>Collaboration with such local institutes contributes to the integration of the project in the local context, to data collection, knowledge management and learning opportunities.</p>
Other development and humanitarian partners	Sustainable development processes; management of community dynamics; lesson learning	Technical support to project implementation (integration of lessons learned and good practices; conflict analysis); potential co-financing (PIC

World Bank: PICAGL OIM: CCCM	community dynamics, lesson learning and extraction of good practices for replication and upscaling.	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations s, conflict analysis), potential co-financing (PICAGL)
Private Sector - Ecotourism initiatives - Artisanal miners - Ferme Espoir	Economic development of the landscape; (eco)tourism potential; marketing of protected areas for tourism purposes.	Livelihood projects implementation (artisanal miners); Investments in protected area management (ecotourism).

10. While the PPG Team was able to successfully complete the CEO Endorsement Request package over the distance after three missions to DRC between October 2019 and March 2020, the COVID-19 crisis unfortunately had an impact on the national validation of project documentation, especially at the provincial and local levels, given travel restrictions (for international and national PPG team members and partners), limitations in applying alternative options reliant on remote technologies and IT data connectivity, and the social distancing requirements.

11. However, substantial stakeholder consultations were held in Kinshasa as well in the provincial capital Kalemie and villages inside the targeted landscape: (i) an inception mission with kick-off meetings in Kinshasa, Kalemie, and in the reserve along the lake shores, from 4-25 October 2019; (ii) a safeguards mission to Bukavu, Kalemie, and the Kabobo-Luama reserve to villages situated along the shores of Lake Tanganyika from 13-24 January 2020; and (iii) a validation mission with meetings in Kalemie and Kinshasa from 26 March-2 April 2020. The UNDP country office together with ICCN and WCS will organise national validation workshops in the capital Kinshasa and in Kalemie during the GEF review period that will involve a session dedicated to exchanges with Batwa IP representatives. In line with the social safeguards requirements, a dedicated FPIC processes has been launched and will be continued from now until project end.

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes**

**Co-financier; Yes**

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

**Executor or co-executor; Yes**

**Other (Please explain) Yes**

### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

#### Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

1. UNDP prioritizes gender mainstreaming as its main strategy to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. A Gender Analysis and a Gender Action Plan for the project are included in Annex 9 and will be implemented throughout the project's lifetime.

2. Women are the main users of natural resources in the area targeted by the project, and they play a crucial role in agricultural activities. Areas reserved for agriculture and forest lands in the project area are exploited by women and used mostly for self-sustenance. The project will consider differences between ethnic groups, widows, and young women while pursuing the following goals, with appropriate gender-responsive measures:

- Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.
- Improving women's participation and implication in decision making.
- Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

3. In line with national policies as well as UNDP and GEF guidelines, the project will adopt the following principles in day-to-day management:

- Demonstrate gender responsiveness in all interactions with project stakeholders.
- No use of language or behaviour denoting bias and disrespect for any individual based on gender.
- Avoid gender stereotyping in project documents, and communication outputs.
- Apply zero tolerance for sexual harassment, gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse of men, women, girls and boys that may occur in connection with any of its supported activities.

4. More specifically, the project design takes gender issues into account, by being sensitive to differentiated and uneven roles and needs between women and men but also among women (age, ethnic group, marital status), with a specific focus on discrimination by Batwa women only. The project goes further than ensuring a simple seat at the table, guaranteeing also the quality of participation. The Project Management Unit is responsible to ensure that participation reaches beyond nominal membership of women providing them access to decision-making alongside men as well as the possibility to have impact and to lead. The timing of their participation from the beginning of the decision-making processes, is the key to allow them to provide substantial feedback that may result in significant changes. This will be achieved through trainings to both women and men, including community leaders. The establishment of a specific women group meeting a head of governance committee meetings, and regular separate consultations for Batwa women and young women will also accompany this process. The project will adopt a participatory approach to guarantee a long-lasting impact: the inclusion of all relevant social groups, with attention to the participation and inclusion of women are key to the conservation of the Kabobo-Luama Landscape. Gender equality and including women in the project are promoted as a way of improving

outcomes and efficiency in terms of biodiversity protection and development. Gender considerations played an essential role in the formulation process, considering the identification and promotion of appropriate forms of benefit sharing that acknowledge and reward the contributions of both women and men to sustainable management of natural resources. For all community-based activities, a Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) will be determined disaggregating allocations to women and men, boys and girls, in order to ensure gender-equitable distribution of resources and by contributing to equal opportunities for all. Women will be engaged in monitoring and evaluation. Data collected will be gender-responsive and collected in order to allow to assess progress with regard to gender issues and make appropriate adjustments if needed. A gender-sensitive database on socio-economic information will be developed by the project in order to monitor the progress on gender policy.

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

Yes

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

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

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

Yes

#### 4. Private sector engagement

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

The private sector is expected to play a limited role in the project. SMEs could play a role in future tourism development, which the project will aim to promote as an economic/livelihood activity for the longer term that could benefit sustainable landscape management and biodiversity conservation. Private sector companies will be involved in the consultations for the landscape management and nance plan.

## 5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

1. A range of risks were identified that may affect project implementation. As per standard UNDP requirements, the project will manage and monitor risks continuously and report on the status of risks on a quarterly basis, with UNDP providing appropriate oversight.
2. The project was rated **High Risk** in the Social and Environmental and Safeguards Screening Process (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The underlying social and Environmental risks are fully reflected in the UNDP Risk Register (Annex 5), which additionally contains further risks to project success. For details, please refer to the UNDP Risk Register Annex 5 for a detailed analysis; in addition, please refer to the SESP in Annex 4 and the ESMF in Annex 8.
3. Environmental and social risk management of the project will be provided at three levels: the preparatory phase (before high risk activities start, through ESIA/ESMP measures), implementation (when putting in place the said activities), and operating stages (through ESMF monitoring when selecting the green entrepreneurship activities for instance). **To ensure that appropriate safeguards measures are in place, an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be undertaken and an Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared within the first six months of project implementation, to further refine risk identification and mitigation strategies, as well as to establish a system for monitoring these risks.** Based on the ESIA findings and as part of the ESMP (as appropriate), the required stand-alone management plans (e.g. Indigenous Peoples Plan, Resettlement/Livelihood Action Plan) will be developed and implemented. **The project will ensure that FPIC is adhered to and will not initiate high-risk activities until ESIA and ESMP have been finalized.**
4. The estimated total costs for implementing the environmental and social safeguards measures recommended in this ESMF amount to USD 180,000.

*Table 3. Social and Environmental and Safeguards measures to conduct and implement prior to project start.*

Environmental and social elements	Description
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	In accordance with UNDP's SES policy, high-risk projects require comprehensive forms of assessment. An ESIA assesses the full range of social and environmental impacts, including alternatives analysis. It will be developed and carried out by independent experts in a participatory manner with stakeholders during the inception phase. The ESIA will further identify and assess social and environmental impacts of the project and its area of influence; evaluate alternatives; and design appropriate avoidance, mitigation, management, and monitoring measures. It will address all relevant issues related to the SES Overarching Principles and Project-level Standards.
Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP)	A key output of the ESIA is an ESMP, prepared within the first six months of project implementation, to further refine risk identification and mitigation strategies, as well as to establish a system for monitoring these risks. Based on the findings, required management plans (e.g. Indigenous Peoples Plan, Resettlement/Livelihood Action Plan) will be developed and implemented as appropriate.
Development of specific	In order to address specific high risks, the project's ESMP will be complemented by:

ecic plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</li> <li>· Livelihood Action Plan (LAP)</li> <li>· Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)</li> <li>· Migration Management Plan (MMP)</li> <li>· Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</li> <li>· Health and Safety Plan (HSP)</li> </ul>
Technical and feasibility studies	Infrastructures to be built as well as activities to be supported by the projects in buffer zones as "green entrepreneurship" will be subject to technical and feasibility studies according to UNDP guidelines in order to be appropriately screened and managed.
Operationalization of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	The GRM used for the project is in line with that of FONAREDD in order to ensure coherence and alignment between the Kabobo-Luama Landscape project and the REDD+ safeguards management system. In addition to the replication of FONAREDD's GRM, the project will train paralegals among community members in order to be able to channel complaints to the Project Steering Committee. The full details of the GRM will be agreed upon during the ESIA phase and the project will establish a project-level GRM at the start of implementation. Interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time with the Project Management Office, the Implementing Agency, UNDP, or the GEF.
Operationalization of the Gender Action Plan	A Gender Action Plan has been developed during the project's design phase. It will guide all actions pertaining to SES implementation and gender-mainstreaming. It offers specific activities, from capacity-building to specific consultation activities, allowing all women to fully engage with the project and decision-making processes from the outset.
Operationalization of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and development of an associated FPIC protocol	A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed during the project's design phase. It will guide all actions pertaining to SES implementation. It will be completed by an FPIC protocol, to be developed together with the local communities and especially the indigenous peoples in order to enable communities to get extensive information about the project and associated possible positive and negative consequences. They will be encouraged and given the time to explicitly react on this information in order to be able to give their free prior informed consent (FPIC). The FPIC protocol will then be applied to each activity of the project, as communities will be allowed to provide their consent to part of them, ask for modifications, or withdraw their consent.



## Risks and opportunities emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic

5. The impact of COVID-19 in Central Africa, including DRC, has been much slower and lower than in other parts of the world. The total number of reported cases (Johns Hopkins Univ. of Medicine) for DRC in early December 2020 was 5,774 of which 94 people died. The first peak took place in the period May-July 2020 and a little second increase appears to have started in November 2020. The first six cases in Tanganyika Province were observed in September 2020. The following factors may be responsible for the relatively slow development of COVID-19 in DRC:

- COVID-19 seems to spread slower in hot climates;
- COVID-19 seems to have smaller impact on young populations such as in DRC;
- The intensity of testing for COVID-19 in DRC is much lower than in developed countries, leading to lower COVID surges in combination with the prior factor above;
- Eastern DRC is an Ebola area and therefore health measures (wearing of masks, body temperature monitoring on places such as borders and airports) is intensive, with many health organisations represented in eastern DRC; moreover, local residents are afraid of contagious diseases and readily adopt preventive strategies.

6. Overall, it appears therefore that the risk of significant local impacts affecting project implementation is manageable. Already the targeted region has been facing many other underlying security, poverty and health challenges. The target area is close to an Ebola epicentre, which has not hindered the implementation of development projects in the region. The presence of Ebola in fact has fostered awareness of infectious diseases among the population and health services: the DRC national and Tanganyika provincial governments are aware of the relations among health, poverty and resource degradation. The Tanganyika provincial government prioritizes the development of health services in the Kabobo landscape. In November 2020, the Ministry of Health launched an awareness strategy to reduce the risks of zoonoses including COVID-19 for humans.

*Table 4. COVID-19 Risk Analysis of Risks and Opportunities*

Risk Analysis	Level	Mitigation
<b>Availability of technical expertise and capacity and changes in timelines</b>  Travel (Kinshasa-Kalemie) may be complicated for experts and project staff due to temporary travel restrictions  Remote work with beneficiaries complicated due to lack of mobile network	medium	Improvement and increase of capacity for remote work. Extra cost for equipment and services will be compensated by less costs for travel.  Continued field visits while applying COVID protocol (distancing, systematic sanitary measures, mouth/nose mask)
<b>Stakeholder engagement process</b>  Beneficiaries may be reluctant or unable to participate	medium	Awareness raising on COVID protocol (distancing, systematic sanitary measures, mouth/nose mask, quarantine)  Provision of disinfectant soap and masks for meetings.

		<p>Local and temporary interruption of activities during outbreaks</p> <p>Facilitation of health services in Kabobo landscape</p>
<p><b>Enabling Environment</b></p> <p>ICCN office in Kinshasa is seriously affected during lockdowns, due to transport problems of staff going to office</p>	high	Use teleconferencing by staff involved in the project
<p><b>Purchasing costs to project increased</b></p> <p>COVID may affect prices of local goods (supplies for surveillance, office tools, etc.)</p>	medium	Budgets are in dollars, but dollars are currently used in DRC. Budget review may be necessary at the end of 2021 when surveillance and other crucial activities will be affected
<p><b>Livelihoods</b></p> <p>COVID may undermine the livelihoods of local households/communities, causing instability, livelihood displacement including to illegal or harmful activities</p>	medium	The project supports local communities and their livelihoods through the Local Development Plans. Active engagement would aim to stem increased uptake of harmful or illegal activities
<p><b>Future Risks of Similar Crises</b></p> <p>COVID may complicate surveillance (supplies, readiness to participate)</p> <p>In other areas, COVID has shown to increase poaching and other illegal activities due to weakening protection and increased pressure due to livelihood migration</p>	high	<p>Building on WCS and other conservation NGOs (ZSL, WCF, WWF, etc.) experience in other areas with health crises (Rep. Congo, CAR, Liberia, Guinea, etc.)</p> <p>Facilitation of health services in Kabobo landscape</p> <p>Considering health in Local Development Plans</p>
<p><b>Reduced resources</b></p> <p>COVID-19 could divert domestic and international efforts and resources away from aspects related to the project, i.e. causing loss of baseline investment and co-financing and priority given to the project's goals.</p>	medium	The project co-financing from UNDP and WCS is set aside. Funding for post-COVID green recovery could be used to compensate for any losses.
<b>Opportunity Analysis</b>		
1) Can GEF projects do more to protect and restore natural systems and their ecological functionality? This also includes limiting		The objective of the project is to promote integrated NRM, sustainable land use and to maintain

ng forest fragmentation especially in high-risk areas based on what we know of potential future pandemics.	stream BD in landscape management, preventing further habitat fragmentation and restoring habitats. Hence, the project contributes to mitigating the risk of transmission of known or unknown zoonotic diseases to human populations in the target area.
2) Can GWP and/or BD projects working on regulating consumption of wildlife and markets for risky taxa support this action?	The project will contribute to the reduction of wildlife consumption and human-wildlife contact
3) Can GEF projects include a focus on production landscapes and land use practices within them to decrease the risk of human/nature conflicts?	The landscape management plan developed under the project will include a human-wildlife conflict reduction strategy
4) Can the GEF promote circular solutions to reduce unsustainable resource extraction and environmental degradation?	Not applicable
5) Can the GEF innovate in climate change mitigation and in engaging with the private sector?	The project will promote small conservation friendly business and fuel wood plantations

## Annex 5: Risk Register

#	<b>Risk Category</b> <b>Date Identified</b> <b>Risk Level (Low, Mod, High)</b> <b>Probability</b> <b>Impact</b> <b>Description</b>	<b>Risk Treatment / Management Measures</b>
1	<u>Social and Environmental</u> PPG High I = 4 P = 4 The project implies the gazettelement, boundary mapping, and zoning of three protected areas that could potentially lead to adverse economic, social, and cultural impacts on local c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An ESMF is available as a separate Annex to the PRODOC, outlining steps required during project implementation (ESIA, ESMP, IPP development and implementation).</li> <li>A human-rights-based approach was applied during project formulation and will continue to be applied during implementation.</li> <li>Stakeholder mapping was done as part of project development, and further analysis includi</li> </ul>

### communities and indigenous peoples as it restricts their access to natural and cultural resource use.

There is a risk that the project could lead to adverse impact on the enjoyment of the economic, social, and/or cultural human rights of the population, including indigenous peoples, living in and around the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve, Luama-Katanga Hunting Reserve, and Ngandja Nature Reserve, if the zoning, boundary mapping, and protected areas' management plans do not adequately integrate the needs, wishes, and the rights of the local population to equitable access and use of natural resources and access to cultural locations.

Some populations living in the area are very poor and the impact of restricting access to natural resources could be severe, unless adequately managed.

However, purposeful application of a human-rights approach to social and environmental sustainability is central to minimizing social and cultural impacts. When local communities that have prior, legitimate claims (i.e., are rights holders) over lands and waters within the Kabobo-Luama landscapes are actively and meaningfully engaged in decisions about how to conserve and sustainably use their natural resources, there is little probability or risk that they will purposefully impinge on their rights or adversely impact their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.

### Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations

ng thorough power mapping and conflict mapping within communities will be done during the first six months of project implementation, on the basis of the conflict assessment and the power analysis conducted during the inception phase and included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Gender-sensitive consultations were undertaken with local communities (including Batwa and Bantu people) during project development and will continue during implementation with the aim of securing their agreement through the FPIC process, which includes the right to withdraw this consent.

Participatory mapping, boundary determination, and zoning with all relevant communities and stakeholders was partially done in Kabobo and will continue during project implementation. In each of the three sites, participatory mapping of land rights and land uses needs to be done, and to happen before the zoning is completed, building on the existing study on tenure<sup>[1]</sup>.

While stakeholders were engaged and informed on project objectives during the development of the project document, FPIC protocols remain to be defined and FPIC processes remain to be completed in the sites targeted by the project. An FPIC protocol will be developed in the first six months of the project, on the basis of indications in the ESMF and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Local community structures were previously established around Kabobo Wildlife Reserve, whose members are elected by their respective community members, to ensure local ownership of conservation interventions and support the community for co-management approach of the reserves. An assessment of these structures

		<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations          se reserves. An assessment of these structures is currently being carried out by the Forest Peoples Programme (WCS partner). Further guidance to these structures will be needed during project implementation to ensure their representativity and accountability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a PA multi-stakeholder governance and management structure that involves communities and other key stakeholders. The structure will need to take into account power dynamics and not rely only on chiefs and elites. In order to ensure information sharing, community empowerment and proper local management of the area, checks and balances need to be put in place to ensure that community members are sufficiently enabled to nominate representation.</li> <li>An accessible Grievance Mechanism has been designed as part of the ESMF, following the model of the existing national REDD+ Grievance Mechanism. It will be made available before the project starts, and its functionality will be assessed after one year, opening up for potential revisions.</li> </ul>
2	<p><u>Social and Environmental</u></p> <p>PPG          High          I = 4          P = 3</p> <p>The project may exacerbate existing land-related conflicts among Batwa people (indigenous), local communities, and migrants (Banyamulenge and Bafuleros) around issues related to land-use and benefit-sharing, adding also the presence of armed eco-guards to the local conflictual situation. These potentially exacerbated conflicts may in turn trigger violence led by armed groups coming from these communities and by members of the army, using armed commercial poaching as a source of income.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As noted above (Risk 1, Q 6), an ESMF will be made available as a separate Annex to the Project Document.</li> <li>WCS has used the CSC (Conflict-Sensitive Conservation) approach in eastern DRC in the past, and currently uses those principles when engaging stakeholder groups. The project will continue building on this approach.</li> <li>The proposed government-community co-management structure of Kabobo includes representative decision-making on the rules and regulations within the Reserve's management plan. This structure will be used as a way to build trust between the government and the community.</li> </ul>

	<p>ing as a source of income.</p> <p>When local rights-holders are able to secure their legitimate territory claims and exclude access to others, then there is a risk of conflict with those individuals who do not have the right to access and use resources. If the access to the protected areas is only restricted to the local communities, this means that those who have already illegally settled in the protected areas would no longer be allowed to reside there, keep their livestock, and use the resources for pasture, while the local communities can, using crops in the multi-uses zone and conducting some activities related to Non Timber Forest Products in the buffer zone. This could potentially directly lead to conflicts between the local communities and illegal/ migrant settlers in these protected areas, adding to the existing conflict between pastoralists and agriculturalists. Many of these migrant settlers, along with a minority of local communities, mostly conduct illegal mining activities without a legal permit from the ministry of mining and without paying taxes. Many of these activities are happening in the integral conservation site.</p> <p>Project activities could exacerbate conflicts and/or the risk of violence to affected communities by forbidding access to migrant populations that are illegally settling in the PA (i.e. Banyamulenge and Bafulero who are coming to the area to cultivate land or use it for livestock keeping) prompting them to resort to violence to secure this access or the right to stay in the PAs, attacking the rights-holders or the community local monitors currently patrolling the area.</p> <p>There also exists a threat of armed commercial poaching, mainly conducted by armed groups and some members of the army. If effective restrictions put in place, then the local communities may face security threats and/or risk violent acts from these fractions.</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations</p> <p>st between ICCN and communities. To the extent possible, this collaboration mechanism will also be used as a way to mitigate risks posed by the presence of armed groups.</p> <p>A Grievance Mechanism has been designed (see ESMF) and will be implemented by the project, allowing communities to request for interventions when facing issues with migrants and illegal settlers.</p> <p>A preliminary conflict and peacebuilding analysis was conducted during project development to understand tensions in the area (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan). Careful planning of activities in consultation with all stakeholders was done during project preparation and will continue during implementation. An appropriate conflict mitigation plan is envisioned in the ESMF for further development as part of the ESMF, which will rely on community-led approaches and on the grievance mechanism (as also outlined in the ESMF) in order to ensure that conservation efforts actually contribute to peacebuilding.</p> <p>To minimize the risk of rights-holder communities suffering from retribution as a result of the physical or economic displacement of non-rights holders it is vital that (1) ICCN engages on-site with a mandate to arrest law-breakers while respecting human rights; and (2) the provincial and national government engages in solving the agriculturalist/pastoralist conflict with timely and competent support, on the basis of participatory zoning. Appropriate support and institutional reinforcement of government actors is incorporated in the project.</p>
3	<p><u>Social and Environmental</u></p> <p>PPG</p>	<p>During project development, a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) was developed and gender aspects are integrated in the project doc</p>

	<p>Moderate</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 2</p> <p>As women are traditionally excluded from decision-making processes, they could be excluded from the support planned to local communities and indigenous peoples. This could inadvertently reproduce existing discriminations against women in project implementation. Dynamics among social groups could also lead to exclusion of certain women from the support provided to women groups.</p> <p>Within the project area, differentiated and uneven roles and needs exist between women and men but also among women (Batwa/Bantu, young/old, non-married/married, rural/urban, from one tribe to another, etc.), which can lead to an over-representation of the elites' interests in the community-based structures (CCC, CLC, CGCC) to the detriment of others, and to a capture by the most powerful local actors of the small funds from the micro-projects, if Batwa women or widows are excluded from the CEVEC (cooperatives for livelihood project activities). Stakeholder engagement structures mixing men and women representatives, or Batwa and Bantu representatives, may inadvertently reproduce marginalization dynamics.</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations</p> <p>Other aspects are integrated in the project document.</p> <p>The GAAP was developed with particular attention to establishing mechanisms to reduce the risk that existing discriminations against women are inadvertently reproduced in project implementation.</p>
4	<p><u>Social and Environmental</u></p> <p>PPG</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>I = 4</p> <p>P = 2</p> <p>Livelihood activities proposed by the project in the multi-uses and buffer zones may have negative effects on the environment by triggering more immigration into the area, the creation of infrastructures, and the generation of agricultural and pastoral activities' waste, harming critical habitat such as the remaining forests of the area.</p>	<p>The project will work to strengthen institutional and PA management capacities at all levels so as to ensure effective and efficient management of these three protected areas – therefore the overall impact is expected to be positive.</p> <p>Participatory land-use planning will be a core element of the co-management system of the landscape, including the protected areas and fringe areas. The development of infrastructures will be included in that plan and closely monitored by the project.</p> <p>Securing local communities' land rights, ensuring full endorsement by local chiefs of the pr</p>

The bulk of this project's activities are proposed to be located in the areas in or adjacent to three protected areas.

A key challenge is posed by increased immigration in the Tanganyika Province (comprised largely of people coming from the Kivu and Kasai Provinces, as well as Burundi). Immigrants reportedly constitute a larger part of the population in the targeted landscape than local communities and are putting increased pressure on natural resources.

Livelihood and development activities implemented by the project may inadvertently create additional incentives for migrants by positively triggering the local economy.

Additionally, infrastructure established by the project (roads, ranger posts, etc.) or triggered by the economic improvement (i.e. roads) may impact biodiversity & environment (connectivity, specific habitats, etc.).

Livelihood activities may also directly impact biodiversity and the environment (erosion, connectivity, soil degradation, deforestation, water/air pollution, pesticides, etc.), especially artisanal mining causing water pollution (mercury, cyanide) and river erosion, but also pastoralism as livestock may negatively impact wildlife due to habitat changes and transmission of diseases.

Significant portions of the project areas have been deforested due to a large influx of illegal settlers in and around the protected areas. Deforestation has increased over the last years for agricultural purposes and due to intentional bush burning and shifting agricultural practices mostly conducted by Bafuleros, contrary to the Holoholo and Batwa people who use the same lands over several years and seasons (at least three seasons before shifting). Additionally, deforestation is the result of unsustainable timber use for charcoal and timber production, also mostly done by migrants but also in a small measure by local communities. These activities will still be present in the multi-use zone and may further forest degradation.

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations  
 requiring full endorsement by local chiefs of the project, and enforcing the park management rules through ICCN will be key to avoid secondary negative effects on biodiversity.

A detailed feasibility study assessing viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally suitable livelihoods diversification options will be conducted during the first six months of project implementation. Environmental assessment of those livelihood activities will be included in the Livelihood Plan. Some activities (artisanal mining) will, while being allowed and monitored in the multi-uses zone, not be supported by the project. Environmentally harmful practices such as the use of pesticides will be banned.

A migration management plan should be developed to mitigate risks associated with increased immigration into the PA landscape (see ES MF for more details).

Monitoring of the use of improved stoves, briquettes, and more sustainable timber practices will be done through appropriate indicators.

Forest cover will be monitored regularly by satellite images, mixed with empirical field verification techniques, in order to follow up on regeneration, and the progress of plantations for charcoal and sustainable use of timber.

The project intends to have a positive socio-economic and environmental impact by establishing small/medium-scale community-based plantations to provide timber and fuelwood around Kalemie and villages in this broader landscape, employing local populations (men and women) and lessening the impact of unsustainable timber extraction and deforestation in these protected areas, including in the multi-use zones.



<p>5</p> <p><u>Social and Environmental</u></p> <p>PPG</p> <p>Low</p> <p>I = 2</p> <p>P = 1</p> <p><b>Reforestation activities planned by the project on degraded areas may generate inadvertent perturbation to the local ecosystem and communities' land uses if new species are introduced and if plantations are conducted without appropriate culturally-sensitive consultations.</b></p> <p>The project plans to improve forest conditions on the project area, as large swathes of land have been cleared in and around the protected areas. Rehabilitation of degraded areas (reforestation, plantation) may lead to perturbation of the local ecosystem if species are introduced, and to changes in local land uses, potentially triggering existing conflicts if the sites are not carefully chosen with the full and effective participation of communities. Tree plantations may also be done at the expense of other species, hence inadvertently harming local biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Forest conditions will be improved through a prioritization of natural restoration or assisted natural restoration methods over plantation, on the basis of efficiency and cost-effectiveness. This will be completed by rehabilitation of degraded areas (reforestation, plantation) where needed. For both natural restoration and rehabilitation, FPIC will be sought and obtained before implementation on the activities themselves but also on their location.</li> <li>· During the reforestation and plantation phases, care will be taken to use locally appropriate and suitable tree species and to avoid inadvertent negative ecological impacts. If plantation is envisioned at a later stage, only native species will be used, as required by Congolese law, the decision of which species being taken in agreement with local stakeholders, thereby minimizing the risk of introducing invasive species.</li> <li>· Appropriate, culturally-sensitive sustainable resource management approaches will be used to facilitate the establishment of tree plantations.</li> </ul>
<p>6</p> <p><u>Climate Change</u></p> <p>PPG</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>I = 2</p> <p>P = 3</p> <p><b>The project area is highly vulnerable to climate change, which results in additional risks associated with erosion, landslides, floods, and negative impacts on livelihood activities</b></p> <p>Climate change is predicted to result in increased droughts and unreliability of rainfall patterns in the Eastern-Central African region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The project aims to protect forests and as such contribute to a more stable micro-climate.</li> <li>· Alternative livelihood-generating activities and tree plantations will be designed to be climate-smart (e.g. promoting the use of plant/tree species with broad climate tolerance); also emphasized will be the promotion of innovating techniques of sustainable energy production to enhance shelter processing and reduce the use of charcoal (one of the most important income generating activities around the lake), as well as the promotion of erosion control measures.</li> <li>· Wildlife management system is currently being put in place in the conservation area and will be</li> </ul>

	<p>This increases existing risks associated with erosion and landslides. As a result of climate change in the area, torrential rains could worsen the situation, especially if combined with poor land-management practice. This risk is particularly present on the Lake Tanganyika shore, which is characterized by increasing land degradation and resulting erosion and landslides.</p> <p>As a result of climate change impacts, the project area could also become more vulnerable to wildfires, increased floods (currently happening two times per year during the rainy seasons, March-May and October-December), perturbations of the seasonal agricultural calendar, change in the sheep population, and more violent storms during the rainy season, which may impact livelihood activities[2].</p>	<p>being put in place in the savannan area and will be included in the ESMP.</p>
7	<p><u>Social and Environmental</u></p> <p>PPG</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 2</p> <p><b>The three protected areas are located on cultural heritage sites for both local communities and indigenous peoples. Conservation objectives may inadvertently restrict access to these sites if participatory mapping and zoning are not conducted with sufficient care, without an appropriate FPIC protocol and effective participation of all rights-holders, including indigenous peoples and women.</b></p> <p>Within the project's area there are cultural sites important to the people of the region. Mt Misotshi is of particular cultural significance to the people living in and around this landscape as well as across Lake Tanganyika near the Mahale Mountain area. The local people believe that their god resides there and has influence over this region. Similarly, other sites such as the Kabogo river also have significant cultural value. Access to these sites may inadvertently be restricted if zoning and access rules are not done with full and effective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The project will not directly engage with or interfere with these cultural sites, although it will work in this broader area. None of the project activities should directly negatively impact these areas and access will be granted.</li> <li>· The access of external stakeholders (including ICCN rangers) will also be monitored if the community requires it.</li> <li>· All mitigation measures outlined for Risk 1 will also be followed if it emerges at any stage that there may be negative impacts on the cultural sites.</li> <li>· Active and meaningful participation of local rights-holders in decisions on access to and use of reserve resources will minimize the risk of loss of access to culturally important spaces.</li> <li>· Participatory land rights and land-use mapping will be key in the three protected areas, in order to identify cultural heritage sites. These sites will be taken into account in the participatory zoning exercises. In Kabobo, where participatory zoning was previously done, amendments will</li> </ul>

	<p>e participation of the communities.</p> <p>The project will be active in areas that are traditionally inhabited and used by indigenous peoples (Batwa communities), and plans restrictions on hunting, one of the core traditional livelihood activities for them.</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations</p> <p>be offered to the local communities if needed, to ensure access to those sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The participatory rights-mapping will allow the project to better understand if cultural heritage sites include forest conservation rules, and if they can positively impact the management of conservation areas.</li> </ul>
8	<p><u>Social and Environmental</u></p> <p>PPG</p> <p>High</p> <p>I = 4</p> <p>P = 3</p> <p><b>Because there is significant population that has illegally settled in the protected areas, upgrading the reserves to a higher protection status and enforcing the Law may result in physical displacement of these non-rights holders illegally settled. Economic displacement of some indigenous hunting that occurs in the most sensitive biodiverse areas may also occur as part of the Nature Conservation Law enforcement.</b></p> <p>There is significant population that has illegally settled in the protected areas who are not rights-holder (e.g. gold mining camps, pastoralists from South-Kivu and originally from Rwanda, shermen from Burundi and South Kivu). Upgrading of the reserves to a higher protection status may result in new zoning efforts to address illegal settlement.</p> <p>The current population of local rights-holders is low, and thus sustainable resource use is achievable. Therefore, any restrictions on access and use of natural resources within the reserve that (agreed upon by rights-holders themselves) would have no risk of physical displacement and very little risk of economic displacement of rights-holding communities.</p> <p>However, displacement of illegal settlers will most likely be required, or could happen through economic triggers, their livelihood activities (mining, pastoralism) being prohibited in the park. Any displacement of these communities, already i</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate mitigation measures, including for addressing the illegal but established settlements in the Luama-Katanga Reserve, have been defined in the project document, and will be further detailed during project implementation (see Project Document, outcome 2).</li> <li>Kabobo Reserve boundaries were previously renewed to exclude already established communities from the Reserve itself, thus there will be no physical resettlement of houses along Route National 5.</li> <li>A migration management plan, to be developed in the ESMP, will accompany the work on the three areas. Mediation measures with illegal settlers have been outlined in the project document (See Project Document, outcome 2).</li> <li>Indigenous peoples have a fixed seat on the governance committee that is the co-management partner in the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve. The Batwa will be actively involved in the development of the zoning and natural resource use component of the Reserve's management plan to be developed under this project. It is important that these permanent minority representations do not reproduce marginalization or exacerbate them. Hence the focus will be on the quality of participation. Specific mitigation measure should be put in place such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separate IP committee prior to governance committee meetings</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>in conflict with existing rights-holders, may trigger further tensions if not appropriately managed.</p> <p>Economic displacement of some indigenous hunting that occurs in the most sensitive biodiverse areas is a risk; this economic displacement is secondary to displacement from existing poaching by armed hunters that has reduced wildlife populations significantly.</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations Advisory Committee meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internal choice of representative</li> <li>- Allowing at least two representatives</li> <li>- Ensuring non-literate participation</li> <li>- Monitoring voluntary participation (absence or decrease in participation is a clear alarm).</li> </ul> <p>(Also see ProDoc, outcome 1 and 3).</p>
9	<p><u>Social and Environmental</u></p> <p>PPG</p> <p>High</p> <p>I = 4</p> <p>P = 3</p> <p><b>As the area is inhabited by indigenous peoples, and as there is no FPIC protocol in place so far, there is a risk for the project to reproduce and exacerbate the discrimination against indigenous peoples and to affect their rights to land, territories, and resources, sustained by their weak representation and participation in political and public affairs.</b></p> <p>Within the project area, discriminations and conflicts between Bantus and Batwas (indigenous peoples) are an important social factor to be taken into account. Stakeholder-engagement structures mixing Batwa and bantu representatives may inadvertently reproduce marginalization dynamics as very often Batwas are not allowed to speak in public in front of Bantus. Differentiated and uneven roles and needs exist between the communities which can lead to an over-representation of the bantus' interests in the community-based structures and a capture of the benefits. Consultations and local structures as they have been conducted so far do not amount to an FPIC and do not ensure full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous peoples are actively engaging, and separate consultations have been held in the early phase of the project, as well as during the preparation phase. Additional meetings are planned before validation with representatives of indigenous peoples.</li> <li>In the project target sites, participatory mapping of land rights and land-use mapping will be particularly sensitive to indigenous peoples' rights and their use of natural resources. They will not only focus on effective rights, which may be denied by other communities, but on existing rights as granted by both the customs and international law.</li> <li>As per previous processes aimed at improving protected area management in the Kabobo Luama landscape, culturally appropriate consultations have been carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned (also see Part A). An FPIC protocol will be developed in the first six months of the project in a participatory manner including indigenous peoples in order to ensure their full access to information, and their free consent.</li> <li>Participation of Batwa in the community governance</li> </ul>

rnance structures will be encouraged in a culturally-sensitive way, following FPIC principles: ensuring a sufficient number of Batwa representatives and not single representation, separate consultations, close monitoring of their participation, and information and trainings on the recognition of customary community lands in international law and on FPIC.

- Hunting restrictions will be the subject of extensive consultations with Batwa people in order to 1) assess the current status of legal and illegal hunting, including for bushmeat[3]; 2) inform on the consequences and find appropriate solutions; and 3) delineate carefully the restricted area's size, the species forbidden and allowed, the seasons, etc.
- Hunters are the primary targeted population for the micro-entrepreneurship training and coaching to offset losses due to zoning and current poaching which has reduced wildlife populations. Youths will be particularly targeted by these activities.
- The issue of illegal hunting and artisanal mining[4] done by militia and armed migrants (e.g. Banyamulenge, Bafulero) will be further assessed with support from the project in order to develop an appropriate strategy.
- An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be developed during the initial six months of project inception, to inform mitigation and management measures for (potential) risks associated with the presence of different ethnic groups in the targeted landscape during project implementation.

10 Operational  
PPG

Engagement of local stakeholders and highly committed provincial government. Ability to reduce presence of and reliance on non-local staff.

	High I = 4 P = 3 Security issues in targeted region deteriorate to a degree impeding implementation and project success	
1 1	<u>Strategic</u> PPG Moderate I = 3 P = 3  ICCN does not mobilise adequate presence on the ground to offer post-project sustainability, due to a lack of financial resources, structural issues, remoteness or similar	The RP WCS will work closely with ICCN to achieve the desired project outcomes. The role of WCS and local stakeholders including the provincial government with their current commitment offer a backup solution
1 2	<u>Social and Environmental</u> PPG High I = 5 P = 2  The RP WCS has been accused of having violated human rights while working in protected areas in Africa, as per Survival International and other sources. A U.S. government bipartisan congressional oversight investigation to examine whether US conservation funds were supporting eco-guards who committed human rights abuses led to the suspension of funding to the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) in autumn 2019. This does not appear to amount to a persistent infringement yet the risk to the project and the reputation of all stakeholders must be managed.	This risk complements the Social and Environmental Risks identified under the SESP (Annex 4) and ES MF (Annex 8 Separate Document).  WCS as well as UNDP are well aware of these accusations/issues. The risk for the present project can be managed - local communities and indigenous people have been consulted during project design and will be represented in project governance and consultation committees, and FPIC processes will be put in place under UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards work. No questionable activities or approaches will be tolerated under the project.
1 3	<u>Operational</u> PPG Moderate I = 3 P = 2  Direct and indirect impacts of the COVID crisis may impact implementation on several fronts: at local level, by disrupting implementation should new restrictions be required, and b	A dedicated COVID risk and opportunities assessment is included in PRODOC §88-89 and Table 4. The project will regularly review its approach to relevant emerging impacts from the COVID crisis in the country and target region and adapt its implementation approach. WCS and UNDP grant co-financing are set aside for the project. The project co-financing from UNDP and WCS is set aside. Funding for post-COVID green recovery could be used to compensate

<p>g implementation should new restrictions by required, and b y challenging the livelihoods of local households/communit ies; at central and systemic level, by diverting domestic and international efforts and resources away from aspects relat ed to the project, i.e. causing loss of baseline investment an d co-nancing and priority giv en to the project's goals.</p> <p>At the same time, the risk of local impacts is minimal becau se this region faces so many security challenges, poverty a nd health (Ebola, a far more dangerous disease) challenges that the impact from COVID is not an overriding priority. The target area is close to an Ebola epicentre, which has not hin dered the implementation of development projects in the re gion. The presence of Ebola in fact has fostered awareness of infectious diseases among the population and health ser vices.</p>	<p>COVID green recovery could be used to compensate for any losses. Bushmeat-related health risks are c onsidered in landscape planning, together with and complementing related efforts on Ebola.</p>
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[1] Analyse de la tenure et la gestion traditionnelle des terres agricoles dans le paysage Kabobo-Luama Katanga, WCS, Avril 2017

[2] <http://thinkhazard.org/en/report/14986-democratic-republic-of-the-congo-katanga-tanganyka>

[3] Exploitation des ressources naturelles et protection de la biodiversité, WCS, Octobre 2017

[4] Barwani D., 2016. Impact de l'exploitation minière artisanale à petite échelle sur les grands singes dans la réserve de faune de Kabobo

## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

### 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

#### Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism

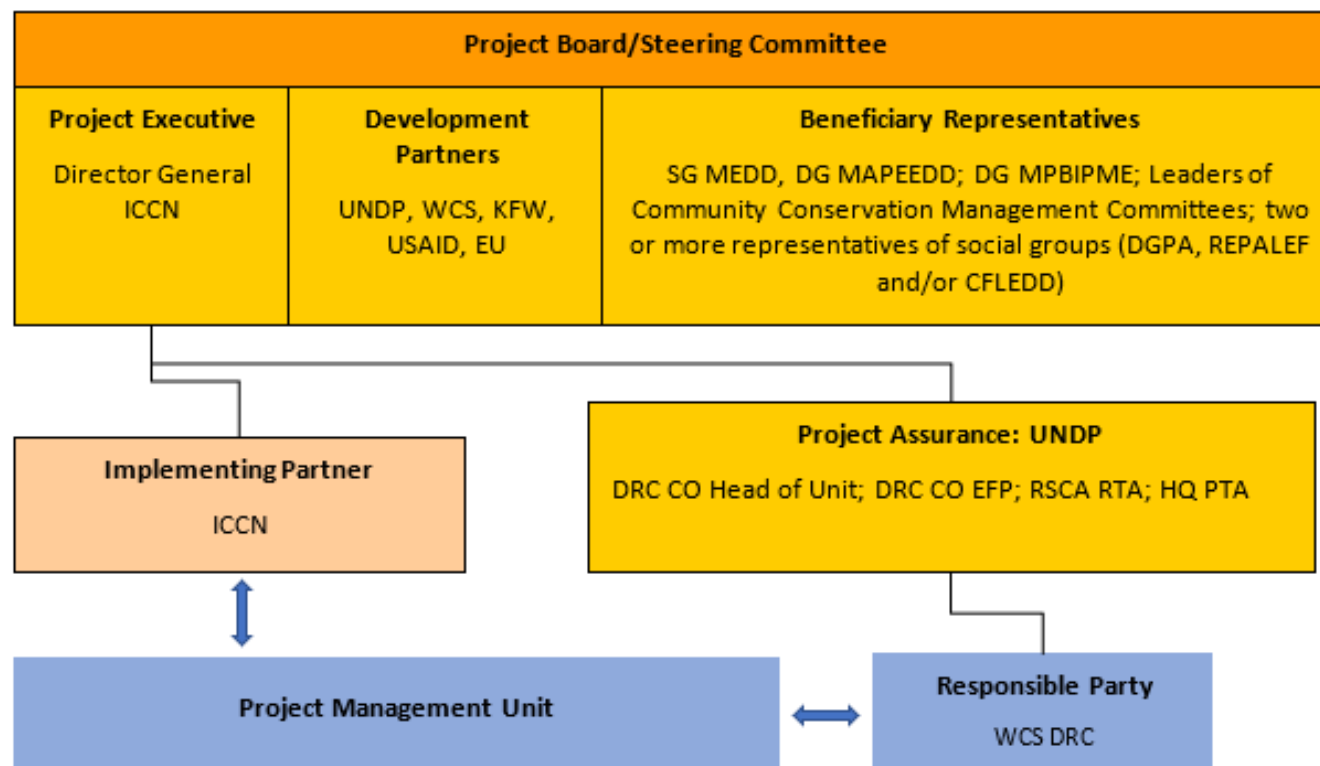
##### Implementing Partner

1. The Implementing Partner for this project is the **Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (Institute Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature – ICCN)**.
2. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.
3. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:
  - Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
  - Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
  - Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
  - Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
  - Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
  - Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
  - Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.
4. The Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development will contribute to the implementation of the project through its affiliate institution ICCN, the state agency in charge of protected areas, and will regularly be updated about the implementation. It will also play a key role for any upscaling of the project approach beyond the specific protected areas included in the project. The Provincial Government of Tanganyika Province, which is locally elected, will represent the local population of the province in the SC and will be represented in project meetings at provincial level. Both the Ministry and



and the Provincial Government of Tanganyika are represented in the Project Steering Committee.

**FIGURE 3: PROJECT ORGANISATION STRUCTURE**



#### Project Board

5. The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

6. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programs;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and non-government entities and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

7. The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- *Project Executive*: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: The Project Executive is: the Director General of ICCN.
- *Beneficiary Representative(s)*: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfill this role. The Beneficiary representative(s) are representatives of the *Ministère de l'agriculture, pêche, élevage, environnement et développement durable (MAPEEDD)*, the *Comité de gouvernance pour la conservation communautaire (CGCC)* and at I

east two or more representatives from social groups including DGPA[1], REPALFF[2] and CFLEDD[3].

- *Development Partner(s)*: Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partners are: UNDP, WCS, KFW, WWF, UNEP and USAID.
- *Project Assurance*: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three-tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

#### UNDP:

8. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

#### Responsible Parties

9. The project will have one Responsible Party (per GEF terminology: Technical Executing Partner), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), designated by UNDP in agreement with ICCN. Please refer to §149-153 and Tables 8-9 in Section VII *Financial planning and management* regarding details on the underlying documentation, the budget assigned to the RP and the RP's roles and responsibilities.

#### Project stakeholders and target groups:

10. Stakeholders are identified and consulted during the project preparation in order to assess needs, expectations and to ensure their consent. Stakeholders will be involved in the project as set out in Section *Stakeholder engagement* (§ 90-98) above and in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex 7.

#### Project Manager

11. The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who must be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

12. The Project Manager's primary responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board and the Project Assurance roles of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation.

Implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the Terminal Evaluation report and the corresponding management response have been finalized and the required tasks for operational closure and transfer of assets are fully completed.

13. The overall and specific responsibilities of the PM are detailed in Annex 6.

#### Project extensions

14. The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

#### Implementing Partner (IP) request for UNDP to provide country support services

15. The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services to the project, for UNDP to designate WCS as a Responsible Party (see request letter in Annex 18). This agreement is reflected in the [Letter of Agreement](#) to be signed between UNDP and the Implementing Partner detailing these support services (see Annex 13). Under this agreement, UNDP will channel the project grant funding assigned to the RP directly to WCS. Of the total GEF project grant of USD 3,730,734, USD 2,901,505 (78%) have been assigned to WCS, in addition to USD 300,000 of UNDP co-financing.

16. The rationale for UNDP to designate the Responsible Party is based on past experiences with project implementation and to avoid challenges and delays in the transfer of GEF resources to the Responsible Party WCS that could significantly undermine implementation.

17. No Direct Project Costs will be charged to the GEF project budget. To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by the same person to avoid conflict of interest).

*Table 8: Responsible Party, Engagement Modality, Roles and Responsibilities*

Name of RP	Engagement Modality	Role and Responsibility
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Responsible Party Agreement with UNDP (see Annex 14)	WCS, will provide technical and managerial assistance to ICCN and other stakeholders on all aspects of the project and lead the delivery for the following Outputs:  Guide the development of integrated landscape planning to counter habitat degradation (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4)

		<p>Support the further development of conservation governance in the landscape involving the elaboration of community-based conservation management (Output 1.3, 2.3)</p> <p>Support the installation and operation of ICCN in the Kabobo-Luama landscape (output 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)</p> <p>Support ICCN in the development of conservation surveillance and monitoring of the landscape (Output 2.3, 2.5)</p> <p>Carry out surveys and research in the landscape (biodiversity, socio-economy, environment, etc.) in collaboration with partners (Output 2.1)</p> <p>Support the development of sustainable livelihood for communities (Outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of environmental and social safeguards (Output 4.1)</p> <p>Assist the project monitoring, evaluation, learning and communication activities (Outputs 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4)</p>
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18. The rationale for the designation of WCS as Responsible Party with the above-outlined responsibilities lies in the long-standing relationship between ICCN and WCS, and the technical and managerial support WCS has provided for enhancing the management of the national protected areas system in DRC. Most importantly, ICCN is not yet operational in the new province of Tanganyika, while significant protected areas are found here. The provincial government does not yet have the operational means and mandate for effective protected area management and is therefore seeking ICCN to fill this gap with significant support from WCS, which is already active in the province. In South Kivu province, however, ICCN has an operational provincial office, and with donor support (such as KFW), protection systems are being developed in other protected areas in that province (e.g. Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Itombwe Nature Reserve). As ICCN is already established in South Kivu, the cost under the proposed project for developing Ngandja Nature Reserve (part of the Kabobo-Luama landscape in South Kivu province) will be less than in the Tanganyika province and the role of WCS will be more limited to technical assistance. Significant investments are required to set up the logistic and technical capacity required to accomplish their tasks in the landscape, particularly in Tanganyika province. Protected area development plans enforced protection capacity and the promotion of the SMART law enforcement and biodiversity monitoring tool will be essential contributions to the protection systems. The experience of WCS with these aspects in other conservation projects inside and outside RDC will be crucial for these contributions.

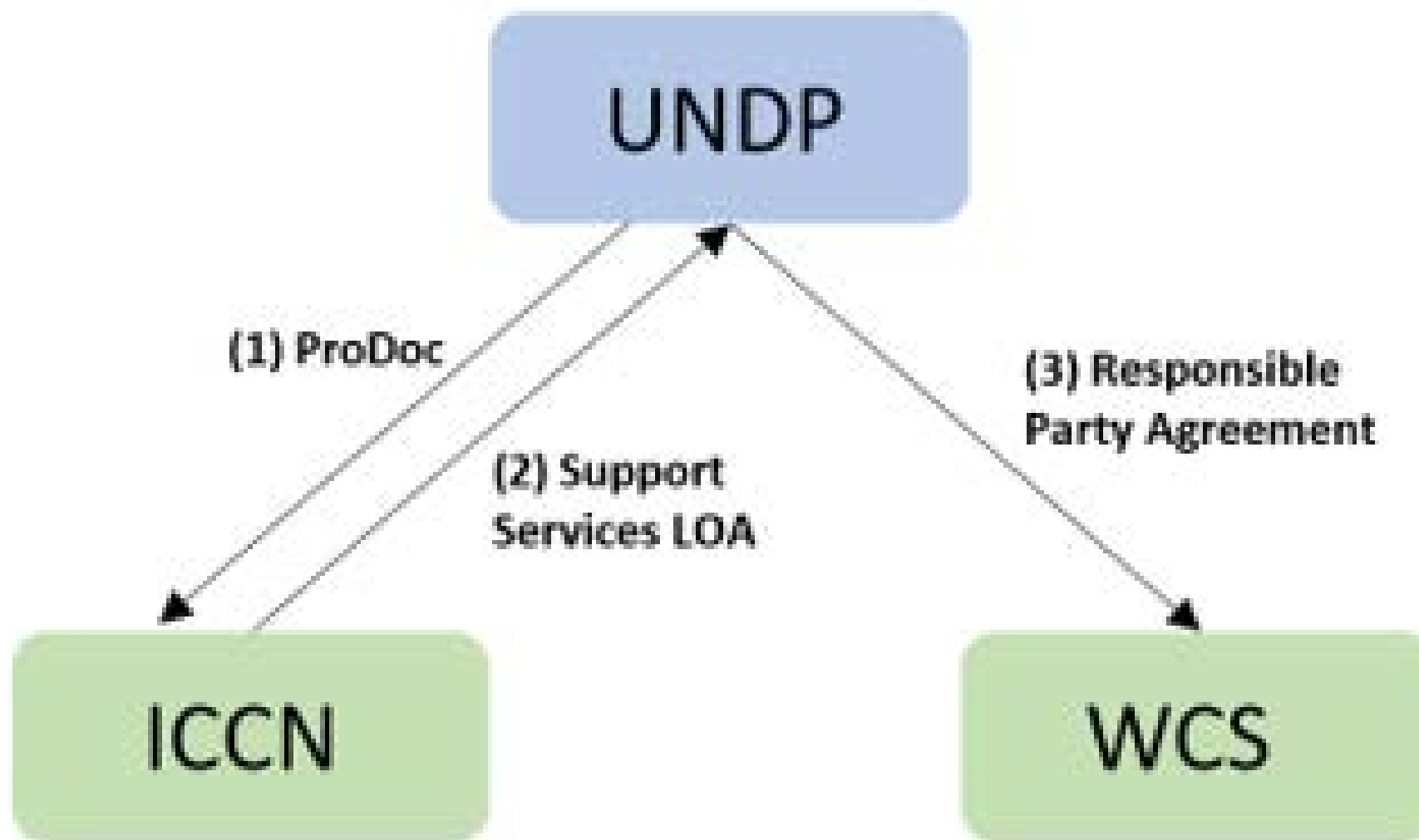
19. UNDP Partnership Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) as well as HACT<sup>[4]</sup> Micro-Assessments were prepared to assess and determine project implementation capacities. The risk ratings were as follows:

*Table 9: HACT and PCAT Capacity Assessment ratings of IP ICCN and Responsible Party WCS*

	HACT Micro Assessment Risk	UNDP PCAT Risk
ICCN	Low	Low
WCS	Low	Moderate

20. The contractual arrangements to put in place the above agreement are as follows:

- (1) **UNDP and the Government Implementing Partner** (IP; in GEF terms: Executing Partner; being ICCN) will sign the **Project Document**, handing over overall national implementation responsibility to the IP.
- (2) **UNDP and the said IP** will sign a **Letter of Agreement for Country Support Services** (draft version in PRODOC Annex 13) authorising UNDP to provide specific services on behalf of the IP, namely the designation of the Responsible Party (RP, being WCS) and the channelling of the agreed GEF resources directly to the RP.
- (3) **UNDP and the RP (WCS)** will sign a **Responsible Party Agreement** (draft version in PRODOC Annex 14), whereby UNDP on behalf of the IP designates the RP as co-executing agency for the tasks and budgets dened in the Pr oject Document.



21. UNDP will channel GEF project grant resources to ICCN and WCS per the above diagramme.

[1] Dynamique des Groupes des Peuples Autochtones

[2] Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers de la RDC

[3] Coalition des Femmes Leaders pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable

[4] Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers Framework, which represents a common operational framework for UN agencies' transfer of cash to government and non-governmental implementing partners. The Micro-Assessment assesses the IP's control framework, providing an overall assessment of programme, financial and operations management policies, procedures, systems and internal controls. It results in a risk rating (low, moderate, significant or high). The overall risk rating is used by the UN agencies, along with other available information (e.g. history of engagement with the agency and previous assurance results), to determine the type and frequency of assurance activities as per each agency's guideline and can be taken into consideration when selecting the appropriate cash transfer modality for an IP.



## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

1. The proposed GEF-funded project is consistent with national and global priorities, and in line with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP) covering the period 2013-2015<sup>[1]</sup>, in which the DRC government recognizes the importance of conserving biodiversity, protected areas<sup>[2]</sup> and endemic species. The project addresses directly the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 (Life on land), but it contributes as well to 5 (Gender equality), 10 (Reduced inequalities), 13 (Climate action), and 14 (Life below water) as result of the participatory approach and improvement of forest cover. The project matches the objectives of the national REDD+ Investment Plan, to use forest preservation as a leverage to promote sustainable development for Congolese citizens, as well as the National REDD+ Framework Strategy (2012) aiming to stabilize and maintain forest cover to 63.5% from 2030. The PRSP pleads for the development of a protected areas network and increasing the national coverage of protected areas from 11% to 17% by 2020. The significance of the Kabobo-Luama landscape for bird conservation and aquatic biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika is emphasized in the DRC National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The project moreover supports national implementation of CITES: by training government stakeholders on illegal wildlife trade/wildlife crime and measures to combat it at local and national levels; through the inclusion of indigenous people in the management partnership for the Kabobo-Luama landscape, which is relevant under CITES decision 18.31 (sharing lessons learned on engaging indigenous people and local communities) and 18.33 - 18.37 (Livelihoods).

*Table 1. Alignment with national priorities*

National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions	Description of consistency
National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC	The RDC NAPA is currently being revised. The old version (2006) lacks clear priorities which could be related to this project.
National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD	DRC has ratified the convention in 1997 and drafted a NAP in 2006. The project will promote sustainable land management, participatory natural resource management which are priority fields of action of this NAP.
ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining) under Mercury	RDC has validated the NAP in 2020. Local Development Plans elaborated under the project will promote sustainable practices of mining
Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention	DRC has not yet signed the Minamata Convention but is preparing with support from GEF.
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD	significance for bird conservation and aquatic biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika emphasized in the DRC NBSAP.
National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC	Not applicable
Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC	Not applicable
National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD	Not applicable
National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs	Not applicable
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	PRSP of DRC recognizes the importance of conserving biodiversity, protected areas and endemic species and the project's livelihood activities contribute to poverty alleviation.
National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC	NPFE not conducted in RDC
Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC	Not applicable

[1] The next development plan, "*Plan national stratégique de développement* (PNSD) 2018 – 2022" is being developed, which will include climate change mitigation and enforcing environmental sustainability.

[2] The PRSP (2013-2015) proposes to undertake the following actions: (i) establishing mechanisms for management and biodiversity conservation which promotes sustainable and economic development of forest and halieutic resources; (ii) developing initiatives of community conservation; (iii) systematic integration of sustainable management of environmental resources in development projects and programs; (iv) rehabilitating the network of protected areas, particularly through establishing a legislative, nancial, institutional and social envir onment favorable for the rehabilitation of the network of protected areas of the DRC and its extension.

## 8. Knowledge Management

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

1. A **Knowledge Management Plan for the project is included in Annex 11**. Under Component 4, knowledge management will be mainstreamed to enable learning, adaptive management, replication and upscaling. Participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation will be the core of the project result-based management and knowledge sharing approaches. Participatory monitoring and evaluation help to ensure adequate communication and use of relevant information and experiences from stakeholders. The process of participation contributes to accountability and ownership of project activities and increases the likelihood of replication and sustainability. Participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanisms such as lessons and messages from co-management committees (Output 1.3), from the project board (Chapter VII) and from the project reporting system (Chapter VI) will feed the project knowledge management and learning process.
2. During the inception phase a detailed communication plan will be developed, to ensure adequate engagement and information of stakeholders at all levels. Lessons and good practices derived from implementation will be codified and shared with all relevant actors as identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7 and Output 4.3) to facilitate replication and upscaling. Good practices will be disseminated through national and international media, including radio stations such as Radio Okapi, websites (e.g. ICCN and Global Wildlife Program) as well as relevant blogs, social media forums, etc. (see Annex 7 for more details).
3. ICCN as well as other relevant Government partners will be actively engaged in ensuring replication and upscaling, including through advocacy and enabling integration of good practices in policy updates and practices. Direct linkages will be established with the management teams from other protected areas in DRC that are operating under similar circumstances as those prevalent in the Kabobo-Luama landscape, including Itombwe Nature Reserve, Okapi Wildlife Reserve, Kahuzi-Biega and Virunga National Parks in order to share experiences and replicate successful strategies.
4. The project will participate in GWP webinars and the GWP global knowledge platform and relevant virtual and face-to-face knowledge exchanges and events, along with progressing coordination with other Central African countries represented in the GWP. A representative from DRC participated in the GEF-7 GWP annual knowledge exchange event held in South Africa in Oct-Nov 2019, and this will be continued as project results come forth. The project will aim to disseminate knowledge gained and shared through the GWP with national stakeholders through at least two dedicated national-level training sessions for wildlife and PA technicians, as well as through regular exchanges between staff of ICCN, WCS and the project and related local and regional stakeholders.
5. To bring the voice of DRC to global and regional forums and benefit from global best practices, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on biodiversity conservation and wildlife crime. ICCWC is a partner for KM in this context. Also, the CITES Secretariat will be kept informed about project outcomes by the DRC CITES management authority, which is ICCN.
6. In addition, learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy<sup>[1]</sup> knowledge sharing platform, PANORAMA<sup>[2]</sup> and the Global Wildlife Program<sup>[3]</sup>.
7. Finally, the project will provide opportunities for regional and south-south cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on biodiversity conservation in conflict areas in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in DRC such as the WCS programmes in South Sudan<sup>[4]</sup> and the Central African Republic.
8. A tentative estimate of the total budget assigned to Knowledge Management is provided in the following table:

*Table 5. Tentative budget for Knowledge Management*

Impl Agen t	Item	Amou nt Year r 1 (US D)	Amou nt Year 2 (US D)	Amou nt Year 3 (US D)	Amou nt Year 4 (US D)	Amou nt Year 5 (US D)	Total (USD)
RP	Component 4 Manager Mainstreaming of safe guards and knowledge management @ 50%	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	42,000
RP	Component Ocer Monit oring and Research @ 50%	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	10,500
RP	Technical assistance WCS knowledge manage ment (Project manager, Country Director, Tech nical Director)	11,025	11,025	35,180	11,025	35,180	103,435
IP	Project technical assistant - support to KM acti vities	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	34,500
RP	Communication products and publications	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
RP	Translation costs	3,000		5,000		5,000	13,000
RP	Air and road travel of project staff, 50% of Com p 4	3,668	3,668	3,668	3,668	3,668	18,340
	<b>TOTAL Knowledge Management Cost</b>	<b>37,593</b>	<b>34,593</b>	<b>63,748</b>	<b>34,593</b>	<b>63,748</b>	<b>234,275</b>

[1] <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/south-south-galaxy/>

[2] <https://panorama.solutions/en>

[3] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program/news-n-events>

[4] <https://www.facebook.com/wcs.southsudan>

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

1. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.
2. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.
3. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)[1]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.
4. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

#### Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

##### *Inception Workshop and Report*

5. A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:
  - a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
  - b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
  - c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
  - d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
  - e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk register; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
  - f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
  - g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
  - h. Formally launch the Project.

##### *GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)*

6. The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

#### *GEF Core Indicators*

7. The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 15 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been endorsed by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#).

8. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

#### *Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)*

9. The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-funded projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#) (ERC).

10. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

11. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

12. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 31 October 2023. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

#### *Terminal Evaluation (TE)*

13. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-funded projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

14. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

15. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

16. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 31 December 2025. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

#### *Final Report*

17. The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

*Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information*

18. To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy<sup>[2]</sup> and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>[3]</sup>.

*Table 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget*

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:</b> <i>This M&amp;E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&amp;E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units is not included as it is covered by the GEF Fee. These costs are included in Component 4 of the Results Framework and TBWP.</i>			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Manager	\$5,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project
Inception Report	Project Manager	none	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager will oversee national institutions/agencies charged with collecting results data.	\$15,000	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project manager, UNDP-CO, RTA	none	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (Atlas risk register)	Project Manager	none	On-going
Monitoring of safeguards management frameworks, as specified in ESMF	Project Manager	\$25,000	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Stakeholder engagement and Gender Expert	\$15,000	On-going
Monitoring of gender action plan	Stakeholder engagement and Gender Expert	\$15,000	On-going
Reports of Project Board Meetings	Implementing Partner (ICCN),	none	Annually



	Project manager, UNDP-CO		
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	\$25,000	Annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Oce	none	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF RTA and UNDP-GEF Directorate	none	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core indicators and ME TT or other required Tracking Tools	ICCN	\$5,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	\$32,000	31 October 2023
Terminal GEF Core indicators and ME TT or other required Tracking Tools	ICCN	\$5,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	\$32,000	31 December 2025
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Oce	\$4,000	
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		<b>\$178,000</b>	Included in TBWP component 4

[1] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

[2] See [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

[3] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

## 10. Benefits

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

1. The project aims to deliver direct development benefits to a total of 15,000 beneficiaries and indirect benefits to a total of 76,758 beneficiaries, with 50% of women in both cases. These benefits range from employment under the project, training and direct and indirect livelihoods support. The project aims to raise household well-being by 70% based on a modified Basic Necessities Survey. The project moreover aims to involve a share of at least 25% of Batwa Indigenous People in project recruitment, consultations and activities, to proactively engage and empower these IP representatives through capacity development for the future.
2. The project strategy is based on the assumption that the joint management of the landscape and its natural resources, in partnership between local communities and the conservation authority (ICCN), will contribute to the reduction of social conflict and insecurity, to the sustainable recovery and use of natural resources, as well as to biodiversity conservation. Clear arrangements on resource use, and the joint enforcement of rules of these arrangements will contribute to reducing inequalities in relation to access to resource use. Furthermore, reduced social conflict will provide enabling conditions for rational sustainable land use practices promoted by the project and for resource conservation. Decreased social conflict resulting from negotiated resource use agreements will also reduce the barriers (insecurity) for existing and future baseline initiatives to provide support to communities in order to improve their socio-economic conditions. The evolving REDD+ approach in DRC is an opportunity for multiplication in the future. The installation and development of ICCN's capacity in the landscape will help the communities to secure their land with respect to external threats resulting from land and resource grabbing mainly by migrants. The additional contribution of community involvement in conservation is expected to be a considerable increase biodiversity protection<sup>[1]</sup>. The experience in DRC and elsewhere of WCS with collaborative management and up to date biodiversity conservation techniques is crucial to guide ICCN in this process.

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<sup>[1]</sup> Singh S., Sankaran V., Mander M., Worah S., 2000. Strengthening conservation cultures - Local communities and biodiversity conservation. Man and the Biosphere Programme, UNESCO

## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

**Overall Project/Program Risk Classification\***

PIF CEO Endorsement/Approval MTR TE

High or Substantial

#### Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management
2. Project Number	6179
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Democratic Republic of Congo

#### Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>
<p>The project takes a human-rights-based approach that adheres to Free Prior Informed Consent principles and purposefully respects and protects exclusive access to natural resources within the targeted landscape, to families and communities holding rights as recognized by FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests[1], and international declarations and conventions ratified by the Democratic Republic of Congo[2]. This approach will be applied through all stages of project development, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation, and mainstreamed through a close working relationship with all key stakeholders, in particular the right-holders living in and around the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve, the Luama-Katanga Hunting Reserve, and the Ngandja Nature Reserve.</p> <p>The project builds on extensive preparatory work carried out by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), which started in 2009 and involved close collaboration with local communities, traditional chiefs, local and provincial authorities, and national-level government partners[3]. All previous situational assessments (e.g. of environmental and other threats to the landscape, drafting of the objectives for the conservation strategy for the area, identifying proposed solutions to address the threats, and establishing the protected area Kabobo Wildlife Reserve) have been documented and involved participatory mapping, consultations, and assessments that were sensitive to the needs, rights, and wishes of the communities[4]. Participatory mapping was co-</p>

ducted between 2008 and 2015 in the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve, leading to a consensus on microzoning (multi-uses zone, buffer zone, integral conservation zone). This exercise will be replicated in the two other protected areas of the landscape during project implementation, again using highly participatory approaches. Reports of previous and present stakeholder consultations will be made available as required on demand by the relevant parties[5].

The following steps have been taken thus far in establishing the protected area while enabling stakeholder engagement and participation: (i) community consultations on the participatory creation of the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve and its boundaries[6]; (ii) initial consultations for the delineation of Ngandja and Luama Reserves[7]; (iii) establishment of the Provincial Consultative Council for Forests for South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces, with the aim to ensure provincial government support to the creation of the three PAs[8] ; (iii) initiation of co-management to ensure local ownership of conservation interventions and inclusion of communities' livelihood activities [9] (v) initiation of the establishment of gender-sensitive community structures around Kabobo Wildlife Reserve (not fully effective nor representative yet - to be supported and reinforced),; and (vi) socio-economic surveys and initiation of micro-credit and saving schemes for local communities[10]. These steps have been key in engaging local communities and indigenous peoples in the landscape and increasing awareness on the advantages of protecting forests to secure local economic development and resource rights. To this latter point, community members clearly expressed the need and wish to continue having access to the forest in order to obtain forest products, particularly building poles, fuel wood, ropes/lianas, and medicinal plants, as well as to have access to sites of cultural and religious significance. During the PPG process, community representatives also expressed the clear will to preserve their livelihoods and access to their lands. WCS claims that it was taken into account in the previous zoning process and was assessed as sufficient by most community members. Evidence of communities' consultation and consent will be gathered and deposited in the FPIC storage system set up by the project. However, communities also highlighted the loss of income linked to the prohibition of digging (i.e. artisanal mining) and hunting (with resulting increases in human-wildlife conflict, including baboon raids), to which the project aims at responding by a Livelihood Plan as part of the safeguards management.

The development of the present GEF-funded project is being done in a highly participatory manner, building on previous engagements with stakeholders within the targeted landscape as well as at the provincial and national level. Similarly, mechanisms will be put in place as described in detail in the Project Document, and relevant Annexes including the Environmental & Social Management Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Gender Action Plan to ensure that project implementation will involve appropriate levels of stakeholder consultation and participation. High levels of engagement will be particularly important during activities related to zoning, mapping, and agreeing on the remaining boundaries of the protected areas, as well as their subsequent management; this will require close collaboration and consultation with all key actors in conservation and development processes to ensure that the proposed solutions are truly locally-owned and sustained. Active participation and agreement with local communities will be sought to ensure their meaningful participation and inclusion, integrate their rights and needs in the proposed conservation and management plans, and ensure that the communities have equitable access and right to use the natural resources in a manner that also ensures the long-term sustainability of the natural resources in these three protected areas.

It should be noted that each of the three targeted areas within the landscape differs in terms of delineation and management stages, as well as in terms of security and accessibility. While PA management activities have started in the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve with support from WCS, there have only been limited interventions in Ngandja and Luama Reserves. At the time of writing (February 2020), on-site consultations and activity monitoring are only possible along the Lake Tanganyika in the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve, due to ongoing security concerns related to the presence of militia in the forested areas. Project design and safeguards measures will take into account that access to these areas will likely continue to be restricted in the foreseeable future.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment***

Gender equality is mainstreamed in the project document, and a detailed Gender Action Plan has been developed and added as Annex 9 to the PRODO

C, including specific actions to be taken under each project component and necessary budgetary provisions. The project will adopt a participatory approach ensuring inclusion of all relevant subgroups within communities, with specific attention also to the active engagement and inclusion of all women. As demonstrated in other projects, promotion of gender equality and mainstreaming gender into project activities can substantially contribute to improving outcomes and effectiveness both in terms of biodiversity protection and development<sup>[11]</sup>. A gender analysis was conducted during the project design phase that highlighted the specific challenges met by women that need to be taken into account during project design and implementation. As such, gender considerations were integrated during the project formulation process, and attention was paid to identifying and promoting appropriate forms of benefit-sharing that acknowledge and reward the differing contributions of women and men to sustainable management of natural resources.

The process of promoting gender equality in the Kabobo-Luama landscape started during the previous phases of PA establishment, and women have a seated seat on the co-management governance committee to ensure that their voices can be heard. However, the project will need to go further than ensuring a simple seat at the table, as this approach does not guarantee the quality of participation. The project will ensure that participation will move beyond nominal membership and provide women access to decision-making spaces and processes alongside men, but also the ability to actively impact and lead those processes. The project will provide training to both women and men on the importance of equality, establish specific women's groups, and engage in regular separate consultations for Batwa women and young women. As women are a heterogeneous group, differences occurring among age, ethnicity, and specific discrimination being directed especially at Batwa women will also be taken into account.

Women will be represented at all stages of the project to not only ensure that their voices are heard and their specific needs can be considered, but also to ensure that women's productive and income generating roles are fully integrated, by involving them as actors in economic value chains through livelihood support activities, and natural resource management (particularly fisheries, agricultural zones, and non-timber forest products), as well as in conflict reduction mechanisms. The project will aim to contribute to addressing structural causes of gendered inequalities, prioritizing activities promoting women empowerment as a whole, developing their leadership in natural resources management, enhancing women's autonomy by identifying local limits to participation and emphasizing sensitization on gender to both men and women. This will enable the project to avoid the exacerbation of uneven gender division of labour – one of the structural causes of limited participation of women to governance – that could be caused by the disproportionate shouldering of the forest conservation labour burden.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams environmental sustainability***

The overall aim of the project is to strengthen the management of the Kabobo-Luama protected area landscape in the DRC to ensure conservation of globally significant biodiversity (including the endemic bird species Kabobo Apalis, an important chimpanzee population, and remnant populations of some threatened large mammals such as the elephant, lion, hippopotamus, as well as the buffalo, bongo, red river hog, and giant forest hog). Therefore, securing environmental sustainability is a critical part of this project's design. Mainstreaming of environmental sustainability will be ensured through activities that will:

- Strengthen the institutional capacity for protected area landscape management at all levels in the DRC, including the national level, the provincial level at the Ministry of Environment in Tanganyika Province, and the local level authorities and communities. Historically this region has been very poorly resourced and as a result there has been no ecoguards presence in the Luama Katanga Reserve since 1996. There is a need to strengthen the operations of key institutions to better manage this landscape. Support will be provided to strengthen capacities through developing the Kabobo-Luama landscape management plan with defined multi-stakeholder governance and management structures, and targeted training of the key agencies that manage these three protected areas. This should ensure that in the long term the capacities of these agencies and key stakeholders are built so that they can effectively manage the protected areas in this part of the Albertine Rift.

- Enhance the management effectiveness of the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve, Luama-Katanga Hunting Reserve, and Ngandja Nature Reserve by: (1) strengthening the overall management structure and infrastructure within these three protected areas; (2) reducing threats such as illegal hunting, encroachment by mining and timber extraction, and delineating the appropriate zones for carrying out these activities; (3) improving habitat conditions; and (4) increasing financing of protected area management. Additionally, patrolling and law enforcement activities will be strengthened to further ensure the integrity and long-term sustainability of these three protected areas.
- Progressively move towards a co-management of the reserve based on the collaboration between ICCN and the local communities, including women and indigenous peoples. This will be done through an appropriate support and reinforcement of the community-based governance structures's capacity and representativity (CLC -Local Conservation Committee, at the village level, CCC – Community Conservation Committee, at the Grouping level, CGCC – Management and Community Conservation Committee, which is the overarching community structure with representatives from all CCCs), through the use of participatory approaches (mapping, zoning, multi-stakeholder processes sensitive to the balance of power, conflict management methods and community-based peacebuilding approaches), but also building on traditional beliefs and taboos, as well as on traditional chiefs' authority to design and implement the PAs management rules.
- Support the development of habitat and species monitoring protocols. Trainings have been provided to local monitors on the three axis (wildlife survey, biodiversity and human activities data collection according to national standards, GPS, forest navigation, SMART tools for monitoring, cybertracking, ethics and human rights) and further training will be provided for local monitors (community members), and government rangers when ICCN (Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation) becomes established as a partner in managing the PA landscape, which is planned by the project to ensure government ownership. The objective is to set joint community-ICCN patrols according to the model set in Itombwe Nature Reserve in South Kivu[12]. This should ensure that key information gaps on the species and habitat in this landscape are filled and status regularly monitored so that adequate management plans can be prepared and implemented, in order to ensure that the PA is sustainably managed in the long term and effective conservation outcomes are secured.
- Improve the habitat conditions within the PAs through rehabilitation of degraded areas, emphasizing natural or assisted natural regeneration depending on site conditions. Additionally, through working with fishing communities, agreements will be established to determine spawning sites and no-fishing zones. A joint fisheries task force will be established to monitor fishing on Lake Tanganyika so as to better manage this unique aquatic ecosystem adjacent and connected to the three protected areas.

## Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p><b>Q 2: What are the Potential Social &amp; Environmental Risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment</i></p>	<p><b>Q 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Q 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Q 6</i></p>	<p><b>Q 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b></p>
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1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Q 4 and Select "Low Risk". Q 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.				
<b>Risk Description</b>  <i>* see Attachment 1 Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist</i>	<b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b>	<b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESI A or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</b>
<p><b>Risk 1</b></p> <p>The project implies the gazettement, boundary mapping, and zoning of three protected areas that could potentially lead to adverse economic, social, and cultural impacts on local communities and indigenous peoples as it restricts their access to natural and cultural resource use.</p> <p><i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i></p> <p><i>Checklist issue 1.1; 1.3; 1.6; 1.7</i></p> <p><i>Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples Checklist 6.3</i></p>	I = 4  P = 4	High	<p>There is a risk that the project could lead to adverse impact on the enjoyment of the economic, social, and/or cultural human rights of the population, including indigenous peoples, living in and around the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve, Luama-Katanga Hunting Reserve, and Ngandja Nature Reserve, if the zoning, boundary mapping, and protected areas' management plans do not adequately integrate the needs, wishes, and the rights of the local population to equitable access and use of natural resources and access to cultural locations.</p> <p>Some populations living in the area are very poor and the impact of restricting access to natural resources could be severe, unless adequately managed.</p> <p>However, purposeful application of a human-rights approach to social and environmental sustainability is central to minimizing social and cultural impacts. When local communities that have prior, legitimate claims (i.e., are rights holders) over lands and water within the Kabobo Luama landscape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An ESMF is available as a separate Annex to the PRODOC, outlining steps required during project implementation (ESIA, ESMP, IPP development and implementation).</li> <li>A human-rights-based approach was applied during project formulation and will continue to be applied during implementation.</li> <li>Stakeholder mapping was done as part of project development, and further analysis including thorough power mapping and conflict mapping within communities will be done during the first six months of project implementation, on the basis of the conflict assessment and the power analysis conducted during the inception phase and included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</li> <li>Gender-sensitive consultations were undertaken with local communities (including Batawa and Bantu people) during project development and will continue during implementation with the aim of securing their agreement through the FPIC process, which includes the right to withdraw this consent.</li> <li>Participatory mapping, boundary determination, and zoning with all relevant communities and stakeholders was partially done in Kabobo and will continue during project implementation. In each of the three sites, partic</li> </ul>

s within the Kabobo-Luama landscapes are actively and meaningfully engaged in decisions about how to conserve and sustainably use their natural resources, there is little probability or risk that they will purposefully impinge on their rights or adversely impact their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.

ementation. In each of the three sites, participatory mapping of land rights and land use needs to be done, and to happen before the zoning is completed, building on the existing study on tenure[13].

- While stakeholders were engaged and informed on project objectives during the development of the project document, FPIC protocol remains to be done and FPIC processes remain to be completed in the sites targeted by the project. An FPIC protocol will be developed in the first six months of the project, on the basis of indications in the ESMF and Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Local community structures were previously established around Kabobo Wildlife Reserve, whose members are elected by their respective community members, to ensure local ownership of conservation interventions and support the community for co-management approach of these reserves. An assessment of these structures is currently being carried out by the Forest Peoples Programme (WCS partner). Further guidance to these structures will be needed during project implementation to ensure their representativity and accountability.
- Development of a PA multi-stakeholder governance and management structure that involves communities and other key stakeholders. The structure will need to take into account power dynamics and not rely only on chiefs and elites. In order to ensure information sharing, community empowerment and proper local management of the area, checks and balances need to be put in place to ensure that community members are sufficiently enabled to nominate representation.



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An accessible Grievance Mechanism has been designed as part of the ESMF, following the model of the existing national REDD+ Grievance Mechanism. It will be made available before the project starts, and its functionality will be assessed after one year, opening up for potential revisions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk 2</b></p> <p>The project may exacerbate existing land-related conflicts among Batwa people (indigenous), local communities, and migrants (Banyamulenge and Bafuleros) around issues related to land-use and benefit-sharing, adding also the presence of armed eco-guards to the local conflictual situation. These potentially exacerbated conflicts may in turn trigger violence led by armed groups coming from these communities and by members of the army, using armed commercial poaching as a source of income.</p> <p><i>Principle 1 Human Rights</i></p> <p><i>Checklist issue 8</i></p> <p><i>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i></p> <p><i>Checklist issue 3.9</i></p> <p><i>Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples Checklist 6.2</i></p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>P = 3</p>	High	<p>When local rights-holders are able to secure their legitimate territory claims and exclude access to others, then there is a risk of conflict with those individuals who do not have the right to access and use resources. If the access to the protected areas is only restricted to the local communities, this means that those who have already illegally settled in the protected areas would no longer be allowed to reside there, keep their livestock, and use the resources for pasture, while the local communities can, using crops in the multi-uses zone and conducting some activities related to Non Timber Forest Products in the buffer zone. This could potentially directly lead to conflicts between the local communities and illegal/ migrant settlers in these protected areas, adding to the existing conflict between pastoralists and agriculturalists. Many of these migrant settlers, along with a minority of local communities, mostly conduct illegal mining activities without a legal permit from the ministry of mining and without paying taxes. Many of these activities are happening in the integral conservation site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As noted above (Risk 1, Q 6), an ESMF will be made available as a separate Annex to the Project Document.</li> <li>WCS has used the CSC (Conflict-Sensitive Conservation) approach in eastern DRC in the past, and currently uses those principles when engaging stakeholder groups. The project will continue building on this approach.</li> <li>The proposed government-community co-management structure of Kabobo includes representative decision-making on the rules and regulations within the Reserve's management plan. This structure will be used as a way to build trust between ICCN and communities. To the extent possible, this collaboration mechanism will also be used as a way to mitigate risks posed by the presence of armed groups.</li> <li>A Grievance Mechanism has been designed (see ESMF) and will be implemented by the project, allowing communities to request for interventions when facing issues with migrants and illegal settlers.</li> <li>A preliminary conflict and peacebuilding analysis was conducted during project development to understand tensions in the area (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan). Careful planning of activities in consultation with all stakeholders was done during project preparation and will continue during implementation.</li> </ul>

			<p>Project activities could exacerbate conflicts and/or the risk of violence to affected communities by forbidding access to migrant populations that are illegally settling in the PA (i.e. Banyamulenge and Bafulero who are coming to the area to cultivate land or use it for livestock keeping) prompting them to resort to violence to secure this access or the right to stay in the PAs, attacking the right-holders or the community local monitors currently patrolling the area.</p> <p>There also exists a threat of armed commercial poaching, mainly conducted by armed groups and some members of the army. If effective restrictions put in place, then the local communities may face security threats and/or risk violent acts from these actions.</p>	<p>ation. An appropriate conflict mitigation plan is envisioned in the ESMF for further development as part of the ESMP, which will rely on community-led approaches and on the grievance mechanism (as also outlined in the ESMF) in order to ensure that conservation efforts actually contribute to peacebuilding.</p> <p>To minimize the risk of rights-holder communities suffering from retribution as a result of the physical or economic displacement of non-rights holders it is vital that (1) IC CN engages on-site with a mandate to arrest law-breakers while respecting human rights; and (2) the provincial and national government engages in solving the agriculturalist/pastoralist conflict with timely and competent support, on the basis of participatory zoning. Appropriate support and institutional reinforcement of government actors is incorporated in the project.</p>
<p><b>Risk 3</b></p> <p>As women are traditionally excluded from decision-making processes, they could be excluded from the support planned to local communities and indigenous peoples. This could inadvertently reproduce existing discriminations against women in project implementation. Dynamics among social groups could also lead to exclusion of certain women from the support provided to women groups.</p> <p><i>Principle 2 Gender Equality &amp; Women's Empowerment</i></p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Within the project area, differentiated and uneven roles and needs exist between women and men but also among women (Batwa/Bantu, young/old, non-married/married, rural/urban, from one tribe to another, etc.), which can lead to an over-representation of the elites' interests in the community-based structures (CCC, CLC, CGCC) to the detriment of others, and to a capture by the most powerful local actors of the small funds from the micro-projects, if Batwa women or widows are excluded from the CEV EC (cooperatives for livelihood project activities). Stakeholder engagement structures mixing men and women</p>	<p>During project development, a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) was developed and gender aspects are integrated in the project document.</p> <p>The GAAP was developed with particular attention to establishing mechanisms to reduce the risk that existing discriminations against women are inadvertently reproduced in project implementation.</p>

<p><i>Checklist 2.2</i></p>			<p>en representatives, or Batwa and Bantu representatives, may inadvertently reproduce marginalization dynamics.</p>	
<p><b>Risk 4</b></p> <p>Livelihood activities proposed by the project in the multi-uses and buffer zones may have negative effects on the environment by triggering more immigration into the area, the creation of infrastructures, and the generation of agricultural and pastoral activities' waste, harming critical habitat such as the remaining forests of the area.</p> <p><i>Principle 3 Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Checklist 1.2; 1.3; 1.11</i></p> <p><i>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Checklist 7.2</i></p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>P = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>The bulk of this project's activities are proposed to be located in the areas in or adjacent to three protected areas.</p> <p>A key challenge is posed by increased immigration in the Tanganyika Province (comprised largely of people coming from the Kivu and Kasai Provinces, as well as Burundi). Immigrants reportedly constitute a larger part of the population in the targeted landscape than local communities and are putting increased pressure on natural resources.</p> <p>Livelihood and development activities implemented by the project may inadvertently create additional incentives for migrants by positively triggering the local economy.</p> <p>Additionally, infrastructure established by the project (houses, ranger posts, etc.) or triggered by the economic improvement (i.e. roads) may impact biodiversity &amp; environment (connectivity, specific habitats, etc.).</p> <p>Livelihood activities may also directly impact biodiversity and the environment (erosion, connectivity, soil degradation, deforestation, water/air pollution, pesticides, etc.), especially artisanal mining causing water pollu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will work to strengthen institutional and PA management capacities at all levels so as to ensure effective and efficient management of these three protected areas – therefore the overall impact is expected to be positive.</li> <li>Participatory land-use planning will be a core element of the co-management system of the landscape, including the protected areas and fringe areas. The development of infrastructures will be included in that plan and closely monitored by the project.</li> <li>Securing local communities' land rights, ensuring full endorsement by local chiefs of the project, and enforcing the park management rules through ICCN will be key to avoid secondary negative effects on biodiversity.</li> <li>A detailed feasibility study assessing viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally suitable livelihoods diversification options will be conducted during the first six months of project implementation. Environmental assessment of those livelihood activities will be included in the Livelihood Plan. Some activities (artisanal mining) will, while being allowed and monitored in the multi-uses zone, not be supported by the project. Environmentally harmful practices such as the use of pesticides will be banned.</li> <li>A migration management plan should be developed to mitigate risks associated with increased immigration into the PA landscape.</li> </ul>

			<p>tion (mercury, cyanide) and river erosion, but also pastoralism as livestock may negatively impact wildlife due to habitat changes and transmission of diseases.</p> <p>Significant portions of the project areas have been deforested due to a large influx of illegal settlers in and around the protected areas. Deforestation has increased over the last years for agricultural purposes and due to intentional bush burning and shifting agricultural practices mostly conducted by Bafuleros, contrary to the Holoholo and Batwa people who use the same lands over several years and seasons (at least three seasons before shifting). Additionally, deforestation is the result of unsustainable timber use for charcoal and timber production, also mostly done by migrants but also in a small measure by local communities. These activities will still be present in the multi-use zone and may further forest degradation.</p>	<p>e (see ESMF for more details).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of the use of improved stoves, briquettes, and more sustainable timber practices will be done through appropriate indicators.</li> <li>Forest cover will be monitored regularly by satellite images, mixed with empirical field verification techniques, in order to follow up on regeneration, and the progress of plantations for charcoal and sustainable use of timber</li> <li>The project intends to have a positive socio-economic and environmental impact by establishing small/medium-scale community-based plantations to provide timber and fuelwood around Kalemie and villages in this broader landscape, employing local populations (men and women) and lessening the impact of unsustainable timber extraction and deforestation in these protected areas, including in the multi-use zones.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk 5</b></p> <p>Reforestation activities planned by the project on degraded areas may generate inadvertent perturbation to the local ecosystem and communities' land uses if new species are introduced and if plantations are conducted without appropriate culturally-sensitive consultations</p>	<p>I = 2</p> <p>P = 1</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The project plans to improve forest conditions on the project area, as large swathes of land have been cleared in and around the protected areas. Rehabilitation of degraded areas (reforestation, plantation) may lead to perturbation of the local ecosystem if species are introduced, and to changes in local land uses, potentially triggering existing conflicts if the sites are not carefully chosen with the full a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest conditions will be improved through a prioritization of natural restoration or assisted natural restoration methods over plantation, on the basis of efficiency and cost-effectiveness. This will be completed by rehabilitation of degraded areas (reforestation, plantation) where needed. For both natural restoration and rehabilitation, FPIC will be sought and obtained before implementation on the activities themselves but also on their location.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Principle 3 Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b></p> <p><i>Checklist 1.6</i></p>			<p>and effective participation of communities. Tree plantations may also be done at the expense of other species, hence inadvertently harming local biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the reforestation and plantation phases, care will be taken to use locally appropriate and suitable tree species and to avoid inadvertent negative ecological impacts. If plantation is envisioned at a later stage, only native species will be used, as required by Congolese law, the decision of which species being taken in agreement with local stakeholders, thereby minimizing the risk of introducing invasive species.</li> <li>Appropriate, culturally-sensitive sustainable resource management approaches will be used to facilitate the establishment of tree plantations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk 6</b></p> <p>The project area is highly vulnerable to climate change, which results in additional risks associated with erosion, landslides, floods, and negative impacts on livelihood activities</p> <p><b>Standard 2 Climate Change Mitigation &amp; Adaptation</b></p> <p><i>Checklist 2.2</i></p>	<p>I = 2</p> <p>P = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Climate change is predicted to result in increased droughts and unreliability of rainfall patterns in the Eastern-Central African region.</p> <p>This increases existing risks associated with erosion and landslides. As a result of climate change in the area, torrential rains could worsen the situation, especially if combined with poor land-management practice. This risk is particularly present on the Lake Tanganyika shore, which is characterized by increasing land degradation and resulting erosion and landslides.</p> <p>As a result of climate change impacts, the project area could also become more vulnerable to wildfires, increased floods (currently happening two times per year during the rainy seasons, March-May and October-December), perturbations of the seasonal agricultural calendar, change in the population, and more violent storms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project aims to protect forests and as such contribute to a more stable micro-climate.</li> <li>Alternative livelihood-generating activities and tree plantations will be designed to be climate-smart (e.g. promoting the use of plant/tree species with broad climate tolerance); also emphasized will be the promotion of innovating techniques of sustainable energy production to enhance shelter processing and reduce the use of charcoal (one of the most important income generating activities around the lake), as well as the promotion of erosion control measures.</li> <li>Wildfire management system is currently being put in place in the savannah area and will be included in the ESMP.</li> </ul>

			in population, and more violent storms during the rainy season, which may impact livelihood activities[14].	
<p><b>Risk 7</b></p> <p>The three protected areas are located on cultural heritage sites for both local communities and indigenous peoples. Conservation objectives may inadvertently restrict access to these sites if participatory mapping and zoning are not conducted with sufficient care, without an appropriate FPIC protocol and effective participation of all rights-holders, including indigenous peoples and women.</p> <p><i>Standard 4 Cultural Heritage</i></p> <p><i>Checklist 4.1</i></p> <p><i>Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples Checklist 6.9</i></p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 2</p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>Within the project's area there are cultural sites important to the people of the region. Mt Misotshi is of particular cultural significance to the people living in and around this landscape as well as across Lake Tanganyika near the Mahale Mountain area. The local people believe that their god resides there and has influence over this region. Similarly, other sites such as the Kabogo river also have significant cultural value. Access to these sites may inadvertently be restricted if zoning and access rules are not defined with full and effective participation of the communities.</p> <p>The project will be active in areas that are traditionally inhabited and used by indigenous peoples (Batwa communities), and plans restrictions on hunting, one of the core traditional livelihood activities for them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will not directly engage with or interfere with these cultural sites, although it will work in this broader area. None of the project activities should directly negatively impact these areas and access will be granted.</li> <li>The access of external stakeholders (including ICCN rangers) will also be monitored if the community requires it.</li> <li>All mitigation measures outlined for Risk 1 will also be followed if it emerges at any stage that there may be negative impacts on the cultural sites.</li> <li>Active and meaningful participation of local rights-holders in decisions on access to and use of reserve resources will minimize the risk of loss of access to culturally important spaces.</li> <li>Participatory land rights and land-use mapping will be key in the three protected areas, in order to identify cultural heritage sites. These sites will be taken into account in the participatory zoning exercises. In Kabobo, where participatory zoning was previously done, amendments will be offered to the local communities if needed, to ensure access to those sites.</li> <li>The participatory rights-mapping will allow the project to better understand if cultural heritage sites include forest conservation rules, and if they can positively impact the management of conservation areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Risk 8</b>	I = 4	<b>High</b>	There is significant population that h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate mitigation measures, including</li> </ul>

Because there is significant population that has illegally settled in the protected areas, upgrading the reserves to a higher protection status and enforcing the Law may result in physical displacement of these non-rights holders illegally settled. Economic displacement of some indigenous hunting that occurs in the most sensitive biodiverse areas may also occur as part of the Nature Conservation Law enforcement.

P = 3

***Standard 5 Displacement and Resettlement***

*Checklist 5.1, 5.2, 5.4*

***Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples***

*Checklist 6.6*

as illegally settled in the protected areas who are not rights-holder (e.g. gold mining camps, pastoralists from South-Kivu and originally from Rwanda, shermen from Burundi and South Kivu). Upgrading of the reserves to a higher protection status may result in new zoning efforts to address illegal settlement.

The current population of local rights-holders is low, and thus sustainable resource use is achievable. Therefore, any restrictions on access and use of natural resources within the reserve that (agreed upon by rights-holders themselves) would have no risk of physical displacement and very little risk of economic displacement of rights-holding communities.

However, displacement of illegal settlers will most likely be required, or could happen through economic triggers, their livelihood activities (mining, pastoralism) being prohibited in the park. Any displacement of these communities, already in conflict with existing rights-holders, may trigger further tensions if not appropriately managed.

Economic displacement of some indigenous hunting that occurs in the most sensitive biodiverse areas is a risk; this economic displacement is secondary to displacement from existing poaching by armed hunters that h

for addressing the illegal but established settlements in the Luama-Katanga Reserve, have been denied in the project document, and will be further detailed during project implementation (see Project Document, outcome 2).

- Kabobo Reserve boundaries were previously renewed to exclude already established communities from the Reserve itself, thus there will be no physical resettlement of houses along Route National 5.

- A migration management plan, to be developed in the ESMP, will accompany the work on the three areas. Mediation measures with illegal settlers have been outlined in the project document (See Project Document, outcome 2).

- Indigenous peoples have a reserved seat on the governance committee that is the co-management partner in the Kabobo Wildlife Reserve. The Batwa will be actively involved in the development of the zoning and natural resource use component of the Reserve's management plan to be developed under this project. It is important that these permanent minority representations do not reproduce marginalization or exacerbate them. Hence the focus will be on the quality of participation. Specific mitigation measure should be put in place such as:

- Separate IP committee prior to governance committee meetings
- Internal choice of representative
- Allowing at least two representatives
- Ensuring non-literate participation
- Monitoring voluntary participation (absence or decrease in participation is a clear alarm).

			as reduced wildlife populations significantly .	· (Also see ProDoc, outcome 1 and 3).
<b>Risk 9</b>  <b>As the area is inhabited by indigenous peoples, and as there is no FPIC protocol in place so far, there is a risk for the project to reproduce and exacerbate the discrimination against indigenous peoples and to affect their rights to land, territories, and resources, sustained by their weak representation and participation in political and public affairs.</b>  <i>Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples Checklist 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4</i>	I = 4  P = 3	<b>High</b>	Within the project area, discriminations and conflicts between Bantus and Batwas (indigenous peoples) are an important social factor to be taken into account. Stakeholder-engagement structures mixing Batwa and Bantu representatives may inadvertently reproduce marginalization dynamics as very often Batwas are not allowed to speak in public in front of Bantus. Differentiated and uneven roles and needs exist between the communities which can lead to an over-representation of the Bantus' interests in the community-based structures and a capture of the benefits. Consultations and local structures as they have been conducted so far do not amount to an FPIC and do not ensure full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the project.	· Indigenous peoples are actively engaging, and separate consultations have been held in the early phase of the project, as well as during the preparation phase. Additional meetings are planned before validation with representatives of indigenous peoples.  · In the project target sites, participatory mapping of land rights and land-use mapping will be particularly sensitive to indigenous peoples' rights and their use of natural resources. They will not only focus on effective rights, which may be denied by other communities, but on existing rights as granted by both the customs and international law.  · As per previous processes aimed at improving protected area management in the Kabobo Luama landscape, culturally appropriate consultations have been carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned (also see Part A). An FPIC protocol will be developed in the first six months of the project in a participatory manner including indigenous peoples in order to ensure their full access to information, and their free consent.  · Participation of Batwa in the community governance structures will be encouraged in a culturally-sensitive way, following FPIC principles: ensuring a sufficient number of Batwa representatives and not single representation, separate consultations, close monitoring of their participation, and information and trainings on the recognition of customary co



community lands in international law and on F PIC.

- Hunting restrictions will be the subject of extensive consultations with Batwa people in order to 1) assess the current status of legal and illegal hunting, including for bushmeat [15]; 2) inform on the consequences and find appropriate solutions; and 3) determine carefully the restricted area's size, the species forbidden and allowed, the seasons, etc.
- Hunters are the primary targeted population for the micro-entrepreneurship training and coaching to offset losses due to zoning and current poaching which has reduced wildlife populations. Youths will be particularly targeted by those activities.
- The issue of illegal hunting and artisanal mining [16] done by militia and armed migrants (e.g. Banyamulenge, Bafulero) will be further assessed with support from the project in order to develop an appropriate strategy.
- An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be developed during the initial six months of project inception, to inform mitigation and management measures for (potential) risks associated with the presence of different ethnic groups in the targeted landscape during project implementation.

**QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?**

Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments
<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>High Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Safeguards have been in place for several years around Kabobo as part of the preparatory phase

			s and ongoing work for the establishment and management of the PA. These will be a prerequisite in Luama-Katanga and Ngandja before project activities are implemented and will integrate lessons learned from the previous and ongoing stakeholder engagement processes in the landscape.
	<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what SES requirements are relevant?</b>		
	Check all that apply		<b>Comments</b>
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	X	Safeguards are and will continue to be put in place to protect rights-holders and ensure human-rights best practices in protected area management.
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	Gender equity is extremely low in this region; a Gender Analysis Action Plan will be developed after consultation with key stakeholders and implemented after an initial training of key stakeholders.
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	X	Capacity enhancement in co-management and good governance will be supported and monitored to ensure that ICCN and the Local Governance Committee (the co-management partner) respect both rights-holders access and the sustainable use of identified resources, whilst protecting fragile areas of biodiversity.
	<i>2. CC Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	X	Livelihood diversification activities will be promoted to improve household resilience.
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	X	Conflict-Sensitive Conservation will be implemented and training of protected area staff on rights and gender will be diligently followed.
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	X	Cultural mapping and practices are and will continue to be respected and accounted for in co-m

			anagement systems.
	<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>	X	The identification of the appropriate mitigation measures will be done during the PPG stage.
	<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>	X	Safeguards are and will continue to be put in place to protect rights-holders and ensure best practices for the Batwa.
	<b>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	X	A detailed feasibility study assessing viable, socially acceptable and environmentally suitable livelihoods diversification options will be conducted during the first six months of project implementation.

#### SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	YES
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [17]	NO
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	YES
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	YES

7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	YES
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	YES
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?  <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	YES
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?  <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	NO
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	YES
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse	YES

e impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	NO
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	YES
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of sh populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or groundwater?  <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	NO
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?  <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	YES
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant [18] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	YES

2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?  <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	NO
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	YES
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	YES

4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>	
5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	YES
5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	YES
5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[19]	NO
5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	YES
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>	
6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	YES
6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.3 Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?  <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	YES
6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	YES
6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	YES

6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	YES
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?  <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

[1] The definition of “legitimate rights” followed by the project will adhere to the principles presented in the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (FAO 2012): [www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf)

[2] Specifically the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



[3] E.g. see: <https://news.mongabay.com/2016/12/bastion-of-biodiversity-protected-in-eastern-drc>

and <http://news.janegoodall.org/2017/03/31/one-huge-step-for-conservation-in-the-eastern-drc> as well as [www.abcg.org/news?article\\_id=123](http://www.abcg.org/news?article_id=123)

[4] See stakeholder analyses, steps and processes described in the Conservation Action Plan for the Kabobo-Luama Landscape: [www.easternfromontane.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Conservation-Action-Plan-for-Kabobo-Luama-Landscape.pdf](http://www.easternfromontane.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Conservation-Action-Plan-for-Kabobo-Luama-Landscape.pdf) – the protocol and reports will be deposited in WCS internal database and available upon request from the WCS provincial office in Kalemie.

[5] “Projet Réserve de Faune de Kabobo - Luama Katanga”, map, March 2017

[6] Rapport intermédiaire sur l’identification participative des limites de la réserve dans la forêt de Misotshi-Kabobo, WCS, May 2010

[7] Rapport de mission de sensibilisation et de marquage des limites du futur Parc de Ngamikka, WCS, August 2014

[8] Arrêté provincial du 21 novembre 2016 portant sur la création du Conseil consultatif provincial des forêts dans la province du Tanganyika

[9] Plan d’Action pour la Conservation du Paysage Kabobo-Luama 2016-2025

[10] Caisse du Village d’Epargne et de Crédit (CVEC): un modèle pratique de microcrédit et de finance dans le paysage de Kabobo-Luama, WCS, 2016

[11] UNREDD: The business case for mainstreaming gender, <https://www.unredd.net/documents/global-programme-191/gender-and-womens-empowerment-in-redd-1044/global-gender-resources/6279-the-business-case-for-mainstreaming-gender-in-redd-un-redd-programme-15-december-2011-6279.html>

[12] <https://www.regnskog.no/en/long-reads-about-life-in-the-rainforest/the-future-of-forest-conservation>

[13] Analyse de la tenure et la gestion traditionnelle des terres agricoles dans le paysage Kabobo-Luama Katanga, WCS, Avril 2017

[14] <http://thinkhazard.org/en/report/14986-democratic-republic-of-the-congo-katanga-tanganyika>

[15] Exploitation des ressources naturelles et protection de la biodiversité, WCS, Octobre 2017

[16] Barwani D., 2016. Impact de l’exploitation minière artisanale à petite échelle sur les grands singes dans la réserve de faune de Kabobo

[17] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

[18] In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, ‘significant emissions’ corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

[19] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
UNDP 6179 GEF-7 10242_DRC_Kabobo-Luama_ANNEX 4 SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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

<p><b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals:</b> 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere; 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p>				
<p><b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):</b> Outcome 5.[1] The Congolese State improves the management of its natural resources (mining, energy, biodiversity and land) and the associated benefits, the mechanisms of disaster management and engages in the green economy.</p>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<p><b>Project Objective:</b> Strengthen the management of the Kabobo-Luama protected area landscape and enhance conservation of endangered species for local sustainable development and global biodiversity benefits</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 1.1):</u> # Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people).</p>	0	Total 7,500. W 3,750 / M 3,750	Total 15,000. W 7,500 / M 7,500
	<p><u>Indicator 2:</u> # Indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people).</p>	0	Total 37,500. W 18,750 / M 18,750	Total 76,758. W 38,359 / M 38,359
	<p><u>Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 1.2):</u> Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (hectares)</p>	0	667,305 ha	667,305 ha
	<p><u>Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicator 4.1):</u> Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified)</p>	0	154,000 ha	154,000 ha
<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Institutional capacity for landscape management and biodiversity conservation</b>			
<p><b>Outcome 1</b>  Improved management of the Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape</p>	<p><u>Indicator 5:</u> Institutional capacity for landscape management as measured per UNDP Institutional Capacity Development Scorecard</p>	<p>Cr1 = 58% Cr2 = 55% Cr3 = 56% Cr4 = 67% Cr5 = 44%</p>	+ 10% each	+ 25 % each

Core Area Landscape		Total Ave 56%		
	<p><u>Indicator 6:</u> Populations of key species (Bongo, Buffalo, Chimpanzee, Red Colobus, Elephant) monitored using direct and indirect encounter rates from SMART (observation/km covered).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of Buffalo observed per km covered: 0.005 /km</li> <li>- Number of Bongo observed per km covered: 0.03 /km</li> <li>- Number of Chimpanzee observed per km covered: 0.02 /km</li> <li>- Number of Chimpanzee nests observed per km covered: 0.83 /km ([2])</li> <li>- Number of Red Colobus observed per km covered: 0.007 /km</li> <li>- Number of Red Colobus nests observed per km covered: and 0.003 /km ([3])</li> <li>- Number of Elephant dung observed per km covered: 0.0008 /km ([4])</li> </ul>	10% increase each sub-indicator	30% increase each sub-indicator
	<p><u>Indicator 7:</u> Connectivity between the Kabobo-Luama protected areas, as measured by encounter rates of indicator species</p>	Baseline to be determined during first 6 months of project	30% of corridors are used by indicator species	60% of corridors are used by indicator species

	Indicator rates of indicator species (Chimpanzee, Elephant, Red Colobus) per km covered by patrols in the corridor areas (SMART surveillance data)			
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1. Kabobo-Luama landscape management plan 1.2. Capacity for Landscape Management of Tanganyika Provincial Ministries strengthened 1.3. Local institutional capacity established for the implementation of the landscape management plan 1.4. Business plan developed			
Project component 2	Enhanced protected area management and reduced poaching of key species			
Outcome 2 Increased management effectiveness of Kabobo, Luama-Katanga, and Ngandja Reserves, with increased capacity to combat wildlife crime	Indicator 8: Signature of provincial and national decrees affording upgraded protection status for the Kabobo and Ngandja[5] Reserves.	Provincial decrees signed	National endorsement process started	National decree signed
	Indicator 9: PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores	1. Kabobo: 31 2. Luama: 24 3. Ngandja: 19	1. Kabobo: 40 2. Luama: 35 3. Ngandja: 35	1. Kabobo: 60 2. Luama: 50 3. Ngandja: 50
	Indicator 10: Threat levels measured by encounter rates from SMART monitoring data for illegal activities (hunting, encroachment by mining and timber extraction) using) per km covered.	Hunting: 0.14 Timber harvesting: 0.15 Mining: 0.016 Agriculture: 0.002	MTR level will be determined in the next 6 months of project[6]	Hunting: 0.1 Timber harvesting: 0.1 Mining: 0.01 Agriculture: 0.002
	Indicator 11: Annual deforestation rates of the protected areas using globally available forest mapping sources based on Landsat satellite images indicated as percentage forest cover reduction per year[7]. The baseline (2000-2001) will be reviewed during the next 6 months of the project. Significance will be determined of differences between baseline and MTR and FE levels.	Kabobo (2019): 0.41 % forest cover reduction Luama (2019): 0.54 % forest cover reduction Ngandja (2019): 0.30 % forest cover reduction	Kabobo: 0.37% (-10% decrease) Luama: 0.51% (-5% decrease) Ngandja: 0.21% (-10% decrease)	Kabobo: 0.29% (-30% decrease) Luama: 0.43% (-20% decrease) Ngandja: 0.21% (-30% decrease)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1 Biodiversity and habitat status and trends monitored			

Output to achieve Outcome 2	2.1. Biodiversity and habitat status and trends monitored 2.2. Kabobo and Ngandja Reserves gazetted as National Reserves 2.3. Protected area management plans elaborated and validated 2.4. Infrastructure and facilities established for the three protected areas 2.5. Patrol and enforcement capacity strengthened 2.6. Improved habitat conditions			
<b>Project component 3</b>	<b>Improved livelihoods</b>			
<b>Outcome 3</b> Livelihood-driven threats to biodiversity within and around PAs reduced	<u>Indicator 12</u> : Number of observed cases of unsustainable bush meat hunting per km covered by patrolling (based on SMART surveillance data)[8]	Baseline to be determined during first 6 months of project	20% reduction	50% reduction
	<u>Indicator 13</u> : Household well-being measured by a modified Basic Necessities Survey BNS)[9]	Baseline to be determined during the first 6 months of project (see Output 4.2)	30% increase	70% increase
	<u>Indicator 14</u> : Number of households benefiting from income generation from alternative livelihood options introduced through the project	0	M=200 W=250	M=250 W=500
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1. Local sustainable development plans elaborated 3.2. Sustainable livelihood options identified and improved 3.3. Green micro-entrepreneurship approach piloted for conservation-friendly businesses			
<b>Project component 4</b>	<b>Mainstreaming of safeguards and knowledge management</b>			
<b>Outcome 4</b> Mainstreaming of gender and indigenous people's concerns, and lessons learned through participatory project implementation and M&E are used to guide adaptive management, knowledge management	<u>Indicator 15</u> : Number of good practices on sustainable land-use, biodiversity conservation and stakeholder engagement demonstrated, documented and upscaled for replication	0	3 good practices demonstrated and documented	5 good practices demonstrated, documented and with plans for replication
	<u>Indicator 16</u> : % of Gender Action Plan targets met	0	40%	80%
	<u>Indicator 17</u> : % of Social & Environmental Management Plan targets met	0	100%	100%
	<u>Indicator 18</u> : Influence of indigenous	Baseline to be determined	Tentatively 10% increase	Tentatively 25% increase

ent and communication in support of upscaling	<u>Indicator 18</u> : Inclusion of indigenous people, women and other vulnerable groups on governance[10], measured using the WCS Natural Resources Governance Tool[11]	Baseline to be determined during first 6 month of project (Output 4.3)	Tentatively 10% increase	Tentatively 20% increase
	<u>Indicator 19</u> : Inclusion of Batwa IP as direct beneficiaries in activities, consultation and recruitment, measured by IP share (%) amongst: participants in local-level trainings; ICCN-hired PA rangers; local consultation committees; exchange visit participants.	0	25% in all sub-indicators	25% in all sub-indicators
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	4.1. Environmental and social safeguards addressed 4.2. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning 4.3. Stakeholders engaged at all levels 4.4. Project lessons and good practices disseminated, and upscaling strategies developed			

[1] Effet 5. L'État congolais améliore la gestion de ses ressources naturelles minières, énergétiques, biodiversité et foncières et des bénéfices associés, les mécanismes de gestion des catastrophes et s'engage dans l'économie verte

[2] Based on data from the SMART monitoring giving encounter rate of observed chimpanzees and chimpanzee nests per kilometer covered (two indicators)

[3] Based on data from the SMART monitoring giving encounter rate of observed colobus and colobus dung per kilometer covered (two indicators)

[4] Based on data from the SMART monitoring giving encounter rate of observed elephant dung per kilometer covered (two indicators)

[5] The classification of Ngandja as national reserve is still to be decided

[6] The baseline presented is determined by current protection level and current monitoring coverage. Increasing both protection and monitoring area as well as intensity will reduce threats, but also increase the number of observed illegal activities. The combined result of these parameters on the SMART encounter rates cannot be predicted. Therefore, the MTR target cannot yet be set.

[7] Forest cover and deforestation rates are calculated using data from <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/>, and [https://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download\\_v1.7.html](https://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.7.html)

[8] "Unsustainable bushmeat hunting" is defined as hunting for bushmeat without respecting hunting regulations (e.g. hunting methods, seasonality, species protection, quota, zoning). The level of unsustainable bushmeat hunting will be based on SMART monitoring data (observed cases / km covered).

[9] Assessing the impact of conservation and development on rural livelihoods: Using a modified Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) in experimental and control communities. (library.wcs.org > DesktopModules)

[10] NRG-T will (among others) indicate the influence of indigenous people, women and other vulnerable groups on governance

[11] The Natural Resource Governance Tool (NRGT) developed by WCS is used to assess the role and effectiveness of stakeholders in natural resources governance, such as women and indigenous people ([https://rmportal.net/biodiversityconservation-gateway/projects/closed-global-projects/scapes-1/guidelines-learning-applying-nrgt-landscapes-seascapes/at\\_download/le?subsite=biodiversityconservation-gateway](https://rmportal.net/biodiversityconservation-gateway/projects/closed-global-projects/scapes-1/guidelines-learning-applying-nrgt-landscapes-seascapes/at_download/le?subsite=biodiversityconservation-gateway))

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

#	Comment	Response	Reference
<b>GEF Council</b>			
1	GERMANY:  The project should include more explicit explanations and provisions for ensuring compliance with social safeguards that are targeted at preventing human rights abuses through local enforcement agents. This should include provisions for implementing and monitoring of social safeguards as well as mechanisms for participation of local communities in decision-making.	The law enforcement strategy is based on a partnership between the government agency mandated for law enforcement and local communities. This is materialized through a structure for collaborative protected area management and joint surveillance.  Social safeguards have been mainstreamed in all components and anchored in Component 4 that includes impact assessment, grievance Redress Mechanism, ESMP, as well as Resettlement Action Plan, Livelihood Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Migration Management Plan, as required.	Output 4.1 Environmental and social safeguards addressed
2	USA:  Provide more information on how beneficiaries, including women, have been involved in the development of the project proposal and will benefit from this project;	At the start of the PPG phase, in October 2019 Working Group was established including UNDP, MEDD, ICCN, the Tanganyika Province Deputy and WCS to follow the formulation process. Three field missions were conducted in October (PPG team and RTA), November (METT) and January (Safeguards) to engage with stakeholders in Kalemie and in the targeted Kabobo-Luama landscape. Meetings were held in Kalemie with the Provincial Government (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Environment and Sustainable Development), WCS sub-office, Kalemie University, OCHA, MONUSCO NGOs (ADIPET, REDAL, EE), and representatives	Minutes of meetings and FPIC documentation are stored by the PPG team, UNDP-CO and WCS



	<p>&amp;</p> <p>The project components related to gender mainstreaming are similarly vague, and we look forward to greater clarity as the projects develop.</p>	<p>e UNIVERSITY, UCHIA, MONUSCO, NGOs (ADIFEI, REFALEF), and representatives of Batwa people. Furthermore, representatives from 14 lakeshore villages participated in meetings and focus group sessions in organised in Wimbi-Port and Mizimwe on the lake shore. Focus groups were formed with village chiefs, government administration, co-management committees, villages guards ("moniteurs"), micro-credit group members, associations, households, women and youth groups. Villages inside the forest landscape could not be visited due to insecurity. However, representatives from 13 villages located along the road in the area between Kabobo and Luama were consulted in separate meetings in Kalemie for Batwa representatives and Bantu representatives.</p>	
3	<p>USA:</p> <p>Engage local stakeholders, including community-based organizations, environmental non-governmental organizations and the private sector in both the development and implementation of the program.</p>	<p>During the PPG phase, a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SES) and a Gender Action Plan (GAP) have been formulated. The SES will be reviewed and updated as required during the first six months of project implementation. During this period, a detailed participation strategy and a communication plan will be developed, with the aim to ensure that all stakeholders are adequately engaged, at all levels. Stakeholder engagement and communication strategies will be closely linked to the design and implementation of the Kabobo-Luama landscape plan (Output 1.1), which will form the basis of all further project activities. This is particularly relevant as the successful development and implementation of the plan as well as its monitoring will require full engagement of all stakeholders to ensure common understanding, shared objectives and support to ensure longer-term sustainability.</p>	Output 4.3
4	<p>USA</p> <p>Clarify on how the implementing agency and its partners will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project.</p>	<p>During the first six months of the project, a communication plan will be drafted. Lessons and good practices derived from implementation will be codified and shared with all relevant actors as identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7, and see Output 4.3) to facilitate replication and upscaling. Good practices will be disseminated through national and international media, including radio stations such as Radio Okapi, websites (e.g. ICCN and Global Wildlife Program) as well as relevant blogs, social media forums, etc. ICCN as well as other relevant Government partners will be actively engaged in ensuring replication and upscaling, including through advocacy and enabling integration of good practices in policy updates and practices. Direct linkages will be established with the management teams from other protected areas in DRC that are operating under similar circumstances as those prevalent in the Kabobo-Luama landscape, including Itombwe Nature Reserve, Okapi Wildlife Reserve, Kahuzi-Biega and Virunga National Parks in order to share</p>	Output 4.4

		re experiences and replicate successful strategies.	
<b>Global Wildlife Program Steering Committee members</b>			
5	The draft results framework and TOC were shared with GWP Program Steering Committee members. Comments were provided on evolution of the baseline section, engagement of local government, communities and other partners, and connections of the project with other initiatives.	<p>The comments have been incorporated in the development of the project baseline and partnerships.</p> <p>WCS has continued to structure a collaborative management system for the Kabobo landscape (Community-based governance structures established by the project: CCC, CLKC, CLG, CGCC). With limited funding (\$199,582, CEPF), activities such as delimitation of protected areas, micro credit, training and participatory biodiversity monitoring, in close collaboration with provincial authorities and local communities. AWF is not active in this area. Aligned parallel projects are detailed in the baseline section. Connections with relevant projects operating in the project landscape have been captured.</p> <p>The provincial government has expressed its commitment for this project, and it included biodiversity conservation and the development of ecosystem services in the Development Plan for the Province of Tanganyika (PDP, 2018-2022) as a policy priority. This plan promotes the application of good practices on sustainable fisheries and forestry, as well as engaging in land use planning and REDD+. The PDP provides an enabling environment for the project. Synergy is also expected with the efforts of the provincial government with regard to peacebuilding a key priority of this plan, which is supported by Worldbank, USAID and OIM.</p> <p>ICCN is operational in North Kivu, but not in Tanganyika. WCS and ICCN intend to develop a co-management structure for the landscape, involving ICCN, WCS and local communities. A collaborative management structure is under development involving local communities. The project will continue shaping this structure emphasizing the representation of different social groups.</p>	Chapter I, Baseline scenario
<b>Comments from GEFSEC – 15 April 2021</b>			
1	You included the ratings of 1 both for the Rio Markers on CCM and CCA. It seems surprising for a BD project. Both CCM and CCA should be 0 in our view. Please, correct or explain.	This has been corrected, the Rio Markers in Section G. Project Taxonomy have been set to 0.	CEO ER G. Project Taxonomy
2	Please, provide a better reason	The section on potential for scaling up has been expanded and strengthened	PRODOC p. 3

	ing for the potential for scaling up (elsewhere in the Tanganyika province and beyond)	<p>hened by altering the paragraph 115 on p. 35 of the PRODOC as follows:</p> <p>"The gazettement of Kabobo was inspired by the participatory zoning of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve and the participatory zoning of Itombwe Nature Reserve (Brown, 2010; D. Kujirakwinja et al., 2018; Deo Kujirakwinja et al., 2010). As such, Kabobo benefited from lessons learned from both protected areas to develop its participatory gazettement process. In addition, the proposed governance style of Kabobo is based on the inclusion of communities and local stakeholders in the decision-making in the management of protected areas. The practical experience with the governance of Kabobo has been used to establish three CFCLs (Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales) in the same province and will be used to inform the ongoing consultations for the gazettement of the Oku Wildlife Reserve in Maniema. In addition, we expect to use the same community-based approach to support the provincial government to set up CFCLs in Tanganyika Province. Finally, we hope that the implementation of the integrated management and interventions in Kabobo will generate enough knowledge and lessons that could inspire the ICCN to implement the same approach in other protected areas throughout the country. An important policy in this sense is the National Strategy for Community Conservation (2016-2021) that is already partly aligned with the project approach of engaging communities in PA management. This strategy will be reviewed in the year 2021 with involvement of WCS, and this will be an opportunity to further strengthening community engagement in conservation in this key policy. The sustainability and upscaling of this community-based approach will also be supported by the project through the tools that will be developed, such as training programmes, databases, development plans and business plans. The sharing of these tools and experiences will be supported by the knowledge management and communications plans under this project. The ICCN protected area network and the WCS partner network provide also significant opportunities for replication. Moreover, there are ongoing discussions to include Tanganyika province in the FINAREDD program that would again provide increased opportunities for the upscaling of community-based approaches to forest and biodiversity conservation."</p>	<p>5 paragraph 115</p> <p>CEO ER Paragraph 70</p>
3	We take note the institutional arrangements: We understand that the government agreed to the designation of WCS as an a	The Technical and Financial Proposal of WCS has been added as Annex C to the Draft Responsible Party Agreement in Annex 14 of the PRODOC.	Annex C of the Draft RPA in Annex 14 of the PRODOC

	<p>the designation of WCS as an executing partner (or Responsible Party, RP, in the project document). A letter signed from the GEF OFP is provided. The explanation is given that ICCN is not fully operational in the new Tanganyika region and the office in South Kivu is more oriented on other sites. We take note of the budget assigning the RP to some outputs. We understand that 78% of the project budget will be transferred to WCS. However, we are not easily seeing the list of outputs, activities, and the considered budget. Please provide the annex C entitled CSO Technical and Financial Proposals.</p>		OF THE PRODOC
4	<p>In the portal, the Ministry of Environment &amp; Sustainable Development and the Tanganyika Provincial Government are also mentioned as executing partners, but the diagram (see section 112 of the project document) only includes WCS and ICCN. Please, detail the role of the provincial government and the Ministry as executing partners. If needed, update the item related to executing partners.</p>	<p>To explain the role that the Ministry and the Provincial Government will play in project execution, the following paragraph has been inserted as p. 137 of the PRODOC:</p> <p>“The Ministry of Environment &amp; Sustainable Development will contribute to the implementation of the project through its affiliate institution ICCN, the state agency in charge of protected areas, and will regularly update about the implementation. It will also play a key role for any upscaling of the project approach beyond the specific protected areas included in the project. The Provincial Government of Tanganyika Province, which is locally elected, will represent the local population of the province in the SC and will be represented in project meetings at provincial level. Both the Ministry and the Provincial Government of Tanganyika are represented in the Project Steering Committee.”</p>	<p>PRODOC, paragraph 137 on p. 43</p> <p>CEO ER Section 6</p>
5	<p>Please explain the breakdown of the different project positions per component. As you know, it is expected that the coordination and management position be covered by the pmc. If part</p>	<p>Project staff has been budgeted under the component under which their activities take place, or for management/coordination staff under PMC. A Financial Assistant (contracted by ICCN) will work 9 months per year on general financial management of the project (budgeted under PMC) and 3 months per year monitoring and supporting financial aspects of field activities, including supporting the implementation of the s</p>	<p>No changes in project budget; changes in Annex 6 – ToRs of project positions</p>

	<p>of these positions are covered by technical components, these functions should be reected in the terms of reference. Please, clarify.</p>	<p>ustainable nance plan for pr otedected areas to be created by the projec t. These 3 months per year have been budgeted under Component 4. The ToR of this position in Annex 6 has been amended to clarify this divi sion of tasks. A project Technical Assistant (to be hired by ICCN) has b een divided equally among the four Components since he or she will te chnically support the implementation of all four components as local r epresentative of the ICCN Project Director. The ToR in Annex 6 has bee n revised to clarify that this position is focused on the technical suppor t and M&amp;E of the eld components. Other technical staff positions hav e been budgeted proportionally under the components where those sta ff provide technical support to those components; for example the WC S Country Director will provide 1 month of support to Component 1, 2 months of support to Component 2, 3 months to Component 3 and 2 months to Component 4 and this time has been proportionally budgete d under those components. Administrative WCS staff have been budge ted under PMC.</p>	
6	<p>Please, explain the strategy for the transport vehicles. The preference is to see vehicles provided by conancing. Please, provide this information. We may expect vehicles provided by the Ministry, ICCM, the Provincial government, WCS, and/or UNDP.</p> <p>Please, clarify the number of two-wheel and four-wheel vehicles and justify.</p>	<p>The project proposes to procure the following vehicles from GEF resources: one Hilux double cabin pickup (\$25,000) and one motorcycle (\$5 500) for Ngandja, to be used by ICCN; one Hilux double cabin pickup (\$25,000) for Kabobo, to be used by WCS; and one Hilux double cabin pickup (\$25,000) and two motorcycles (2 x \$5500) for Kalemie, to be used by WCS. The total of vehicles to be procured from GEF resources would thus be 3 Hilux and 3 motorcycles, all for eld use. The initially p roposed vehicles (RAV4) for the coordination in Kinshasa has been removed from the budget and from Annex 19, and the corresponding funds have been converted into Travel for the project coordination (line 5 2).</p> <p>Co-funding for the vehicle acquisitions will be provided as follows: In addition to the afore-mentioned vehicles to be procured from GEF resources, WCS will make available for project implementation one existing Hilux and will procure, from own or other donor resources, two additional Hilux vehicles for use in the Kabobo and Kalemie project sites for use for project activities. These additional vehicles are mentioned in a revised letter of co-nance of WCS in Annex 17 of the PRODOC.</p> <p>Justication for the use of GEF resources for the acquisition of vehicles: Transport conditions in the Kabobo-Luama Landscape are very difficult and work in the landscape has been operational with very limited mobility. However, with the increase of operations through this project, th</p>	<p>PRODOC budget line 52</p> <p>Letter of co-nance of WCS, PRODOC Annex 17</p>

		ere will be an increased need for mobility, especially to support the community engagement activities. It is proposed that the GEF would contribute to those transport needs through the funding of three vehicles and three motorcycles for use by ICCN and WCS. This will cover only part of the transport needs and will be complemented by one existing vehicle and two further vehicles to be procured by WCS during the project duration and for use in the project by WCS from non-GEF resources, as stated in their letter of concurrence. No vehicles will be procured from GEF resources for the coordination requirements in Kinshasa – these needs will be met through existing vehicles of the IP, RP and, where necessary, UNDP.	
7	There is an annex C with the status of utilization of the PPG. However, we would have been pleased to find a list of assessments and studies conducted during the PPG, eventually with links to access them. Please, complete.	A table listing all the reports that have been prepared during the PPG and their respective locations where they can be accessed has been inserted in Annex C of the CEO ER.	Annex C of the CEO ER

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

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: <b>\$150,000</b>			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Preparatory technical reviews & studies and stakeholder consultations Formulation of the UNDP-GEF project document, GEF CEO Endorsement Request, and mandatory and project specific annexes Conduct the validation workshop and report	150,000	83,286.69	66,713.13
<b>Total</b>	150,000	83,286.69	66,713.13

The following table lists the reports that were prepared with use of PPG funds and their respective location where they can be accessed:

Report title	Preparation	To be found in
Management Effectivity Tracking Tool	Prepared during workshops in Kalemie and Kinshasa with national biodiversity expert, ICCN and WCS	Project Document Annex 12
UNDP Capacity Scorecard	Prepared during workshops in Kalemie and Kinshasa with national biodiversity expert, ICCN and WCS	Project Document Annex 16
Social and Environmental Screening Report	Prepared by international safeguards expert	Project Document Annex 4
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Prepared by national expert gender and stakeholder engagement and international safeguards expert	Project Document Annex 7
Environmental and Social Management Framework	Prepared by international safeguards expert	Project Document Annex 8
Gender Analysis and Action Plan	Prepared by national expert gender and stakeholder engagement and international safeguards expert	Project Document Annex 9
Rapport d'étude sur la biodiversité	Prepared by national biodiversity expert	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v7zkrkn63o3mwxv/AADn1huosZI_v9ivTH8vx6Ifa?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v7zkrkn63o3mwxv/AADn1huosZI_v9ivTH8vx6Ifa?dl=0</a>
Rapport d'étude socioéconomique	Prepared by national socio-economic expert	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v7zkrkn63o3mwxv/AADn1huosZI_v9ivTH8vx6Ifa?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v7zkrkn63o3mwxv/AADn1huosZI_v9ivTH8vx6Ifa?dl=0</a>
Plan d'engagement des parties prenantes	Prepared by national expert gender and stakeholder engagement	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v7zkrkn63o3mwxv/AADn1huosZI_v9ivTH8vx6Ifa?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v7zkrkn63o3mwxv/AADn1huosZI_v9ivTH8vx6Ifa?dl=0</a>
Analyse genre et plan d'actions	Prepared by national expert gender and stakeholder engagement	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v7zkrkn63o3mwxv/AADn1huosZI_v9ivTH8vx6Ifa?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v7zkrkn63o3mwxv/AADn1huosZI_v9ivTH8vx6Ifa?dl=0</a>

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

## ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

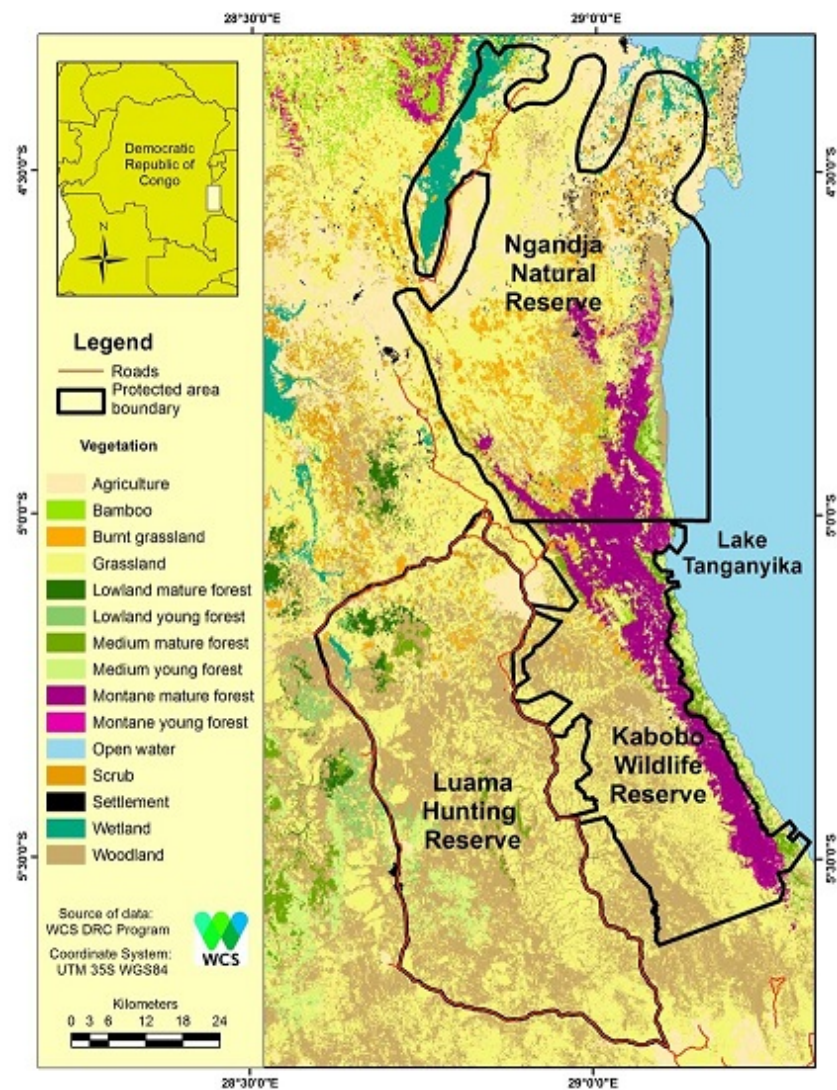
Project Coordinates

Approximate centres of protected areas in decimal degrees:

Protected area	Province	Area	Lat (South)	Lon (East)
Kabobo Wildlife Reserve	Tanganyika	147,710 ha	5,354	29,092
Luama-Katanga Hunting Reserve	Tanganyika	230,351 ha	5,412	28,903
Ngandja Natural Reserve	South Kivu	289,244 ha	4,782	29,003

Annex E2: Project Maps <sup>[1]</sup>







[1] "The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries."

## ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)									Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3						
		Sub-comp 1.1	Sub-comp 1.2	Sub-comp 2.1	Sub-comp 2.2	Sub-comp 3.1	Sub-comp 3.2					
Goods	Fuel institutional development (road approximately 4,400km/yr, @ \$0.3/km, boat approximately 2,700km/yr, @ \$0.4/km) Outputs 1.1 - 1.4	12,000									12,000	RP
Goods	Equipment for data analysis and reporting in Kalemie: 2 Computers @\$1200, 2 Printers @\$400, 2 Scanners @\$120, 4 External hard disks 2 TB @\$150, 1 Multimedia projector @\$700, 1 Large video screen for surveillance planning and monitoring @\$12000, Output 1.2	16,740									16,740	RP
Goods	Car and motorcycle maintenance and insurance, Outputs 1.1 - 1.4	5,125									5,125	RP
	Fuel protected area (Ngandja) surveillance (road approximately 3910km/vr. @ \$0.3/km. bo											

<b>Goods</b>	at approximately 4780 km/yr, @ \$0.4/km), Outputs 2.1 - 2.6, also supporting activities under other components in Ngandja. Patrolling food rations for more-day eld patrols in Ngandja (average 240 patrolling days per ranger for 5 years - less operations first two years), Output 2.5			33,425							33,425	IP
<b>Goods</b>	Car, motorcycle, and boat maintenance and insurance @2950/yr, Outputs 2.1 - 2.6, also supporting activities under other components in Ngandja			14,750							14,750	IP
<b>Goods</b>	Fuel protected area (Kabobo-Luama) surveillance (road approximately 13,290km/yr @ \$0.3/km, boat approximately 13,620km/yr @ \$0.4/km); Outputs 2.1 - 2.6. Patrolling food rations for more-day eld patrols in Kabobo Luama (average 240 patrolling days per ranger for 5 years - less operations first two years); Output 2.5. Field equipment and clothing: 300 trousers @ \$28, 300 shirts @ \$20, 300 T-Shirt @ \$18, 100 jackets @ \$30, 150			172,175							172,175	RP

	Leather boots @\$60, 3 00 rubber boots @\$10, 250 stockings @\$5, 10 0 backpack @\$60, 150 water bottle @\$20, 150 lunch box @\$20, 150 b elts @\$15, 250 kepis @ \$10, 150 ponchos @\$4 0, 100 charger holder @\$31, 100 torch light @\$29, 20 tents @\$300, 55 thermarest @\$40, 5 0 sleeping bag @\$80, 1 00 tarpaulin @\$30, 20 l eatherman @\$150, Out put 2.4.											
Goods	Equipment for data an alysis and reporting in surveillance camps: 4 Computers @\$1200, 4 Printers @\$400, 4 Scan ners @\$120, 12 Extern al hard disks 2 TB @\$1 50, 2 Multimedea proje ctor @\$700, Output 2.5 ; Communication equip ment: 3 Radio VHF @ \$5000, 20 Radio HF @ \$350, 10 Thuraya @\$7 50, 20 DeLorne-Inreach @\$450, 0 Power-Banks 24000Amh @\$30, 2 V- SAT @\$5000, Output 2. 4;Data collection equip ment: 20 GPS @\$300, 20 Smartphone CAT @ \$250, 10 Binoculars @ \$300, 5 Camera (reex) @\$750, 20 Cameras tr			88,330							88,330	RP

	@\$750, 20 cameras traps @\$600, 0 Meteorological station @\$5000, Output 2.4;											
<b>Goods</b>	Fuel community activities Ngandja (road approximately 3600km/yr, @ \$0.3/km, boat approximately 4800km/yr, @ \$0.4/km), Outputs 3.1 - 3.3;					15,000					15,000	IP
<b>Goods</b>	Fuel community activities Kabobo-Luama (road approximately 16,400 km/yr, @ \$0.3/km, boat approximately 8700km/yr, @ \$0.4/km); Inputs for the implementation of community development plan projects (pilot activities such as woodlots for sustainable fuel production). \$160,000 to be determined in a participatory way with the beneficiaries, Outputs 2.2 - 2.3.					202,000					202,000	RP
<b>Goods</b>	Mobility: maintenance and insurance Kalemie - Kabobo-Luama, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3;					48,500					48,500	RP
<b>Goods</b>	Fuel M&E (road approximately 2080km/yr, @ \$0.3/km, boat approximately 3000km/yr, @ \$0.4/km), Outputs 4.1 - 4.4;								9,120		9,120	RP
<b>Goods</b>	Fuel coordination Kinsasa (road approximately 4375 km/yr @ \$0.2/									2,554	2,554	IP

	City 1070 km, @ \$0.2/km, 2555km rst y ear)												
<b>Goods/ Vehicle s</b>	Mobility of institutional support: 1motorcycles AG200; Outputs 1.1 - 1.4 Training materials: 1 tent, generator, training kits, 1 aid medical kits, training aids (white board, etc.) Outputs 1.2 and 1.3	10,100										10,100	RP
<b>Goods/ Vehicle s</b>	Mobility Ngandja: 1 Hilux pickup double cabin (\$25,000), 1 motorcycle AG200 (\$5500), 1 wooden boat + 55HP outboard engine (\$13,000) to be shared with component 1, 3 and 4 activities), Outputs 2.1 - 2.6, also supporting activities under other components in Ngandja			43,500								43,500	IP
<b>Goods/ Vehicle s</b>	Furniture surveillance camps: 4 Oce utensils @\$1000, 4 Metal cupboards @\$300, 4 Small tables @\$50, 2 Tables @\$450, 6 Oce chairs @ \$100, 4 Metal shelves @\$400, 2 Safes @\$1000, 20 Beds @\$250, 20 Mattress @\$200, 2 Tanks 3000 liters @\$650, 100 Plastic chairs @\$8;Power supply equipment: 6 Solar panels @\$300, 10 Batteries @\$300, 4 Cables @\$15, 4 Inverters @\$300, 4 Stabil			28,360								28,360	RP



	izers @\$75, 4 Onduleurs @ \$100, Output 2.4											
<b>Goods/ Vehicle s</b>	Mobility Kabobo1 Hi-lux double cabin (\$25,000) components 1 and 4, 1 steel boat + 2 50 HP outboard engines @ \$75,000 (to be shared for component 1, 2, and 4 activities), Outputs 3.1 - 3.3; Outputs 3.1 - 3.3;; Mobility livelihood support: 2 motorcycles AG 200 (2 x \$5500), 1 HiLux @ \$25,000, used also for mobility Kalemie project, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3;					136,000					136,000	RP
<b>Grants</b>	...										-	
	...										-	
<b>Sub-contract to executing partner/entity</b>											-	
<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Project technical assistant 15 months @ \$2300/month, Mechanic 10 months @ \$500/month	39,500									39,500	IP
	Technical assistance WCS staff: Project component manager 60 months @ \$1400/month, Country Director 1 month											



<b>Contra ctual S ervices – Indivi dual</b>	ths @ \$11860/month, Technical Director 1 m onths @ \$8620/month, Legal expert 10 month s @ \$2500/month; Fiel d allowances IP Staff: Chief Warden Kabobo- Luama 10 months @ \$380/month, Chief War den Ngandja 10 month s @ \$380/month, Com ponent Ocer co vering programme Education and Awareness 60 mo nths @ \$350/month, O utput 1.1 - 1.4 Training staff: Trainer surveillan ce, Training assistants (FARDC, ICCN), additio nal trainers (legislation, gender, FPIC, rst aid, h uman rights, ethics and professional duties, an d other to be determine d in training plan) 5 mo nths @ \$5000/month; Output 1.2 Salaries logi stics staff: 1 Boat men 10 months @ \$570/mo nth, 2 Drivers 20 month s @ \$450/month, Field logistic assistant 4 mo nths @ \$650/month (O utput 1.1 - 1.4)	200,380									200,380	RP
<b>Contra ctual S</b>	Project technical assist ant 15 months @ \$230 0/month, Outputs 2.1 - 2.6 Salaries logistics st aff: Driver 30 months @ \$450/month, Field											

<b>ervices – Indivi dual</b>	@ \$450/month, Mechanic 20 months @ \$500/month, Outputs 2.1 - 2.6 Field allowances: 15 Rangers Ngandja 625 months @ \$100/month, Output 2.5			120,500							120,500	IP
<b>Contra ctual S ervices – Indivi dual</b>	Training staff: (legislation, human rights, co-management, conservation governance, business planning...): Trainers 3 months @ \$5000/month; Output 2.5 Salaries logistics staff: 1 Boatmen 20 months @ \$570/month, 2 Drivers 40 months @ \$450/month, Field logistic assistant 18 months @ \$650/month, Outputs 2.1 - 2.6; Field allowances IP Staff: Chief Warden Kabobo-Luama 30 months @ \$380/month, Chief Warden Ngandja 30 months @ \$380/month, Component Ocer covering programme Community participation, 60 months @ \$350/month, Outputs 2.1 - 2.6; Field allowances: 35 Rangers Kabobo-Luama 1455 months @ \$100/month, Output 2.5; Technical assistance WCS staff: Project component manager 60 months @ \$1400/month, Country			385,900							385,900	RP

	Director 2 months @ \$11860/month, Technical Director 3 months @ \$8620/month, GIS expert 4 months @ \$1730/month, Legal expert 0 months @ \$2500/month, Outputs 2.1 - 2.6;											
<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Project technical assistant 15 months @ \$2300/month, Financial assistant 0 months @ \$1800/month, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3; Field allowances: 15 Rangers Ngandja 130 months @ \$100/month, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3; Salaries logistics staff: Driver 30 months @ \$450/month, Mechanic 20 months @ \$500/month, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3;					71,000					71,000	IP
	Community training staff (village development planning, sustainable natural resources management, conservation agriculture, and other to be determined in training plan): Trainers 7 months @ \$5000/month, Outputs 3.2 and 3.3; Salaries logistics staff: 1 Boat men 20 months @ \$570/month, 2 Drivers 40 months @ \$450/month, Field logistic assistant 14 months @											

<b>Contra ctual S ervices – Indivi dual</b>	\$650/month, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3; Field allowances IPICC N Staff: Chief Warden Kabobo-Luama 11 months @ \$380/month, Chief Warden Ngandja 11 months @ \$380/month, Component Ocer covering programme C community participation 60 months @ \$350/month, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3; Technical assistance WCS staff: Project component manager 60 months @ \$1400/month, Technical Director 3 months @ \$8620/month, GIS expert 4 months @ \$1730/month, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3; Field allowances: 35 Rangers Kabobo-Luama 335 months @ \$100/month, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3;					253,140					253,140	RP
<b>Contra ctual S ervices – Indivi dual</b>	Project technical assistant 15 months @ \$2300/month, Financial assistant 15 months @ \$1800/month, Outputs 4.1 - 4.4;								66,500		66,500	IP
	Field allowances IP Staff: Chief Warden Kabobo-Luama 9 months @ \$380/month, Chief Warden Ngandja 9 months @ \$380/month, 4 Component Ocers coverin											

Contra ctual S ervices – Indivi dual	g programmes (a) Com munity participation, (b) Biodiversity Protect ion, (c) Monitoring and Research, (d) Educatio n and Awareness 60 m onths @ \$350/month, Outputs 4.1 - 4.4; Technical assistance WCS staff: Project man ager 17 months @ \$36 75/month, 4 Project co mponent managers 60 months @ \$1400/mont h, Country Director 2 m onths @ \$11860/mont h, Technical Director 2 months @ \$8620/mont h, Legal expert 0 mont hs @ \$2500/month, Ou tputs 4.1 - 4.4 Salaries logistics staff: 1 Boat men 10 months @ \$570/month, 2 Drive rs 20 months @ \$450/ month, Outputs 4.1 - 4. 4;								229,9 75		229,975	RP
Contra ctual S ervices – Indivi dual	Financial assistant 45 months @ \$1800/mont h. Driver coordination K inshasa 60 months @ \$500/month									111,000	111,000	IP
Contra ctual S ervices – Com pany	Support to rural radio (Radio Fizi, Ngandja, O utput 1.3)	2,500									2,500	IP
Contra ctual S ervices	Support to rural radio (Radio Kalemie Output	7 500									7 500	RP

Services – Company	(Medium Narrative, Output 1.3)	7,000									7,000	
Contractual Services – Company	One surveillance camp Ngandja (ICCN), one more surveillance camp as well as base camp to be constructed in Ngandja under co-finance, Output 2.4			60,000							60,000	IP
Contractual Services – Company	One surveillance camp Kabobo (WCS), two more camps, as well as base camps in Luama and Kabobo under co-finance to be constructed, Output 2.4			60,000							60,000	RP
Contractual Services – Company	Infrastructure under community development plans (to be determined by communities), Output 3.1;					100,000					100,000	RP
Contractual Services – Company	Communication products and publications, translation costs, Output 4.4;								25,500		25,500	RP
Contractual Services – Company	Contract for annual audits @\$5000 /yr									25,000	25,000	IP
International Consultants	International consultants (local development planning, sustainable finance): 2 months @ \$10000/month	20,000									20,000	RP
International Consultants	Protected area management planning expert - 1 months @ \$10000/			10,000							10,000	RP

<b>Consultants</b>	month, Output 2.3											
<b>International Consultants</b>	Int. consultant MTR, FE 4 months @ \$11000/month, Output 4.2;								44,000		44,000	IP
<b>International Consultants</b>	Social & environmental safeguards expert 2 months @ \$10000/month, Output 4.1;								20,000		20,000	RP
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Local Development Plan expert 2 months @ \$5000/month, Output 3.1;					10,000					10,000	RP
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Nat. consultant MTR, FE 4 months @ \$5000/month Output 4.2;								20,000		20,000	IP
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Stakeholder engagement and Gender expert 6 months @ \$5000/month, Indigenous Peoples rights and liaison, social risks and livelihood Specialist (contracted to REPALF) 6 months @ \$5000/month, Output 4.3;								60,000		60,000	RP
<b>Salary and benefits / Staff costs</b>	e.g. Technical Coordinator										-	
	e.g. Project Manager										-	
	...										-	
	...										-	
<b>Trainin</b>	Organization of meetings of community conservation committees (Ngandja): CLC (26 committees, 104 members)											

<b>gs, Workshop s, Meetings</b>	minutes, 104 members, 4 meetings per year), CCC (4 committees, 20 members, 4 meetings per year), CGCC (2 committees, 16 members, 2 meetings per year). Output 1.3	75,000									75,000	IP
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Organization of meetings and trainings of community conservation committees (Kabobo): CLC (58 committees, 232 members, 4 meetings per year), CCC (6 committees, 30 members, 4 meetings per year), CLG (1 committees, 20 members, 4 meetings per year), @ \$30,000 / yr; Cost for meetings and communication related to elaboration of landscape management plan (12 stakeholder consultations and two validation workshops) and business plan (2 workshops) @ \$50,000; Output 1.3 Implementation of project and ICCN senior staff training in the Criminal Investigation Department: legislation (2 trainings of 5 days, 15 participants), human rights (1 trainings of 5 days, 18 participants), co-management (2 trainings of 3 days, 18	286,000									286,000	RP



	participants), conservation governance (1 trainings of 5 days, 18 participants), business planning (1 trainings of 7 days, 9 participants) @ \$86,000, Output 1.2											
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Preparation and validation of national classification of two protected areas (2 validation meetings in Kinshasa, 2 validation meetings in Kalemie and in Bukavu), Output 2.2; Logistic costs for the training of ecoguards (50 guards, 90 training days), Output 2.5;			44,485							44,485	RP
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Community training & support: village development planning (3 trainings of 5 days, 75 participants), sustainable natural resources management (3 trainings of 5 days, 21 participants), conservation agriculture (10 trainings of 7 days, 30 participants), etc. - genderwise). Based on training plan developed in a participatory way with the beneficiaries; Elaboration and implementation of 3 local development plans (6 workshops at local level and 2 validation meetings at pro					135,000					135,000	RP

	vince level), Outputs 3.1 - 3.3;											
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Organization of 10 Steering committee meetings (5 in Kalemie and 5 in Kinshasa), \$6100/meeting including travel, Output 4.2;								61,000		61,000	IP
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	M&E workshops (inception, indicator assessment, SESP, GAP, SEP, MTR, TE) 12 workshops, \$2500 - \$5000/workshop, Output 4.2;								46,000		46,000	RP
<b>Travel</b>	Travel staff (3) and exchange visits in 2nd and 4th year with provincial authorities (5) and representatives from co-management committees (4) to other parks in the region (Itombwe, Kahuzi-Biega, Virunga) and other stakeholder (9) travel inside the landscape in relation to capacity building (Kinshasa - Kalemie (4 return flights/yr @ \$1000), inside the landscape 200 days @ \$43.5/yr and Kalemie 10 days @ \$110/yr, Output 1.2	69,000									69,000	RP
<b>Travel</b>	Air and road travel of staff involved in conservation programmes activities: Kinshasa - Kalemie (4 return flights/yr @ \$1000), inside the landscape 110 days @			46,125							46,125	RP

	landscape 110 days @ \$43.5/yr and Kalemie 4 days @ \$110/yr, Outputs 2.1 - 2.6; [=4*1000*5+110*43.5*5+4*110*5]											
<b>Travel</b>	Air and road travel of staff involved in livelihood activities Kinshasa - Kalemie (4 return flights/yr @ \$1004), inside the landscape 24 days @ \$43.5/yr and Kalemie 4 days @ \$110/yr, Outputs 3.1 - 3.3;						27,500				27,500	RP
<b>Travel</b>	Air and road travel of project staff (including ICCN) involved in M&E activities: Kinshasa - Kalemie (4 return flights/yr @ \$1000, inside the landscape 56 days @ \$43.5/yr and Kalemie 10 days @ \$110/yr), Outputs 4.1 - 4.4;								36,680		36,680	RP
<b>Travel</b>	Air and road travel of project coordination unit within Kinshasa and between Kinshasa and field sites									24,000	24,000	IP
<b>Office Supplies</b>	Office furniture Kalemie: 2 Office utensils @ \$1000, 4 Metal cupboards @ \$300, 4 Small tables @ \$50, 4 Tables @ \$450, 10 Office chairs @ \$100, 4 Metal shelves @ \$400, 1 Safes @ \$1000, 1 Tanks 3000 liters @ \$650. 40 Plastic chairs	9,770									9,770	RP

	airs @\$8, Output 1.2											
	...										-	
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Construction of Kalemie oces t o accommodate project and ICCN at the compound of the Environment Inspection (MEDD) in Kalemie. Co-nance contributions fr om government for land, preparation and infrastructure, Output 1.2	60,000									60,000	RP
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	BNS assessment data collection and analysis, Output 4.2;								15,000		15,000	RP
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Operational costs Kale mie oce (power supply, water, communication, insurances)									15,100	15,100	RP
<b>Grand Total</b>		813,615		1,107,550		998,140		2,919,305	633,775	177,654	3,730,734	

**ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet**

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

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

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

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

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).