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Integrated Programme for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in Haut-Uele Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo

(2021-2026/USD 9M)

2021 KOICA Project Proposal

PD. V2

December 14, 2021

United Nations Development Programme

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CP	Country Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
DTE	Decentralized Territorial Entity (ETD in French acronym)
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FONAREDD	DRC REDD+ National Fund
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Local Development Committee (CLD in French acronym)
LIP	Local Implementing partners (PLE in French acronym)
SLUP	Simple Land Use Plan (PSAT in French acronym)
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	National Development Plan
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD in French acronym)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIS	Safeguards Information system
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security

I. Project Overview

1. Project executive summary

Program/project executive summary		
Summary	Title	Integrated Program for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in Haut-Uele Province, DR Congo
	Partner country	Democratic Republic of Congo (Haut-Uele Province)
	Executing Agency	United Nations Development Programme
	Duration/budget	· 2021-2026/USD 10 M (total) · Contribution from KOICA USD 9M (to UNDP: USD 8M + KOICA Direct Expense: USD 1M) · Confirmed co-financing from other donors: USD 1M (from UNDP)
	Beneficiaries	· Direct: 3 territories in the target province (12 Chiefdoms, 72 villages terroirs), 94 public agents of administrative and technical services involved in forest management at provincial and territorial (46) and chiefdom/sector (48) level), 168,565 residents (of which 67,426 women, 33,713 youth and 1,686 indigenous people) · Indirect: Residents sensitized (300,000) and officials of the Provincial government indirectly involved in the project
	Sector	□ Education, □ Health, ■ Agriculture and fishery, ■ Governance, □ Transportation, ■ Industry and energy, ■ Environment
	Goals/objectives	Contribute to climate change mitigation by stabilizing deforestation and forest degradation, reducing poverty and improving life quality of local communities (including women, youth, and indigenous peoples) in Haut-Uele Province
	Contact person	· Full name: Dominic Sam · Role/title: Resident Representative, UNDP DRC · Email/phone number: dominic.sam@undp.org, +243) 816006040 · Full name: Rokya Ye Dieng · Role/title: Deputy Resident Representative/Programme Director, UNDP DRC · Email/phone number: rokya.dieng@undp.org, +243) 999933375 · Full name: Etienne de Souza · Role/title: Team Leader, CIDD/Climate change, UNDP DRC · Email/phone number: etienne.de.souza@undp.org, +243) 812403800
Alignment	Development needs identification (Project request)	· Project Concept Paper (PCP) from partner country/organization - (Submission date of official request letter w/ PCP) Oct. 1, 2019 - Project request letter sent to the Korean Embassy from partner country (Ministry of International Cooperation) on April 17, 2020
	Feasibility study	**Second field mission in the Haut Uele province** · Date and participants - (Date) September 27 – October 7, 2021 - (Participants) KOICA DRC office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (DIAF-virtual participation), SE FONAREDD and UNDP DRC · Objective: elaborate PD. v2 with focus on implementing strategy for results. · Main findings of the study - Lessons learned from other PIREDD projects and results from consultation with stakeholders in Haut Uele (Provincial Government, chiefs of provincial divisions of the involved sectors, civil society/academia/private sector: i) Engage with DRC administration from the beginning and during the project to bring sustainable impact to the communities at central, provincial and community levels. (meeting with SG) ii) Focus more on governance structuring as it is a first-ever project being initiated in the environment and REDD+ in the province which requires capacity building of provincial government's services concerned at provincial, territorial, chiefdom/sectoral and communities' levels. It will help lay the foundation not only for mid-long-term REDD+ in the province but also for future public and private investments. iii) Implement the activities by incentivizing the communities with planning at provincial, territorial and village levels including the Simple land use planning (SLUP) (PSAT in French acronym) during the first phase (Year 1-2) and with its implementation of SLUP during the second phase (Year 3-5), avoiding the implementation of the two components in parallel.

		iv) Develop financially viable and competitive alternatives to deforestation and forest degradation (consultation with the Governor Haut Uele, September 30, 2021; CIFOR1, 2020). Consider a regional knowledge and experience-sharing with agriculture/agroforestry-specialized communities or cooperatives in the DRC in possible collaboration with specialized private sector in agriculture and agroforestry value chain such as cacao, café etc. that have high potential for export (Annuaire statistique RDC, 2020). v) Partner with REDD plus-experienced implementing organizations: PIREDD Mai-Ndombe and Equateur have shown better performance with strategic partnering with REDD plus – experienced partners in the field. In the Haut Uele province as a new province for REDD+, it is important to identify potential partners as early as possible to collaborate with them and to consider a consortium structure with experienced partners (external) and local partners (internal-Haut Uele) to meet the needs for quality implementation and capacity building for local partners to ensure the sustainable and long-term impact as part of exit strategies vi) Put in place the basic infrastructure and security measure at the beginning of project. Given that the target province is new for both REDD+ and a project and security matters to avoid disruption of project implementation, it is critical to establish firm working condition in the field which was also recommended by the first joint field mission in 2019 and reaffirmed during the recent second joint field mission. Installation of solar panel in the project office Haut Uele with a generator for emergency, for example, would be an important investment for stable provision of electricity to the project coordination while reducing GHG emissions. vii) Sensitize the stake holders and communities on REDD+ from the beginning of the project and continue during the project for their engagement based on free, prior informed consent in partnership with specialized private sector in line with activities of reforestation and afforestation. It is shown that massive and continuous sensitization activities allowed PIREDD Mai—Ndombe contributed to bringing the result noting that the first REDD+ in the DRC was implemented in Mai-Ndombe since 2014 and all-level actors involved and sensitized in advance played important roles for quality implementation. **First field mission in the Haut Uele province**· Date and participants - (Date) Dec. 10 – 21, 2019 - (Participants) KOICA DRC office, 5 Experts and UNDP DRC · Objective: elaborate PD. v1 with feasibility study. · Main findings of the study - (Intervention area) The target area is valuable for forest conservation and needs to improve the quality of life of residents. The area is right next to the UNDP's similar projects being implemented which can create further synergy. - (Policy compatibility) REDD+ is one of the programmes prioritized in the DRC's National Development Plan (PNSD) to achieve SDGs and NDCs, and has been actively implemented through various actors including international organizations, bilateral cooperation etc. - (Composition) The project has been organized as an activity to 'build governance, reduce forest pressure' to cope with major causes of forest abuse, and related activities have already been confirmed to be effective through similar projects in other regions. - (Budget) Comparison with other projects being implemented in neighboring areas ($11 million per province) indicates that the project suggests similar level of budget for project implementation. - (UNDP capabilities) UNDP DRC is currently implementing REDD+ projects at national and provincial levels including three neighboring provinces (Ituri, Tshopo, Bas-Uele), and three 'multi-bi' projects funded by KOICA.
	Policies and strategies	· SDGs: SDG 13(Climate Action), SDG15 (Life on Land) · KOICA CPS/CP: BHN improvement program (Sustainable Rural Development) · Partner country's development goals: NDP's 5th pilar (Protection of the environment, combating climate change, Sustainable Development) · Organizations' development goals: CPD's Article 21 (REDD+) and Priority 2 (Economic transformation and sustainable management of natural resources)
	Consultation with KOICA office	**Consultation during the second joint field mission in September 2021** · Preparatory meetings KOICA-UNDP for the joint mission: August 2021 · Meeting between Secretary general of Ministry of environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) -KOICA-UNDP on project development process including Record of discussion: September 22, 2021 · Joint field mission MEDD-FONAREDD-KOICA-UNDP DRC: Sep. 27 - Oct. 7, 2021 · Feedback from KOICA - Align the project result framework (PDM) with FONAREDD guideline such as PIREDD-Oriental.

[1] Dix ans de REDD+ dans un contexte politique changeant en République Démocratique du Congo (CIFOR, 2020)

		- Integrate the comments received from FONAREDD (technical review). Review the targets of indicators such as area (ha) with newly introduced perennial species and reforestation(360ha). - Benchmark the best practices from other PIREDDs. - Consider the importance of sensitization and capacity building on REDD+ which is a new concept in the target province to facilitate active engagement of stake holders during the project implementation as well as after the project. · Main modifications after consultation - PDM has been aligned with the one of the PIREDD (PIREDD-Oriental) - The FONAREDD's comments have been integrated. - The targets of indicators have been reviewed and updated accordingly (see the PDM) - Best practices on operational modalities have been integrated (see above the main findings of the joint field mission 2021) - Sensitization and capacity building have been added and will be organized as strategic components to reinforce overall activities of the project. **Consultation during the first joint field mission in December 2019** · Technical discussions KOICA-UNDP: Oct. - Nov. 2019 · Preparatory meetings KOICA-UNDP for feasibility study: Nov. - Dec. 2019 · Joint field mission KOICA-UNDP for feasibility study: Dec. 10-22, 2019 · Feedback from KOICA - Focus on priorities by reducing the components of project - Ensure security and safety of staffs including dispatched experts - Consider of time and budget that will be further necessary for infrastructure required for project start as the target area is new - Reinforce the project management team to have enough capacity for implementation - See the possibility to have co-financing from UNDP · Main modifications after consultation - Deleted Output 2.4 on family planning to reduce population pressure on climate change, Merged Output 1.4, and Output 1.5(currently activity 2.2 after adjustment made by KOICA experts during the second joint mission) - Integrated experts dispatched from KOICA into UNDSS/UNDP's security guidance by providing individual MOSS equipment, guiding to follow security SOP during work, mission, including in warden system etc.) - Integrated estimated time and additional budget required for infrastructure in the new project site/office (equipment, common service etc.) - Added an expert (M&E + social and environmental safeguards) to reinforce the project team - 10% of total budget (USD 1M) has been additionally mobilized from UNDP		
	Related projects	· Integrated Programme REDD+ Oriental (Nov. 2017 - Dec. 2022/USD 33M, FONAREDD-CAFI) being implemented in 3 neighboring provinces to this project intervention province of Haut Uele		
	Confirmed partnership and cooperation with other donors	· FONAREDD-CAFI funded programme, Integrated Programme REDD+ Oriental will be partnered with this project to build this project on existing local-level knowledge and experience sharing.		
Brief description	Roles and responsibilities	KOICA + UNDP DRC	1.1 Multi-actors / multi-sectors consultation structures are operational and facilitate the allocation of lands and an optimized exploitation of natural resources;	$ 434,551 (KOICA)$334,551 (UNDP)$100,000
			1.2 Chiefdoms / sectors as well as technical services of the territorial and provincial administration involved in the governance of natural resources, have the necessary capacities for monitoring, control, and regulation of activities having an impact on the forest;	$ 2,397,701 (KOICA) $ 2,197,701 (UNDP) $ 200,000
			2.1 Concerted land use plans are developed by institutions and local communities at all levels of territorial governance;	$ 777,988 (KOICA) $ 477,988 (UNDP) $ 300,000
			2.2 The land rights of local communities, including individuals benefiting from REDD + investments, are clarified and REDD+ is implemented in a transparent manner, considering risks and changes;	$ 426,578 (KOICA) $ 326,578 (UNDP) $ 100,000
			3.1 Agricultural producer households adopt models more productive, diversified, economically viable and with reduced impact on the forest;	$ 2,372,524 (KOICA) $ 2,172,524 (UNDP) $ 200,000

			3.2 Forest operators and local communities integrate sustainable practices in the exploitation of timber (lumber and fuelwood) and non-timber forest resources;	$ 1,459,169 (KOICA) $ 1,359,169 (UNDP) $ 100,000
			4.1 Alternative livelihoods that contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources are developed for the benefit of local communities, including women, youth, and indigenous peoples.	$ 361,702 (KOICA) 361,702 (UNDP) $ 0
			4.2 Demographic dynamics are better understood;	$ 59,987 (KOICA) $ 59,987 (UNDP) $ 0
		Partner country	Cooperation for project implementation including, but not limited to, provision of safe office space for the project management unit (provincial government), institutional and policy-level support, communication and coordination with sectoral ministries and stakeholders at national and provincial levels.	
	Quality assurance	Outputs	Output 1 - Number of multi-stakeholder / multi-sector governance platforms involved in the formulation and monitoring of land use and green development plans (Province 1, territories 3, chiefdom/sectors 12, village terroirs 72) - Number of ETDs & technical services endowed with the capacity in sustainable management of natural resources (permanent capacity building activity for the same targets) (territories 3, chiefdoms/sectors 12, key services 6) Output 2 - Number of provinces and territories with Land Use Plans validated by stakeholders (Provincial Land use Plan 1, Territorial Land Use Plans 3) - Number of village terroirs with SLUP (PSAT) validated by stakeholders (72) Output 3 - Area of food crops under sustainable agricultural models in forest & savanna zones (10,000 ha) - Areas of new plantations of perennial crops under performance contract & zoning compliance (750 ha) - Reforestation and agroforestry areas under contracts of performance-based support/incentives (1,200ha (3.1.5) + 900 ha (3.2.3)) - Number of supported community forests (24) Output 4 - Existence of studies on nomadic pastoralists/herders, their impact on forests with identification of transhumance corridors as a safeguard measure in the province (1)	
		Outcomes	- Percentage of targeted DTEs with Land Use Plans (PAT) validated by all stakeholders (80%) - Rate of adoption of practices in the target areas (30%) - Rate of public investments aligned with land use plans (50%)	
		M&E plan	**Type** / **Responsible party** / **Time frame**	
			Baseline study / UNDP/exter. firm / First quarter of Year 1	
			Endline study / UNDP/exter. firm / Last quarter of Year 5	
			Monitoring / UNDP / Quarterly basis	
			KOICA monitoring / KOICA DRC with experts / End of each year	

2. Map of project sites

- Most of DR Congo's land belongs to the Congo River and the watershed flowing into the tributaries of the Congo River. In the Haut-Uele province, the southern part of the province is forested, and the northern part is Savannah

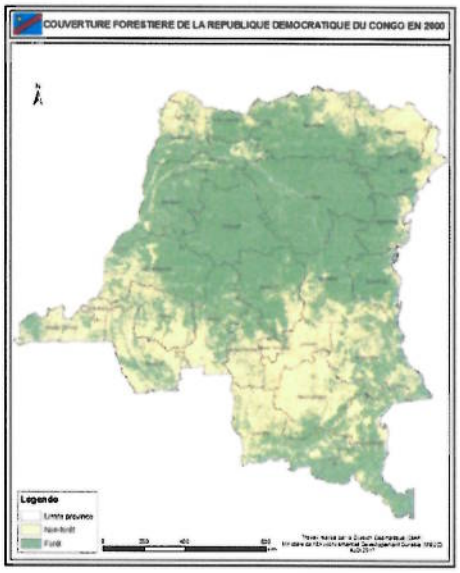


Figure 1. Overview of Forest Resources in DRC

- Land area of DRC: 2,345,000 km2
- Forest area: 1,260,000 km2 (2020)
- Rate of forest area: 55.5% (2020)
- Change in forest area (1000 km^2):

  1,510('90) →1,440('00)→1,370('10)

  →1,310('15) →1,260('20)
- Forest growing stock: 231 m^3/ha
- Total forest tree: 2,916,000,000 m^3 (2020)
- Protected Forest: 24,297,000 ha (2020)
- Forest ownership: Public ownership 100%

※ Source: FAO (2020) Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

3. Programme/project development progress

- (Sep-Oct. 2021) The second joint field mission in Haut Uele with Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development-FONAREDD-KOICA-UNDP DRC (September 27 – October 7, 2021)
- (Aug. 2021) Preparatory discussion between KOICA and UNDP for the second joint field mission.
- (Jan 2021) PD v.2 in English version submitted to KOICA DR Congo office by UNDP DR Congo office.
- (Nov 2020) Formulation of PD v.2 in English started integrating KOICA HQ's feedback for the second mission to finalize the Project Document.
- (Apr. 17, 2020) An official project request letter submitted to the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in DRC by Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (national counterpart of the project) via Ministry of International Cooperation regarding the submission of the project proposal.
- (Mar.2020¬) Programme Development delayed due to COVID-19 crisis in DRC in 2020
- (Dec. 23, 2019) Reported overseas diplomatic missions because of preliminary investigation
- (Dec. 10-22, 2019) Preliminary study in a joint field mission DRC Government-KOICA-UNDP
- (Nov-Dec 2019) Preparatory discussion between KOICA and UNDP for feasibility study
- (Oct Nov 2019) Technical meetings between UNDP and KOICA: 'October - November
- (Oct. 1, 2019) PCP submitted by UNDP DRC to KOICA DR Congo office)
- (Sep 25, 2019) Sharing UNDP's portfolios on climate actions requested by KOICA DRC after the first meeting KOICA-UNDP for the project development

II. Results of Feasibility Study

1. Main findings of study

Joint Field Mission KOICA-UNDP in December 12-20, 2019, Tshopo, Haut Uele

- Status of REDD+ implementation in the DRC
  - To build the foundation for implementing REDD+ in the country, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) readiness funds, UN-REDD, ITTO and Norway (2009–2016, approximately 42 million USD) supported to establish a national REDD+ strategy, Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL), monitoring system, Safeguards Information system (SIS)
  - FONAREDD (DRC REDD+ National Fund) was established separately (2015) for the implementation of REDD+ at the national level and funded by the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) and bilateral funds (Sweden, Japan, France) to create synergy by implementing 16 REDD+ programmes (113 million USD).
  - Developing and implementing the 'National Investment Framework' with the support of CAFI to minimize forest deforestation in formulation and implementation of National Development Plans.
  - JICA is implementing REDD+ projects in Kwilu province through JAFTA (Japan Forest Technology Association) with bilateral and multilateral (CAFI) funds, and field-level activities are being implemented in partnership with experienced NGOs.
- Potentiality of the project site
  - REDD+ projects can be implemented in areas where deforestation massively occurs within DR Congo and the value of remaining forests is high, where similar projects have not been implemented. Currently, several REDD+ projects are already being implemented in the provinces near the capital (Kinshasa), which is not suitable for REDD+ project sites.
  - The site targeted by this project is one of the areas where massive deforestation occurs located in the oldest National Park in Africa called Garamba National Park. The area has very high value for conservation in terms of biodiversity as well as forest.
  - Currently, UNDP DRC is implementing similar projects in three provinces (Tshopo, Ituri, and Bas-Uele) near Haut-Uele. The Haut-Uele province has the advantages as it is in the same former province before the DR Congo's land policy was reorganized (2017) called Orientale where UNDP is implementing REDD+ projects.
  - Provincial governments, including the Governor, expressed interest in the project and actively supported joint field visits DRC-KOICA-UNDP, especially the introduction of new seeds (Macadamia, etc.) through agroforestry.
- Suitability of project composition
  - According to DR Congo's 'REDD+ National Strategy', DR Congo's deforestation and forest degradation consist of a total of four direct factors (farmland conversion by slash-and-burn, illegal logging, firewood collection, mining, and hunting) and four indirect factors (population growth, weak governance, infrastructure building, and economy). The project addresses these factors directly and indirectly.
  - In the case of agroforestry, which is proposed as one of the important project elements of the project, it is generally used in other countries as an ideal way to prevent deforestation by increasing land use, but DR Congo does not have many cases, so it is necessary to take a step-by-step approach such as conducting preliminary research in partnership with related institutes.
- Implementation budget for REDD+ in other projects
  - REDD+ projects implemented in nearby areas are also similarly structured, with an average of about $11 million invested each province to strengthen governance to prevent deforestation and implement activities to reduce forest pressure.
- Competency of UNDP DR Congo Office as a project executing agency
  - UNDP, a project executing agency has been key advisory partner organization to support DR Congo's government and 'National REDD+ Strategy' and 'Forest Investment Plan' were developed through technical consultation facilitated by UNDP. The agency has already implemented similar projects in three provinces near the project area.

- UNDP is working actively with FONAREDD that oversees REDD+ implementation in the DRC and other development partners (JICA, World Bank, etc.) and can implement REDD+ projects based on the lessons of REDD+ preceding projects.
- UNDP has established close relationships with the Governor of Haut-Uele province through the implementation of projects in the neighboring area and it helped coordinate meetings with stakeholders to understand the current situation and visit the site during the mission of preliminary joint mission DRC-KOICA-UNDP.
- During the mission, UNDP demonstrated their capacities with rapid responses to sudden changes by using field-level networks built through years of project implementation.

Joint Field Mission MEDD-FONAREDD-KOICA-UNDP in Sep. 27 – Oct. 9, 2021, Tshopo, Haut Uele

- Lessons learned from other PIREDD projects and results from consultation with stakeholders in Haut Uele (Provincial Government, chiefs of provincial divisions of the involved sectors, civil society/academia/private sector:
  - Engage with DRC administration from the beginning and during the project to bring sustainable impact to the communities at central, provincial and community levels. (meeting with SG)
  - Implement the activities by incentivizing the communities with planning at provincial, territorial and village levels including the Simple land use planning (SLUP) (PSAT in French acronym) during the first phase (Year 1-2) and with its implementation of SLUP during the second phase (Year 3-5), avoiding the implementation of the two components in parallel.
  - Develop financially viable and competitive alternatives to deforestation and forest degradation (CIFOR[2], 2020). Consider a regional knowledge and experience-sharing with agriculture/agroforestry-specialized communities or cooperatives in the DRC in possible collaboration with specialized private sector in agriculture and agroforestry value chain such as cacao, café etc. that have high potential for export (Annuaire statistique RDC, 2020).
  - Partner with REDD plus-experienced implementing organizations: PIREDD Mai-Ndombe and Equateur have showed better performance with strategic partnering with REDD plus – experienced partners in the field. In the Haut Uele province as a new province for REDD+, it is important to identify potential partners as early as possible to collaborate with them and to consider a consortium structure with experienced partners (external) and local partners
  - (internal-Haut Uele) to meet the needs for quality implementation and capacity building for local partners to ensure the sustainable and long-term impact as part of exit strategies
  - Put in place the basic infrastructure and security measure at the beginning of project. Given that the target province is new for both REDD+ and a project and security matters to avoid disruption of project implementation, it is critical to establish firm working condition in the field which was also recommended by the first joint field mission in 2019 and reaffirmed during the recent second joint field mission. Installation of solar panel in the project office Haut Uele with a generator for emergency, for example, would be an important investment for stable provision of electricity to the project coordination while reducing GHG emissions.
  - Sensitize the stake holders and communities on REDD+ from the beginning of the project and continue during the project for their engagement based on free, prior informed consent in partnership with specialized private sector in line with activities of reforestation and afforestation. It is shown that massive and continuous sensitization activities allowed PIREDD Mai—Ndombe contributed to bringing the result noting that the first REDD+ in the DRC was implemented in Mai-Ndombe since 2014 and all-level actors involved and sensitized in advance played important roles for quality implementation.

- FONAREDD technical review on the project, 2021 – comments and responses

No.	Comments	Responses
1	The area of the DRC is 2.345.000 km², not 2.270.000 km².	Corrected.
2	If the document is to follow the format of FONAREDD, it is necessary that the annexes are included as in other project documents financed by FONAREDD see	The document is to follow the format of KOICA.

[2] Dix ans de REDD+ dans un contexte politique changeant en République Démocratique du Congo (CIFOR, 2020)

	table above.	
3	The format of the project document is a little different from what the FONAREDD ToRs propose, however this is not really a problem as the agency, while wanting to remain consistent with its own project format, is called upon to use the main elements (proxies) of the FONAREDD ToRs in the table above: - A situation analysis that incorporates TOC and Lessons Learned and how they were applied in this program - A results framework where activities and outcomes are clear and quantified, which incorporates the harmonized FONAREDD/CAFI indicators adapted to PIREDD, also including a contribution matrix to the LOI milestones.	TOC (theory of change), lessons learned and how they were applied have been added. FONAREDD/CAFI indicators that are relevant will be considered during the monitoring and evaluation.
4	Project objectives: It is advisable to keep the formulation on the reduction of the level of deforestation and forest degradation quantifiable (e.g., 10%) instead of the stabilization of deforestation which will be difficult to measure. It is expected that each PIREDD will improve the standard of living of the population. This can be expressed in terms of income (monetary) or in %.	The formulation is kept at the outcome level and the indicator will be measured accordingly. The indicator on the improvement of stand of living has been added.
5	The theory of change does not appear in this project document, so a dedicated TOC chapter should be included.	ToC has been integrated.
6	Budget and Work Plan: More investment should be devoted to the realization of PSATs, PLATs and PTATs, (bottom up), especially after the experimentation of the methodological guide for participatory land zoning. Output 1.1 should be strengthened to make available as many of the terroirs organized based on the GMZ (Zoning methodologic guideline) as possible. These terroirs could serve as a support after the end of the PIREDD to deploy PES that can promote local development and forest protection through sustainable management of natural resources.	More budget has been allocated (11%). We have 72 village (terroir villageois) targeted as per the initial plan and we will take account of this recommendation to see the possibility to expand the activity based on the budget allocated.
7	An evaluation is planned at the beginning of the project by a firm, is it to produce baselines at the start of the project? If so, it should be explained and how this will be done.	Yes. The baseline study/evaluation is planned to identify and collect baseline data and additional information for the finalization of the monitoring framework of the project to better assess the progress and transformational changes achieved as it is implemented.
8	Actions to be carried out: Ideally, all economic activities conceived within the framework of the PIREDD must be anchored in the Simple Land Use Plans (PSAT), as is the case for all agricultural, land and other supports.	Noted and as discussed during the second joint field mission, this strategy has been integrated.
9	The SLUPs are developed by the Local Development Committees (LDCs) based on participatory mapping covering the perimeters of the village/group, determine priorities and set the land use for the area in question. The SLUPs (1 SLUP = $2,000) are thus a tool for implementing REDD priorities at the local level in DRC. The CLDs respond to a community development need that promotes the development of one or more villages or a grouping of village terroirs, by mobilizing all community members around its development. It is through SLUPs that PES is deployed over the years. These SLUPs can be revised by the community as needed and as the context changes. For example, in an area where cocoa and coffee cultivation has been developed, which requires processing and marketing, one can finance the installation of a micro-hydro power plant (or similar) that can run an entire processing and transformation infrastructure. This is part of the activities of a PIREDD. The PIREDD's mission is therefore to lay the foundations for REDD activities in a province for the benefit of communities and the public authorities. Thus, if the program wants to carry out 500 SLUPs, it will need to provide approximately 1 million USD (based on the model of the PIREDD Mai-ndombe or Equateur). There are several national	Noted.

	organizations that have experience in this area.	

10	The capacities to be strengthened could be, in priority, those of the departments of land management, planning, agriculture, rural development, environment, land affairs and even ETDs. An explanation of the methodology to be used for this capacity building would be welcome. In the area of land tenure in particular, the project will benefit from the experiences of securing land tenure for local communities at different levels, experiences carried out under the supervision of CONAREF and collected by countless organizations working in the region and brought together and capitalized on by the Land Reform Support Program or rather CONAREF, the materialization of the Land Information System and the establishment of the Community Land Registry.	All departments and ETDs mentioned have been integrated for capacity buildings of the project. Apart from the trainings organized locally, the invitational trainings in South Korea, if allowed in the covid-19 situation, will be organized by Korea Forest Service in collaboration with KOICA and experience and knowledge around issues of REDD+ will be shared.
11	Regarding Output 1.4, CONAREF (the Land Reform Support Program) has already produced and approved a model edict that can be completed and validated by the provincial assemblies. The project can use it because it is a model developed by experts who have been called upon to do so.	Noted.
12	Harmonize Result, output, product, activity in the results framework. The program has 2 outputs, 8 outcomes and 32 key activities. But there is a need to harmonize their positioning to achieve a balance on the PIREDD model whose basis is Land Use Planning.	The results framework (PDM) has been updated to align with the PIREDD-Oriental model which has been validated by FONAREDD.
13	At the provincial level, a Steering Committee will be set up, chaired by the provincial governor. It will oversee the strategic management of the program, as is the case for all PIREDD co-coils.	As discussed during the joint field mission in October 2021, there will be only one steering committee which will be composed of the same members as those of the provincial PIREDD-Oriental steering committee in addition to the Provincial Planning Division, the SG of the National Ministry of the Environment, and a representative of FONREDD and this meeting is chaired by UNDP.
14	The harmonized PI/CAFI indicators are not integrated into this results framework. In addition to the project indicators, FONAREDD/CAFI indicators must also be included, not only for better monitoring by the SE FONAREDD, but also so that reporting does not pose any problems for UNDP in terms of consistency with the indicators to be reported and with the harmonized interventions of the other PIREDD programs (e.g., GIS in the SLUPs)	FONAREDD/CAFI indicators that are relevant will be considered during the monitoring and evaluation.
15	It is necessary to integrate and budget for mid-term evaluations and explain how this will be done	The mid-term evaluation can be added upon the budget availability as this has not been initially planned.
16	GENDER: Nothing is said about gender. As in the evaluation criteria for FONAREDD programs, the level of integration of the gender aspect in the program should be measured based on four criteria: context, implementation, monitoring-evaluation, and budget (effective consideration of clear gender indicators defined in the PRODOC).	There are specific indicators integrated in the PDM that are sex-disaggregated to better assess the involvement of not only women, but also youth and indigenous people.
17	Finally, although the SE FONAREDD will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation and for ensuring the reporting aspect as for all the other programs in the FONAREDD portfolio, this is not mentioned in this project document; a good section describing the role and modalities of the ES FONAREDD in the project's monitoring mechanism is very important.	A representative of FONAREDD is suggested to participate in a steering committee as a member and will need to play an important role for monitoring and evaluation of the project.
o.	**Comments directly inserted in the PD v.1**	**Responses**
1	(PDM) It is desirable to keep the formulation on the reduction of the level of deforestation and forest degradation to 10% instead of the stabilization of deforestation which will be difficult to measure. Each PIREDD is expected to improve the standard of living of the population. This can be expressed in	The formulation has been kept at the outcome level and the targets will be measured accordingly. The indicator on the standard of living of the population in the

	terms of income (monetary) or in %.	target areas has been added.
2	(PDM) Deliverables are expected. These are: (1) % of buildings rehabilitated or constructed and (2) # or % of staff trained.	This indicator has been deleted after alignment of PDM with the result framework of PIREDD-O as per the recommendation of KOICA. However, the number of staffs who will be trained has been integrated into the updated PDM.
3	(Budget) Budget for just 76 SLUPs, which is problematic because it is the basis of the PIREDD	Agreed. More budget will be allocated to the activity.
4	(Reporting) It is also the deadline for submitting semi-annual and annual reports to FONAREDD.	Noted.
5	(Annex – Feedback from PCP review) The first phase of the five-year program lays the foundations for an intervention that will last. Therefore, it is necessary to lay these foundations well, especially with all the compulsory land use planning work (SLUP, PLAT, PPAT) at the beginning of the intervention.	The work plan has been adjusted with focus on planning activities for the first phase (Year 1-2) and implementation activities for the second phase (Year 3-5).
6	(PDM – Activity 1.2.1 Capacity building activity for technical services of land use and land affairs) In conjunction with the development of the SLUP.	Noted and this will be considered during the implementation
7	(PDM – Activity 1.3.1 Elaborate provincial and territorial land use plans) First in the order of priorities. Use the GMZT developed by the TA program, recruit local organizations that can do it from the start of the program.	Noted and this will be considered during the implementation
8	(PDM – Activity 1.4.1) The standard land edict can be used for land issues	Noted and this will be considered during the implementation
9	(PDM – activity 2.1.2) Within the SLUP, not outside. Likewise, for all the agricultural investments that follow.	Noted and this will be considered during the implementation

2. Major changes to original plan

Major changes to original plan (PCP submitted in October 2019)

- To achieve tangible results of REDD+ projects, an indicator 'reduction of deforested area to contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions' has been added.
  - Since the goal of REDD+ project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing deforestation rate, it is suggested that the changes in forest area can be shown by removing deforestation factors through project activities.
- For an activity suggested by Korean experts on 'Invitation to Korea and South-South Cooperation Workshop' to reinforce the capacity of stakeholders in implementing REDD+, a budget line has been added for KOICA's direct expense.
  - Through the meetings with FONAREDD and Norwegian Embassy during the preliminary study mission of Korean experts, it was suggested to invite DR Congo's experts and officials to Korea to share Korea's forest restoration experience and technology (forest degradation analysis, illegal logging alert system at the provincial level, renewable energy, etc.).
  - Also, this will provide an opportunity to share the experience and lessons of implementing REDD+ projects in the DR Congo through South-South cooperation with neighboring countries in the Congo Basin.
- 'Deployment of forestry expert from Korea and field monitoring activities have been added with a budget line that is part of KOICA's direct expense.
  - Deployed expert in forestry (grade 4 based on KOICA's rules and regulations) to help develop their capacity through cooperation with the DR Congo government and international organizations, and to seek the possibility of dispatching forest officials to support the implementation of the Korea Forest Service's REDD+ project in the future.
  - Field monitoring elements are added so that experts from the Korea Forest Service can visit DR Congo project sites regularly (once a year) to identify and improve the status of project implementation.

Major changes made to consider the feedback from KOICA HQ during the first joint field mission in December 2019

- Feedback from KOICA
  - Focus on priorities by reducing the components of project
  - Ensure security and safety of staffs including dispatched experts
  - Consider of time and budget that will be further necessary for infrastructure required for project implementation as the target area is new and no UN agencies are present.
  - Reinforce the project management team to have enough capacity for implementation
  - See the possibility to have co-financing from UNDP
- Adjusted elements
  - Deleted Output 2.4 on family planning to reduce population pressure on climate change, Merged Output 1.4, and Output 1.5 (currently activity 2.2 after adjustment made by KOICA experts during the second joint mission)
  - Integrated experts dispatched from KOICA into UNDSS/UNDP's security guidance by providing individual MOSS equipment, guiding to follow security SOP during work, mission, including in warden system etc.)
  - Integrated estimated time and additional budget required for infrastructure in the new project site/office (equipment, common service etc.)
  - Added experts and temporal consultants (expert in social and environmental safeguards, consultants in land use, land rights, income generating activities etc.) dedicated to project activities to reinforce the project implementation
  - Added 10% of total budget (USD 1M) from UNDP

Major changes made in the PD v.2 after the consultations organized during the second joint field mission from Sep. 27 – Oct. 9, 2021

- Feedback from Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development during the meeting MESD-SE FONAREDD-KOICA-UNDP with SG on September 22, 2021
  - SG highlighted the importance of administration's roles in the project and suggested the active involvement of administration during the project implementation.
  - UNDP has requested for SG to designate and authorize an expert to participate in the second joint field mission scheduled from September 27 to October 7, 2021 in Haut Uele province and the expert in DIAF participated.
  - The project has integrated activities to strengthen the administration at central, provincial and ETD levels for them to be involved in the implementation during the project and to take over after the project.
- Feedback from FONAREDD
  - As summarized in the tables above, technical experts from Executive secretariat of FONAREDD have reviewed the project document and shared the comments. UNDP has integrated the relevant recommendations into the project document. (See the details above in the section II. Results of feasibility Study – 1. Main findings of the study)
- Feedback from provincial government (Governor. provincial ministries, provincial divisions and civil society/universities/private sector consulted with during the second field joint mission in 2021
  - The relevance of the project in the Haut Uele province has been reaffirmed by the provincial-level stake holders including Governor, ministers, technical services, civil society, academia, private sector, and potential beneficiaries who were invited during the consultation workshops in the Haut Uele province (September 30 – October 1, 2021)
  - Despite various development challenges in the province, the political willingness to achieve the common goals of the REDD+ has been reaffirmed during the meetings with high-level officials and as a first-ever project in the environment sector in Haut Uele province, as mentioned by the provincial Minister of Environment who is also in charge of agriculture, fisheries, rural development, tourism, the expectation is high for the impact not only to reduction of pressure on deforestation, but also to the quality of life of communities.
  - It was stressed to focus more on governance structuring during the project given that it is a first-ever project being piloted in the environmental sector and REDD+ in the province. In view of project implementation in collaboration

with all stakeholders, it will require capacity development of actors: provincial government, their technical services concerned at provincial, territorial, chiefdom/sectoral and community's levels. It will also help lay the foundation not only for mid-long-term REDD+ implementation in the province but also for future public and private investments.

- It was highlighted that financially viable and competitive alternatives to deforestation and forest degradation should be developed in a practical manner (consultation with the Governor, Ministers, and chiefs of provincial divisions September 30, 2021). Regarding this, the Minister of environment and agriculture suggested to focus on two or three crops as alternatives to develop a practical value chain and entrepreneurship development for the youth in the province can be at the center of this by providing trainings and supporting processing of agricultural products. An online practical training center (3-4 months course) considering of the Covid-19 situation and the landlocked, distant nature of the province to facilitate the network and connection between the youths and people (isolated in the landlocked province) and the experts at regional and international levels has been suggested and integrated into the planned project activity on value chain.
- Perennial crops suggested during the consultation: cacao, café, oil palm tree, macadamia (which is under test for the last 2 years from germination to transplanting) and food crops: groundnut, maize, rice.
- Conflicts between local farmers and nomadic pastoralists such as Emma (Congoleses from Ituri province) and Mbororo (from other neighboring countries) have been mentioned several times by different actors. A study has been planned on migratory influx in the province (activity 2.4.1) for understanding and solution which would be linked to the comprehensive and inclusive planning. It is also important to anticipate it as a risk for agricultural activities of the project.
- Needs for capacity buildings including support for basic infrastructure and equipment were expressed such as capacity building for public and private sectors, agriculture. Part of the elements has been already planned based on the PIREDD Oriental experience.

- Lessons learned from other PIREDDs
  - It is important to implement the activities by incentivizing the communities with planning at provincial, territorial and village levels including the Simple land use planning (SLUP) (PSAT in French acronym) during the first phase (Year 1-2) and with its implementation of SLUP during the second phase (Year 3-5), avoiding the implementation of the two components in parallel.
  - Partner with REDD plus-experienced implementing organizations: PIREDD Mai-Ndombe and Equateur have shown better performance with strategic partnering with REDD plus – experienced partners in the field. In the Haut Uele province as a new province for REDD+, it is important to identify potential partners as early as possible to collaborate with them and to consider a consortium structure with experienced partners (external) and local partners (internal-Haut Uele) to meet the needs for quality implementation and capacity building for local partners to ensure the sustainable and long-term impact as part of exit strategies
  - Put in place the basic infrastructure and security measure at the beginning of project. Given that the target province is new for both REDD+ and a project and security matters to avoid disruption of project implementation, it is critical to establish firm working condition in the field which was also recommended by the first joint field mission in 2019 and reaffirmed during the recent second joint field mission. Installation of solar panel in the project office Haut Uele with a generator for emergency, for example, would be an important investment for stable provision of electricity to the project coordination while reducing GHG emissions.
  - Sensitize the stake holders and communities on REDD+ from the beginning of the project and continue during the project for their engagement based on free, prior informed consent in partnership with specialized private sector in line with activities of reforestation and afforestation. It is shown that massive and continuous sensitization activities allowed PIREDD Mai—Ndombe contributed to bringing the result noting that the first REDD+ in the DRC was implemented in Mai-Ndombe since 2014 and all-level actors involved and sensitized in advance played important roles for quality implementation.

III. Situation Analysis

1. Needs assessment and solutions

Development challenges and solutions

- DR Congo has several threats to achieve sustainable development goals, especially forest destruction as an important threat.
  - As greenhouse gas emissions increase due to forest destruction, the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, diseases and pests increase, which in turn lowers the quality of life of residents and accelerates climate change.
  - The main causes of this forest destruction can be largely attributed to weak governance and increased pressure on forests. Specific reasons are; i) Farmland conversion caused by low land productivity due to lack of technology, ii) Urbanization and infrastructure development caused by the influx of immigrants and the high birth rate, iii) Collecting firewood due to lack of alternative energy and inefficient energy use, iv) Unsustainable use of forests due to lack of technology, lack of forest laws and policies, v) Weak governance and development of sustainable land plans.
- Development of a project to prevent forest destruction
  - This project is designed to contribute to climate change and improve the quality of life of residents by preventing forest destruction. Project activities will be organized to strengthen governance and reduce the pressure on forests.
  - To strengthen forest governance and reduce the pressure on forests, the proposed means are largely implemented in the form of; i) Supporting policymaking and implementation, ii) Reinforcing capacity and awareness-raising, iii) Disseminating new technologies and models and each means synergistically contributes to achieving project goals.
- Constraints on project implementation
  - However, the project site is far from the capital city, infrastructure is not properly established, infrastructure building, and stakeholder capacity development will be simultaneously achieved, so per unit project cost is relatively high and the speed of project implementation can be limited.
- Sustainability of project
  - It is expected that the project will continue to carry out field-level activities even after the closing of this project by supporting the deployment of expert from Korea, strengthening the capacities of relevant agencies in the region, establishing consultative bodies for communication, and establishing long-term land use plans.
  - This project aims at greenhouse gas reduction by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the forest sector, and it is possible to link with a follow-up project considered by Korea Forest Service.
- Suitability to support as ODA
  - This project is a foundation for strengthening governance for REDD+ implementation, etc., and the establishment of a REDD+ implementation foundation in developing countries is achieved through support of ODA under the multilateral and bilateral forms.
  - Norway [3], Germany, etc. are the most active in supporting the establishment of a foundation for REDD+ implementation, while FAO, UN-REDD and the World Bank are also supporting the establishment of a REDD+ implementation foundation through multilateral funds.
- Linkage with other projects
  - This project will benefit from the other REDD+ projects being implemented in the neighboring provinces in terms of experience and lessons learned and the project also will contribute to other projects by inviting regional stakeholders to South-South learning workshops to encourage learning from peers.
  - In the phase of establishing the foundation for REDD+ implementation through this project, ODA funds will be utilized, but the project will be designed to be linked to a follow-up project so that the REDD+ project can be implemented, and the results can be capitalized.

Theory of Change

[3] Norway established the Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) in 2008 and has provided 350 million USD in ODA funding annually through bilateral and multilateral funding, and Germany has created 300 million USD jointly with Norway to support the successful implementation of REDD+.

- The dynamics of deforestation and degradation in the target province are largely similar to those observed at the national level, with some differences in terms of the magnitude and impacts of the different drivers, the dominant agents, the roles and powers and the variation of these drivers at the provincial level. Thus, the responses provided are consistent with those presented in the context of the national investment plan, while reflecting the realities on the ground in their articulation.

- The drivers of deforestation, the dynamics identified during the diagnosis and the geographical distribution of deforestation hotspots, clearly indicate that human pressures on forests result mainly from the search for income and food through agriculture, the collection and sale of fuelwood, or the illegal cutting and sale of wood. These drivers of deforestation often overlap, either geographically - e.g., slash-and-burn and charcoal burning in the same area - or in terms of actors - e.g., the same communities, individuals or interest groups undertake several activities to diversify their income. Although a more detailed analysis of the agents of deforestation is needed at the beginning of the project, the available information indicates that a political and commercial elite, from the area as well as from neighboring provinces, is often involved directly, or in the background as commissioners.

- Natural resources, particularly forestry resources, are abundant and their use is not controlled or even regulated. The articulation between positive and customary law is not organized or ensured, and as a result ownership is not or hardly secured, encouraging predatory behavior. In the absence of inputs and agricultural alternatives, and in a context of strong demographic pressure, fallow-burn cycles are shortened until the soil is exhausted, which leads to the opening of new fields in primary forest. The supply of the major consumer centers, both in the province and in neighboring Kivu, requires sustained agricultural production, most of which is carried out at the expense of the forest. Migration flows, exacerbated by demographic growth and armed conflicts, are free of constraints and facilitated by the necessary rehabilitation of transport routes, and sustained by the lack of economic alternatives. Forest space is considered an opportunity asset for those who want to and can exploit it, and exploitation, even industrial exploitation, is rarely supervised. The agents of the state's technical services, who are unpaid and therefore unmotivated, have neither the logistical and financial means nor the technical capacity to carry out their mandate of support and control. The absence of a strong state, capable of providing for the needs of its citizens and regulating these resources, creates a legal vacuum and a laissez-faire environment, encouraging the development of an informal, if not illegal, economy and the abuse of power. There is little or no information flow between levels of territorial governance and between sectors. There is no space for dialogue between sectors and between land users, whether in the customary or state sphere, leading to anarchic use of space and resources, overlap between uses and between users, and therefore to conflicts.

- The accumulation of these factors leads to significant forest losses. The economic model of the province, like that of the rest of the country, is mainly an extractive rather than a productive cash economy. As a result, gender gaps will also widen due to imbalances that could have been corrected by effective and equitable public governance.

- To reverse this situation, the programme envisages addressing all these issues in a joint and integrated manner. This will involve (i) more anticipatory, transparent and concerted management of land and natural resource use, (ii) more effective and constant control through a strengthened administration but also the joint involvement of multiple actors and sectors at the various levels of territorial governance, and (iii) support for the promotion of alternative production models that reduce pressure on resources and diversify incomes, as well as incentives for the adoption of these models and compliance with the rules of land and natural resource management.

- The programme thus aims to support the various sectors and stakeholders in developing a common vision for the organization of space and priority infrastructure, land use and resource management. In other words, to launch a participatory land-use planning process that will optimize the use of land and resources by the various actors and reduce conflicts, while identifying and preserving important forest areas. By working in parallel at the various levels of territorial governance (land use plan for the Province, territorial development plans, simple land use plans for village terroirs), the necessary information can be passed up to higher levels, and vertical and horizontal coherence ensured. Drawn up with all the actors concerned, under the leadership of the customary, political, and administrative authorities, these documents will be formally adopted by the competent authorities (Governor, Territory Administrator, Customary Chief, depending on the level), who will be their 'ambassadors' and guarantors.

- These documents will also make it possible to clearly define the various investment priorities at the various levels of governance, so that they can be taken on jointly and in a coordinated manner by the State, development partners and the private sector, in a performance contract logic that clearly specifies the roles and responsibilities of each (implementation, monitoring, control, etc.): Plan Contracts between the central Government and the Province (cf. land use plan - sector project), simple land use plans between the Chiefdom/Sector and the Village (terroir villageois in French), etc. The policy dialogue facilitated by the project, within the province as well as with the central government and other technical and financial partners or private sector actors, will catalyze the financing of these plans and the convergence of support (alignment). The programme's support of certain investments identified as priorities for REDD+, in synergy with other REDD+ or non-REDD+ sources, following a logic of performance-based support (PES), will make it possible to influence the development itinerary of areas considered from a REDD+ green development perspective.

- The development and implementation of such a concerted vision will be made possible by a highly participatory and

inclusive approach, bringing together the various land managers and users: political and administrative authorities as well as customary authorities, local communities, civil society, and the private sector, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, women, and youth. At each level of territorial governance, the diagnosis and strengthening and/or creation of relevant existing multi-sectoral and multi-actor consultation platforms should thus make it possible to create a real governance network for land and resources in the programme area: The Forestry Advisory Council at the provincial level, Rural Agricultural Management Councils at the territorial and chiefdom or sector level, Local Development Committees at the terroir level, for example. At the heart of the participatory elaboration of land-use planning processes, the platforms will thus facilitate inclusive dialogue, the consideration of diverse interests, and transparency in debates and decisions, for a true appropriation by the various actors. Such a network, properly supported in a performance-based approach, will also facilitate (i) the circulation and sharing of information between territorial levels and between sectors and actors, (ii) the monitoring of compliance with zoning plans and management rules, and the feedback of interests (iii) as well as the amicable settlement of conflicts.

- Accompanying local communities and the private sector in implementing the plans developed also requires capacity building and support from the administration and its technical services. The support (equipment, operation, training) of land use planning, land affairs, environment, and agriculture departments, as well as the chiefdoms or sectors is essential for good resource management and effective implementation of REDD+ interventions. Indeed, these services have the official mandate of support, control (forest exploitation, land use plans, etc.) but also of sanction, without having the capacity to do so. Supporting them in a performance-based approach (performance contracts) will ensure motivation and efficiency. Administrative staff, closely associated with all programme interventions for effective capacity building, will also be the guarantors of the viability/sustainability of programme interventions in the long term.

- At the heart of deforestation and forest degradation as well as rural development, the planning and promotion of sustainable agricultural and forestry practices will be crucial in the implementation of land-use planning and green development. Conditional on performance and compliance with land-use plans and forest resource management rules, support for changes in practices will have the important role of both enabling and incentivizing rural communities and other users to comply, as well as stimulating internal monitoring of individual practices.

- The improvement of agricultural practices will be ensured through the supervision of the sectors and the multiplication of improved varieties, as well as the introduction of perennial crops (e.g., coffee, cacao, palm etc.) on a small and medium scale in the farming systems, thus fixing agriculture and slowing down the progression of the deforestation front. In addition, still with a view to integrated landscape management, the programme will support community and communal forestry in the areas identified, through the structuring and training of artisanal operators and their formalization, for the sustainable production of timber and energy wood.

- At the same time, the distribution of improved stoves in synergy with the PIF (produced by the latter or imported) to urban centers will help to reduce the pressure of demand and will contribute to ensuring the sustainability of fuelwood production from natural forests via community and communal forestry. The development of agroforestry in the savannah (food and perennial crops) and assisted natural regeneration, inspired by the performance contract model developed by WWF in North Kivu (EcoMakala project) and Mai Ndombe respectively, will also contribute to food security and the sustainable supply of wood energy and agricultural products in the programme area and neighboring regions. Targeting agroforestry investments on the outskirts of major towns and artisanal mining sites will reduce the forest footprint.

- Beyond their systematic participation in the interventions presented above, supporting income-generating activities of vulnerable populations (indigenous peoples, women, and youth) through targeted, complementary, and synergistic investments will reduce their vulnerability. The adaptation of the 3x6 Plus approach to the context of the project and to the imperatives of REDD+ (for example, conditional access, compensation for natural regeneration work, guarding of defenses, etc.), will also create leverage effects.

- In addition, a study will help to better understand and quantify migration phenomena and the origin of migrants. It will also in the longer-term help understand and alleviate the demographic pressure resulting from natural growth and migration towards the programme area.

- In addition, the project will endeavor, in parallel to the start of activities, to refine the understanding of the drivers of deforestation to better understand the dynamics, quantify them and identify the agents and their motives. It will be important to carry out this study by involving the various sectors and actors to reach a consensus on the drivers. It is from this common understanding that a common vision of the direction to be followed (development schemes) and the responses to be provided (green development plans and sectoral interventions) can be identified and truly owned by the stakeholders. This is essential to really involve all relevant actors in the implementation based on their respective roles (regulation, coherence, implementation, supervision, and control, etc.). This detailed understanding of the drivers will make it possible to better monitor and analyze the relevance and impact of the proposed interventions, as well as the possible mutations of these drivers, in the sense of a reactive and adaptive programme management.

- From this exercise stems the conceptualization of structuring frameworks that will serve to coordinate and integrate the different sectors to bring out strong synergies and define the direct actions that would lead to the anticipated effect. This

will establish the enabling environment for the state to take on its regalian role and for the actors to contribute their perspectives, expectations, and responsibilities. This will result in the facilitation of investment compatible with forestry imperatives through regulations, consensual organization of land and resource use, concrete changes in the behavior of the agents identified in the studies on drivers and the demographic dimension.

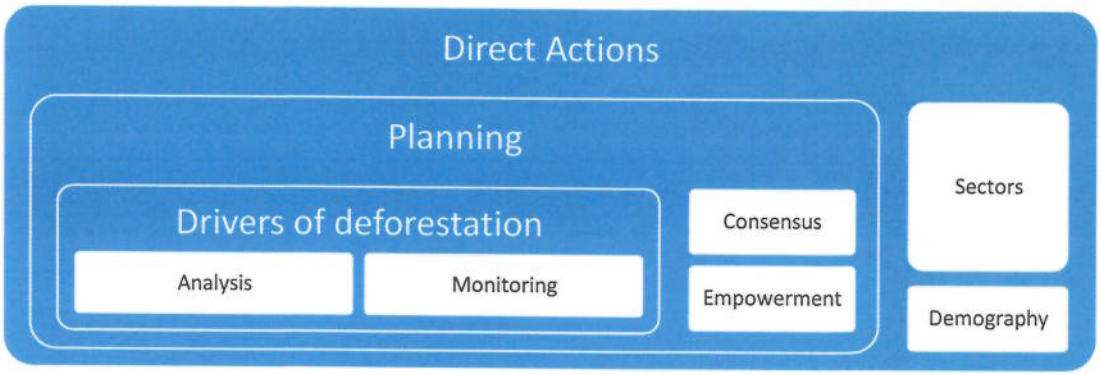


Figure 2: Implementation approach

- In summary, the project therefore assumes that: (i) a finer understanding of the drivers and their agents will enable (ii) more precise targeting of project interventions where they will be most effective and efficient, by (iii) enabling and incentivizing actors to change their practices and diversify their income sources, which are currently at the expense of the forest. (iv) Strengthening the role of the state and its capacity, combined with (v) broad participation of the various decision-makers and land users, will allow (vi) the elaboration of a concerted and shared vision of land use and natural resource management rules, and the clear definition of investment priorities for green development. This work will guide policy dialogue to catalyze and direct public and private, national, and international (alignment) funding towards such a goal. By integrating a logic of performance contracts into the various supports given (technical services and decentralized administration, resource users), they will also make it possible to motivate good practices and discourage, or even sanction, illegal practices (or those not agreed to by the community) and thus increase the possibility of success of the actions undertaken. (v) Iterative monitoring of drivers will allow the verification of the theory of change and the calibration of project interventions for optimal impact on drivers and behaviors of deforestation agents, and adaptive management in the project area as well as at national level.

Policy analysis for intervention

Programs integrated into the REDD+ process in the DRC

- The DRC has demonstrated its leadership in efforts to implement REDD+, an international mechanism to which it has been committed since 2009 and whose preparation phase was piloted by the Ministry in charge of the Environment (MEDD) with the support of the UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank (FCPF) as well as the participation of all stakeholders (including civil society and indigenous peoples). Among the remarkable advances of this innovative process are: (i) the achievement of a national consensus on the drivers of deforestation, (ii) the validation of the Investment Plan of the Forest Investment Program (PIF), (iii) the adoption of the National REDD+ Framework Strategy as well as the creation of the National REDD+ Fund (financial mechanism) at the end of 2012, (iv) the development of REDD+ implementation tools, (v) the finalization of the Readiness-Package self-assessment report validated by the FCPF Participants Committee, in May 2015, making the DRC the first of the 47 REDD+ countries to finalize its readiness phase and enter the investment phase, and (vi) testing the implementation of REDD+ through six geographically integrated pilot projects under CBFF/ADB (Congo Basin Forest Fund/African Development Bank) financing.
- These pilot projects aimed to test the implementation of REDD+ to feed the reflections of the massive investment phase. These projects were delayed and did not provide much input into the preparation phase, but they are sources of learning for the integrated programs. Two of them are in the program area: the Isangi (OCEAN) and Mambasa (WCS) Integrated REDD Pilot Projects.
- To fully enter the REDD+ investment phase, the Government of the DRC has adopted a "National REDD+ Investment Plan" over a 5-year period (2016-2020). This plan aims to attract, guide and direct public and private investments towards the implementation of REDD+, to orient the country's development trajectory towards a green development, with a more limited impact on forests. The DRC Government's efforts are now focused on mobilizing the resources necessary to implement this investment plan through the National REDD+ Fund. Thus, in April 2016, the country signed a Letter of

Intent (LOI) with the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), which allowed for the mobilization of $200 million for the implementation of REDD+, in addition to the $60 million already mobilized through the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Other funding opportunities are being explored.

- Integrated programs represent a very important component, with about 60% of the portfolio of the Investment Plan of the National REDD+ Fund, which plans to implement them on the entire national territory (26 Provinces). In June 2016, FONAREDD launched Calls for Expression of Interest to select documents or idea notes for integrated programs in areas with strong REDD+ stakes (Mai Ndombe, Kwilu, Equateur, Sud Ubangi, Mongala, Bas-Uélé, Tshopo and Ituri provinces) that should contribute to the achievement of the Plan's expected results. In general, these are provinces characterized by: (i) a significant forest cover, (ii) a strong concentration of pressures on the forests of neighboring provinces/high emission areas, (iii) a capacity to monitor performance through a FREL/FRL at the sub-national level, (iv) sufficient implementation potential (presence of relevant partners and initiatives), (iv) strong economic dynamics, etc.
- The present program is based on the part of this context. It proposes to implement REDD+ in a multisectoral and integrated manner in the province of Haut Uele, that is located around the three provinces of Tshopo, Bas-Uélé and Ituri being currently executed by UNDP to address local drivers of deforestation and degradation through enabling and sectoral activities.

CAFI Fund, Investment Plan and Letter of Intent (LOI) Milestones

- The DRC government has made numerous commitments through the signing of a Letter of Intent with the CAFI Initiative. These commitments cover the various priority sectors identified in the context of the investment plan, and these two documents therefore constitute the frameworks with which the program must be aligned. Milestones define these commitments, which are broken down into two phases: milestones for 2018 and others for 2020.
- In the programming, these milestones have either been reflected in the results framework as indicators or included in the actions when they are intended as outputs. In addition, the project has also favored the selection of indicators from the Investment Plan or activities as defined therein, also to facilitate the alignment and assessment of the program's contribution to the achievement of the Investment Plan targets.
- It is also understood that the project does not operate in isolation, but within the framework of the National REDD+ Investment Plan and in synergy with other programs.
- FONAREDD has been thus ensuring coordination, alignment, and support of sectoral programs to integrated programs. The various program holders, including UNDP, will have to be able to reorient and adjust their interventions to ensure results, in the interest of the country. Some sectoral programs are expected to provide integrated programs with specialized methodological and technical support to ensure national consistency and more efficient implementation of REDD+. Certain activities will be strengthened by sectoral programs to maximize the REDD+ impact in these vast areas (deployment of mechanized agriculture in the savannah, support for community and communal forestry, etc.), as clearly outlined in the National REDD+ Investment Plan.
- To guarantee sufficient coherence of interventions at the country level, and to ensure their efficiency, this project expects more specifically from sectoral programs, in the specific areas of national reforms (Land use, land tenure), support for (i) methodology, (ii) specific specialized expertise and (iii) capacity building of stakeholders, as well as (iv) capitalization of lessons learned from other integrated programs.
- However, for the sake of pragmatism and given the unavoidable constraints in terms of the respective programming cycles of these numerous programs, the present program has made a point of guaranteeing sufficient technical and operational capacity to move forward on all these various projects, even if certain sectoral programs might be delayed.
- FONAREDD and the Government of the DRC have an important role in supporting integrated programs for the recognition of land use plans at the national level, and in supporting policy dialogue to align national public investments and those of technical and financial partners at the national and provincial levels.

At the international level (Alignment with SDGs)

A. Status of achievement of SDGs

- DR Congo prioritized to achieve 14 SDGs (74 goals, 113 indicators) through the National Development Plan (2019-23) and selected a total of six SDGs for 2030 through a high-level political forum in 2019.
  - SDG 4 (Quality Education): The ratio of children who have completed primary education with the ability to read and calculate through reform of the education system is raised to 72%, achieving gender balance (1:1) in middle and high schools.

- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): 7% increase in per capita GDP through economic diversification and private participation
- SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities): Mitigate inequality and reduce poverty.
- SDG 13 (Climate Action): Expansion of protected areas (17), 65% forest rate, 0.0005% forest rate to reduce natural disasters and respond to climate change
- SDG 16(Peace Justice and Strong Institutions): Improve governance and security. The murder rate has been reduced to four per million. 0.01% of physical and mental sexual assault.
- SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goal): Developing official statistics and strengthening related capabilities

B. SDGs Conformance and interlinked Objectives

- REDD+'s contribution to SDGs
  - REDD+ implemented in DR Congo directly aligns with key SDG achievement indicators such as SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) by preventing greenhouse gas emissions through deforestation and protecting habitats of various species[4].
  - REDD+ implementation in DR Congo can contribute to 15 SDGs (ICRAF, 2018)
  - All programmes under the DR Congo 'National REDD+ Strategy' and 'Investment Plan' are aimed at improving the quality of life of residents and transitioning to a green economy.
  - Sustainable agriculture, forest-based value chain, and alternative income source development to reduce poverty in the region, increase productivity, distribute low-cost, high-efficiency stoves, improve the quality of life of residents and help resolve inequality.

Table 1. Contribution of REDD+ to the achievement of SDGs in DRC

SDGs	Contribution from this project
	Discovering alternative forest-based income generating activities, distributing low-cost, high-efficiency stoves, etc.
	Sustainable agricultural technology, food security, etc.
	Improving health and wellbeing by increasing income through development of alternative income generating activities
	Respecting the rights of women and indigenous people and providing educational opportunities
	Strengthen land ownership, involving women
	Supply of alternative energy and efficient stoves, etc.

[4] DR Congo is the second largest rainforest in the world, with 150 million hectares of forest, home to about 10,000 species of plants, 409 species of animals, 1,117 species of birds and 400 species of fish.

	Support for small start-ups, etc.
	Providing opportunities to discover new businesses, such as support for commercial afforestation
	Mitigate inequalities related to sustainable development and land ownership
	Improve access to capacity development and services for communities and province-level officials
	Sustainable utilization of natural resources
	Contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emission throughout forest, agriculture, and energy sectors
	Conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of land ecosystems
	Mitigating conflicts by strengthening governance and land ownership
	Establishment of a platform for stakeholders in various fields, etc.

At the country level (Alignment with national development strategy, industry, and sector policies)

A. Status of Partner country

- National Development Strategic Plan (PNSD, 2019 - 2023)
  - The plan has been elaborated and validated with the five priority pillars, i) Development of Human Capital, Social and Cultural Development, ii) Strengthening of Good Governance, Restoration of State Authority and Peace Building, iii) Consolidation of Economic Growth, Diversification and Transformation of the Economy, iv) Land-use Planning, Reconstruction and Modernization of Infrastructure and V) Protection of the Environment, Fight against Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Equilibrium. The fourth (Land-use planning) and fifth pillars (Climate Change) are directly linked with the project objectives and the second also to strengthening forest governance.
  - In terms of sector-specific approaches, sustainable agriculture, mining development strategies, energy and water infrastructure construction, land tenure in this project, land use plans including mining, and alternative energy development are in line with national strategies.
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (2015)
  - According to the national greenhouse gas inventory released in 2015, agriculture and energy accounted for a significant portion of emissions following the forest sector (land use, land conversion, etc.). To address this, the DR Congo government, with the support of the international community, submitted a NDC aiming at reducing 17% (approximately 70 Mt CO_2e) compared to the 2030 emissions reference in agriculture, forest, and energy sectors from 2021 to 2030.

- DRC requested international assistance (about 9 billion USD) to respond to and adapt to climate change in agriculture, energy, transportation, forest, marine and waste sectors.

- Development of REDD+ National Strategy (2012)
  - National strategy for mitigating the four direct deforestation factors of national forests (slash-and-burn, illegal logging, firewood collection, mining) and indirect deforestation factors (population growth, weak institutions, infrastructure and urbanization, economic factors) was developed with 7 strategic pillars (Strengthening Governance, Land use planning, Land ownership, Agriculture, Energy, Forest, and population planning).
- National REDD+ Investment Plan (2013)
  - REDD+ Investment Plan, developed in conjunction with the National REDD+ Strategy, provides key guidance for sustainable development and REDD+ investment in the country, with all investment priorities and performance management systems defined.
  - The plan convers comprehensively the eight major sectors (agriculture, fuel wood, forest, mineral resources and infrastructure, land use plans, land ownership, population, governance) and aims at creating co-benefits for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable development, and poverty.

B. Alignment with policies and strategies of the partner country

- Recognition of the importance of REDD+ for sustainable development
  - DR Congo developed the REDD+ investment plan with the aim of increasing the forest ratio to 63.5% by 2030 in the direction of sustainable development and designs activities to reduce the annual deforestation rate (annual deforested area from 300,000ha → 200,000ha)
  - A separate organization called FONAREDD has been formed to implement REDD+ and is funded by CAFI and currently operates a total of 16 REDD+ programmes (113 million USD).

REDD+ is considered more effective than other climate change response projects for three reasons:

- (Impact) Sustainable forest and land use through REDD+ can have a significant impact on climate change as greenhouse gas emissions from land-based human activities, including forest and agriculture, that account for 23% of the total emissions (IPCC Land Special Report)
- (Cost Efficiency) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through REDD+ is one of the most cost-effective ways of responding to climate change (Arild Angelsen et al. 2018)
- (Effectiveness) REDD+ is aimed at reducing carbon dioxide as well as preserving residents' traditional knowledge, rights, and species diversity, contributing to improving the quality of life of 1.6 billion people living in forests, 4 billion hectares of forest conservation and ecosystem services.

- Achievement of NDCs
  - This project can contribute to the achievement of greenhouse gas reduction targets (17% reduction from 2030 emissions reference) by disseminating sustainable agricultural models, developing alternative energy, and improving energy efficiency, and preventing deforestation and forest degradation.
- Conformity with REDD+ national strategy implementation
  - This project directly and indirectly contributes to the achievement of the REDD+ national strategy (reducing the impact of agriculture on forests, reducing fuel wood consumed in unsustainable ways, strengthening governance for sustainable forest management, forest carbon conservation, REDD+ implementation, regulation of population growth, land planning, and land ownership).
- Consistency with REDD+ national investment plan
  - The project includes elements of all eight major sectors of the national investment plan (agriculture, fuel tree, forest, mineral resources and infrastructure, land use plans, land ownership, population, governance), and aims for sustainable development, which can contribute positively to implementing the national investment plan.

Korean Government (alignment with CPS and Government Foreign Policy)

- Linkage with the 2nd International Development Cooperation Plan (2016 - 2020)
  - In the 2nd International Development Cooperation Plan, Korean government aims to contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals based on 'Integrated ODA, Tangible ODA, Together ODA'. This project is evaluated as a project that can directly or indirectly contribute to 15 of DR Congo's SDG goals and is expected to contribute to implementing this plan.
  - This project proposed as DR Congo's integrated REDD+ project is in accordance with the 2nd International Development Cooperation Plan, which aims to gradually expand Africa's share of international development cooperation and expand support for the environment sector.
- 2017's national tasks: No.99 - Strengthening economic diplomacy and development cooperation to promote national interests
  - This project, which is implemented with the goal of contributing to climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the forest sector, is in line with the direction of the national government's initiative to actively pursue diplomatic and development cooperation in connection with Climate Change Response.

KOICA (Alignment with management strategy, CP, and sector strategy)

- KOICA's 4P (People, Peace, Prosperity, Planet)
  - KOICA implements the project with the aim of environmentally sustainable development assistance, and this REDD+ project is closely related to KOICA's mission as a comprehensive project that contributes to climate change mitigation, tension reduction, and improvement of the quality of life of residents through conservation of forests and natural resources.
- 'Rural development projects' and 'climate change response projects' in the mid-term strategy by KOICA sector (2016 - 2021)
  - REDD+ projects encompass various areas as an integrated approach to climate change mitigation. In the case of rural development projects, 'sustainable agriculture, eco-green afforestation, and biodiversity conservation' are accomplished, especially in accordance with activities such as 'proliferation of agricultural technologies' and 'agroforestry' and 's sustainable forest management'
  - KOICA recommends programming alternative energy and carbon sink support as a reduction project for climate change response projects and REDD+ meets the goal as an activity to promote forest carbon sinks. In addition, the project also included 'capacity development' activities to strengthen capacity in responding to climate change and used greenhouse gas reduction in the project as an indicator for evaluation to generate tangible results through the project.

Other policy-related matters

- Synergy with CAFI (Central African Forest Initiative)'s support
  - Korea recognizes the need for the Congo Basin rainforest to preserve it as a repository of carbon reserves and biodiversity, has joined CAFI (2017.1.) and started providing financial contributions (2020 - 2024, 2.3 million USD).
  - In particular, Korea is supporting the CAFI budget for DR Congo, which has high conservation value, so if the REDD+ project of DR Congo is supported through this project, it can create synergy between projects, enhance Korea's status as Asia's first CAFI member, and solidify its position within CAFI.

- Alignment with the Korea Forest Service's REDD+ mid- to long-term plan (2020-2024)
  - Implementation of REDD+ at the project level may result in leakage of deforestation and forest degradation activities in the project area, so UNFCCC recommends the implementation of REDD+ at the national level and emphasizes the need for REDD+ implementation at the sub-national level as an intermediate step.
  - Although all REDD+ pilot projects implemented by the Korea Forest Service have been carried out at the project level (average of about 70,000 ha) due to limited budget, this project can contribute to developing capacity by developing skills and experience in methodology, implementation system, and activities at the sub-national (provincial) level. DR Congo was selected as a candidate country for the expansion of REDD+ project, so the implementation of this project is in accordance with the Korea Forest Service's REDD+ Mid- to Long-Term Plan (2020 - 2024).
- The Korean government can declare greater cooperation in Africa in the wake of the P4G summit

- The government is planning to invite the heads of about 20 countries to the P4G Summit, which is scheduled to be held in Korea in 2021(initially scheduled in 2020 but postponed to 2021 due to the COVID-19, the exact date is to be confirmed), and is preparing to promote the new cooperation.
- Once this project is implemented, the Korean government will provide more than 10 million USD in total to Central Africa through CAFI and KOICA, which will contribute to enhancing Korea's position.
- Korea's contribution to the Congo Basin is planned to be officially declared at the P4G Summit to promote interest in the project and establish itself as a successful interagency (KOICA-Korea Forest Service) cooperation project.

- Potentially to development as a PFI (Peace Forest Initiative) model of the President's interest
  - PFI is officially launched at the 14th General Assembly of the UNCCD (U.N. Convention on the Prevention of Desertification) proposed by South Korea as a policy program to build mutual trust and promote peace by creating forests or restoring degraded land near the border.
  - This project is implemented in areas where there are many illegal immigrants and is likely to be developed as a model of PFI as it contributes to establishing peace in disputed areas and improving the quality of life of residents through forests.

- Showcase during the World Forestry Congress (World Forest Conference 2021, Seoul) hosted by Korea
  - Although the Congo Basin is a representative environmental asset of mankind, it is relatively poorly managed, and many advanced and international organizations use it as a representative contribution to enhance their status by investing in finance and technology and to increase their negotiating power in environmental negotiations.
  - Korea will hold the 15th World Forest Conference (WFC) once every six years with FAO in Korea on May 21, 2021, so starting the REDD+ project in DR Congo, where the tropical forests are concentrated in Central Africa, is also significant in terms of strengthening the leadership of WFC hosts and organizations.

2. Lessons learned from past programs/projects

- UNDP-implemented Project
  - At the national level, and in accordance with its UNDP Cooperation Programme (CPD 2020-2024), UNDP's support to the Government of the DRC is based on three main priority areas of cooperation: (1) governance for sustainable development; (2) economic transformation and sustainable management of natural resources; and (3) support to stabilization and strengthening of the resilience of affected populations. The present project is very closely linked to axes 1 and 2. This is in line with the National Development Plan (PNSD 2019-2023), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2024 and UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021.
  - Regarding axis 1, UNDP is thus contributing to the strengthening of national capacities for planning, for facilitating thematic groups and various consultation frameworks for policy dialogue, and for statistics, which are a central element of the monitoring and evaluation system and are essential for understanding and measuring the impacts of development policies. In addition, under this same axis, the UNDP supports the development of measures to stimulate employment and the socio-economic development of the population. Various consultation platforms have been set up in several provinces to provide a space for dialogue, consultation, and consensus on development plans. These experiences will be capitalized on directly in the framework of activities related to multi-sectoral and multi-actor planning and monitoring of the use of space and natural resources (spatialized green development plans, at the various levels of governance including Simple Land Use Plan (SLUP in French acronym) in the project's intervention zones). UNDP has also put in place resilience-building mechanisms that aim, through a community-based approach, to empower vulnerable groups and people affected by conflict in the context of interventions that combine the creation of temporary jobs, savings and the development of sustainable income-generating activities and their interconnection to local value chains.
  - Axe 2 is directly linked to the integrated program because it deals with UNDP support to the Government on the theme of "Climate Change and Natural Resource Management". In budgetary terms, the UNDP portfolio in the area of the environment and climate change has increased considerably over the past eight years, with a wide range of interventions: (i) USD 8 million for policy dialogue to formulate strategies and conduct advocacy; (ii) USD 20 million for field interventions in the context of adaptation targeting the agricultural sector and vulnerable populations; (iii) nearly USD 3 million in the area of awareness raising and support to non-state actors; (iv) USD 33 million in the PIREDD Oriental – FONAREDD funded; (v) USD 8 million in the reform of land use planning (AT) – FONAREDD funded and (vi) USD 3 million in the capacity development of civil society (GTCRR) – FONAREDD

funded.

- Overall, it can be noted that the UNDP has disbursed between 70 and 100 million dollars per year over the past eight years, more than 70% of which has been disbursed through field activities and in areas that are difficult to access (South Ubangi, Ituri, Tanganyika, North Kivu and South Kivu, Central Kasai etc.). All of UNDP's operations and activities meet high quality standards, including transparency. For the last three years in a row, UNDP has been voted the most transparent development agency. Finally, it should be noted that UNDP currently has operational offices in the eastern provinces of the DRC (Ituri, Bas-Uele, Tshopo, North Kivu, South Kivu) which will be strengthened under the present program to facilitate the implementation of program activities in the field.
- At the global level, UNDP is supporting more than 25 countries in their REDD+ readiness efforts and 5 others in the implementation phase of their REDD+ process (Vietnam, Peru, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Colombia). Good practices from these experiences (sub-regional planning process in Vietnam, land-use planning process in Peru and Ecuador, active listening process of indigenous peoples in Panama, etc.) will be capitalized on in the implementation of this program. In addition, UNDP operates according to a model that allows for the mobilization of specialized in-house expertise. Depending on the needs of the program, this expertise will be mobilized to provide technical support in various fields (land use planning, spatialized analysis of drivers, stakeholder involvement, forestry, etc.) and the necessary backstopping to ensure a technically robust implementation.
- Regarding the direct experience to this project, UNDP has been implementing the Integrated Program of REDD+ in three provinces of the former oriental province and the project has been structured within the same strategic framework. However, as highlighted by the joint delegation including Korean experts during the last mission conducted in December 2019, the basic infrastructure for implementation such as project office, equipment etc. needs to be put in place in the new intervention province and high cost per unit activity will be one of the most difficult challenges to implement the project by simultaneously establishing the foundation for implementing the project, and for this REDD+ project. It was recommended that the cost per unit (operational cost) can be higher due to the implementation of the project in areas where few international organizations are present.
- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the forest sector, the goal of the project is to establish a forest governance, as well as to allow residents to change their behavior by shifting the paradigm, so that residents can participate in decision-making process on activities such as Payments for Environmental Services (PES) on land-use planning, sustainable forest use and mining.
- Interim evaluation conducted by CAFI (November 2019)[5] transferred the second instalment as most projects were well-performed, but due to the nature of the REDD+ project, it is necessary to recognize that it may take a long time to achieve tangible results in implementing the project. Since most of the activities discussed in the interim evaluation report are similar to those of this project, it is expected to reduce trial and error and save time with the experience and know-how gained from the on-going projects.

- Need to analyze lessons from on-going REDD+ projects in DR Congo
  - Since this REDD+ project is the first of its kind in KOICA to plan the implementation, several interviews were organized with officials (JICA, Norwegian Embassy) during the preliminary study mission by analyzing the cases of the World Bank and UNDP implementing REDD+.

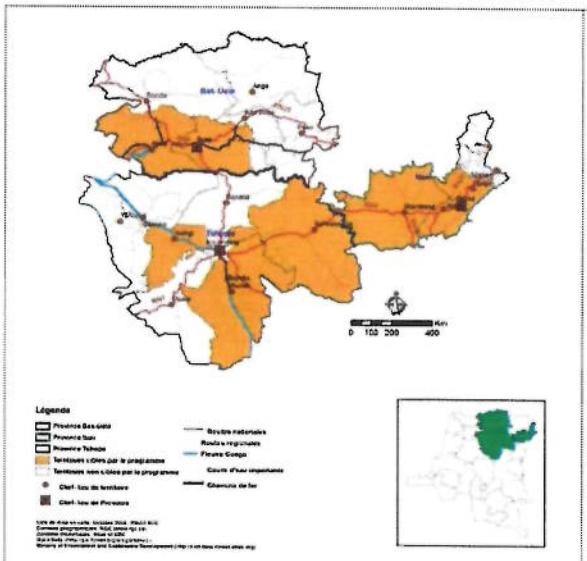
Table 2. REDD+ projects being currently implemented in DR Congo (2020)

Intervention provinces	Executing agency	Budget	Duration	Current status

[5] CAFI interim evaluation shows that as of the end of 2018, DR Congo has achieved about 70% of the 29 major achievements planned in signing a letter of intent with CAFI, showing performance in all eight areas (farm, energy, forest, law, land use planning, land ownership, governance, and population) considered in the national investment plan.

Mai Ndombe	World Bank	$ 30M[6]	Apr. 2017 - Feb. 2022	Ongoing
3 provinces Orientale	UNDP	$ 33M	Nov. 2017 - Dec. 2022	Ongoing
Sud Ubangi	World Bank	$ 4M	Apr. 2017 - Jun. 2022	Ongoing
Kwilu	JICA	$ 4M	Dec. 2018 - Dec. 2022	Ongoing
Equateur	FAO	$ 6M	Approved in February 2018 and ongoing	
Mongala	ENABEL	$ 7M	Under review for approval	

- JICA Project in Kwilu Province (2019 - 2024)
  - This project is implemented by matching JICA's bilateral ODA funds with CAFI's multilateral funds, which can be used as an example of synergy by linking the CAFI project supported by the Korean government to this KOICA project.
  - The advantage is that the target area is close to the capital city. The implementation of REDD+ projects requires the establishment of a monitoring system for deforestation identification and monitoring, so the project to establish monitoring system in the region (2012 - 2017) was implemented through bilateral ODA projects.
  - REDD+ projects require a high level of understanding of technical aspects, so they support field projects through cooperation with JAFTA (Japan Forest Technology Association), and their activities in the region are carried out in cooperation with local NGOs who have a lot of experience.
  - In particular, the implementation report on the Kwilu Province REDD+ project provides specific information on the budget of the project and the basis for setting monitoring indicators, which helps establish monitoring indicators and calculate expected reductions.



- UNDP is working on REDD+ in three provinces in the former Orientale province.
- The total amount of the project is 33 million USD, and the fund has been invested from November 17 to December 22
- The total amount of project is 14.6 million USD in Ituri province, 11.9 million USD in Bas-Uele province, and 6.5 million USD in Tshopo province.
- REDD+ projects include areas marked in orange on the left map.
- UNDP applied for the Haut-Uele project to maximize the synergy of REDD+ projects in the four provinces that are connected to each other.

Figure 3. UNDP's Integrated Programme REDD+ being implemented in the former province Orientale (3 provinces: Tshopo, Bas-Uele, Ituri)

[6] M = million

Table 3 - Mapping of the main relevant initiatives implemented or underway in the neighboring provinces of the Haut Uele province

Title of the Program / Project	brief description	Links with the integrated REDD + program
PROVINCE OF TSHOPO		
Integrated REDD + Kananga / Mbuji-Mayi and Kisangani Project (PIREDD / MBKIS)	*Lead:* ADB (Forest Investment Program). *Implementation:* MEDD. *Budget:* around $ 21 million (Orientale, including $ 6.1 million for Tshopo). *Period:* 2014-2020. *Intervention areas:* Mbuji Mayi and Kisangani supply basins (Tshopo, Banalia & Opala). *Objectives:* Reduce deforestation / degradation; sustainably develop the wood-energy sector, secure land and promote alternatives to slash-and-burn. *Planned intervention* (still in the start-up phase): reforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forests; wood energy sector; dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices (agroforestry), local land use plans, land tenure security, capacity building, etc.	Geographical complementarity; exchange of experiences and harmonization of methodological approaches and similar activities (agriculture, wood energy, reforestation and agroforestry, land, TA, etc.); integration of their interventions into provincial spatial planning, support for land registration and security through provincial edicts, etc.
Integrated REDD + pilot project Isangi (PPGII)	*Lead:* ADB (Congo Basin Forest Fund). *Implementation:* MECNDD & OCEAN. *Budget:* 2.3M €. *Period:* 2012-2016. *Area of intervention:* Land Isangi. *Objectives:* Contribute to the reduction of deforestation and poverty. *Key* achievements *(in* the closing phase)*:* Isangi Land Use Plan, Simple Natural Resources Management Plan (PSAT) of 5 terroirs, mapping of land rights; reforestation / agroforestry, small livestock, MRV tool, strengthening of CARGs, etc.	Considering the lessons learned; capitalization of achievements; continuation and scaling up of relevant activities (e.g., implementation of PSAT). Integration of their interventions into provincial spatial planning and green development plans, the process of identifying and securing land, etc.
Support for the Sustainable Management of Forests in the DRC (AGEDUFOR)	*Lead:* AFD. *Implementation:* ADF. *Budget:* 6M €. *Period:* 2011-2019. *Area of intervention:* Former provinces of Bandundu, Equateur, Orientale (Tshopo). *Beneficiaries:* industrial forest concessionaires. *Objectives:* Strengthen the dynamics of sustainable development of timber production forests in the DRC. *Ongoing intervention:* support to the central and provincial forestry administration (Tshopo, Mongala, Mai Ndombe, etc.); establishment of sustainable management plans for forest concessions and support for forest governance.	Consideration of lessons learned and capitalization of data; harmonization and coordination of activities related to artisanal sawing, agriculture, and carbonization, particularly in and around forest concessions: spatial planning of land and green development plans, development of community concessions and development of forest management plans, monitoring, traceability, and control of formal and informal production, etc.
Congo Forests & Climate Change Project (FCCC)	*Lead:* EU. *Implementation:* CIFOR. *Budget:* 11 M €. *Period:* 2013-2016. *Area of intervention:* Province Tshopo & North Kivu *Objectives:* Strengthen human resources in thematic areas related to climate change mitigation and adaptation; Development of agro-forestry	Capitalization of lessons learned, exchange of experiences and harmonization of methodological approaches and similar activities, in particular for agroforestry and artisanal logging in Tshopo / Isangi ; capitalization and integration of their interventions into provincial spatial planning and

	plantations and restoration and management of restored forest ecosystems to provide fuelwood and income to populations, increasing carbon stocks and reducing pressure on forests in eastern DRC. *Interventions* (extension of the project and launching of the intervention in the relevant area): capacity building for the fight against climate change and forestry research at university level (UNIKIS), promotion of agroforestry; restoration of degraded forests / lands; activities at INERA level (issue of artisanal sawing on the outskirts of the Yangambi Biosphere Reserve).	green development plans, the process of identifying and securing land, and the formalization of community forestry ; collaboration in terms of capacity building of environmental services and PLEs in sustainable forest management throughout the program
Agricultural Development Program in the Tshopo District (PRODAT)	*Lead and implementation:* CTB. *Amount:* 11M €. *Period:* 2014-2018. *Intervention area:* Territories of Isangi, Opala and Banalia. *Objectives:* sustainably increase the incomes of rural family farmers, thanks to the sustainable revival of agricultural production and the contribution to poverty reduction (improve agrarian systems by integrating sustainable management practices, gender and ensuring the market access)	Capitalization of lessons learned and achievements of the project, geographical complementarity and harmonization of methodological approaches and similar activities, in particular for sustainable agricultural intensification and agroforestry, strengthening of multi-stakeholder platforms (CARG) ; capitalization and integration of their interventions into provincial spatial planning and green development plans, the process of identifying and securing land, for better alignment with REDD + objectives ;
PROVINCE OF ITURI		
Mambasa Integrated REDD + Pilot Project (PPRGIM)	*Lead:* ADB (Congo Basin Forest Fund). *Implementation:* MECNDD & WCS. *Budget:* 3M €. *Period:* 2012-2016. *Area of intervention:* Mambasa territory. *Objectives:* contribute to the reduction of deforestation & degradation rates, the loss of biodiversity and increase the income of local communities. *Key achievements. Key achievements (in* the closing phase): Territory development plan, land use plans, agroforestry / cocoa under shade, poultry farming, monitoring of CO2 stock, etc.	Capitalization of lessons learned and achievements (implementation of PSAT, territory development plan, agroforestry interventions, carbon data, etc.). Taking into account and integration of their interventions in provincial spatial planning and green development plans, the process of identifying and securing land, etc.
Central African Forest Ecosystem Conservation Program (CAFEC)	*Lead:* USAID. *Implementation:* WCS. *Budget:* $ 13 million. *Period:* 2013-2018. *Area of intervention:* Territory of Mambasa / RFO. *Objectives:* support the conservation of biodiversity, undertake REDD + pilot activities and develop systems for monitoring carbon stocks and flows in the landscape. *Key achievements:* development and implementation of land use plans; support for alternative economic activities and capacity building in natural resources	Collaboration, exchange, and synergy in the context of community participation and the implementation of land use plans. Considering and integration of their interventions in provincial spatial planning and green development plans, the process of identifying and securing land, etc.
PROVINCE OF BAS-UELE		

Identification of current initiatives	The Province of Bas-Uélé does not benefit from major development programs or projects as directly relevant as Tshopo or Ituri. It benefits or has benefited from initiatives linked to conflict resolution, in particular between sedentary farmers and nomadic herders, and from relatively small-scale development projects, notably by churches (e.g., support to the Integrated Rural Development Center in Likati).	Mapping and capitalization of lessons learned and acquired from small initiatives in the province of Bas-Uele
PROVINCES OF BAS-UELE & TSHOPO		
	Lead and implementation: World Bank. *Budget:* $ 164 million. *Period:* 2016-2018 (2nd additional funding. Total: $ 400M). *Intervention area:* former provinces of South Kivu, Katanga, and Orientale *Objectives:* restore sustainable access between the capitals of Provinces, Districts and Territories in the project area in a manner that is sustainable for the natural environment. *Interventions:* a) reopening and maintenance of roads (including Kisangani-Beni, Komanda-Bunia-Goli, Beni-Kasindi and Kisangani-Bunduki); b) institutional strengthening and training; c) social and environmental measures (including construction of 5 checkpoints and wildlife on the RN4 (Provinces of Tshopo and Bas-Uele); d) monitoring and evaluation (including sample survey of income and expenditure of households living along the axes roads of the project).	collaboration on environmental and social impact studies and exchanges of socio-economic and environmental data (deforestation); complementarity in support for the construction of control and support infrastructure and their operation; integration into provincial spatial planning.

3. Partner country analysis

Analysis of policy environment and laws/systems in partner country

- Land tenure-related laws/systems
  - Before the 2000s, land tenure was not clearly established because the state basically had authority over all land and the customary rights of local communities on land and resources, but the Forest Act 2002 stipulated the industrial use and protection of forests, but it still does not stipulate the rights or interests of communities.
  - In 2002, the DR Congo government declared a moratorium on the issuance of forest licenses, prohibited the exchange, relocation, and renewal of previously issued rights, and in 2008, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Tourism extended the moratorium by three years.
  - Basic principles on environmental protection in 2011, the Democratic Republic of the Congo Constitution, Ordinance on the procedure of classification and of de-classification of forests in 2008, Ordinance for the moratorium extension on the conversion of existing forest permits to timber authority in 2005; Forest use permit allocation procedure in 2008, Ordinance on the Preparation and Permission of the Implementation of Wood Production Management Plan in 2006; Ordinance on the Composition, Organization and Function of the Forest Advisory Committee; Ordinance on the timber policy; In 2007, the government made efforts to regulate the protection of forests and the industrial use of timber through permission for industrial logging and the purchase, sale, and export of wood;
  - Also, the government intended to promote the domestic industry by regulating the export of a certain portion of wood after processing before the export of wood. Ultimately, it aims to export 100% of wood after processing it.
- Tax system in the forest sector
  - Basically, five types of taxes on timber trade and export;
    i) Utilization Area Tax (40% local government, 60% National Tax Service)
    ii) Logging Tax (Equally divided to National Forest Fund and National Tax Service)
    iii) Export Tax (100% National Tax Service)
    iv) Deforestation tax (Equally divided to National Forest Fund and National Tax Service)
    v) Reforestation tax (100% National Tax Service)
  - In reality, however, the improvement of forest governance capacity of local governments is essential for effective forest protection as timber authority seems to be issued without tax proof, tax calculations are not accurate, and the amount of permits also seem to be often exceeded.
- Major project risks include the weak governance of DR Congo, weak capacity to implement relevant policies, which are amongst the risks of implementing projects in most developing countries.
  - Practically weak governance does not lead to proper implementation of the forest law, nor does the revision of the sub-law for implementation take place.
  - Plans for sustainable development including 'land use plan' are being made at national and province levels, but due to the lack of details of the plan and corruption in implementing the plan, realistic implementation seems not easy.
  - UNDP is implementing a project to establish a national land use plan as the need for various stakeholders to attend and design land use plans has been raised.

Table 4. Land tenure in DR Congo: 100% of the forest nominally owned by the state

QUESTION 18: WHO OWNS AND MANAGES THE FORESTS AND HOW HAS THIS CHANGED?															
Table 45. Forest ownership 1990–2010 (1 000 ha)															
	Public ownership					Private ownership					Unknown ownership				
Country/Territory	1990	2000	2005	2010	Tier trend	1990	2000	2005	2010	Tier trend	1990	2000	2005	2010	Tier trend
China	157141	143052	132100	115211	3	0	33949	60944	85400	3	0	0	0	0	1
Colombia					1			29847							
Comoros	49	45	42	39	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Congo	22726	22556	22471	22411	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		1
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	1	15	16	16	16	1	0	0	0	0	1
Costa Rica	623	577	1125		3	1942	1799	1366		3	0	0	0		3
Côte d'Ivoire	10222	10328	10286	10284	1	0	0	119	119	1	0	0	0	0	1
Croatia	1400	1398	1397	1376	2	450	487	506	544	2	0	0	0	0	2
Cuba	1708	2021	2563	2724	2	350	414	134	208	2	0	0	0	0	1
Cyprus	106	106	119	119	2	55	66	54	54	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	2519	2031	2007	2036	3	110	606	640	621	3	0	0	0	0	3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8201	6933	6299	5666	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	160363	157249	155692	154135	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

Resource : FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015(p.236)

- In relation to land tenure, 100% of the forests are national forests and the registration of community forests requires high costs although the community forests exist in theory. Land tenure in villages that exists under the customary law is continuously traded, so activities such as clarifying the registration process and strengthening governance are required.
- After decades of conflict, the first peaceful transition of power was made through the presidential election in 2018. This has provided a more stable policy environment including project implementation.

4. Project site analysis

Analysis of project site

- General information and accessibility of project site
  - Haut-Uele province is located in the northeast of DR Congo (3,890 km from Kinshasa), bordering South Sudan, with area of 89,683 square kilometers and a population of 2,528,169 population density of 28 people/km^2
  - Isiro, provincial capital is home to 182,000 people and most of the population speaks Lingala. Isiro Airport connects Tshopo province's capital Kisangani and North-Kivu's capital Goma. There are land routes, but road conditions are poor.
  - The road connecting the main road at the airport has the advantage of not being flooded even in rainy season due to the combination of unpaved roads and sand. Project areas do not have well-established infrastructure and use stored electricity through solar power in the evening. Project areas are considered that drought is not severe during the dry season.
  - Congo Basin joins the Congo River and refers to the waterfront area flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.
  - The total area is 3.7 million square kilometers, and it covers most of the tropical forests of Central Africa.

- In addition to DR Congo, which accounts for the largest area, the countries in Congo Basin include 10 countries including Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, etc.

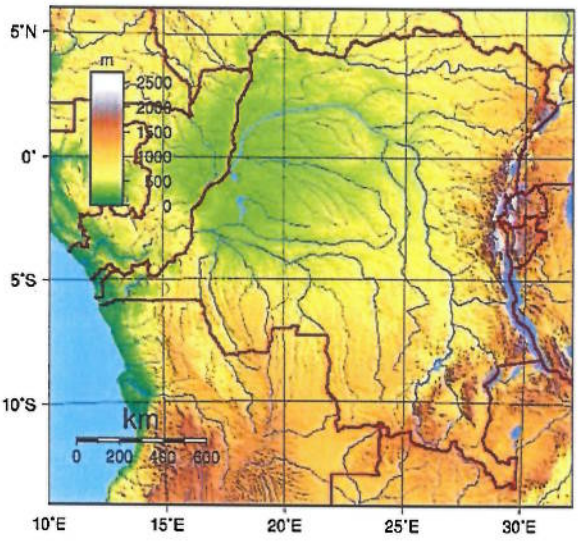


Figure 4. Composition of the Congo basin area

Due to the nature of REDD+ projects implemented in highly forested and conservative areas, most projects are implemented in areas where accessibility from the capital is limited, and projects in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos) currently being implemented by the Korea Forest Service, for example, have low accessibility from the capital.

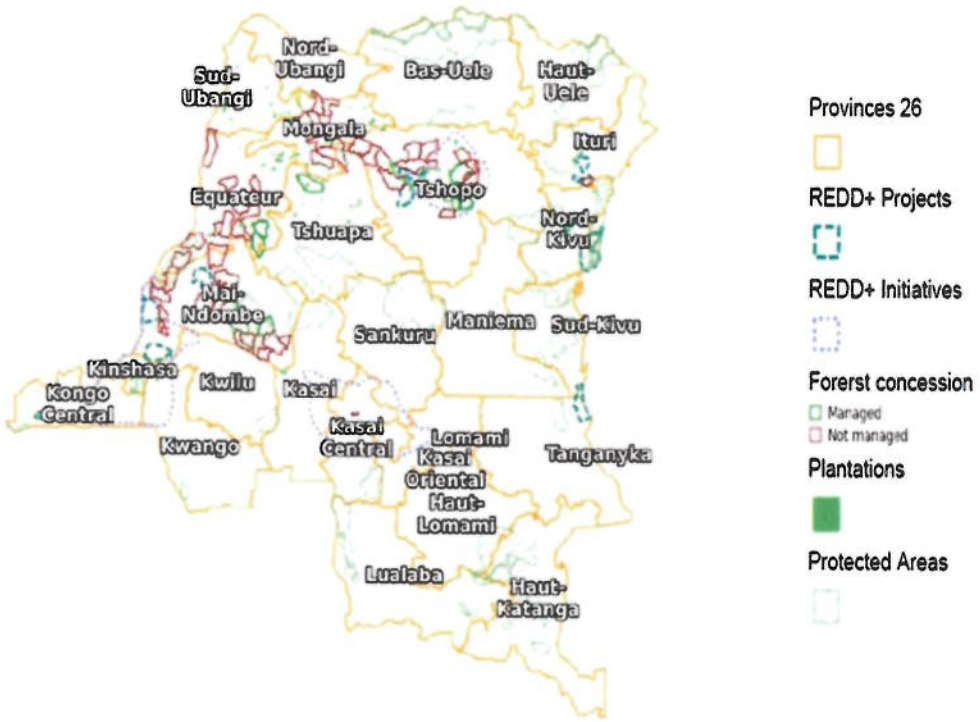


Figure 5. Forest activities in DRC

- Selecting a target site for REDD+ projects requires consideration for other areas, such as high forest deforestation rates and high value of residual forests, in addition to 'accessibility from the capital'.
- Haut-Uele Province has an area of 89,683 square kilometers with a population of about 2,528,169 people, consisting of 6 territories, 41 chiefdoms (Chefferies in French), 4 sector(secteurs), 388 Grouppement and 2,304 villages.

Province (Province)

↓

Territory (Territoire)

↓

Chiefdom/Sector (Cheffery/Secteur)

↓

Groups (Groupement)

↓

Village Terroir (Terroir Villageois)

Figure 6. Administrative division in DRC

- Policy-level support will be provided throughout Haut-Uele province whilst field-level activities will be implemented around three southern territories (Wamba, Rungu, Watsa) and 12 chiefdoms/sectors which have high value for forest conservation.

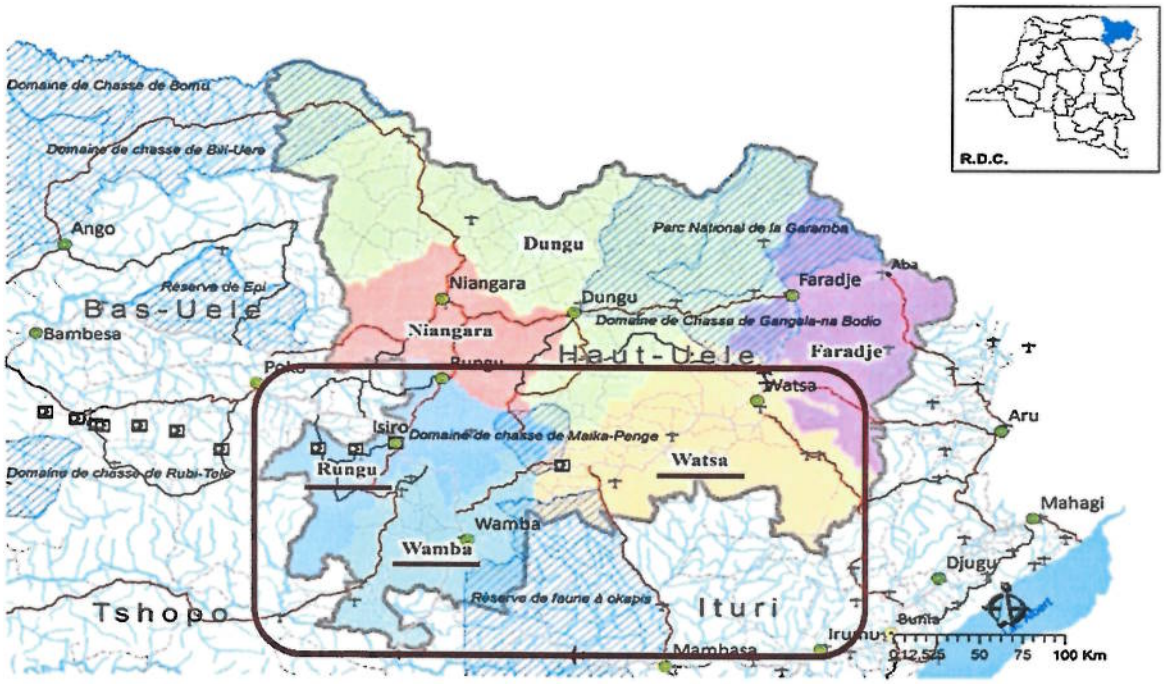


Figure 7. Map of the Haut Uele province and three territories (Wamba, Rungu, Watsa) in the soughtern part of the province targeted for activities. (CAID, 2021)

- Forest in project intervention area
  - The three northern territories in the Haut-Uele province are relatively dry savannah, close to South Sudan, attracting a large number of immigrants, and conflicts exist with local residents. Therefore, it was thought to be ideal to implement the project in three southern territories (Rungu, Wamba, Watsa) that have i) forests of high conservation value ii) less risks related to conflicts.
  - The natural forest was originally dense, but the forest has been rapidly damaged by the recent increase in population, the demand of firewood and timber, and the expansion of residential space, however, the perception of forest protection is weak, and the limited capacity of the local government has prevented active forest protection.
- Hunting area
  - The following map shows protected area (aire protégée in French) and hunting terrain (Domaine de Chase in French)

in DR Congo's national parks. Although Salonga National Park marked in a red circle is the largest national park in DR Congo and Garamba National Park is located in the northeastern part of the Haut-Uele province, the area surrounding the national park has been designated as a hunting terrain. The fact that Bas Uele and Haut-Uele have relatively extensive hunting terrains also needs to be considered when implementing the REDD+ project.

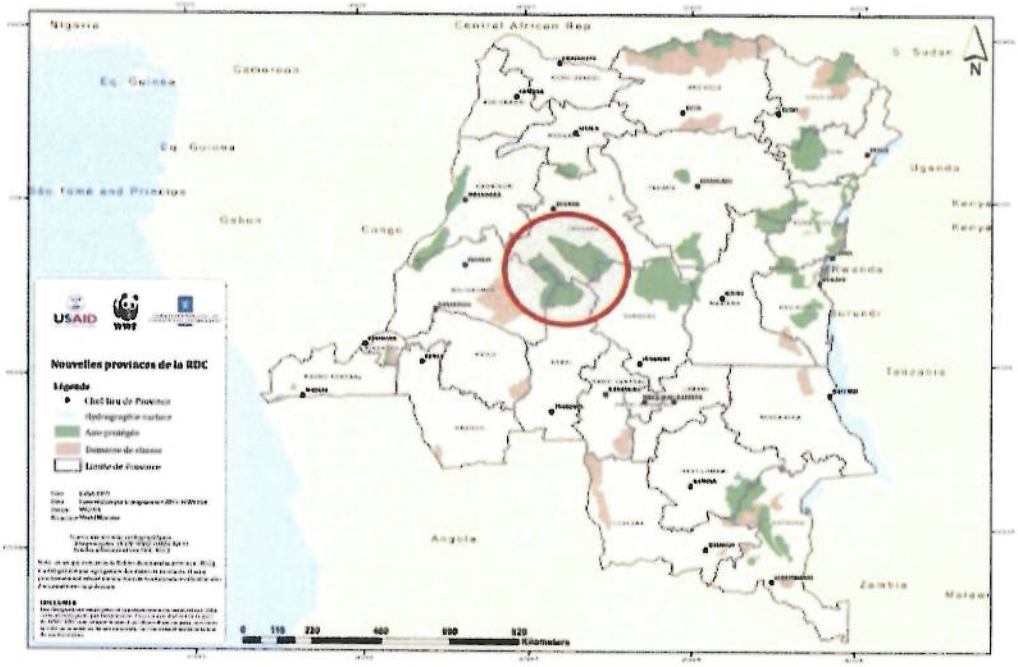


Figure 8. Protected areas such as national parks of DR Congo and hunting terrains

- Value of preservation of project sites
  - Garamba National Park, located in Haut-Uele, is one of Africa's oldest national parks designated as protected since 1932 and registered as UNESCO's World Natural Heritage in 1980.
  - The project site borders South Sudan and is part of the Sudan-Guinea savanna region. A non-profit organization called African Parks, a partner organization of the Congolese Institute for Conservation of Nature, has been in control since 2005, and has a vast area (5000 km²) of habitats for elephants, giraffes, and endangered white rhinos, but poaching is frequent and requires more active protection
- Ownership of project site and recognition of stakeholders
  - The project site is state-owned, and small-scale timber authority can be granted at the province level.
  - Governor of Haut-Uele province, who met with UNDP Resident Representative during the feasibility study joint mission in Kinshasa, promised to actively support project site acquisition and management issues, and confirmed that the province will fully guarantee the securing and management of the site.
  - In addition, the Energy Minister and other province officials visited the project site with the preliminary study joint mission team to express the need for more active forest protection in the area.
- Definition of priority areas for project intervention
  - Given this vast rural area with diversified socio-environmental and economic contexts, taking into account available funding and in order to maximize the impact of available REDD+ investments, interventions will focus primarily on territories, chiefdoms/sectors, and village terroirs where REDD+ issues are significant. The choice of these territories was made in order to intervene at all levels of sub-national governance (village terroirs, chiefdoms/sectors, territories, and province) on the one hand, and to ensure a direct correlation with forest dynamics on the other hand. At the territory level, the following criteria were used:
    - Gross forest loss (km²): based on data (Global Forest Watch, 2021), a calculation of forest loss (tree over loss) was made over the period from 2000 to 2020 for each territory. This is the main selection criterion because it allows for the integration of REDD+ considerations.
    - Accessibility and security: major explanatory factor of the deforestation and degradation processes (deforestation agents) and of the project team's capacity to intervene effectively and efficiently.
    - Population density (number of inhabitants/km²): provided by health zone statistics, density is an important

criterion. In the intervention zone, deforestation hot spots coincide with areas where human densities are very high. This criterion is also linked to the presence of communication routes and therefore accessibility. In sum, where people go, the forest disappears.

- Presence of development and/or implementation operators: this criterion is necessary in order to establish synergies and complementarities between the various existing interventions and program investments. The objective is to have the critical mass necessary to achieve impact, either by targeting priority areas not yet covered for REDD+ (complementarity, additionality, and regional equity) or by complementing actors' investments in territories already covered to ensure REDD+ impact.

- In total, in the Province, three (3) Territories were selected: Rungu, Wamba and Watsa. Although they meet the established criteria (high deforestation, population density and security mainly as few development and implementation operators are present as confirmed during the consultation workshop organized during the second mission in October 2021 in Isiro).

- Within the selected territories, the chiefdoms/sectors and village terroirs will be targeted on the basis of the presence of a practicable communication route that ensures the evacuation of agricultural and forestry products to the consumption centers. By applying these criteria and taking into account budgets, the project will select 12 chiefdoms/sectors and 72 village terroirs as priorities throughout the project's intervention zone. The proposed distribution of the target chiefdoms/sectors and village terroirs may, however, be subject to change depending on the context (security, synergies, and complementarities with other partners, etc.).

Table 5: Territories, areas and Forest areas, population, density in the project area

Territory	Area (km2)	Population (2019[7])	Density (inhabitants/km²)	Forest loss[8] (km²)	No. of chiefdom/sector	No. of Target chiefdom/sector
Wamba	10 305	459 278	45	1,300	11	4
Rungu	8 605	426 781	50	1,160	7	4
Watsa	16 015	434 993	27	1,100	9	4
Dungu	32 446	232 634	7	1,180	3	-
Faradje	13 108	460 098	35	897	8	-
Niangara	9 204	125 756	14	817	7	-
Total	**89 683**	**2 139 540**	**(average) 24**	**NA**	**45**	**12**

- Deforestation in priority target areas

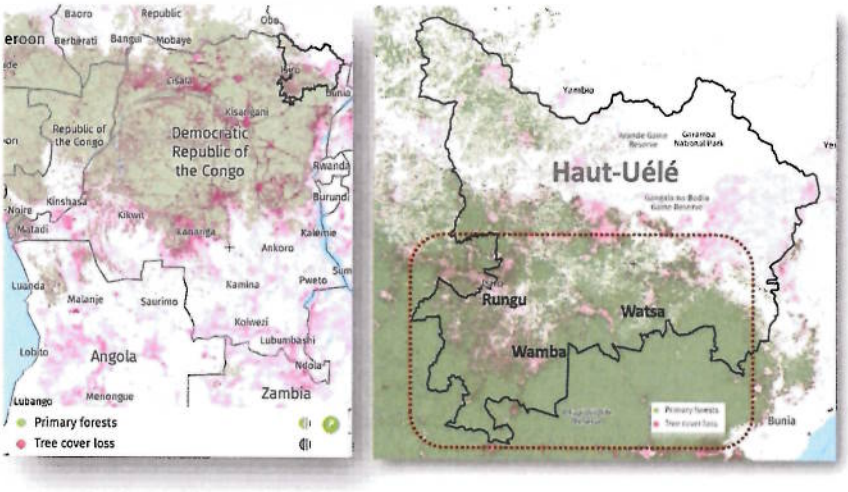


Figure 9. Map of the Haut Uele province and three territories (Wamba, Rungu, Watsa) in the southern part of the province targeted for activities. (Globalforestwatch, 2021)

[7] Source: Micro Plans PEV, 2020

[8] Souce: Tree cover loss (Global Forest Watch, 2021)

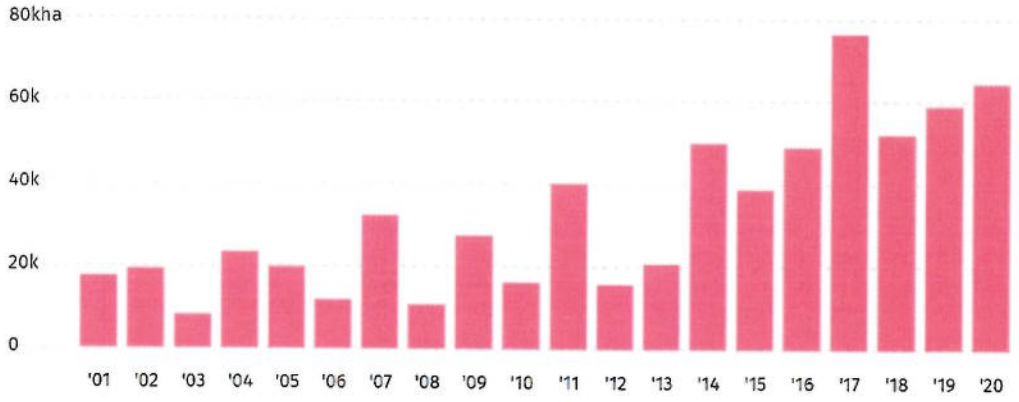


Figure 10. Forest losses from 2001 to 2020 in Haut Uele province (Globalforestwatch, 2021)

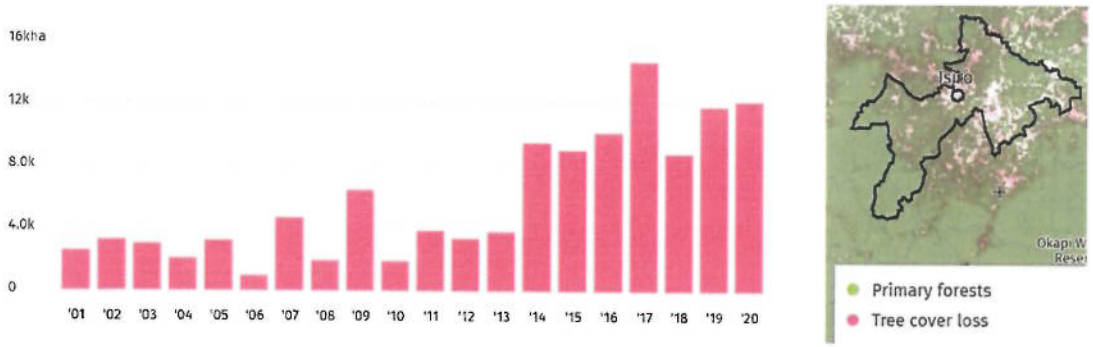


Figure 11. Forest losses from 2001 to 2020 in Rungu territory (Globalforestwatch, 2021)

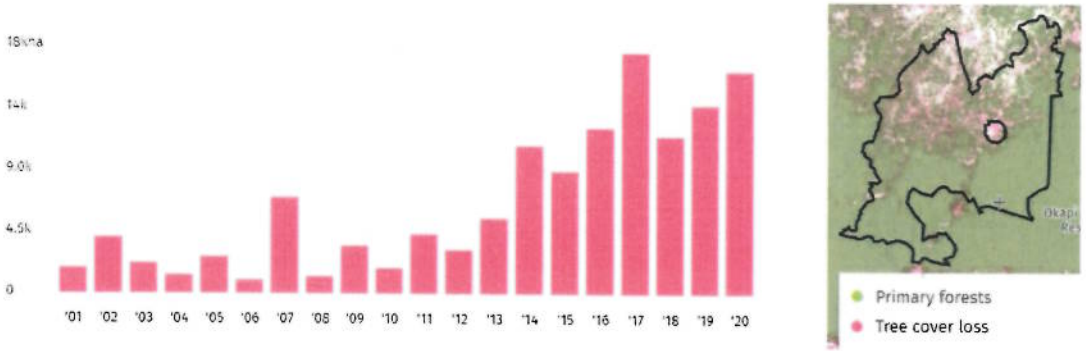


Figure 12. Forest losses from 2001 to 2020 in Wamba territory (Globalforestwatch, 2021)

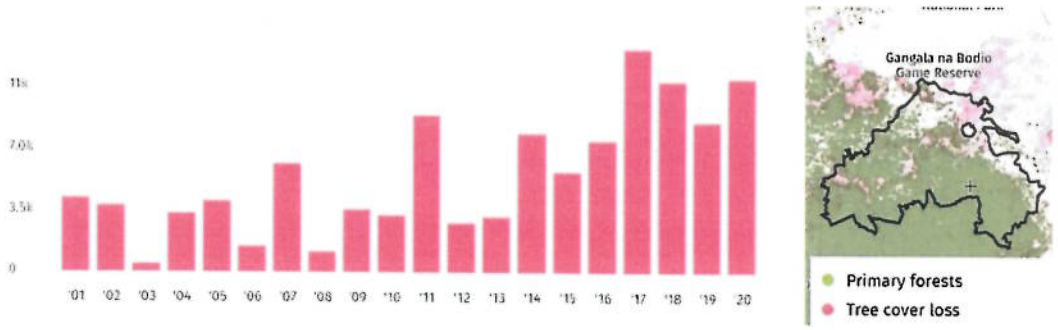


Figure 13. Forest losses from 2001 to 2020 in Watsa territory (Globalforestwatch, 2021)

- Forest losses in the territories targeted by the project totaled 356,000 ha between 2001 and 2020, or 18,737 ha/year. This represents respectively more than 54% of the losses of the province (653,000 ha) to which they belong. During the implementation of the project, the specific target areas will be selected based on the criteria by the selection committee composed of the provincial government and UNDP. Target areas' data on forest losses will be

produced in collaboration with the DIAF of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to confirm this estimation made based on the total population of territories.[9]

Table 6 - Provinces, Territories and Chiefdoms or Priority Sectors targeted by the project

Territories		Forest losses 2001-2020 (ha)		
	Total Province	Total Territories[10]	Total target areas (village terroirs)	% of loss
Rungu	653,000	116,000	15,372	12
Wamba		130,000	18,164	13
Watsha		110,000	12,097	6,9
Total		356,000	45,663	NA

5. Stakeholder analysis

- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, DR Congo
  - Responsible for development and implementation of the national REDD+ strategy and the national investment plan for REDD+ implementation with high-level understanding on REDD+.
  - National focal point for this project that submitted an official project request letter to the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in DRC through Ministry of International Cooperation (dated April 17, 2020) regarding the submission of the project proposal.
  - Planning to implement its advisory role so that national-level strategies can be reflected in the project activities during the implementation.

    * Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development: Mr. Claude Nyamugabo
- Ministry of Finance, DR Congo
  - Financing to implement national investment plans through FONAREDD
  - As an organization in charge of monitoring of the execution of FONAREDD on projects supported by CAFI, it has a high-level understanding of the operation of funds for REDD+ implementation.
  - Responsible for monitoring the use of ODA funds and evaluating the financial aspects

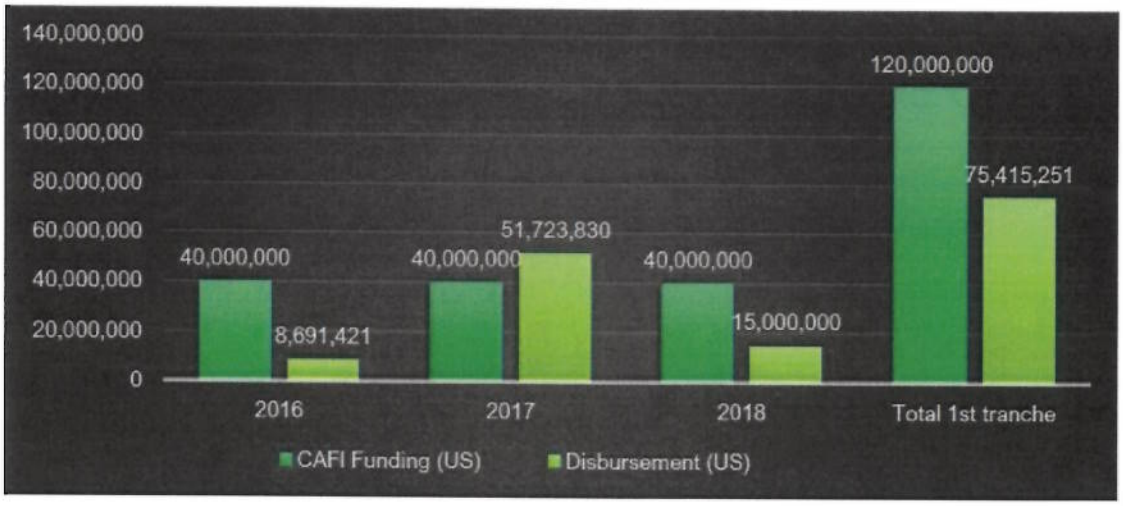
    * Minster of Finance: Mr. José Sele Yalaghuli
- FONAREDD (DRC REDD+ National Fund, Fonds National REDD in French)
  - Created for inter-sector coordination, financing, and monitoring for the entrusted implementation of REDD+ projects.
  - Communicating with CAFI and using the same monitoring standards to create synergy between REDD+ projects being implemented through CAFI and bilateral funds and supporting experts' technical assessment of implementation as needed.
  - Expressing a high interest in the project and willingness to share related lessons by holding an event to share experience in the ongoing project.

[9] Currently, data at the sector/chiefdom level is not available at the DIAF of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development that is responsible for forest data generation. (Communication with DIAF during the joint mission, October 12th, 2021) This is how the other REDD+ projects have obtained the jurisdictional-level forest data for project-level monitoring (communication with SE FONAREDD during the joint mission, October 14, 2021)

[10] It is an estimation applying the proportional mulpiplier of 12/28(total number of chiefdom/sector in the 3 territoirs). This number is to be confirmed once the data at the chiefdom/sectors level is available.

- Funds supported by CAFI for DR Congo REDD+ projects are first transferred to FONAREDD and then disbursed to implementing agencies such as UNDP, FAO and JICA.
- In 2017, CAFI spent 40 million USD and FONAREDD spent 52 million USD. In 2018, CAFI spent 40 million, and FONAREDD spent 15 million USD.

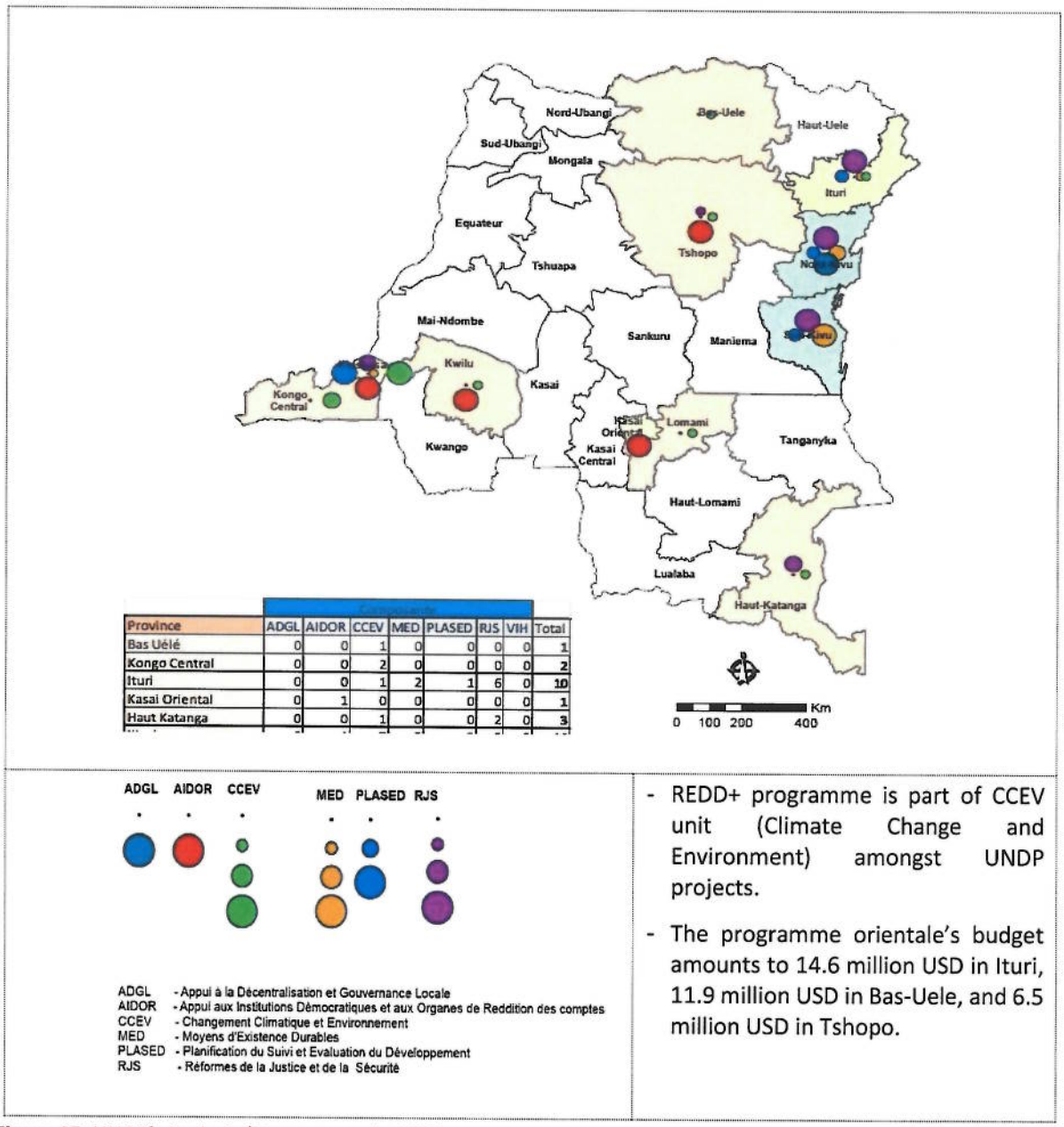
CAFI's disbursement to the FONAREDD



Resource: CAFI (June, 2019) CAFI Trust Fund Consolidated Report (p.23)

Figure 14. Support from CAFI to Congolese FONAREDD

- UNDP's competencies
  - (UNDP) The UN-REDD Programme was established in 2008 with FAO and UNEP to support REDD+ implementation in developing countries. The program provides technical and financial support for the establishment and implementation of REDD+ national strategies, capacity development, and South-South cooperation in 65 countries. A total of 30 countries' strategies have officially been approved through the UN-REDD programme, 40 countries have established national forest monitoring systems, 15 countries have officially submitted and recognized REDD+ safeguards systems to the UNFCCC, 24 countries have submitted forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL), and more than 2,000 experts have been trained. UNDP is the World Bank's implementation body of FCPF, CAFI, and Green Climate Fund (GCF) that operates a 400 million USD with REDD+ portfolio.
  - (UNDP DR Congo headquarters, Kinshasa) As an organization that has provided technical assistance in establishing national REDD+ strategies and investment plan, it has shown a high-level understanding of REDD+ as a whole as appreciated by Korean experts from KOICA during the preliminary study joint mission and has a solid network with key high-level officials in the country. It is also expected to create synergy through the project as similar REDD+ projects are being implemented in three provinces near the project site. Currently, three other projects are being implemented by UNDP DR Congo with support from KOICA DR Congo office, the office has a high-level understanding of the procedures and methods of implementing the project with KOICA.
  - (UNDP DR Congo Field/Programme Office, Kisangani) The office was established to oversee the implementation of REDD+ projects in three neighboring provinces to the project site. It is located in Kisangani (one hour flight distance from the project site, but there is no flight available since covid-19 crisis and it takes two days by road/vehicle), provincial capital of Tshopo Province, with a total of five experts in charge of planning, monitoring, and coordination of the overall programme. Experience on project implementation of PIREDD+ will be shared with the new project in Haut Uele to ensure that the project brings the change into the project intervention areas
  - (UNDP DR Congo Project Offices, Tshopo, Ituri, Bas-Uele) Each province has a project office and employs project manager and experts to implement the project. Research, capacity-building, and infrastructure building are carried out based on UNDP procurement procedures. Since the project site has a similar cultural and environmental background, it is expected to have a positive impact by sharing the relevant know-how in implementing the project.



Province	ADGL	AIDOR	CCEV	MED	PLASED	RJS	VIH	Total
Bas Uélé	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kongo Central	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Ituri	0	0	1	2	1	6	0	10
Kasai Oriental	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haut Katanga	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3

Figure 15. UNDP's Projects/Programmes in DR Congo

- Provincial government of Haut-Uele
  - Responsible for communicating with the central government and local residents and establishing a legal and political foundation for successful implementation of the consultative bodies and related policies established through the project.
  - Has limited understanding on the technical aspects of REDD+, however, experienced in participating in similar projects, such as being invited to events on REDD+ projects implemented in three neighboring provinces, and has good relationships with UNDP DR Congo.
  - Governor and provincial Ministers expressed high interest in the project and even accompanied the field visits. Especially, interest in agroforestry (Macadamia, Teak, etc.) to restore forests in the region is high, supporting pilot production of macadamia seedlings.
- Local NGOs
  - There are many regional development and environmental organizations in Haut-Uele, and the majority of NGOs who met through preliminary study joint mission agreed to the inflow of international organizations and ODA funds for regional and local development and expressed interest in building capacity and infrastructure through the project.

- Community chiefs in the project site
  - In relation to land tenure, customary laws are applied at the village level, and the current timber authority is grated by community chiefs. When the project is implemented, province-level ordinances regarding land tenure are enacted, and governance is strengthened, it may have the effect of reducing the authority and income previously held by the community leaders, which may lead to conflicts.
- Charcoal producers and distributors
  - In the case of cities in the region, the main energy source is charcoal, and charcoal is produced in small-scale, mainly from nearby villages and delivered to the cities. If alternative energy sources are developed for this project and high-efficiency stoves are distributed, greenhouse gas reduction related to forest destruction can be reduced, however, it may affect the income of the producers and distributors.

5-1. Beneficiaries

- The project pays particular attention to improving the living conditions of local communities (including women, youth, and indigenous peoples) in the province of Haut Uele. This is indeed essential for the sustainability of interventions and a green development model. It will also be necessary to capitalize on the potential of indigenous peoples and women in their knowledge of the environment by involving them more in the implementation of multisectoral strategies. This will be assessed through indicators addressing both the biophysical state of forest areas and the social and economic well-being of the target populations.
- The beneficiaries of the project include both deforestation agents and people who have already adopted practices compatible with forestry issues. This is a deliberate choice in order to avoid perverse effects if the project were to support only deforestation agents. Public authorities, administrations, and customary structures, including women's and youth associations, whose mobilizing potential will be strengthened to support advocacy and social mobilization actions for behavioral change. These various agents will also benefit from the project's support. The indirect beneficiaries of this support will be the local population but also potential private investors due to the expected improvement in the business climate.
- Groups of the pygmies who are indigenous peoples are living in Haut Uele. Hunting and gathering are their main activities, but they also practice some agriculture and often provide cheap labor for artisanal gold and timber mining. Statistics on the number of pygmies vary greatly from one source to another: less than 17,000 for the whole of the former Orientale Province according to the Strategic Framework for the Preparation of a Pygmy Development Programme (World Bank, 2008), 53,000 and 70,000 for Ituri Province alone according to CNAPA and RCN[11] respectively (RCN, 2009). Currently, the natural habitat and lives of these people are threatened by unsustainable artisanal logging, slash-and-burn agriculture, and artisanal mining.

- **Direct beneficiaries**: 3 territories in the target province (12 Chiefdoms, 72 villages terroirs), 94 public agents of administrative and technical services involved in forest management at provincial and territorial (46) and chiefdom/sector (48) level), 168,565 residents (of which 67,426 women, 33,713 youth and 1,686 indigenous people)
- **Indirect beneficiaries**: Residents sensitized (300,000) and officials of the Provincial government indirectly involved in the project residents of three territories and 12 Chiefdoms/sectors (Chefferies/secteurs in French)[12] in the project site

[11] CNAPA (Corps National d'Accompagnement des Peuples Autochtones/pygmées) : a pygmy support NGO based in Mambasa. RCN Justice & Democracy is a Belgian NGO that conducted a study in 2009 on land conflicts in Ituri

[12] Chiefdom/sector is a sub-level administrative division of the territory, which maintains with more traditional customs due to the same ethnic composition, and Secteur which is administrative division and has more diverse ethnic composition. The two divisions are considered as an equivalent level of administrative division.

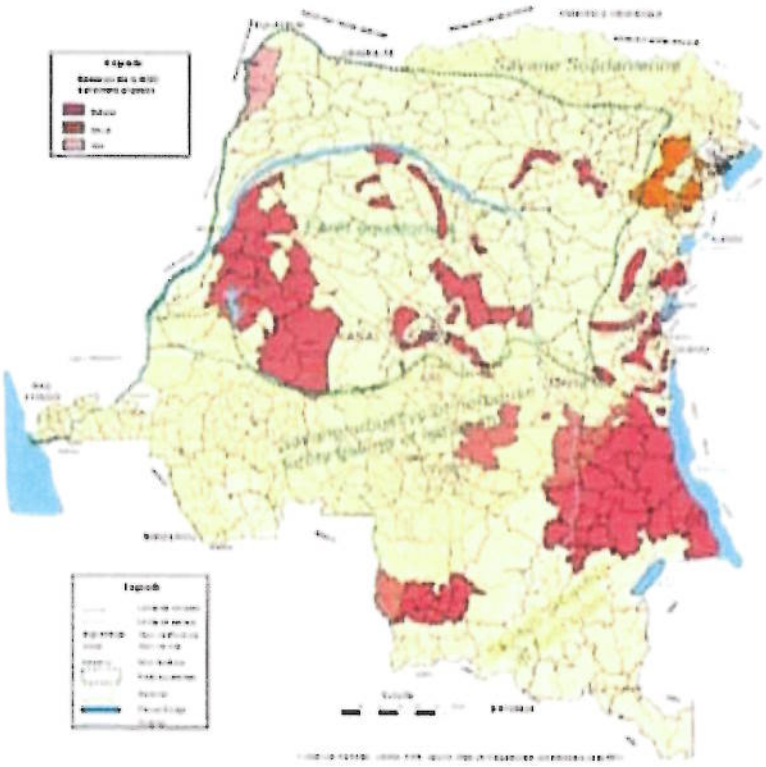


Figure 16. Map of the location of indigenous populations in DRC

(Source: Strategic Framework for the Preparation of a Development Program for Pygmies in DRC. World Bank, 2009)

5-2. Recipient organization

- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of DR Congo / Ministere de l'Environment et Development Durable is the recipient organization and the project as Multi-bilateral project is to be implemented by UNDP DR Congo.
  - The Ministry submitted the GCF Readiness Preparatory Support Proposal in January 2018 with the support of UNDP DR Congo office, and currently has two GCF projects (DRC Green Mini-Grid Program, Geref Next) in place.

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  - The Ministry has experience in carrying out various GEF projects with UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and World Bank. Two projects and two concept papers have been approved under the GEF-6 Replenishment.
  - According to the Human Development Index (HDI), which is used as a basis for estimating adaptability to climate change, DR Congo is at the lowest level. Therefore, the project is planning to reinforce the capacity of the DR Congo government, including this Ministry.
  - The Ministry implements projects in cooperation with various international development agencies to further reinforce the capacity such as GIZ, AWF, WCS, WWF, UNICEF, JICA, AP, WRI, World Bank, AFD, etc.

5-3. Other stakeholders in the country

- National Forest Fund
  - A financial mechanism developed by 10 heads of state of the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) in March

1997 as recommended by regional integration plan. It provides administrative and financial management with autonomous trust accounts and operates offices in 16 provinces, including Haut-Uele. The National Forest Fund financially supports activities that contribute to the reconstruction of forest resources across the country, mainly reforestation, making seedling farms, raising awareness, etc.

5-4. Development partner analysis

- FONAREDD
  - FONAREDD was established separately (2015) to implement REDD+ at the national level and is funded by the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) and bilateral funds (Sweden, Japan, France) to implement a total of 16 REDD+ programmes (113 million USD).
  - Coordination, financing, and monitoring between sectors to implement the entrusted implementation of projects on REDD+;
  - The Minister of Finance is the chairperson of the steering committee of FONAREDD, the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development is the vice chairperson, and relevant indicators and experts can be supported for efficient evaluation of the implementation of this project.
- JICA
  - JICA's ODA funds and CAFI funds are matched to carry out REDD+ projects in the Kwilu region, and the relevant experience is shared through a report detailing the relevant project experience and evaluation indicators.
- FAO
  - As an organization that supports the establishment of forest monitoring at the national level of DR Congo and the reference emission level, it is expected that the data from forest monitoring will be used to show the current status of forest deforestation and forest degradation in the project site.
- Norwegian Embassy
  - The office created in DR Congo to support the implementation of CAFI, providing political support for the implementation of FONAREDD. It played an important role in the establishment of FONAREDD, contributed directly to the establishment of the National Forest Moratorium to address deforestation issues, and strongly expressed the need for this project proposed to Haut-Uele, which was absent from the former Orientale region.
- UN-HABITAT
  - As an organization that is developing a national land use plan funded by CAFI, cooperation is needed to ensure consistency with the national level and land use plan established in neighboring provinces by sharing relevant information.

6. Delivery option analysis

- The project implementer analysis is conducted in two categories: the UNDP's experience with REDD+ as an organization and the capacity of the UNDP DR Congo office (composition, cooperation with KOICA, etc.).
- UNDP Competencies
  - The most actively engaged organizations with technical and financial support for REDD+ implementation are the UN-REDD Programme, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the UNDP is a major implementation body of the three aforementioned programmes.
  - UNDP established the UN-REDD Programme in 2008 with FAO and UNEP to support REDD+ implementation in developing countries. The program provides technical and financial support for the establishment and implementation of REDD+ national strategies, capacity development, and South-South cooperation in 65 countries. A total of 30 countries' strategies have officially been approved through the UN-REDD programme, 40 countries have established national forest monitoring systems, 15 countries have officially submitted and recognized REDD+ safeguards systems to the UNFCCC, 24 countries have submitted forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL), and more than 2,000 experts have been trained.

Box 1. Foundations for REDD+ implementation

1. **National Strategy or Action Plan**
   - It is implementation strategies and plans for REDD+, including causes of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure, forest governance, safeguards, and participation of stakeholders, etc.
2. **Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)**
   - FREL provides a baseline to evaluate the performance of REDD+ activities with an average of carbon emissions (absorption) due to deforestation and forest degradation over a period of past reference.
3. **National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)**
   - NFMS establishes a system that provides national forest data and information for Measurement, Reporting, Verification (MRV) of the implementation of REDD+ activities.
4. **Safeguards Information System (SIS)[13]**
   - SIS establish a system that provides information on how safeguards are handled and respected throughout REDD+ implementation.

- In cooperation with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), 89 programmes in 69 countries are jointly undertaking projects to protect the species and ecosystem of forests (449 million USD), and about 400 million USD of REDD+ is being managed and operated as a REDD+ implementation organization.
- UNDP is an implementation organization and supports 5 countries through UN-REDD Programme, 7 countries with FCPF funding from the World Bank, 5 countries through bilateral REDD+ investment, 6 community-based REDD+ initiatives, and 6 countries through CAFI.

- Goals of UNDP DR Congo Office
  - UNDP DR Congo Office has been based in DR Congo since 1976, with the aim of supporting the Democratic Republic of the Congo respond to issues such as poverty, climate change, governance, socio-economic stability, and sustainable development, and to strengthen its institutional framework and civic structure to promote human rights and development.
  - 87 projects are under way with a budget of 115.21 million USD as of 2019.
- Composition of UNDP DR Congo Office
  - The UNDP DR Congo office has about 300 employees, including Mr. Sam Dominic, Resident Representative and consists of a total of three teams planning and implementing the project as well as quality assurance and evaluation of administrative and financial support units.
  - PCP for this project has been prepared and submitted by the Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development team, and the same team is responsible for the overall implementation of REDD+ programmes in three neighboring provinces of the former Orientale province.
  - There are five field offices to support field projects, and an administrative support office for field implementation is located in Goma.
  - During the preliminary study joint mission for the project, UNDP DR Congo office was fully mobilized to support project development with presence of Resident Representative (Mr. Dominic Sam), Deputy Resident Representative/Programme Director (Mr. Laurent Rudasingwa), and facilitated the entire schedule by Team Leader of Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development Team (Mr. Etienne de Souza)
- Experience of REDD+ in UNDP DR Congo Office
  - The UNDP DR Congo office is a technical support organization for national REDD+ strategy and investment planning, with a strong understanding of REDD+ overall and a good network with key senior officials in the country. Similar REDD+ projects are being implemented in three provinces near the project site (by CAFI support, 33 million USD) to enable rapid implementation of the project by setting up the UNDP field office in Kisangani, the capital of Tshopo

[13] 7 elements of safeguards: i) Compliance with domestic laws and international agreements, ii) Respecting forest governance, iii) Respect of residents' rights, iv) Participation of stakeholders, v) Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, vi) Eliminating the risk of reversals, vii) Prevention of emission displacement

province.

- To address the issue having 'no land use plan', which is one of the major causes of deforestation in DR Congo, UNDP is implementing a project with CAFI support to develop the land use plan reflecting stakeholders' opinions in various fields at the national level and this can create synergy with the proposed project which includes support for land use planning.

- Cooperation between UNDP DR Congo Office and KOICA

  - UNDP DR Congo Office, proposed as a project executing agency, is implementing three projects with KOICA's support based on its experience and network established through the implementation of projects in the region, as outlined below.

    1) Project "Strengthening Governance and the Capacities of Public Servants to Accelerate NEW DEAL Implementation in DRC (2.2 million USD, 2017-2021)" aiming to support for reaching a readiness of Compact (FOCUS) to advance the New Deal implementation for exits from fragility in DRC

    2) Project "SUSTAINING PEACE through NEW DEAL Implementation and Humanitarian-Development-Peace NEXUS in DRC (3 million USD, 2019-2021)" aiming at Strengthening national and provincial capacities at upstream-planning level with New Deal tools to exist from fragility and institutionalizing the gradual transition from Humanitarian aid to Development through operationalization of Nexus in DRC.

       - A testing center for COVID-19 and other epidemics was also established through this project with KOICA's approval of repurposing part of activities during the COVID-19 crisis in DRC (The center was officially launched on November 6, 2020)

    3) Project "Strengthening Women's and Youth Leadership to Accelerate Participatory, Inclusive and Sustainable Local Governance and Development in the Stabilized Areas of North Kivu (3 million USD, 2018-2021) aiming at reinforcing the leadership and the capacity of women in order to promote their enhanced participation in local governance.

IV. Project Implementation Plan

1. Project definition

1-1. Project needs and outcomes

- Through the theory of change (see the section III. Situation analysis), and in alignment with the National Strategy and the National REDD+ Investment Plan, the project aims to stabilize deforestation and forest degradation, and to sustainably improve the incomes of local communities (including women, youth, and indigenous peoples) in the high-stake REDD+ areas of the province of Haut Uele. In this sense, the project aims to decouple deforestation from the country's economic and social development.
- This general objective is broken down into two specific objectives (effects):

  - Specific objective 1: Improve the governance of natural resources (forests and land) in the target areas

  - Specific objective 2: Enhance the forest protection and sustainable forest management in the target areas
- To this end, the following section presents the intervention strategy, including (i) the key principles and approaches, (ii) the definition of priority intervention areas, and (iii) the stakeholders and beneficiaries. A detailed description of the project interventions is then provided.

- This project is designed to prevent forest destruction, one of the threats to sustainable development in DR Congo. It is designed to prevent greenhouse gas emissions in the forest sector increased due to forest destruction from deteriorating the quality of life of local residents through climate change.
  - Major causes of forest destruction are, i) Conversion of forests caused by low land productivity due to lack of technology, ii) Urbanization and infrastructure development caused by influx of immigrants and high birth rate, iii) Firewood collection due to the lack of alternative energy and inefficient use of energy, iv) Lack of technology, unclear land tenure, the use of unsustainable forests due to the absence of forest laws and policies.

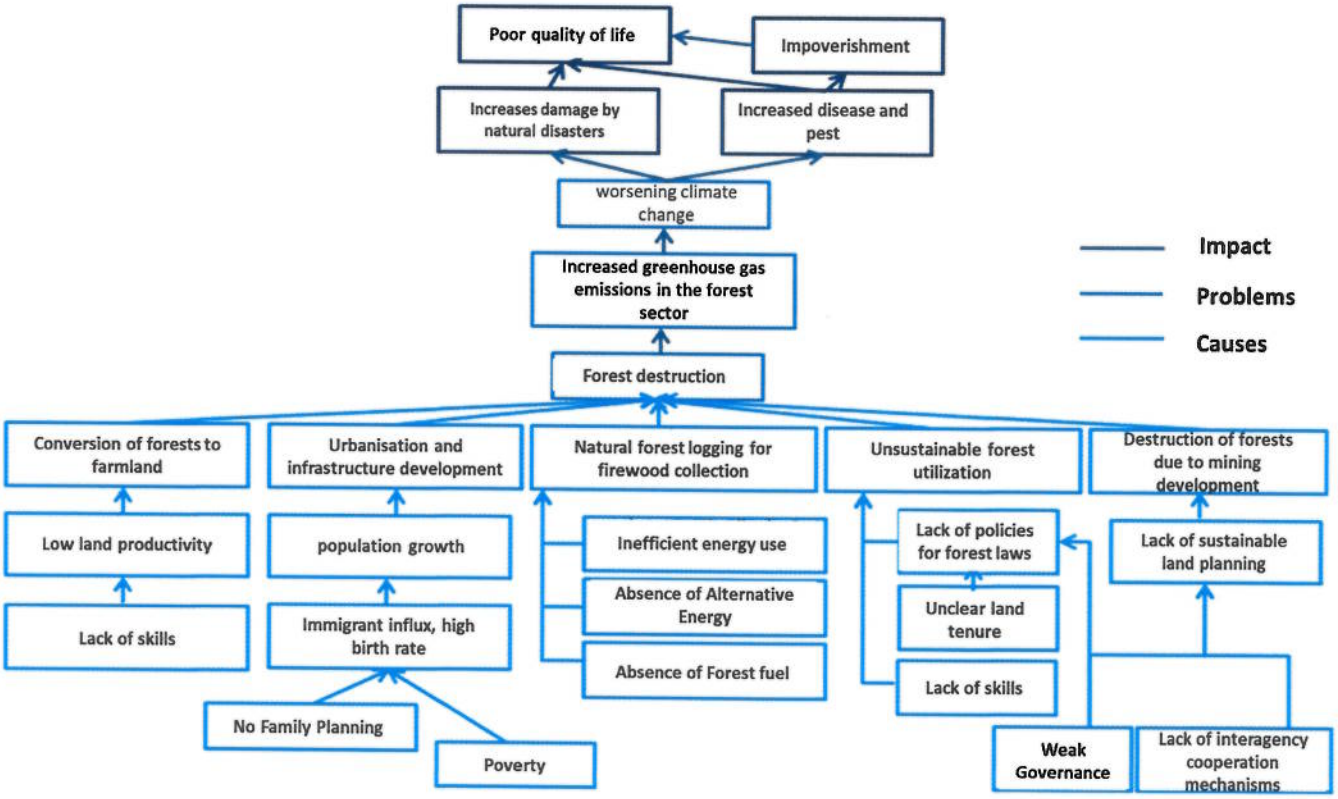


Figure 17. Problem Tree of the project

- The project aims to strengthen forest governance and minimize the pressure on forests to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and eventually mitigate climate change and improve the quality of life of local residents.
  - The proposed means to strengthen forest governance and reduce the pressure on forests are shown below. These measures are largely implemented in the form of, i) Supporting the establishment and implementation of policies, ii) Capacity building and Awareness-raising, iii) Disseminating new technologies and models. Each means contributes to achieving the project goals by synergizing with each other.

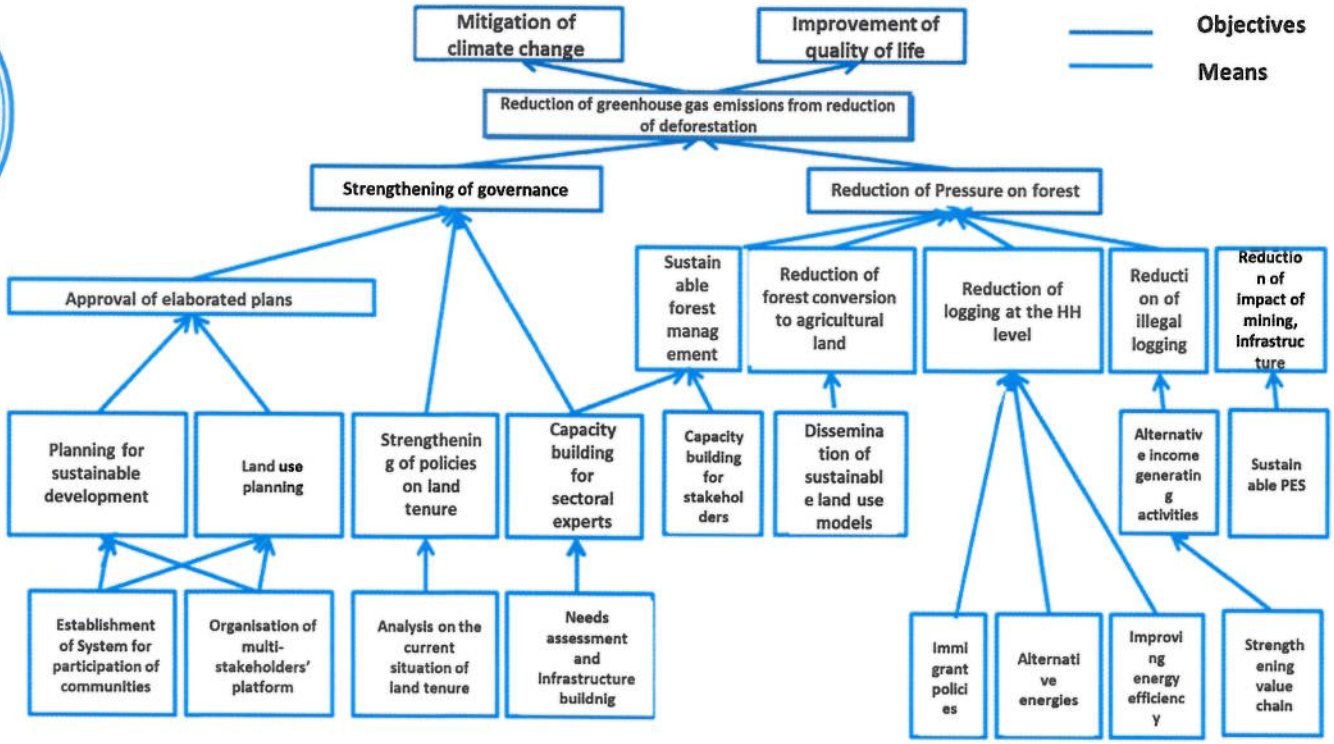


Figure 18. Objective tree of the project

1-2. Project scope

A. Principal and key approaches

The project's intervention logic, in line with the National REDD+ Framework Strategy and its Investment Plan, is based on the following principles and strategic approaches

- Deployment of both sectoral and enabling investments within the target province, focusing investments on priority areas with high stakes in order to maximize impacts: areas with high population density in particular (along transportation routes and on the outskirts of urban centers; see section on this topic), which are strongly correlated with deforestation;
- An insertion at three levels of sub-national territorial governance:
  - The local level (at the scale of village terroirs), at the scale of which land use and resource exploitation take place in practice, in order to promote sustainable management of natural resources and organize the living space of local communities;
  - The provincial level, the key level of decentralization, in order to develop the institutional framework contributing to the implementation of land use planning and decentralization policies; and
  - The intermediate level of the Decentralized Territorial Entities and Territories, in order to ensure articulation and territorial coherence between the provincial orientations and the socio-economic development needs of local communities;
- Support for the implementation of the decentralization process as a method of managing public and local affairs, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity;
- Capacity building of institutions and technical services, as well as of local partners, as the main crucial factor for the

sustainability of the project's interventions;

- The participation of all stakeholders, with particular attention to the integration of civil society, vulnerable and marginalized populations in project activities and decision-making (consultation structures, development planning, investment support), and in particular women and youth, as well as the indigenous pygmy peoples present in the intervention zone;
- An in-depth analysis of the main agricultural and forestry sectors in order to improve knowledge (statistical data, actors, organization) and to strengthen their functioning based on diagnostics (legal, fiscal, commercial);
- The use of performance-based support, either (i) in the support of institutions and technical services in charge of natural resource management (performance contracts), or (ii) in the support of deforestation agents through PES, in cash or in kind (technical support, inputs, etc.), as an incentive tool to encourage deforestation. The use of communication tools to encourage the implementation and respect of rules and practices that reduce the pressure on forest areas (reforestation, agroforestry, set-aside, management, respect of regulations and land use plans);
- The use of social communication tools to promote the understanding, ownership, and sustainability of the proposed actions among the various project beneficiaries;
- The search for leverage through synergy and complementarity with Technical and Financial Partners in the project's target province, through platforms and formal planning instruments such as informal dialogue, in order to pool interventions and define a common intervention logic.
- The search for additional funding, REDD+ or not, to strengthen the efforts made and support areas not covered by the project.

B. Output

- There are a total of 4 outputs expected through the project, and these outputs consist largely of; i) Support for policy establishment and implementation, ii) Capacity building and awareness-raising, iii) Dissemination of new technologies and models.
  - Expected project outputs are; Composition of a multisectoral consultative body for discussion amongst project stakeholders, Development of capabilities and infrastructure of specialized institutions, Development of integrated land use plans, Clarification of land tenure procedures, Establishment of a framework for transparent REDD+ implementation, Development and proliferation of agricultural models to minimize forest pressure, Development of alternative income, Improve understanding of demographic dynamics
- This multi-bilateral project will be implemented directly by UNDP through the Haut-Uele PIREDD project team and will be implemented in partnership with local and international specialized organizations such as NGOs, academia, and private sector etc. according to the UNDP's rules and regulations.

C. Description of the project activities

- This section describes the activities and methodology for implementing the project to achieve the project objectives. The specific objectives of the project are expected to produce two main results (outcomes), namely;

  - Outcome 1: Governance of natural resources (forests and land) is improved in the target areas

  - Outcome 2: Forest protection and sustainable forest management are enhanced in the target areas

Outcome 1: Governance of natural resources (forests and land) is improved in the target areas

- Outcome 1 aims at the overall improvement of natural resource governance, the main indirect cause of deforestation and degradation in the target province of the project by ensuring, at various levels of territorial governance:

  - structuring and capacity building of multi-stakeholder/multisectoral consultation structures;

  - capacity building of the technical services of the provincial and territorial administration and of the chiefdoms/sectors for the effective implementation of their mandate;

  - Support for the development of concerted land and resource use plans by institutions and local communities;

  - Transparent implementation of REDD+ interventions, taking into account risks and changes;

- The planned activities concern the target province as well as all territories, sectors/chiefdoms areas and village terroirs targeted by the project, with a view to synergy and complementarity with existing initiatives.

Output 1. Reinforced REDD+ cooperative capacity

Activity 1.1: Multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral consultation structures are operational and allow for optimized space allocation and natural resource exploitation

- The entire project area is characterized by a low level of cooperation between the various sectors and actors involved in natural resource management. This situation limits the possibility of defining a common vision for the development of the provinces and other target entities, as well as transparent, concerted management of natural resources and conflicts.
- Various consultation platforms exist in some target areas (e.g., local development committees in the Kibali of Watsa territory), Territories, Sectors/Chefferies, and Village terroirs, while they are lacking in others. The current situation is thus marked, on the one hand, by a multiplicity of governance structures with limited capacities, sometimes with overlapping competencies, integrating the same actors, but lacking the means to accomplish their mission, and on the other hand, by a critical vacuum in many areas. In addition, some of the existing platforms were created in a well-defined context, with objectives and mandates potentially different from those expected of the REDD+ project.
- Under the project, these platforms will be at the heart of the process of dialogue, information sharing (sensitization of regulatory texts, project objectives, etc.), definition of common and concerted visions on development, land use and resource management (development or updating of land use plans/PSAT), and monitoring and alerting on their respect. They will also act as local interlocutors to facilitate conciliation or referral of conflicts to higher authorities, within the framework of the appeals and complaints mechanism.
- At the level of the Provinces and Territories, support could be envisaged for the Provincial Forestry Advisory Councils, the Provincial Land Use Planning Councils, the Provincial Land Coordinating Bodies, as well as the Rural Agricultural Management Councils (CARG) or other consultation frameworks. These structures should play a major role in the development of provincial land use plans, the revision of territorial development plans, and the development and adoption of provincial land edicts. At the chiefdom/sector level, the project could also focus on the CARGs, or consider other consultation platforms if necessary. The creation or strengthening of Local Development Committees (LDCs) is intended to provide village terroirs with appropriate decision-making and consultation frameworks for the development of the SLUP (see Activity 1.2, 1.3). The final choice of consultation structures to be supported will be made after a diagnostic analysis of existing structures.

Implementation

- In order to have operational and representative consultation platforms, the project will carry out an inventory and diagnosis of the various existing platforms at the various levels of territorial governance. It will analyze their actual functioning, their capacities and representativeness, as well as their relevance to the issues addressed, in order to define the best entry points for the various interventions of the project. In close collaboration with the competent institutions, the project will evaluate the need and possibility of adjusting the fields of competence and composition of these platforms, so as to ensure an official mandate in line with the project's objectives, as well as an appropriate representativeness (authorities, rights holders and forest users including civil society, women, youth and indigenous peoples), improving and ensuring their legitimacy which was highlighted by local actors as key for successful management during the consultation organized with the provincial divisions and civil society in Haut Uele (September 30, October 1, 2021). To this end, the stakeholders in the consultation process will be identified and the statutes of the consultation platforms that have been strengthened and/or created will be defined and formalized at each level of governance.
- Following this analysis, the project will ensure the strengthening of the relevant structures selected. To avoid fragmentation of structures, the project will create new structures only when necessary (e.g., Provincial Council for Land Management). Part of the support (equipment and means of operation and motivation, motorbikes, etc.) will be based on performance (monitoring effort and impact) and good accountability. This support will take into account any existing support, in synergy with other partners.
- Project support will consist of: (i) recruiting Local Implementing Partners (LIPs) responsible for leading the process of creating and/or strengthening and facilitating consultation platforms, based on a competitive bidding process; (ii) provide capacity building for the LIPs (sociological survey methods, participatory mapping, information gathering, rural animation) directly or through another LIP, depending on the themes, (iii) provide the platforms in the target territories and provinces with operating resources (monthly expenses) and travel expenses (motorbikes), (iv) provide quality control, etc.
- The mission of the LIPs will focus on: (i) the initial diagnosis of existing platforms, (ii) their creation (if necessary) and strengthening; (iii) the animation of these platforms; (iv) support for the local collection of information on appeals and complaints; and (v) the popularization of the regulatory and fiscal framework of the agricultural and forestry sectors. To do this, they will receive specific training on facilitation techniques and the conduct of a consultation and negotiation process. Specialized expertise will be recruited on a competitive basis to carry out this mission. The administrative agents supported by the project (Activity 1.2) will be heavily involved.
- At the level of the **Provinces and Territories**, the creation or reinforcement of platforms will have to be done according

to the recommendations of the local authorities and the legal provisions on the subject. The members of the platforms will be identified in accordance with the results of the diagnostic analysis and the platforms' expected mission.

- At the level of the **chiefdoms/sectors**, the creation or strengthening of platforms will have to be done according to the recommendations of the Ministry in charge of Rural Development. The members of the platforms envisaged are a priori: (i) the head of the sector/chiefdom, (ii) the DTE agents of the key sectors (agriculture, rural development, environment, population, health, etc.); (iii) the heads of the groups, (iv) representatives of the LDCs, (v) the agent of the TA service, (vi) representatives of civil society organizations, (vii) the local private sector, (vii) etc.
- At the level of the village terroirs, the LIPs recruited will have to, in close collaboration with the agents of the rural development and agriculture department of the Sector/Chefferie: (i) analyze the social organization of the village terroirs (census, village diagram, history, lineage, village grouping, etc.) to ensure the representativeness of the LDC, and the integration of marginalized groups; (ii) support its structuring and capacity building. This work will also make it possible to build relationships of trust between the populations, the community representatives, and the LIPs, which, to the extent possible, will also facilitate the development of the SLUP.

Quantitative Targets

- In total, the project plans to support the creation/strengthening and operation of:

  - One (1) platforms at the provincial level (1 per Province),

  - Three (3) territorial platforms (1/territory): Rungu, Wamba and Watsa territories;

  - Twelve (12) Chefferies/Sectors platforms;

  - Seventy-two (72) village terroirs;

- The project will build on any existing initiatives to plan activities related to strengthening platforms in Haut Uele. The project's support will aim to complement and consolidate, as necessary, these supports, and/or to extend them to other areas not covered, in accordance with the diagnosis made, and in close dialogue with these partners.

- **Activity 1.2: Chiefdoms/Sectors as well as the technical services of the territorial and provincial administration involved in the governance of natural resources have the necessary capacity to monitor, control and regulate activities having an impact on the forest**

- In the target province, there are **land-use planning services** (services de l'Aménagement du Territoire, AT in French), but in practice their role is almost non-existent. They are generally attached to the urban planning and housing department, are not equipped, and are faced with insufficient staff and low qualifications. Within the framework of the project, they will have an essential role to play in the development of provincial land use plans (in synergy with the AT sector program) and other planning processes for the use of space and natural resources. At the lower levels, they will have a role in technical support, quality assurance, vertical and horizontal consistency of the processes and documents produced, monitoring of their implementation and compliance, etc.
- As part of the reforms undertaken by the government, the **land registration divisions** (circonscriptions foncières in French) have been deconcentrated in order to bring them closer to local communities. However, most of the new land registration divisions have not received technical and logistical support to enable them to fully play their role, which consists of registering land (securing it) and settling related conflicts. In the project's intervention zones, the main tasks of the land agents will be: (i) registering SLUP; (ii) registering collective land rights, as well as securing individual land tenure for the project's key agricultural, agroforestry and REDD+ forestry investments (perennial crop plantations, agroforestry, artisanal forestry concessions, community forestry, etc.), (ii) ensure the application of the SLUP in all land allocation procedures in collaboration with the Chiefdoms/Sectors, and (iii) manage land and use rights conflicts in collaboration with customary leaders (clans, groups) and the Chiefdoms/Sectors.
- The **environmental services** have a critical role in technical support, monitoring, and control of compliance with legislation in the exploitation of natural resources, particularly forest resources (industrial and artisanal timber, fuelwood). They also have an important role in producing statistics to assess the real value of the forestry sector. Like the other services, however, they do not have the means to carry out their mandate, even though artisanal logging is a major activity in the sector's rural economy, and trafficking. The strengthened environmental services will be responsible for: (i) carrying out forest product counts at the entrance to towns and at the exit from the country and sanctioning illegal products; (ii) producing robust annual statistics on the marketing of forest products; (iii) verifying in the field the application of the forest law in terms of charcoal burning, industrial and artisanal logging; (iv) accompany the process of developing artisanal logging concessions; (v) advise and support the services of the Chiefdoms/Sectors; and (vi) monitor, in partnership with the Chiefdoms/Sectors, the application of the SLUPs that will be developed by the LDCs.
- Like the other technical services, the **agricultural and rural development services** have a critical role to play, particularly in the agricultural development of the Province and in supporting farmers (small, medium, and large scale) towards more

sustainable agricultural practices, professionalization, and entrepreneurship. The support of agricultural officers and the Chiefdoms/Sector will also contribute to the achievement of the 2020 milestone at the national level: Agriculture. Data related to the spatial development of commercial plantations are updated and published regularly on the national internet portal Terra Congo.

- Currently, **the provincial division of planning services** has not yet put in place and the request to add this service to the Haut Uele province has been made by the provincial government (Communication with the Provincial Minister of Environment and Agriculture of Haut Uele during the visit to the Haut Uele, October 1, 2021). However, given the importance of the services based on the experience of PIREDD-Orientale, the project envisages to support the services to ensure the quality of development of planning process planned at different levels in this project. The supports will be similar to those in other sectors supported by the project, and it will be able to be further detailed once the planning division is put in place at the provincial level.

- Finally, as DTEs, the **Chiefdoms/Sectors** have an essential role in the economic and social development of their territory, through the organization of actors, economic activities, and natural resource management. Within the framework of the project, they will be in charge of: (i) monitor the implementation of the SLUP with local communities; (ii) contribute to the resolution of conflicts; (iii) support and advise households (agents of the specialized services of the Chiefdoms/Sectors); (iv) participate in the sensitization and dissemination (vulgarization in French) of technical cultivation activities that reduce pressure on the forests; (v) accompany communities or individuals in the development of afforestation/reforestation; (vi) participate in the various technical activities of the project in order to strengthen the capacities of agents through learning by doing (activities led by the LIP or by the project); (vii) participate in the multi-stakeholder consultation platforms at the territorial level; (viii) provide the secretariat of the multi-stakeholder consultation platforms within their chiefdoms/sectors; (ix) popularize the regulations and taxation of the agricultural and forestry sectors at the chiefdom/sector level; (x) monitor activities; and (xi) collect decentralized taxes to contribute to their financial autonomy.

Implementation

- To enable them to carry out their mandate, the project plans to provide support to the various technical services mentioned and to the chiefdoms/sectors in terms of (i) equipment (variable depending on the relevance for the services: energy team, GPS, office equipment, motorbikes, etc.), (ii) operation and travel, (iii) capacity building. As with the consultation platforms, support for the operation and motivation of agents will be based in part on "performance contracts" (monitoring effort and impact): site visits and results of controls, support provided, development of land tenure maps, coordination of consultation platforms, reporting and circulation of information on the land management (AT), etc. The capacity building of agents will be achieved through the contracting of specialized expertise.

- At the level of the environmental services, in addition to the support described, common to the various technical services and Chiefdoms/Sectors, the project provides for equipping of forestry and wildlife control posts in the province, key points for controlling the flow of timber and fuelwood in the region (including to neighboring provinces and Uganda).

Quantitative Targets

- The provincial services of the land use management (Aménagement du Territoire) will be supported in the province (equipment, operations), with at least three (3) agents per territory and three (3) at the provincial level supported (as for the other technical services: mobility and motivation, etc.). One (1) land registration division will be targeted (equipment, operation). Two (2) land agents will be supported by the project per territory, for a total of six (6) agents. One (2) control post will be supported. Two (2) environmental officers in the province, two (2) environmental officers per territory, two (2) agents per control post, will be supported, for a total of ten (10) officers. The agricultural services will be supported in each of the 3 target territories (equipment and operation only), and three (3) agents at the provincial level, three (3) agents per territory will be supported for a total of twelve (12) agents. Three (3) planning officers in the province will be supported for a total of three (3) agents. Three (3) agents of rural development services at the provincial level will be supported, for a total of three (3) agents. Twelve (12) Chiefdoms or Sectors will be supported within the framework of the project (equipment, operation). Four (4) agents per chiefdoms/sectors will be supported by the project, for a total of forty-eight (48) agents. In total, different entities and technical services will be supported, for a total of 94 agents.

Output 2. Established REDD+ territorial plan

Activity 2.1: Concerted land-use plans are developed by institutions and local communities at all levels of territorial governance;

- In the case of the latter, the land-use planning process allows for the concrete and concerted planning of the spatial organization of development, including the issue of forest. It should be able to propose appropriate responses in terms of organization of the territory to ensure its social cohesion and economic competitiveness, while preserving the ecosystem services of forests (optimization logic). To this end, the land use planning (Amagenagement du Territoire) process should make it possible to (i) catalyze the emergence of a common, forward-looking and spatialized vision of the

development of the territory under consideration, and (ii) agree on the priorities and means necessary to achieve this, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the various actors (implementation, monitoring, control): priority infrastructures (roads, etc.), land allocation and rules of arbitration between sectors (agriculture, forestry, space to be preserved or even protected, etc.), rules of management of space and resources, necessary investments and technical support, etc.

- The project will thus support the development and adoption of Provincial Land Use Plans (PLUP) in the province. These plans will serve as a basis for negotiations with the central government (and development partners) on the financing of provincial priorities and their counterparts (Plan Contracts). For this, the project will rely, in parallel, on the updating or elaboration of the Territories' Development Plans from a REDD+ perspective.
- At the village terroirs level, Simple Land Use Plans (PSAT in French acronym) will be developed to clearly define the allocation of land and resources, their distribution within the community and the appropriate management models. In parallel, the necessary support to communities will be discussed in order to encourage and enable them to respect the defined provisions, as well as the respective roles and responsibilities of the various actors within a contractual logic. Participatory mapping of village lands is an important component of this activity, and the project will take into account the existing participatory mapping initiatives that have been carried out in the project area. The project will thus use the mapping work whose quality is deemed satisfactory and/or complete it if necessary, in order to ensure as much consistency as possible in the products throughout the project area.
- At the various levels of governance, and in particular at the village terroirs level, the project will support certain investments through Outcome 2 after this critical planning process to encourage and incentivize their actions to reduce the pressure on forest and will accompany the authorities and communities in the implementation of these plans, based on contracts. The project will seek synergies and complementarities with the government, other development partners, and the private sector.

Implementation

- The activity related to the development of provincial land use(AT) schemes and territorial development plans, which will be implemented in accordance with and in synergy with the "National Land use(AT) Sector Project, particularly in its Component 3, Technical Component", has the following objectives (i) to operationalize the multisectoral consultation platforms of the target territories and provinces (Outcome 1); (ii) to support the creation of the "Provincial Council for Land Use Planning", a provincial body for guidance, strategy and arbitration, chaired by the Governor and for which the provincial ministry responsible for land use planning will provide the permanent technical secretariat; (iv) Define the strategic development orientations of the target province and Territories and the guidelines in terms of space use by different sectors of activity; (v) Confront the directives in terms of space use by the different activity sectors in order to define a common vision of land use planning and clarify the attributions of the different provincial ministries to avoid overlapping authority and inconsistencies, including in administrative and cartographic documents; (vi) Validate the Land use (AT) model defined and the production of a Provincial Land Use Plan, validated by the authorities and accompanied by the regulatory texts framing its implementation; (vii) Ensure vertical and horizontal consistency with the Land Use Plans; (viii) . Participate in the negotiation of the Plan Contracts between the central government and the Provinces (with the AT sector project)
- This work will be carried out mainly on the basis of existing and relevant diagnoses and strategic documents (provincial monographs, provincial Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, Priority Action Plans, sectoral policy plans where they exist, etc.). Although targeted studies may be supported, in the interest of efficiency and effectiveness, the missing information will be supplemented primarily by expert estimates, guidance from policymakers, and various stakeholders.
- The project will support the implementation of the activity through the contracting of a specialized Land Use expert who will be in charge of leading the process in the target province and whose leadership will be done with a strong involvement and accountability of the Land use/Provincial services and the multi-stakeholder platforms strengthened by the project. The project will accompany the process of elaboration and formal adoption of the Schemes and Plans by all stakeholders, and in particular the competent authorities.
- At the village terroirs level, based on the community organization achieved through the strengthening or creation of LDCs and the strengthening of the structures and services of the Chiefdoms and Sectors (Activity 1.1), the project will support the process of developing the SLUP of the target village terroirs. In a logic of continuity, it should be noted that, to the extent of their capacity, the LIPs accompanying the strengthening of the consultation platforms, the planning work, and their implementation, will be as much as possible the same. The SLUP will be developed according to a simplified and standard format recently being piloted in the PIREDD-Orientale with technical support from Executive Secretariat FONAREDD in 2021.
- In general, the process of developing the SLUP can be summarized in the following steps (i) constitution of a work team representative of all social strata at the level of the terroir (village chiefs, notables, various resource persons,...) in order to discuss the approach and ensure restitution, (ii) participatory identification of natural resources and main landscape units (savannahs, forest galleries, primary forest, secondary forest,...); (iii) field visit in order to compare the information provided on the identification; (iv) participatory mapping of the landscape units: (iv) Participatory mapping of landscape

units: delimitation of the terroir, location of units using color codes, identification of areas used for various human activities (family farming, firewood collection and makala production, large industrial agricultural or forestry concessions, caterpillar collection, medicinal plants, sacred forests, etc.) (vi) participatory definition of land and resource use rules (zoning plan and management rules), including set-aside areas, development of agroforestry and community forestry, etc. (vii) presentation of the updated map and the collective and individual rules for the use of natural resources and spaces to the entire community for validation; (viii) parallel discussion of the support needed to comply with these provisions, and contractualization; (ix) registration of the demarcated land with the land tenure circumscriptions (based in particular on the provincial land edict).

- The development of the SLUP will be entrusted to the LIPs recruited on the basis of a call for tenders. The LIP facilitators will be trained on aspects of community forestry, facilitation techniques and the tools to be used to strengthen ownership and sustain the actions by a firm recruited by the project for this purpose. The role of the chiefdoms/strengthened sectors and their platforms will be to monitor and follow up on the respect of the commitments made by the local community and the project within the framework of the implementation of the SLUP.
- A permanent work of collaboration, complementarity and rapprochement will be necessary to ensure the coherence and alignment of the provincial plans with the National Land Use Plan on the one hand and the Territory Development Plans and the SLUP on the other. The agents of the land use planning department supported within the framework of the project will be strongly involved in all this work.

Quantitative Targets

- The project has planned to support the development of Provincial Land Use Plan and the Territorial Land Use Plans of 3 Territories, as well as 72 SLUPs of village terroirs across the province.

Activity 2.2: The land rights of local communities, including individuals benefiting from REDD + investments, are clarified and REDD+ is implemented in a transparent manner, taking into account risks and changes;

- In spite of efforts, many cases of land conflicts have been recorded in all the territories. They are mostly related to boundary disputes: (i) between groups or chiefdoms/sectors, (ii) between individuals at the level of agricultural plots, (iii) between local communities and the Reserve, collective pastures, (iv) etc. Land tenure security in rural areas requires pragmatic tools adapted to a rural context that is potentially difficult to access and complex land tenure systems, at a cost that is accessible to the target populations. Strengthening the capacity of the land administration (Activity 1.1) and supporting the implementation of such tools and processes should enable the establishment of a pragmatic system.
- To help secure land and prevent conflicts, the North Kivu Provincial Assembly passed a "provincial edict" in 2012 "relating to the relationship between customary chiefs, land chiefs and farmers on the management of customary land." Provincial Edicts are regulations that fall under the legislative and regulatory authority of the Provinces; they have constitutional foundations. A provincial land edict has a dimension of (i) implementation of land policy and natural resource management, and (ii) organization of the distribution of powers between the Province and the central government. They make it possible to implement a framework for exchange and consultation, to strengthen the mechanisms for appropriating the land tenure practices and customs of local communities, to organize the "arbitration" capacity and to contribute to the registration of rights. As such, they represent interesting tools to accompany the clarification and securing of land tenure at the provincial level, in parallel and in synergy with the national land reform that will be supported by the project.
- A close link with the national land reform and the authorities at the provincial level will thus be ensured in the context of the testing and improvement of certain land tenure tools and processes for the registration of rights in rural areas, in order to (i) inform the latter and help anchor it in the country's various land tenure situations and realities, and (ii) ensure the integration of the relevant tools and processes into the law and the long-term securing of the registered rights. The project will also benefit from the methodological and technical support of the national land sector project.
- Information, education, and communication (IEC) is an important pillar of REDD+. It is essential that the various stakeholders (authorities, communities, private individuals, etc.) have a clear and simple understanding of REDD+. For the DRC government, as in many other countries, REDD+ is synonymous with sustainable rural development, integrating sustainable forest management and conservation. The more technical aspects (carbon calculations and reference levels, etc.) can be left to the specialists without interfering with the main objectives: the development of the country and its populations with a smaller footprint on the forests. Appropriate means of communication (newsletters, community radios, educational films, etc.) will be used to disseminate the national REDD+ vision among authorities, local communities, and all other stakeholders. The project will strive to communicate regularly and continuously on the project's interventions and results, in order to demonstrate concretely what REDD+ is.
- It is also important for the fulfillment of the Cancun REDD+ social and environmental safeguards and for the long-term sustainability of REDD+ interventions to ensure that the project's interventions do not directly or indirectly create conflicts or negative consequences for various stakeholders, including marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples,

women, and youth. It is therefore important that the project implement a complaints & redress mechanism to capture and resolve such events as early as possible.

- In addition, in accordance with the LoI milestone, the project will need to conduct studies of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in order to best guide and monitor project interventions. This is to ensure a good understanding of these drivers, whether they are direct (agricultural and forestry sectors in the areas at stake) or underlying (land needs, household income structure, political economy of the target areas, etc.). The impact of these drivers on forests must be quantified and monitored over time in order to assess the impact of project interventions on the dynamics of forest cover change. These studies will have to be consolidated in order to provide an overall vision of the drivers in the target areas, with an important information and communication component, as well as participation, with the objective of a consensus based on rigorous data.

Implementation

- As part of the development of the land edicts, the project will contract the expertise needed to conduct the entire process of developing the provincial land Edicts (Edits in French). The main steps in this process are as follows: (i) sensitization of provincial governments on the relevance of the Edicts; (ii) establishment or strengthening of land coordination or commissions; (iii) harmonization of the contexts, explanatory memorandum, objectives, and fields of action of the Edits to be developed; (iii) development of the draft provincial Edicts; (iii) stakeholder consultations (governmental party, CONAREF, civil society, TFPs, representatives of local communities including IPs, the private sector,...) on the draft Edicts; (iv) technical validation workshops by stakeholders (1/province); (v) political validation of projects by the Provincial Ministries in charge of land affairs; (vi) Presentation and defense of Edits to the Provincial Assemblies by the Provincial Ministers in charge of land affairs; (vi) Adoption and promulgation of the Edicts by the Provincial Elected Officials; (vii) Technical support to the Ministry in charge of land affairs in the elaboration and signature of the implementation measures of the provincial Edicts and (viii) Dissemination(vulgarization) of the Edicts and implementation measures.
- The project will carry out, with the LIPs and within the framework of the elaboration of the SLUP, an (i) analysis of existing conflicts and inconsistencies (intra-community, between customary tenure and positive law - protected areas, forest concessions, etc.) and within each of them: (ii) an attempt at neutral mediation of key land conflicts for REDD+, including via consultation platforms could be supported in the context of non-conflictual rights and as part of a REDD+ approach, in close coordination with the national land reform and the provincial Edicts process.
- The project will develop a flexible, effective communication plan (IEC/CCC) adapted to the project context. Within this framework, it is envisaged that a paper newsletter will be published and widely distributed in the project area.
- The core of the project's complaints and appeals mechanism is based on the network of consultation platforms at the various levels of territorial governance (of which civil society will be a part), and to some extent the administration, strengthened and supported by the project. These structures must allow the capture of problems and attempt to resolve them in a conciliatory manner, at the lowest possible level of governance (principle of subsidiarity). In the event of failure, and depending on the theme addressed, these structures will have to escalate the problem to the relevant higher level. In all cases, these structures, and the LIPs that supervise them, should report the information to the project administration, which should record the information (in connection with the REDD+ process at the national level) and take appropriate measures, in synergy with the public administration. In synergy with the national REDD+ process and other REDD+ projects, including the civil society capacity building project, the project will contribute to the establishment and operation of a mechanism to track these interventions and support conciliation and resolution efforts.
- Specialized expertise will be mobilized on the basis of a call for tenders to conduct participatory studies on the local drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the target province, and their impact on the forests. The aim will be to carry out a series of studies on these drivers, targeted or more global, with associated data collection, in order to fill the gaps in existing studies (such as the CIFOR studies on the artisanal sawmill or wood-energy sectors). A first set of studies will be conducted in the first year of the project and a second set will be conducted in the last year of the project, in order to monitor the evolution of the engines and evaluate the relevance of the various project interventions. A strong emphasis will be placed on stakeholder consultation and participation, as well as validation, as key elements of consensus building. The first study will contribute directly to the land use planning processes, which will strongly complement it (feedback).

Quantitative Targets

- The project will support: (i) the development and adoption of one (1) Provincial Land Edict; (ii) sensitization of 300,000 people; (iii) process of complaints and appeals through complaint and appeal management mechanisms (75%); (iv) the study on the drivers of deforestation and degradation (2).

Outcome 2: Forest protection and sustainable forest management are enhanced in the target areas

- In connection with the support for natural resource governance under outcome 1, outcome 2 aims to support economic activities and population dynamics including migration in order to reduce their impact on forests and to contribute directly to improving the incomes of local communities, including indigenous peoples, women, and youth, by:

  - the adoption by agricultural producer households of more productive, diversified, economically viable models with reduced impact on the forest;

  - The integration by forestry operators and local communities of sustainable practices for the exploitation of forest (timber and energy) and non-forest wood resources;

  - Support for alternative livelihoods that contribute to sustainable natural resource management, with a particular focus on vulnerable and marginalized populations, including indigenous peoples, women, and youth;

  - better understanding of population dynamics particularly with focus on migration related to nomadic pastoralists/herders issues in the Haut Uele province.

- In general, support for the productive activities of individuals, associations and private individuals will be carried out within the framework of the SLUP, in support of these (although certain interventions, such as agroforestry, may be supported in parallel in order to accelerate results and motivate participants). This support will at least partially follow a performance logic (the "Payments for Environmental Services" model). This performance incentive may take several forms, depending on their relevance to the activities envisaged. Thus, as in the model of the WWF EcoMakala project in North Kivu, which is well adapted to small producers and local associations, (i) the provision of the support necessary for the launch of activities (inputs for agroforestry, technical support) will be followed by (ii) support, in cash or in kind, conditional on the proper implementation of the first support, the agreed quality standards, as well as compliance with the rules of management and zoning (Outcome 1).

Output 3. Diversified agriculture and forest green-infra for REDD+

Activity 3.1: Agricultural producer households adopt models more productive, diversified, economically viable and with reduced impact on the forest;

- Agriculture is a fundamental pillar of rural development, improvement of the living conditions of rural communities, and national food security. At the same time, it is the main driver of deforestation. Its development, which is absolutely necessary, can only increase its impact in the future, and it should therefore be supported in order to reduce its footprint on the forests.

- The project will support the improvement of agricultural practices through (i) an in-depth preliminary diagnosis of the main agricultural sectors in the project area, (ii) the strengthening of the most relevant sectors both upstream and downstream, (iii) the establishment of a provincial system for the supervision and distribution of improved inputs as well as processing of agricultural/agroforestry products, (iv) the extension of low-impact agricultural models, in forest and savannah zones, for food crops and perennial crops, (iv) the development of small and medium-scale perennial crops, (iv) the establishment of savannah reserved(mis en défens) for the natural regeneration of degraded forests, as well as (v) the development of agriculture and afforestation in the savannah. This component will be implemented in close synergy with various sustainable agriculture sector projects (technical itineraries and varieties recommended and their impact, extension of varieties from research and development supported by the sector project, etc.).

- The understanding, structuring, and strengthening of agricultural value chains are indeed essential elements for improving the incomes of local communities as well as for effectively accompanying small farmers towards better practices. A "value chain" approach will be used in order to strengthen the position of small agricultural producers (deforestation agents) in the different value chains. This will allow them to reduce the current pressure on forests, mainly linked to food crops, while increasing their income. The project thus aims to carry out simple and rapid participatory diagnoses of the main agricultural sectors in the various target province. The objective of this exercise is twofold: (i) to have a better understanding of the sectors (actors, products, constraints, value chains, financial profitability, commercial circuit, impact on the forest, etc.) and (ii) to provide technical recommendations for strengthening them in a REDD+ perspective. Based on the recommendations of these diagnoses, and mainly within the framework of the SLUP, the project will then proceed with the strengthening, organization, structuring and support to the operation of the sectors deemed interesting from an economic and socio-environmental perspective.

- The organization of producers will allow the wide dissemination of agricultural models and sustainable technical innovations for food and perennial crops, in the priority zones and beyond. This will include the introduction of perennial crops into cropping systems, the extension of improved fallow techniques (e.g., stylosanthes, mucuna, tephrosia), and the multiplication and distribution of improved varieties (cassava, rice, etc.).

- As mentioned above, the support mentioned will be provided within the framework of zoning plans, to allow for a spatial reorientation of agricultural activities and the preservation of important spaces and conditioned on these zoning plans. The significant improvement in farmers' incomes is an important element of the viability of the proposed system.

- In the context of supporting the development of perennial crops, a technical option is proposed: support for the development of perennial crops among small producers in the forest and savannah, and even among certain intermediate-sized producers. Perennial crops, which are more labor-intensive, on the one hand fix agriculture on the slash-and-burn, thus slowing down the progression of the deforestation front, and on the other hand reduce the areas devoted to food crops, for a significantly increased income. This reduction in the area devoted to food crops must, however, be compensated for by an increase in yields, so as not to jeopardize the food security of the region's farmers and consumption centers: the multiplication and distribution of improved food varieties is therefore absolutely essential.
- Support for downstream value chains will include, but not limited to several components such as the storage infrastructure and support for the processing and marketing of the production (food crops and perennials) of producers involved in a REDD+ approach. Given the continuing Covid-19 situation, the physical distance and barrier due to road conditions to arrive in Haut Uele, a potential of talented young generation or next generation of their parents farmers, an online practical training center on value chains such as agriculture processing, marketing, entrepreneurship and others is considered to be put in place in collaboration of a public university in the Haut Uélé province to connect the landlocked province with the regional and global expertise via online. Connecting producers with buyers (simple traders or agribusinesses) will also allow them to access a better range of services (advice, credit, etc.), in synergy with the project, but also better prices. A partnership with ESCO and WCS along these lines (see box below), presents particularly interesting and mutually beneficial prospects.
- The project will also proceed, still within the framework of their SLUP, with a PES-type contractualization for the clearing of savannahs, thus allowing the natural regeneration of degraded forests, currently prevented by the repeated passage of uncontrolled fires. The model of payment for the reduction of annual burnt areas in a given village terroir has been successfully tested by WWF in Mai Ndombe and will be considered to apply to the project. The objective of the activity is to naturally restore the fertility of degraded lands in order to reduce the dependence of agriculture on primary forests.
- In the same way, the project also provides support for afforestation/reforestation (strict or in the form of agroforestry), inspired in particular by the EcoMakala project model in North Kivu, mentioned briefly above. In addition to the restoration of fertility, the afforestation and reforestation will contribute to supplying the city of Isiro with wood energy. This activity will be deployed more particularly in the savannah areas of the target province. Particular attention should be paid to land issues and securing plantations. The services reinforced by the land registration divisions (Circonscriptions Foncières) (Sub-activity 1.2.2) will participate in this work.

Box 2: The ESCO model of linking producers and buyers

ESCO-Kivu is a company based in Butembo in North Kivu, specializing in the purchase, exploitation, and export of agricultural products: coffee, cocoa, vanilla, among others. ESCO/Kivu supports all key links in the cocoa value chain (support to production by farmers, primary processing, and marketing/export), outside of the territory of Mambasa in Ituri where the NGO WCS handles the "production" component as part of the Mambasa Integrated REDD+ Pilot Project.

ESCO's support to production is essentially focused on technical supervision based on a contract signed between the cocoa farmers and ESCO Kivu. This is a voluntary and non-exclusive contract. Most cocoa farms are installed at the end of the rice-based food crop cycle, i.e., just before the fallow period, when the soil has become poor and unable to produce good yields. As a result, they are not a factor in deforestation; on the contrary, they allow the creation of agro-forests that are integrated into the forest landscape, while providing additional income to the farmer.

The purchase is done at the level of purchase points located along the axes in the zones or sites of production. The farmers themselves bring their cocoa after drying to the buyer based on the axis. The latter takes care of the weighing, purchasing and storage before the product is evacuated by the company's trucks to the processing plant located in Beni. The price will depend on whether or not the planter is certified.

ESCO offers certification projects to growers, evaluates their implementation capacities, and supports them in this process (BIO to begin with, which is easier, and then UTZ in particular, which focuses on human rights and environmental impact). At present, the production of UTZ certified cocoa is not sufficient and ESCO is also obliged to buy non-certified cocoa.

Implementation

- The agricultural component of the project will be implemented by LIPs hired through a competitive bidding process. The various components may be implemented by different LIPs, although it is possible and even desirable, if their capacities allow, that some LIPs may implement several components in one or more intervention areas. The tasks expected of the various LIPs supported by the project will be the following:

  - Diagnosis of the main sectors

- Selection and dissemination of sustainable agricultural models and technical innovations: (i) inventory and selection of relevant models and techniques to be disseminated (at least 2 per territory), by agro-ecological zone, (ii) identification of cultivation zones under "sustainable models" (with LDC and chiefdom platforms, within the framework of a SLUP), (iii) census of beneficiary households, (iv) support for the dissemination of the selected models (improved seeds, training/sustainable cultivation techniques, monitoring, technical advice, etc.) in line with the choices and orientations of the project.) in line with the choices and orientations of the SLUP of the village terroirs.

- Perennial crops: (i) identification of priority zones (with LDC and chiefdom platforms, within the framework of a SLUP), (ii) selection of beneficiaries according to criteria agreed upon with local communities, (iii) dissemination of technical itineraries and models for rehabilitation and establishment of new plantations, (iv) technical support for beneficiary producers (associations, cooperatives, private individuals, etc.): improved seeds, training, advisory support, etc. The LIPs will work in support of the agronomists of the sectors and chiefdoms who have been strengthened (trained and equipped) and assigned to the project on the basis of a performance contract signed with the Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

- Support to the downstream sectors: the different types of support will be specified after the diagnosis of the sectors, but in general, it will involve (i) to support the economic functioning of the commodity chains, (ii) to organize consultation meetings of the actors (small producers and buyers), (iii) to provide working capital for the purchase of products, storage, and processing equipment to the actors on the basis of criteria defined and agreed with the local communities. (iv) to set up an online practical training center in collaboration with a public university of the province and provide a practical training on value chains and others for next generation. The province is concerned by the sub-activity, which will take advantage of the "value chain" approach. This could potentially include the rice and bean sectors for food crops, and cocoa, coffee, macadamia, and rubber for perennial crops.

- Reservation (mis en défens) of savannahs and natural regeneration: (i) preliminary study to characterize potential areas, (ii) visualization of areas to be subjected to defensing or natural regeneration (identification, localization, determination of areas and causes of degradation); (ii) implementation of the operation (information/sensitization of local communities, identification of solutions, contracting, elaboration & execution of plans for defensing and natural regeneration); (iv) participatory and community-based monitoring and evaluation. The controls will be carried out by the LDCs, the reinforced DTE services and by the agriculture and environment services of the concerned territories.

- Afforestation/reforestation and agroforestry: It consists in: (i) identifying and characterizing (land aspects) the intervention areas; (ii) identifying households and farmers wishing to benefit from the project's support; (iii) technically accompanying the beneficiaries in the development of different types of agroforestry and reforestation in order to increase the area of fallow land in the savannahs, to relieve the pressure on forest galleries, peri-urban areas and nearby primary forests; (iv) adapting the PES system.

Quantitative targets and expected impact in terms of emission reductions

- The project plans to carry out a diagnosis of the agricultural sectors in the three (3) target territories. On the basis of this diagnosis, the project plans to support 1 to 3 of the most sustainable and economically viable agricultural and agroforestry models compliance with the SLUPs.
- The distribution in the province is as follows:

Table 7. Types of plantation

Types of plantation	Area (ha)
Dissemination of food crop with the economically viable model	10,000
New plantations of perennial crops under performance contract & zoning compliance	750
Reservation of Savannah (mise en défens)	3,000
Agroforestry and afforestation / reforestation	1,200

The areas of agroforestry or afforestation/reforestation are supplemented by additional areas in the following Activity 3.2

- The estimated emissions reductions and sequestration expected through these various interventions are presented and explained below:
- Diffusion of technical innovations: Depending on the number and age of family members, the average area cultivated during a planting season varies between 0.5 and 1 ha without perennial crops. With a 0.5 ha field of cassava (the most important crop for household food security in DRC), a family will be able to produce about 30 bags of 80 kg of dry cassava

per year, or about 2,400 kg of cassava per household per year. Knowing that a family consumes about 0.5 kg of cassava per person per day, the average consumption of a household of 6 persons is about 1,095 kg of cassava per year. According to these figures, the share of cassava needed for household food security is about 46% of the household's production, and the share available for sale-provided the household has access to a market-is 54% (1,305 kg per year); this share is even more important for families with the necessary land and labor.

- This also means that, a priori, such a household could modify its cropping system to introduce perennial crops on about half its land without risking its food security. However, perennial crops require a greater labor effort (time and/or number of people) estimated at about 30%. It is precisely this that should lead to an equivalent reduction in the area under fire (and corresponding forest losses). This reduction will have to be compensated for by an intensification of crops in order to guarantee the food security of the household (or even the urban centers).
- In the broader context of support conditional on compliance with zoning plans and management rules, this reduction in the area under slash-and-burn, catalyzed by the greater labor requirements of small-scale perennial crops and enabled by intensification, combined with the fixed location of perennial crops, represent the core of the mechanism for reducing deforestation related to family farming under slash-and-burn.

Activity 3.2: Forest operators and local communities integrate sustainable practices in the exploitation of timber (lumber and fuelwood) and non-timber forest resources

- The objective of interventions in the forestry sector is to promote the responsible and sustainable management of wood resources and to increase their contribution to the economic development of rural areas. In this perspective, it appears necessary to improve management practices by strengthening the technical capacities of the actors in the sector (operators, environmental services, and local communities, DTE, etc.) and by applying the management principles defined by the regulatory texts concerning the sector. Indeed, there are now legal frameworks governing community forestry in the DRC: Decree No. 14/018 of August 2, 2014 on the modalities for the allocation of local community forest concessions and (ii) the Order on the management of local community forest concessions. This component will benefit from the knowledge and experience generated from the "sustainable forest management" sector project, aiming in particular to support the development of a forest policy, which this project will have to align with, as well as the support of community and communal forestry.
- As for the agricultural sectors, a diagnosis of the forestry sectors (wood and wood energy) will be carried out in order to better understand the functioning of the sectors (economic analysis in particular, actors involved) and quantify the flows. This diagnostic will be based on the CIFOR wood-energy (Makala project, 2011) and artisanal sawmilling (Pro-Formal project, 2014) studies, which constitute very rich references and which it will update and/or complete. This study will represent, like the agricultural diagnostics, a major contribution to the analysis and quantification of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- This diagnosis will also provide concrete technical recommendations (legal, fiscal, and commercial aspects) for strengthening these sectors with a view to sustainable forest management and professionalization of the sector's actors. On the basis of the spatial planning carried out (identifying the areas planned for the development of sustainable forest exploitation, as well as those reserved for conservation), the project will support the LDCs and the corresponding Chiefdoms or Sectors in the elaboration of "Management Plans", in accordance with the legal provisions in force (following, when available, the format and methodological recommendations of the forestry sectoral project)
- The project will support the actors of the sector in the sustainable production of timber and wood energy, in a performance logic (PES). The project will also evaluate, with the various stakeholders concerned, the relevance and possibility of developing partnerships with industrial forest concessionaires, as well as supporting the development of such partnerships between the latter and the communities neighboring the concessions, in the management and sustainable exploitation of resources (resource exploitation planning, training, conflict resolution, etc.).
- In parallel, in order to reduce demand pressure and thus contribute to ensuring the sustainability of wood energy production from natural forests through community and communal forestry, the project provides for the distribution of improved stoves. The project will target the distribution of stoves to the three target territories. As the other projects such as PIF and TERA (Technologies, Renewable Energy, Academy' that are promoting the local production of the improved stove in the neighboring province, Tshopo, the project will give priority to purchasing these stoves whenever possible (production volumes, quality, cost price) for synergy and the ecosystem being created. Otherwise, or as a complement, the project will turn to imported stoves.
- The price of improved stoves, although relatively modest, is often prohibitive and is the main barrier to adoption. However, the savings realized generally make it possible to pay back the additional purchase cost in two or three months at most, including for the poorest households. In this context, the project proposes to facilitate the access of households to improved stoves by testing the implementation of payment facilities for part of the price, in collaboration with partners

(cooperatives, individual or network sellers, etc.). The project also provides support for communication and awareness-raising and for the distribution network, a test of the acceptance of stoves (year 1), and support for partner organizations (such as co-guarantees, marketing training, etc.).

- The environmental departments of the target Territories and Province will be closely involved in the entire process. Training or the assumption of taxes or any other investments will be coordinated by the Provincial Antennas of the Project.

Implementation

- The interventions of the forestry component of the project will be implemented by LIPs recruited through a bidding process of UNDP. The various components may be implemented by different LIPs, although it is possible and even desirable, capacity permitting, for some LIPs to implement multiple components in one or more intervention areas.
- In the context of PES, this will include: (i) contracting with actors in different sectors (artisanal loggers, charcoal producers, forestry companies, possibly) on the management process; (ii) monitoring & evaluating compliance with regulations on exploitation and management principles; (iii) ensuring PES payment in the form of training, taking charge of taxes or any other form of investment negotiated during the contracting; (iv) etc.

Quantitative Targets

- Community and communal forestry may be supported in all priority areas, as long as this activity is significant or considered relevant in the framework of the SLUP. The project will ensure synergies with other partners, which operate near the project area or in the neighboring provinces on issues of artisanal and industrial logging.
- The project plans, in terms of quantified agroforestry production objectives (in addition to the afforestation/reforestation and agroforestry areas of Activity 3.1) and the dissemination of improved stoves, to achieve:

Table 8. Quantitative targets for Activity 3.2

Activities	Total
Agroforestry and afforestation / reforestation	900 ha
Distribution of improved stoves	1,000 (Rungu 400 including Isiro (100), Wamba 300, Watsa 300)

Output 4. Sustainable livelihood strategies for REDD+

Activity 4.1: Alternative livelihoods that contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources are developed for the benefit of local communities, including women, youth, and indigenous peoples.

- Indigenous peoples, women and youth have knowledge, use and, in general, a relationship with the forest and its resources that is often quite distinct from other actors. Despite an often-important dependency relationship with the many resources that forests contain, their rights are often limited, contributing to their vulnerability. As vulnerable or marginalized populations and given the important role they have in the management and use of forest resources, it will be essential to ensure the systematic and meaningful participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples (in project areas where they are present) in the various project interventions.
- The project will also specifically support these population groups with targeted investments in income-generating activities that are complementary and synergistic with other interventions where possible. The adaptation of the 3x6+ approach which is an innovative UNDP programme approach promoting sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable, to the context of the project and to the requirements of REDD+ (e.g., conditional access, compensation for natural regeneration work, guarding of defenses, etc.), could also create additional leverage effects.

Implementation

- The interventions of the forestry component of the project will be implemented by a LIP recruited by tender. The duration of the contracts as well as the ToRs will be elaborated at the time of the implementation of the project. Specific training will be given to the LIP by the project's experts on the specific relationship that each of these groups has with the forest and REDD+ in particular.
- The LIP will support target populations in the participatory identification and implementation of income-generating activities, based on strategic documents (e.g., Indigenous Peoples' Development Plans), initiatives (e.g., the sectoral support project for forest-dependent communities, CBR+) and relevant experiences. Synergies will be created, as much as possible, with other project interventions, but taking into account the specific needs of these beneficiary groups.

- The project will provide support for: (i) the implementation of "Cash for Work" type actions in the framework of community-based interventions linked to the SLUP, accompanied by savings; (ii) the sensitization of beneficiaries on REDD+ and its stakes in the framework of their community; (iii) the start-up and implementation of these micro-projects, aligned when relevant with a value chain approach; (ii) structuring and capacity building of beneficiaries (development of business plans and simplified accounting), (iii) facilitating access to financial (credit) and non-financial services, (v) support for product diversification and processing.

Quantitative targets

- In total, the project will support 150 vulnerable people, including 60 from indigenous peoples and 60 women and 20 youths.

Activity 4.2: Demographic dynamics are better understood.

- Significant pastoral nomadic migrations are observed in the target province and confirmed through the consultations at the different levels (Governor, Ministers, Provincial divisions and civil society/universities/private sector during the joint mission in Haut Uele, September 30 – October 1, 2021) and their negative impact has been mentioned several times during the consultation particularly related to the conflicts being occurred between the nomadic pastoralists (Emma, Mbororo) and local communities. In order to address this, the project plans to carry out two activities, namely (i) a study on nomadic pastoralists/herders, their impact on forests with identification of transhumance corridors as a safeguard measure in the province and (ii) a dialogue with decision-makers for sustainable solutions for peaceful and safe migration of nomadic pastoralists/herders.
- The project will then support a specific dialogue with the political and customary authorities at the provincial level and other relevant levels of governance (Chefferies/Sectors, and village terroirs in particular), so as to better manage the issue of this migration and seek ways to reduce their impact on the communities and forest without contributing to their vulnerability.

Implementation

- The implementation of the study will be subcontracted to a firm specialized in the movement of populations particularly on the issue of nomadic pastoral migrations and recruited on the basis of a call for tenders. The Terms of Reference for the study will be developed during the implementation of the project and will further specify the target areas of the study, the work methodology, the deliverables, the duration, and the budget of the study.

D. Assumption, constraint, and exclusion

- (Assumption) In designing the project, it is assumed that the policies to be developed and implemented at the national level are established without the support of the project, and that the implementation of the project does not affect the rate of deforestation in other areas;
  - The monitoring indicators are set up to check whether the greenhouse gas reduction was achieved through the project, but the specific figures can be confirmed through the National Transparency Report and the Forest Reference Emission Level being prepared by DR Congo at the national level. It is assumed that survey execution and report preparation at the national level is done without any support from this project and the project utilizes data only later.
  - In the implementation of REDD+, logging in the current project area should be prevented in advance from transferring to other areas by preventing deforestation activities in the project area. This project is designed to create synergies with projects being implemented by UNDP in three neighboring provinces, assuming that no leakage occurs.
- (Constraints) Poor infrastructure at the project site may result in high cost per unit to implement project activities and slow down project implementation.
  - Project sites have high potential for project implementation, but they are far from Kinshasa, the capital city, and lack of infrastructure, which can result in high cost per unit in implementing projects and may slow down the pace of project implementation because there are not many projects implemented with international organizations.
- (Exclusion) Separation of the project results from the support through REDD+ projects implemented by UNDP in three neighboring provinces
  - This project will be implemented in conjunction with the REDD+ project implemented by UNDP in three neighboring states, so synergy between projects can be achieved without having to invest the project's budget, but all the results will be considered as the result of this project.

Improving the Income of Project Beneficiaries

- There is no systematic and truly reliable survey of rural household incomes in DRC. The difficulty and cost of such surveys and the methodological problems they pose explain the lack of solid references. The socio-economic surveys produced by the projects do, however, provide indications that can be considered. The present project will conduct one in each of the provinces at the beginning of the project, at mid-term and at the end.
- Socioeconomic surveys from existing projects (PARRSA Equateur 2015, Bio-CF Maï Ndombe 2014-2015) in very rural areas around or within the rainforests indicate median cash incomes of between $450 and $550 per household. The core of such income is generally formed by the sale of cassava production from 0.5 ha (around 30 bags at $10 per bag at the field edge) to which are added the sale of other cultivated products (maize, rice, legumes), contract work (between $50 and $100) the sale of forest products, etc.
- The project could improve this income in a number of ways:

  - through improvements in the yields of staple food crops: thanks to research work, improved varieties are available that are not widely distributed in the project area and that produce significant improvements in yields, in the order of 20%.

  - Cash crops such as cocoa or coffee: a quarter of a hectare of these crops produces around 300 kg of coffee or cocoa sold at 1 dollar per kg.

  - Agroforestry with fast-growing species, reforestation, and clearing with or without assistance also produce at least 300 bags of charcoal per hectare, sold at US$4.5, which can yield the average annual equivalent of between 40 and 50 bags, especially in areas close to roads and towns.
- These values and calculations show that a target of between 10 and 20% increase in income for families receiving at least targeted food crop inputs seems realistic.
- For perennial crops, inputs are higher but will be felt mainly after the end of the project. As for the contributions of agroforestry, reforestation and land clearing, there are two cases:

  - In the open forest zone, their contribution will consist mainly in making sustainable incomes that previously might not have been sustainable;

  - In savannah zones, the *significant increases in income will also have the merit of sustainability.*

2. Project implementation structure

2-1. Project/project implementation structure

- The integrated project REDD+ Haut Uele is jurisdictional and multi-sectoral, which involves several sectoral ministries in charge of the themes selected by the interventions of the DRC's National REDD+ Investment Plan. As part of the implementation of the project and in accordance with the requirements of UNDP procedures and standards for project implementation, a Project Steering Committee will be set up.
- The Steering Committee will be responsible for the overall supervision of the project, for validating the main lines of implementation, for ensuring harmonization and synergies between the interventions, and for making decisions relating to the adaptive management of the project. The Haut Uele Province as well as the national-level administration will be represented in this structure in order to allow the sharing of perspectives on REDD+ implementation in Haut Uele. It is a policy and decision-making body at the project level. Chaired by UNDP in close coordination with the Governor (or his delegate), it meets once a year and is responsible for the following tasks (i) approving the strategic orientations for project implementation, (ii) approving the annual work plan for the project, (iii) monitor and evaluate the progress on the implementation of the Project in the various deconcentrated and decentralized administration services supported, (iv) validate and control the provision of resources to the administrations according to the performance contracts signed between the governorate and the main Project Coordination Unit, (v) facilitate the implementation of activities particularly support for political advocacy, dissemination of information, and ensuring the inter-sectoriality necessary for the proper conduct of the Project; and finally, and (vi) formulating strategic recommendations based on the need to redirect project activities.
- The Steering Committee is composed of (i) Secretary General of National Ministry of environment and Sustainable Development, (ii) Representative of FONAREDD, (iii) Representative of KOICA DRC, (iv) Provincial Minister in charge of the environment and agriculture; and 5 representatives of the Ministries and provincial divisions in charge of mines, land affairs, land use planning, plan, rural development, infrastructure, health, education and interior and decentralization; (v), Provincial Inspector of Agriculture and the Coordinator of the Environment; (iii) Administrators of the territories

covered by the project; (iv) 1 representative of each target sector; (v) 2 representatives of Civil Society (GTCRR and Répalef); and (vi) the Project Coordinator.

- The UNDP Haut Uele project management unit consists of coordination team (project manager(P4), admin/fin (NPSA), logistics-communication (NPSA), driver 1(NPSA)) and experts and staffs to deploy to activities (expert in forest and agriculture and forestry/agroforestry (NPSA), expert in land use planning (NPSA), driver 2(NPSA)) and expert in M&E for the project implementation being in charge of the daily project implementation and reporting to the UNDP DRC CO.
- Information on the implementation of the project is prepared by a project coordination unit in Haut-Uele and reported to the UNDP DR Congo Office.

2-2. Roles and responsibilities

- The stakeholders of this project include the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, FONAREDD, KOICA DR Congo office, UNDP DR Congo office, UNDP field office, project offices in Haut-Uele province and the three neighboring provinces, FAO, UN-HABITAT, Korea Forest Service etc.
  - In particular, the Korea Forest Service has been involved in the project design as a joint project with KOICA and is planning to deploy an employee of the Korea Forest Service to share experiences and develop capacity for DR Congo and the sub-national level project. In addition to the deployment to the field, Korean experts are recommended to join in project monitoring and support the field-level study in connection with the steering committee organized once a year. Those activities are budgeted as KOICA's direct expense
  - It is designed to share Korea's successful reforestation experience and technology with DR Congo stakeholders, conduct two invitational training workshops. This activity and the use of necessary facilities are to be designed through the support of the Korea Forest Service.

    * Cooperation between KOICA and the Korea Forest Service needs to be concretized during the final mission.

Table 9. Roles and Responsibilities

Partner organization	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development, DR Congo	- Establish and implement 'National REDD+ Strategy' for REDD+ implementation - Share the current situation on identification of causes and response of deforestation and forest degradation. - Coordinate the development of a national 'investment plan' - Coordinate to set the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for understanding and predicting the current status of deforestation and share relevant information. - Monitor the alignment of project implementation with national policies. - Share information and participate in making key decisions as a member of the steering committee
Ministry of Finance. DR Congo	- Finance the 'investment plan' implementation through FONAREDD - Monitor FONAREDD fund management - Review ODA funding for the project
FONAREDD	- Share information about CAFI and REDD+ projects financed by bilateral funds in DR Congo - Assess the needs for the capacity building of stakeholders through projects at the national level - Provide technical advice on REDD+ implementation to support the project to contribute to achieving the NDC. - Support development of consistent monitoring indicators to create synergy with other REDD+ projects. - Plan and organize REDD+ related workshops for collaboration with other projects in the country. - Participate in a key decision-making process as a member of the steering committee.
KOICA DR Congo office	- Finance for project implementation - Communicate with KOICA headquarters regarding project implementation - Recruit and deploy experts - Facilitate the selection of participants (DR Congo stakeholders related to the project) for invitational trainings in Korea. - Receive monitoring reports on activities with KOICA direct expense and support the review

	at the board of directors' level. - Administrative support for the experts' monitoring visits to DRC (once a year) - Monitor the project implementation in a monitoring visit to the project site (once a year) separately from the field visits of monitoring experts. - Participate in key decision-making process on over project implementation as a member of the steering committee.
UNDP DR Congo office	- Coordinate and submit reports on project implementation - Report to the steering committee on the project implementation and support the operation - Recruit project staffs - Communicate with KOICA DR Congo Office - Establish a high-level network for project support
UNDP project office (Kisangani)	- Share experience of project implementation with the Haut-Uele office - Support for the Haut-Uele office's capacity building - Provide information for project reporting - Field monitoring
UNDP Haut-Uele project office	- Set up the project office with necessary infrastructure for project implementation. - Implement the project activities - Report current status of project implementation to UNDP Kinshasa. - Communicate with provincial officials.
Provincial government of Haut Uele	- Support for governor's approval of plans developed through the project - Monitor the project to be implemented based on stakeholders' opinions. - Support communication with central government
UNDP's other REDD+ project offices in 3 provinces	- Share experience of project implementation to create synergy with the projects
FAO	- Share information on deforestation status in project area as an organization that is in charge of monitoring national forests. - Provide technical advice on developing capacity of local officials related to national forest monitoring.
UN-HABITAT	- Provide technical advice when preparing land use plans in the project site as an organization that is in charge of development of national land use plan
Korean Forest Service	- Provide technical advice on project implementation. - Recommend a Korean expert for deployment. - Design the invitational trainings in Korea with support for use of necessary facilities, etc. - Recommend the experts for field monitoring, field-level capacity building workshops and technical advice. - Review and share opinions on project monitoring reports

3. Logical framework and outputs of project

3-1. Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Impact	1. Rate (in%) of forest loss reduction over the entire intervention area (10%)	DIAF/SNSF Reports	SNSF is fully operational, and data is available
Deforestation is stabilized compared to the Reference Level submitted to the UNFCCC and the incomes of local communities (including women, young people, and indigenous peoples) increased sustainably in the REDD + areas of the Haut-Uélé	2. Household income growth rate in project intervention areas, disaggregated (women, youth & PA) (10%)	INS (NIS) report, Specific evaluation reports,	Implementation of the project does not cause any leakage issues in nearby areas
Outcome	1.1 Percentage of targeted ETDs (DTEs) with Management Plans (AT) validated by all stakeholders (80%)	Project reports, provincial administration reports, Evaluations	
1. Governance of natural resources (forests and land) is improved in targeted areas 2. Forest protection and sustainable forest management are enhanced in the target areas	2.1 Rate of adoption of practices in the target areas (30%) 2.2 Rate of public investments aligned with land use plans (50%)		
Outputs			
Output 1. Reinforced REDD+ cooperative capacity **Output 2. Established REDD+ territorial plan** **Output 3. Diversified agriculture and forest green-infra for REDD+** **Output 4. Sustainable livelihood strategies for REDD+**	1.1.a. Number of multi-stakeholder / multi-sector governance platforms involved in the formulation and monitoring of land use and green development plans (Province 1, territories 3, chiefdom/sectors 12, village terroirs 72) 1.1.b. Percentage of women, young people, and indigenous people members of governance structure (cadre de consultation) (W: 30%, Y:25%, I:5%) 1.2.a. Number of ETDs & technical services endowed with the capacity in sustainable management of natural resources (permanent capacity building	-Reports (project, ALE (LIA), technical administration services, independent evaluations -Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical	Existence of quality implementing partners and services in the project area

	activity for the same targets) (territories 3, chiefdoms/sectors 12, key services 6 (agri, env, plan, land registration division (foncier), land use planning (AT), rural development) 1.2.b. Number of public agents reinforced on NR management issues (94) (48 agents of chiefdoms/sectors(4 agents x12 chiefdom/sector), 10 agents of environment (province-level 2 agents + territory-level 2 agents x 3 territories, post of control 2 agents x 1 post), 12 agents of agriculture (province-level 3 agents + territory-level 3 agents x 3 territories), 3 agents of plan (province-level), 6 agents of land registration division (circonscription fonciere 2 agents x 3 territories), 12 agents of land use planning(province-level 3 agents + territory-level 3 agents x 3 territories), 3 agents of rural development(province-level 3 agents) 1.2.c. Existence of an effective control mechanism of illegal artisanal logging in the project area (1) 2.1.a. Number of provinces and territories with Land Use Plans validated by stakeholders (Provincial Land use Plan 1, Territorial Land Use Plans 3) 2.1.b. Number of village terroirs with SLUP (PSAT) validated by stakeholders (72) 2.2.a. Number of provincial land rights laws (Edits) developed in a participatory manner (1)	service reports -Project activity reports, environment service reports -Reports (project, ALE (LIA), technical administration services, Independent) Evaluations -Project activity reports, Reports, provincial land activities / provincial land administrations	

	2.2.b Number of REDD+ sensitized people (300,000) 2.2.c Percentage of complaints and appeals processed through complaint and appeal management mechanisms (75%) 2.2.d Number of studies carried out on the drivers of deforestation & degradation (2) 3.1.a Number of Study on agricultural value chains including market, potential PPP partnership and inventories of best practices of perennial and food crops (1); 3.1.b. Area of food crops under sustainable agricultural models in forest & savanna zones (10,000 ha) 3.1.c. Areas of new plantations of perennial crops under performance contract & zoning compliance (750 ha) 3.1.d. Areas of savannah defended with the DLCs (CLDs) (3,000 ha) 3.1.e. Reforestation and agroforestry areas under contracts of performance-based support/incentives (1,200ha) 3.1.f. Proportion of agricultural producers (households and farmers) having adopted sustainable models / practices and zoning compliance (30%) 3.2.a. Number of studies on	-KAP survey reports (Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices) -Annual reports on the activities -Study reports, project report -Reports: project, ALE (LIA), agriculture service, independent evaluations	

	forest sector (wood, wood energy) (1); 3.2.b. Number of supported community forests (24, 2 per chiefdoms/sectors); 3.2.c. Reforestation and agroforestry areas under contracts of performance-based support/incentives (mining areas, etc.) (900 ha); 3.2.d. Number of improved stoves disseminated (1000 = Rungu 400, Wamba 300, Watsa 300); 3.2.e Number of reference studies on forest resources and its commercialization (1); 4.1.a. Number of needs assessment conducted for alternative livelihoods (1); 4.1.b. Number of households (including those of indigenous peoples and those headed by women and young people), beneficiaries of IGA(AGR) alternatives. (150 – W: 40%, Y :20%, I:40%) 4.2.a Existence of studies on nomadic pastoralists/herders, their impact on forests with identification of transhumance corridors as a safeguard measure in the province (1) 4.2.b Number of dialogues organized on sustainable solutions for peaceful and safe migration of nomadic pastoralists/herders (1)	-Study reports -Reports: project, ALE (LIA), Evaluations -Needs Assessment report -Reports: project, ALE (LIA), Evaluations -Study reports -Report included in the study	

Activities	Inputs	Pre-conditions
1.1 Multi-actors / multi-sectors consultation structures are operational and facilitate the allocation of lands and an optimized exploitation of natural resources; • Sub-activities 1.1 1.1.1 Establish an initial diagnosis of existing governance structures (participatory); 1.1.2 Strengthen and / or create multi-stake holder platforms in targeted territories and provinces; 1.1.3 Strengthen or create multi-stakeholder platforms in targeted Chiefdoms/sectors. 1.1.4 Organize village terroirs in LDC (local development committee); 1.2 Chiefdoms / sectors as well as technical services of the territorial and provincial administration involved in the governance of natural resources, have the necessary capacities for monitoring, control, and regulation of activities having an impact on the forest; • Sub-activities 1.2 1.2.1 Strengthen the capacities of the Land Planning (AT), Plan Services 1.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of the target land registration divisions; 1.2.3 Strengthen environmental control services; 1.2.4 Strengthen agriculture and rural development services; 1.2.5 Strengthen the capacities of the chiefdoms / target sectors of relevant officials; 2.1 Concerted land use plans are developed by institutions and local communities at all levels of territorial governance; • Sub-activities 2.1 2.1.1 Elaborate the provincial plans and territorial plans of land planning (with platforms territories & provinces); 2.1.2 Elaborate the simple land use plans (PSAT in French acronym) of the target terroirs (with LDC); 2.2 The land rights of local communities, including individuals benefiting from REDD +	**KOICA-UNDP** (Project budget) USD 10 M (KOICA 9M + UNDP 1M) (Project period) 2021-2026 Counterpart in DR Congo : Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Executing agency: UNDP DRC Invitational trainings: Korea Forest Service with budget under KOICA's direct expense	As it is the new and challenging province for the project, several measures including, but not limited to security, logistics and communication measures need to be properly put in place for the project implementation. Implementing Partners exist or are strengthened to implement the project with quality

investments, are clarified and REDD+ is implemented in a transparent manner, taking into account risks and changes; • Sub-activities 2.2 2.2.1 Support the development of Provincial Edicts; 2.2.2 Inform / sensitize all stakeholders on the implementation and impact of the project; 2.2.3 Establish a complaints mechanism and complaints; 2.2.4 Conduct studies of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;		
3.1 Agricultural producer households adopt models more productive, diversified, economically viable and with reduced impact on the forest; • Sub-activities 3.1 3.1.1 Strengthen agricultural value chains in a REDD + perspective; 3.1.2 Disseminate low-impact agricultural models for food crops in both forest and savanna zones; 3.1.3 Develop perennial crops (coffee, cocoa, macadamia, etc.) in the intervention areas of the project; 3.1.4 Support the downstream of commercial agricultural value chains with an online practical training center on agroforestry/agricultural processing and entrepreneurship; 3.1.5 Develop savannah defenses and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) systems in the forest; 3.1.6 Develop agroforestry and afforestation in savannah;		
3.2 Forest operators and local communities integrate sustainable forest management practices in the exploitation of timber (lumber and fuelwood) and non-timber forest resources; • Sub-activities 3.2 3.2.1 Evaluate and strengthen the forest sectors (wood and energy wood); 3.2.2 Support the processes of creation of community and communal forest concessions and their development; 3.2.3 Establishment of PES contracts for sustainable management with community, municipal and industrial concessions as well as		

the coal industry; 3.2.4 Promote the use of improved stoves produced; 3.2.5 Conduct reference studies in the targeted areas on wood energy, on the marketing of forest resources; 4.1 Alternative livelihoods that contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources are developed for the benefit of local communities, including women, youth, and indigenous peoples; • Sub-activities 4.1 4.1.1 Conduct a need assessment on IGA for indigenous people, youths, and women; 4.1.2. Promote alternative IGA (micro-enterprises aligned to SLUPs and LDPs with a value chain approach); 4.2 Demographic dynamics are better understood; • Sub-activities 4.2 4.2.1 Conduct an in-depth study on nomadic pastoralists/herders, their impact on forests with identification of transhumance corridors as a safeguard measure in the province; 4.2.2 Dialogue for a sustainable solution on migration of nomadic pastoralists/herders in the province;		

3-2. Project Output Description (POD)

1. Project Outline

Project Title (Period/budget)	Integrated Programme for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in Haut-Uele Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (2021-2026/USD 10M)
Outcome/ Project Output	**Outcome 1.** Governance of natural resources (forests and land) is improved in targeted areas **Output 1.** Reinforced REDD+ cooperative capacity **Output 2.** Established REDD+ territorial plan
	Outcome 2. Forest protection and sustainable forest management are enhanced in the target areas **Output 3.** Diversified agriculture and forest green-infra for REDD+ **Output 4.** Sustainable livelihood strategies for REDD+

2. Summary of Project Output Description

Index	Project Output (Budget, USD)	Quality Acceptance Criteria	Acceptance method	Quality Check point
1	Reinforced REDD+ cooperative capacity $ 2,832,251 - (KOICA) $ 2,532,251 - (UNDP) $ 300,000	**Indicator 1.1.a** Number of multi-stakeholder / multi-sector governance platforms involved in the formulation and monitoring of land use and green development plans;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of multi-stakeholder / multi-sector governance platforms (Target 72 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Reports (project, ALE (LIA), technical administration services, independent), Evaluations • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Multi-stakeholder/multi-sector governance platforms are validated by the stakeholders involved (Target 72 / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Reports (project, ALE (LIA), technical administration services, independent evaluations • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)
		Indicator 1.1.b Percentage of women, young people, and indigenous people members of governance structure (cadre de consultation);	**[Quantitative]** This is an additional qualitative indicator for Indicator 1.1.a and the quantitative indicator for 1.1.b is the same as the one of the Indicator 1.1.a. **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of women, young people, and indigenous people members of governance structure (cadre de consultation) (Target: W: 30%, Y:25%, I:5% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Reports (project, ALE (LIA), technical administration services, independent evaluations • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)
		Indicator 1.2.a Number of ETDs & technical services endowed with the capacity in sustainable management of natural resources	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of ETDs & technical services endowed with the capacity in sustainable management of natural resources (Target: territories 3, chiefdoms/sectors 12, key services 6 (agri, env, plan, land affairs(foncier), land use planning (AT), rural development) / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit • **Documents to verify**	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)

		(permanent capacity building activity for the same targets);	- Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service reports • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Operationalization of target technical services and ETDs (Target: territories 3, chiefdoms/sectors 12, key services 6 (agri, env, plan, land affairs(foncier), land use planning (AT), rural development) / 80% of operationalization) • **Quality method** - Document review - Interview / survey • **Documents to verify** - Reports (project, ALE (LIA), technical administration services, independent evaluations • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 1.2.b Number of public agents reinforced on NR management issues;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of public agents reinforced on NR management issues (Target: 48 agents of chiefdoms/sectors(4 agents x12 chiefdom/sector), 10 agents of environment (province-level 2 agents + territory-level 2 agents x 3 territories, post of control 2 agents x 1 post), 12 agents of agriculture (province-level 3 agents + territory-level 3 agents x 3 territories), 3 agents of plan (province-level), 6 agents of land registration division (circonscription fonciere 2 agents x 3 territories), 12 agents of land use planning(province-level 3 agents + territory-level 3 agents x 3 territories), 3 agents of rural development(province-level 3 agents)/ 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service reports • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Operationalization of target technical services where public agents are supported (Target: same as above / 80% of operationalization) • **Quality method** - Document review - Interview/survey • **Documents to verify** - Reports (project, ALE (LIA), technical administration services, independent evaluations • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)
		Indicator 1.2.c Existence of an effective control mechanism of illegal artisanal logging in the project area;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Existence of an effective control mechanism of illegal artisanal logging in the project area (Target: 1 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, Environment service reports • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Operationalized control mechanism on illegal artisanal logging in the project area (Target: same as above / 70% of operationalization) • **Quality method** - Document review - Interview/survey • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, Environment service reports • **Reviewer** - Project manager, M&E officer (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)

			• **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
2	Established REDD+ territorial plan $ 1,204,567 - (KOICA) $ 804,567 - (UNDP) $ 400,000	**Indicator 2.1.a** Number of provinces and territories with Land Use Plans validated by stakeholders;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of provinces and territories with Land Use Plans validated by stakeholders (Target: Provincial Land use Plan 1, Territorial Land Use Plans 3/ 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of participation of women, indigenous people, youth during consultations (Target: W: 30%, I: 5%, Y: 25% / 80% of project target) - Percentage of participation of civil society, academia, and private sector during consultations (Target: CS: 20%, A: 20%, PS: 20% / 70% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - List of participants during consultations • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)
		Indicator 2.1.b Number of village terroirs with SLUP (PSAT) validated by stakeholders;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of village terroirs with SLUP (PSAT) validated by stakeholders (Target: 72 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of participation of women, indigenous people, youth during consultations (Target: W: 30%, I: 5%, Y: 25% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - List of participants during consultations • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 2.2.a Number of provincial land rights laws (Edits) developed in a participatory manner;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of provincial land rights laws (Edits) developed in a participatory manner (Target: 1 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial administration reports and technical service • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of participation of women, indigenous people, youth during consultations (Target: W: 30%, I: 5%, Y: 25% / 80% of project target) - Percentage of participation of civil society, academia, and private sector during consultations (Target: CS: 20%, A: 20%, PS: 20% / 70% of project target)	

			• **Quality method** - Document review - List of participants during consultations • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial administration reports and technical service • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 2.2.b Number of REDD+ sensitized people;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of REDD+ sensitized people (Target: 300,000 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of women, indigenous people, youth, children sensitized (Target: W: 30%, I: 5%, Y: 25%, C: 20% / 80% of project target) - Percentage of civil society, academia and private sector sensitized (Target: CS: 20%, A: 20%, PS: 20% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Interview • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 2.2.c Percentage of complaints and appeals processed through complaint and appeal management mechanisms;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of complaints and appeals processed through complaint and appeal management mechanisms (Target: 75% / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Level of satisfaction on the support provided (Target: 80% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Interview / Survey • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 2.2.d Number of studies carried out on the drivers of deforestation & degradation;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of studies carried out on the drivers of deforestation & degradation (Target: 2 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria**	

			- Existence of consultation with civil society organizations that have been working for fight against deforestation in the project intervention areas (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) - Validation of a list of key actors being involved in deforestation and degradation to be consulted (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Validation with the specialized CSOs in the areas of expertise at the provincial level. • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports and technical service, publication of documents related to the subject of the studies conducted in the province / intervention areas. • **Reviewer** - Expert in land use planning, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
3	Diversified agriculture and forest green-infra for REDD+ $ 3,831,691 - (KOICA) $ 3,531,692 - (UNDP) $ 300,000	**Indicator 3.1.a** Number of Study on agricultural value chains including market, potential PPP partnership and inventories of best practices of perennial and food crops;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of Study on agricultural value chains including market, potential PPP partnership and inventories of best practices of perennial and food crops (Target: 2 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Existence of consultation with civil society organizations that have been working for the area of agricultural/agroforestry value chains in the project intervention areas (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) - Validation of a consultation list of key actors being involved in the area of agricultural/agroforestry value chains (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Validation with the specialized CSOs in the areas of expertise at the provincial level. • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports and technical service, publication of documents related to the subject of the studies conducted in the province / intervention areas. • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)
		Indicator 3.1.b Area of food crops under sustainable agricultural models in forest & savanna zones;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Area of food crops under sustainable agricultural models in forest & savanna zones (Target: 1,000ha / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to the farmers' fields • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of adoption of agricultural models identified sustainable (economically, socially, and environmentally) by the study conducted (linked to the Indicator 3.1.6) (Target: 30% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to the farmers' fields • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 3.1.c Areas of new plantations of perennial crops under	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Areas of new plantations of perennial crops under performance contract & zoning compliance (Target: 750ha / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method**	

		performance contract & zoning compliance;	- Document review - Site monitoring visit to the plantation fields • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of adoption of perennial crop models identified sustainable (economically, socially, and environmentally by the study conducted (linked to the Indicator 3.1.6) (Target: 30% / 80% of project target) - Percentage of areas of the activity under zoning compliance based on the SLUP (Target: 70% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to the plantation fields • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 3.1.d Areas of savannah defended with the DLCs (CLDs);	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Areas of savannah defended with the DLCs (Target: 3,000ha / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to the savannah defended (mis en défens) • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of adoption of relevant approaches identified sustainable (economically, socially, and environmentally) by the study conducted if applicable (Target: 30% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to the savannah defended (mis en défens) • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 3.1.e Reforestation and agroforestry areas under contracts of performance-based support/incentives;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Reforestation and agroforestry areas under contracts of performance-based support/incentives (Target: 1,200ha / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to reforestation and agroforestry areas • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of adoption of relevant approaches identified sustainable (economically, socially, and environmentally) by the study conducted if applicable (Target: 30% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to reforestation and agroforestry areas • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer**	

			- Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 3.1.f Proportion of agricultural producers (households and farmers) having adopted sustainable models / practices and zoning compliance;	**[Quantitative]** This indicator is linked to the above-listed indicators 3.1.b, 3.1.c, 3.1.d, 3.1.f and it is more like the qualitative indicators of those indicators. **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Proportion of agricultural producers (households and farmers) having adopted sustainable models / practices and zoning compliance (Target: 30% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to those activities' areas • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 3.2.a Number of studies on forest sector (wood, wood energy);	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of Study on forest sector (wood, wood energy) (Target: 1 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Existence of consultation with civil society organizations that have been working on forest sector (wood and wood energy) (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) - Validation of a consultation list of key actors being involved in forest sector (wood and wood energy) (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports and technical service, publication of documents related to the subject of the studies conducted in the province / intervention areas. • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)
		Indicator 3.2.b Number of supported community forests;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of supported community forests (Target: 24 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to potential community forest areas • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of community forests having developed a simple management plan of natural resources (Target: 24 / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to potential community forest areas • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	

		Indicator 3.2.c Reforestation and agroforestry areas under contracts of performance-based support/incentives (mining areas, etc.);	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Reforestation and agroforestry areas under contracts of performance-based support/ (mining areas, etc.) (Target: 900ha / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to reforestation and agroforestry areas • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of adoption of relevant approaches identified sustainable (economically, socially, and environmentally) (Target: 30% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to reforestation and agroforestry areas • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 3.2.d Number of improved stoves disseminated;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of improved stoves disseminated (Target: 1000 = Rungu 400, Wamba 300, Watsa 300) / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to households benefited from this activity • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of adoption of improved stoves (Target :0% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to households benefited from this activity • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, reports of technical services • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 3.2.e Number of reference studies on forest resources and its commercialization;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of Study on Number of reference studies on forest resources and its commercialization (Target: 1 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Existence of consultation with civil society organizations that have been working for the area of forest resources and its commercialization (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) - Validation of a consultation list of key actors being involved in the area of forest resources and its commercialization (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Validation with the specialized CSOs in the areas of expertise at the provincial level. • **Documents to verify**	

			- Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports and technical service, publication of documents related to the subject of the studies conducted in the province / intervention areas. • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
4	Sustainable livelihood strategies for REDD+ $ 421,690 - (KOICA) $ 421,690 - (UNDP) $ 0	**Indicator 4.1.a** Number of needs assessment conducted for alternative livelihoods;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of needs assessment conducted for alternative livelihoods (Target: 1 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Existence of consultation with civil society organizations that have been working for the area of alternative livelihoods (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) - Validation of a consultation list of key actors being involved in the area of alternative livelihoods (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Validation with the specialized CSOs in the areas of expertise at the provincial level. • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports and technical service, publication of documents related to the subject of the studies conducted in the province / intervention areas. • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)
		Indicator 4.1.b Number of households (including those of indigenous peoples and those headed by women and young people), beneficiaries of IGA(AGR) alternatives;	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** • Number of households (including those of indigenous peoples and those headed by women and young people), beneficiaries of IGA(AGR) alternatives (Target: 150 / 100% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to the IGA activities • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP) **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Percentage of women, young people and indigenous people's households having benefited from this activity (Target: W: 40%, Y:10%, I:40% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review - Site monitoring visit to the IGA activities • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports, and technical service. • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 4.2.a Existence of studies on nomadic pastoralists/herders, their impact on forests with identification of transhumance corridors as a safeguard measure in	**[Quantitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Existence of studies on nomadic pastoralists/herders, their impact on forests with identification of transhumance corridors as a safeguard measure in the province (Target: 1 / 100 % of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	Bi-annual and annual monitoring (2021-2026)

		the province;	**[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Existence of consultation/dialogue with civil society / government / any others relevant organizations that have been working for the area of nomadic pastoralists/herders in the project intervention areas (linked to the indicator 4.2.2, Target: 1 / 100% of project target) - Identification of sustainable solutions such as identification of transhumance corridors in the project intervention areas (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports and technical service, publication of documents related to the subject of the studies conducted in the province / intervention areas. • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	
		Indicator 4.2.b Number of dialogues organized on sustainable solutions for peaceful and safe migration of nomadic pastoralists/herders;	**[Quantitative]** This is an additional qualitative indicator for Indicator 4.2.a and the quantitative indicator for 4.2.b is the same as the one of the Indicator 4.2.a. **[Qualitative]** • **Quality criteria** - Number of dialogues organized on sustainable solutions for peaceful and safe migration of nomadic pastoralists/herders (Target: 1 / 100% of project target) - Percentage of participation of women, indigenous people, youth during consultations (Target: W: 30%, I: 5%, Y: 25% / 80% of project target) • **Quality method** - Document review • **Documents to verify** - Project activity reports, provincial and territorial administration reports and technical service, publication of documents related to the subject of the studies conducted in the province / intervention areas. • **Reviewer** - Expert in agriculture and agroforestry, M&E officer (UNDP) • **Verifier** - Project Coordination Team (UNDP)	

4. Budget and work plan

4-1. Budget

*See the annex 2. Multi-year detailed budget

Outcome-level	KOICA funding		Cost shared by UNDP		Total	
	USD	(%)	USD	(%)	USD	(%)
Outcome 1 (Output 1 + 2)	3 336 818	41,7%	700 000	70%	4 036 818	44,9%
Outcome 2 (Output 3 + 4)	3 953 382	49,4%	300 000	30%	4 253 382	47,3%
Overhead cost (GMS 8% out of KOICA funding-UN levy, DPC)	630 592	7,9%	-	0%	630 592	7,0%
UN levy	79 208	1,0%	-	0%	79 208	0,9%
Total (A)	8 000 000	100%	1 000 000	100%	9 000 000	100%
KOICA direct expense (B)	1 000 000	-	-	-	1 000 000	-
Global budget (A+B)	9 000 000		1 000 000		10 000 000	

Activity level	KOICA funding		Cost shared by UNDP		Total	
	USD	(%)	USD	(%)	USD	(%)
Activity 1.1	334 551	4,2%	100 000	10%	434 551	4,8%
Activity 1.2	2 197 701	27,5%	200 000	20%	2 397 701	26,6%
Activity 2.1	477 988	6,0%	300 000	30%	777 988	8,6%
Activity 2.2	326 578	4,1%	100 000	10%	426 578	4,7%
Activity 3.1	2 172 524	27,2%	200 000	20%	2 372 524	26,4%
Activity 3.2	1 359 169	17,0%	100 000	10%	1 459 169	16,2%
Activity 4.1	361 702	4,5%	-	0%	361 702	4,0%
Activity 4.2	59 987	0,7%	-	0%	59 987	0,7%
Overhead Cost (GMS 8% out of KOICA funding-UN levy, DPC)	630 592	7,9%	-	0%	630 592	7,0%
UN levy	79 208	1,0%	-	0%	79 208	0,9%
Total (A)	8 000 000	100%	1 000 000	100%	9 000 000	100%
KOICA direct expense	1 000 000	-	-	-	1 000 000	-
Global budget (A+B)	9 000 000		1 000 000		**10 000 000**	

A. KOICA's direct expense *(to be discussed with KOICA)*

- This project is a multi-bilateral project and KOICA's direct expenses consist of three categories; deployment of a technical expert for implementation, experts for monitoring, and invitational trainings in Korea, which will cost about 1,000,000 USD (11.1 % of the KOICA funding). The roles and responsibilities (ToR) of the experts and activities will be jointly developed with project stakeholders – Ministry of Environment, KOICA, and UNDP to ensure the harmonization with the on-going activities and the quality of results.
  - For the projects in the three neighboring provinces currently being implemented by UNDP, an average $11 million was invested, and by project activity the highest cost was set and executed to reinforce capacity of relevant government agencies, suggesting the importance of capacity building for REDD+.
  - In relation to the activities of this project, the overall budget seems to have been set at a similar level compared to the UNDP project, but the 'Operation, Monitoring, and Charges' section is relatively high. It is the results of change made according to the recommendations from KOICA HQ. It is due to i) infrastructure required for project implementation as the targeted province is new and had no pre-existing infrastructure, ii) security components reinforced iii) Project team reinforced. This may be also explained as considering the relatively low accessibility of the project. In particular, the three ongoing projects carry out operations and monitoring in three provinces, resulting in a relatively lower monitoring rate of overall costs. For balancing between programme and operation

costs, 1 million USD from UNDP core budget will be added.

- This project has a similar environmental and cultural background to the REDD+ project currently being implemented by UNDP, activities (enhancing governance, reducing forest pressure, etc.), and scale (about three territories) so the project budget is considered appropriate.

  * In the case of Tshopo province, a relatively small budget is budgeted on building local stakeholders' capacity and project bases already built through cooperation with the African Development Bank and Belgian Development Fund in the past.

4-2. Work plan

Activities	Sub-Activities	Year	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Quarter[14]	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Project duration (60 months)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Project Outcome 1.: Governance of natural resources (forests and land) is improved in the target areas																						
Activity 1.1 Multi-actors / multi-sectors consultation structures are operational and facilitate the allocation of lands and an optimized exploitation of natural resources;	Sub-Activity 1.1.1 Establish an initial diagnosis of existing governance structures (participatory);				x	x																
	Sub-Activity 1.1.2 Strengthen and / or create multi-stake holder platforms in targeted territories and provinces;				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 1.1.3 Strengthen or create multi-stakeholder platforms in targeted Chiefdoms/sectors.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 1.1.4 Organize village terroirs in LDC (local development committee);				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.2 Chiefdoms / sectors as well as technical services of the territorial and provincial administration involved in the governance of natural resources, have the necessary capacities for monitoring, control, and regulation of activities having an impact on the forest;	Sub-Activity 1.2.1 Strengthen the capacities of the Land Planning (AT), Plan Services (province + territory);				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of the target land registration divisions;				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 1.2.3 Strengthen environmental control services;				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 1.2.4 Strengthen agriculture and rural development services;				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 1.2.5 Strengthen the capacities of the chiefdoms / target sectors of relevant officials;				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.1 Concerted land use plans are developed by institutions and local communities at all levels of territorial governance;	Sub-Activity 2.1.1 Elaborate the provincial plans and territorial plans of land planning (with platforms territories & provinces);				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
	Sub-Activity 2.1.2 Elaborate the simple land use plans (PSAT in French acronym) of the target terroirs (with LDC);				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Activity 2.2 The land rights of local communities, including individuals benefiting from REDD + investments, are clarified and REDD+ is implemented in a transparent manner, taking into account risks and changes;	Sub-Activity 2.2.1 Support the development of Provincial Edicts;						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 2.2.2 Inform / sensitize all stakeholders on the implementation and impact of the project;				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 2.2.3 Establish a complaints mechanism and complaints;						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 2.2.4 Conduct studies of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[14] The starting of the project will be upon the signing of the project agreement.

Project Outcome 2. Forest protection and sustainable forest management are enhanced in the target areas																							
Activity 3.1 Agricultural producer households adopt models more productive, diversified, economically viable and with reduced impact on the forest;	Sub-Activity 3.1.1 Strengthen agricultural value chains in a REDD + perspective;					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 3.1.2 Disseminate low-impact agricultural models for food crops in both forest and savanna zones;									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 3.1.3 Develop perennial crops (coffee, cocoa, macadamia, etc.) in the intervention areas of the project;									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 3.1.4 Support the downstream of commercial agricultural value chains with an online practical training center on agroforestry/agricultural processing and entrepreneurship;					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 3.1.5 Develop savannah defenses and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) systems in the forest;									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 3.1.6 Develop agroforestry and afforestation in savannah;									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2 Forest operators and local communities integrate sustainable practices in the exploitation of timber (lumber and fuelwood) and non-timber forest resources;	Sub-Activity 3.2.1 Evaluate and strengthen the forest sectors (wood and energy wood);							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 3.2.2 Support the processes of creation of community and communal forest concessions and their development;									x	x	x	x										
	Sub-Activity 3.2.3 Establishment of PES contracts for sustainable management with community, municipal and industrial concessions as well as the coal industry;									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 3.2.4 Promote the use of improved stoves produced;									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Sub-Activity 3.2.5 Conduct reference studies in the targeted areas on wood energy, on the marketing of forest resources;			x	x	x	x																
Activity 4.1 Alternative livelihoods that contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources are developed for the benefit of local communities, including women, youth, and indigenous peoples;	Sub-Activity 4.1.1 Conduct a need assessment on IGA for indigenous people, youths, and women;								x	x	x												
	Sub-Activity 4.1.2 Promote alternative IGA (micro-enterprises aligned to SLUPs and LDPs with a value chain approach);									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Activity 4.2 Demographic dynamics are better understood;	Sub-Activity 4.2.1 Conduct an in-depth study on nomadic pastoralists/herders, their impact on forests with identification of transhumance corridors as a safeguard measure in the province;					x	x	x	x														
	Sub-Activity 4.2.2 Dialogue for a sustainable solution on migration of nomadic pastoralists/herders in the province;					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
M&E																							
Monitoring and Evaluation	Field monitoring / activity supervision		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x
	Project evaluation (Baseline and endline)	x	x																			x	x

5. Procurement management

5-1. Procurement Management Plan

- Since it is a multi-bilateral project, the procurement will be managed by UNDP DRC according to the UNDP's rules and regulations. Once started the project, a procurement plan will be established mainly on purchase of materials and equipment and selection of implementing partners such as local NGOs, consultants based on the UNDP's procurement's rules and regulations.

5-2. Selection of project implementors in each sector

- Selection process for implementing partners will be based on UNDP's procurement's rules and regulations.

6. Risk management

- The project operates in the context of a recently created province, close to an area of near-permanent conflict, and aims to change behaviors that are lucrative and strongly rooted in popular practices. The proposed solutions are technically complex and cover a large area subject to different dynamics. It is therefore understood that the risk analysis has been done in a comprehensive manner and therefore includes a large number of risks. Although few of the risks listed have a high probability of occurrence and significant impact, the project is still classified as High Risk; the update and monitoring of risks will be done rigorously on a quarterly basis and will be systematically included in the agenda of the Steering Committee meetings.
- Responsibility for mitigation measures and management responses to political, security and institutional risks is borne by the Steering Committee. Responsibility for programmatic measures and responses to operational risks is devolved to UNDP.

Table 10. - Risk Matrix and Mitigation Measures

Description	Type of risk	Impact / Likelihood[15]	Mitigation measures / Management responses
The deterioration of the political climate during the electoral period (presidential elections in 2023) and the subsequent social tensions hamper the implementation of the integrated project REDD +	Politics	4/4	Establishment of a joint monitoring mechanism allowing the state services involved in the Project to take over to ensure minimum monitoring in difficult times. Sensitization of authorities and community leaders on the protection / appropriation of the results, equipment, and materials of the Project. Empowerment of national NGOs in the implementation The experience of UNDP and other development partners in Ituri, North Kivu and other similar areas also shows that in the event of a resurgence of armed conflicts, they are generally not distributed evenly over the entire area. the extent of the territory, in particular in such vast spaces. Although this can result in the loss of important advances, and greatly complicate the logistics, it is generally possible to reorient (geographically and / or thematically) at least in part the interventions of the project to focus and advance on the areas of interventions that allow it. Moreover, blocking interventions at one level of governance (national or provincial for example) does not necessarily block all activities at lower levels (chiefdoms, land for example). In this sense, by its geographical distribution, thematic and in terms of levels of territorial governance, where the interventions are carried out in synergies but without complete interdependence, the project has adopted a pragmatic and resilient intervention model.
The insecurity linked to the resurgence of armed conflicts in certain target areas of the project, affects the implementation of the project.	Safety	4/2	In addition to the above measurements and observations: Analysis and mapping of interethnic conflicts and tensions. Establishment of a security watch mechanism based on the permanent and joint assessment of the security situation (UNDSS / police); empowerment of local NGOs in the implementation of the project. Development of a dense informal network of informants over the entire scope of the intervention of the project, through the partnership with the numerous politico-administrative and customary authorities, technical agents, LIPs, and individuals involved in the interventions. In the event that insecurity persists for months, presentation of the results of the security assessment to the Project Steering Committee in order to consider the freezing of activities in the affected areas and the reallocation of budgets in other priority areas.
Lack of political will at the level of various governance bodies	Politics	5/2	Systematic involvement of the national part (central, provincial, and territorial level) in the validation of the key phases of the Project and in the planning and carrying out of monitoring and evaluation.

[15] 1 = low, 5 = high

Description	Type of risk	Impact / Likelihood[15]	Mitigation measures / Management responses
to take the legal and regulatory provisions necessary for the implementation of certain project activities.			Systematic and strong involvement of all stakeholders, including the various components of the politico-administrative and customary authority, allowing leverage and lobbying effects on key blocking points
The amounts and targeting of interventions do not allow sufficient leverage to influence practices	Financial	3/2.	BAP study (Behaviors, Attitudes, Practices) from the start of the Project. Targeting of interventions based on the results of the aforementioned study.
The improvement of governance is not achieved because of the low availability of human capital (agents) at the level of the technical services of the sectorial administration and the ETDs to be strengthened	Institutional	5/4	Institutional diagnosis of the technical services of the targeted territories with a view to assessing the needs for strengthening human and organizational capacities. Development of Project interventions with UN Agencies and development actors present in the area while ensuring the gradual transfer of skills to the state services concerned.
The impacts of actions undertaken on the ground are thwarted by the influx of internal migrants whose patterns of use and consumption of natural and forest resources continue to place strong pressure on forests.	Strategic	4/2	Establishment of an early warning mechanism for deviations. Active and continuous dialogue with the provincial authorities concerned and humanitarian readers with a view to the responsible management of migratory movements. Information and environmental education campaign for migrants. Regarding nomadic pastoralists/herders in the target areas such Mbororo, Emma, a study planned on their migration will be conducted for better understanding and a corridor of transhumance will be identified as a safeguard measure of REDD+.
The changes in behavior and adoption of new practices on which the project strategy is based do not take place as quickly as envisaged, thus limiting the concrete impacts of the project.	Operational	4/2	Project strategy based on the community and participatory approach, the beneficiaries being full partners, involved in all phases of the interventions (planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation). The chances of appropriation will be increased.

Description	Type of risk	Impact / Likelihood[15]	Mitigation measures / Management responses
Climatic hazards and natural disasters destroy the investments undertaken (drought, flooding, pests, and plant diseases, etc.)	Environmental	4/1	By territory of the Project, establishment of local risk and disaster prevention committees. Reinforcement of their capacities within priority a contingency plan articulated around risk preparation, responses, and rehabilitation in the event of disasters
The development and use plans of the spaces are not recognized in their federating role of public and private investments.	Financial	5/2	Advocacy campaigns with the authorities of the territory, the province and the central ministries concerned. Development and implementation of the Project's resource mobilization strategy, including with each provincial government concerned.
Speculation around land titles is increasing and promoting uses that are destructive and go against the principles of REDD +.	Institutional	5/5	Local awareness campaign on land titles; capacity building of the person in charge of issuing the titles.
The mechanisms for reporting offenses related to illegal logging are not adopted for fear of reprimand.	Institutional	4/2	Popularization on the merits of reporting mechanisms linked to illegal logging and targeted support for social cohesion in the area.
Conflict over land tenure	Operational	4/3	Lack of regulations on land tenure in the country may cause disputes over land tenure, which may have a significant impact on this REDD+ project. However, as a way to clarify land tenure through this project, detailed regulations on land tenure at the provincial level are established to prevent conflicts in advance and seek cooperation with residents and local communities.
Abuse of forest resources due to poverty	Operational	4/4	Poverty is one of the main causes of forest damage. To cope with this, the government aims to find alternative income businesses, regulate indiscriminate mining of minerals through the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) [16] , and promote sustainable forest management.

[16] Payment for Environmental Services is a system that provides incentives to farmers and landowners for environmental and ecological services provided by preserving their land, and Costa Rica uses it to restore forests ('87, 21% of the land) to 52.8 percent in 2013.

Table 11. Risk identification and analysis

Risk identification and analysis								Risk responses
Type	**Sub-type**	**Question**						**Response measures**
Contextual risk	**① Political unrest and humanitarian crisis**	· Are there any political unrest factors in the partner country that could affect the program/project? - Election, protest, conflict, etc.						Analysis and mapping of inter-ethnic conflicts and tensions in the baseline study. Establishment of a security monitoring mechanism based on the permanent and joint assessment of the security situation (UNDSS); empowerment of local NGOs in the implementation of the project. Development of a dense informal network of informants on the entire scope of the project's intervention, through partnership with the numerous political-administrative and customary authorities, technical agents, LIP, and individuals involved in the interventions. In case of persistent insecurity for months, presentation of the results of the security assessment to the Project and Steering Committees in order to consider the freezing of activities in the affected areas and the reallocation of budgets to other priority areas.
		Probability	*medium*	Impact	*high*	Rating[17]	*2*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	Haut-Uele province, a project site, is a border with South Sudan, which may cause ethnic conflicts due to the influx of refugees, land tenure issues etc.					
Contextual risk	**② Recipient country's policy and priority change**	· Is there a legal system in place that must be confirmed when conducting the program/project in the recipient country? - Laws related to program/project areas, construction rules, environment policy, labor standards act, etc.						*No specific issue on existence of legal system. Projects also plan to support strengthening the system including land tenure issue and its clarification and registration.*
		Probability	*Medium*	Impact	*medium*	Rating	*4*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	*Legal system around the issues of the project implementation exists at the national and provincial level. Projects also plan to support strengthening the system including land tenure issue and its clarification and registration.*					
Contextual risk	**③ Recipient org.'s insufficient**	· Does the recipient organization in the partner country have basic capabilities to manage the project?						*The project applies the Direct Implementation Modality to implement the project by UNDP (DIM)*
		Probability	*medium*	Impact	*high*	Rating	*3*	

[17] 1= high, 5=low

	capacity and ownership	Description of the situation as the basis for rating	*In general, the government's direct implementation of the project has high risks in the country.*					
Contextual risk	**③ Recipient org.'s insufficient capacity and ownership**	· Are there any distinct factors of the program/project target site that may become obstacles in implementing the program/project? - Geopolitical, physical, or environmental elements that may cause the change of sites						*As commented by KOICA HQ, additional costs and time will be allocated for basic infrastructure setting, security and safety for the project team and implementation.*
		Probability	*high*	Impact	*high*	Rating	1	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	*As commented several times in this document by Korean experts who participated in preliminary study mission in December 2019, due to weak accessibility to the project site, the newness of the project site and inexistence or very few existence of other international agencies in the Haut Uele province, additional costs and time for basic infrastructure setting, security and safety for project start and implementation will be inevitable despite the fact that the site is ideal with high conservation values for climate mitigation efforts with REDD+.*						
Contextual risk	**③ Recipient org.'s insufficient capacity and ownership**	· Does the recipient country have commitment to the program/project? - Financial situation, etc.						*Additional 1 M USD from UNDP allocated for this project*
		Probability	*low*	Impact	*medium*	Rating	*2*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	*No commitment confirmed so far from the DRC government, however, UNDP hereby confirms to add 10% of total budget (1 M USD) for further impact during the 5 years of implementation.*					
Programmatic risk	**④ Inadequate project planning and management**	· Does the program/project site overlap with other donor agencies?						*NA*
		Probability	*low*	Impact	*medium*	Rating	*4*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	*No other intervention on REDD+ in the Haut Uele province.*					
Programmatic risk	**④ Inadequate project planning and management**	· Does the budget reflect the economic situation of the recipient country and changes in the market environment? - Possibility of overbudget, human resources, schedule, etc.						As also recognized by KOICA HQ, this question is important to note from the beginning and when appropriate during the implementation, UNDP will inform KOICA to make necessary measure such as budget increase, cost-extension of project etc.
		Probability	*high*	Impact	*high*	Rating	*2*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	The project budget was estimated based on the former project experience, however, there is high probability to have overbudget as the project site's accessibility is low and the basic infrastructure, security and safety measures would be more required than expected due to the nature of project implementation in a new site in general in DRC					
Programmatic risk	**⑤ Implementing orgs.' inadequate mgmt., resources, and capacity**	· Is there a sufficient pool of domestic and local organizations to implement the program/project?						During the preliminary study mission in Haut Uele, the joint team of KOICA-UNDP could check overall environment for Project implementation including this issue and confirmed that there are local NGOs and partners interested to participate in project
		Probability	*medium*	Impact	*medium*	Rating	2	

								implementation and part of the organizations had knowledge on REDD+ thanks to the projects being implemented in neighboring provinces. It is, however, important to continue mobilizing the partners with provision of capacity building to form an ecosystem from the long-term perspective.
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	*During the preliminary study mission in Haut Uele, the joint team of KOICA-UNDP could check overall environment for project implementation including this issue and confirmed that there are local NGOs and partners interested to participate in project implementation.*					
Programmatic risk	**⑤ Implementing orgs.' inadequate mgmt., resources, and capacity**	· Does the expert dispatched to plan or conduct the program/project have appropriate experience? - Expertise in the field, understanding of international development cooperation programs/projects, etc.						Despite the UNDP's strong presence in the field and long experience and expertise, however, there are always risks related to a specific context that would not allow go as expected. With the experience and expertise, in consultation with national counterpart and the donor, KOICA, the necessary steps will be analyzed and taken to go to the next.
		Probability	*high*	Impact	*medium*	Rating	*4*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	UNDP, as a UN agency specialized in strong presence in the field in over 170 countries including DRC, this organization has the capacity, expertise with comprehensive knowledge and experience in the field on international development cooperation, of which REDD+, the main issue of this proposal has been led by UNDP at the international level and the national level in the DRC.					
Programmatic risk	**⑥ Safety**	· Are there any factors that could affect personal safety? - Safety situation, city security, etc.						*See the response number 4 in this table.*
		Probability	*Medium-high*	Impact	*high*	Rating	*2*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	*As described earlier, there is a risk related to conflicts that might occur due to several reasons.*					
Programmatic risk	**⑦ Logistics**	· Is equipment available for customs clearance? - Are customs clearance periods, costs, and tariffs agreed?						UNDP's logistic and procurement teams take care of this process.
		Probability	*medium*	Impact	*medium*	Rating	*3*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	UNDP logistic team is in charge of customs clearance that is managed based on UNDP and DRC government's rules and regulations.					
Institutional risk	**⑧ Corruption risk**	· Is there any cause of corruption (fraud, etc.) from the recipient organization or the program/project execution agency?						UNDP's oversight team (based in DRC) and audit (HQ) will be responsible for this matter with regular oversight mechanism.
		Probability	*low*	Impact	*high*	Rating	*2*	
		Description of the situation as the basis for rating	UNDP operates the programmes according to the rules and regulations applied at the international level. The country office has an oversight team who is responsible for monitoring of any					

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="6">corruption or fraud that can occur during the programme/project operation.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Institutional risk</td><td rowspan="3">⑨ Credit and security risk</td><td colspan="6">· Has the procedure for handling complaints from the recipient country or the program/project execution agency been confirmed?
- Confirmation of appropriate legal actions (prosecution, etc.) and type of insurance</td><td rowspan="2">The project planned the complaint hearing and responding mechanism as an activity and an indicator to measure the response rate has been included to follow up.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Probability</td><td>medium</td><td>Impact</td><td>high</td><td>Rating</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of the situation as the basis for rating</td><td colspan="6">The project planned the complaint hearing and responding mechanism as an activity and an indicator to measure the response rate has been included to follow up.</td></tr>
</table>

7. Communication management

- Monitoring, evaluation & information
  - This project, like all interventions managed by UNDP in the DRC, will be subject to monitoring and evaluation in accordance with UNDP norms and standards in this area. To this end, an integrated monitoring and evaluation system focused on development results specific to the project will be put in place to ensure the monitoring of activities and the evaluation of results as defined in the resources and results framework (RRF). This M&E system will be integrated into the cooperation framework and the robust and transparent joint planning and review mechanism developed and implemented by UNDP with the Government of the DRC and other partners.
  - A multi-year monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed, implemented, evaluated, and adjusted annually. The M&E plan will be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation methodological guide that will orient the work teams, experts, and consultants as well as the partners involved in data collection and project monitoring. This plan will also provide the other partners with a vision for planning and implementing monitoring and evaluation activities.
  - The monitoring and evaluation system will be led by the monitoring and evaluation expert recruited for the project. The expert will be stationed in the province and will ensure the implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities as detailed in the M&E operational plan. This expert, which will work with and report to the project coordinator, will be assisted and supported by the Quality Assurance Department (UPAQ) of the UNDP DRC country office.
  - In addition, data collection operations in the field will benefit from the technical support of the DIAF (Department of Forest management inventory) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the INS (National Institute of Statistics) on the methodological level to ensure that these operations comply with quality standards in terms of data collection.
  - The broad outlines of monitoring and evaluation activities are presented in the table 13.
- UNDP will submit a project progress report twice a year (biannual and annual reports)
  - As this project is implemented in the vicinity of the REDD+ projects being implemented by UNDP and the same implementation organization implements the project, it is expected that it will be easy to unify the report on the project for integrated management with the existing project. The project progress report (biannual and annual report each) shall be submitted to KOICA, and the annual report shall be submitted with the financial report.
  - After the biannual report is submitted, KOICA DR Congo office will conduct a project monitoring with experts deployed in conjunction with the Korea Forest Service to determine the status of planned activities (model creation area, support for infrastructure building, etc.)
  - Once the annual report is submitted, the contents of the annual report are shared with FONAREDD for technical review, and based on it, a steering committee is held to report progress and project plans for the next year.

    * During the preliminary study mission, FONAREDD clarified that if the project is implemented for synergy between other REDD+ projects in the DR Congo and the project can be supported with technical advice and information on ongoing projects can be shared with the project through CAFI support.
  - The project coordination unit participates in the UNDP DRC CO's weekly meeting (CIDD) to directly report on the progress and share future plans.

- During the virtual meeting once a week, the project coordination unit will share the status of the project after all consultation with stakeholders at the provincial level. Major decisions related to the project are made once a year by the Project steering committee.
- Provincial-level communication with stakeholders (province, local NGOs, communities) will be ensured by project office in close consultation with UNDP DRC CO via communication team and.
- Strategic partnerships may be considered to partner with Korean companies/NGOs or academia based on expertise areas and pertinence to activities to maximize the impact and to ensure the visibility of the Korean government as a donor and a Korean staff member who is experienced in the project area may be recruited for the project.

Table 12. Main consultations planned for the start of the integrated REDD + Haut Uele

Activities	Goal	Participation	Deadline
National level (Kinshasa)			
Internal UNDP project presentation meeting (1/2 day)	Presentation of the prodoc, Formulation of a commitment plan for the various UNDP Units (Operations and Program)	Program (Pillar1, CIDD & UPAQ), Operations (HR, Finances, Administration) RRAP, RPAO	January, 2022
Several bilateral meetings with PTFs & NGOs working in the target province present in Kinshasa (2h / meeting / PTF and follow-up if necessary)	Presentation of the prodoc, Collection of opinions & comments, Analysis of concrete partnership options (commitment), Definition of modalities & next steps of partnerships.	FONAREDD, FAO, CTB, CIFOR, NGOs.	January-February, 2022
Bilateral meetings with key sector ministries	Presentation of the prodoc, Collection of opinions & comments,	Ministries & administrations: National - MEDD Provincial: Environment, Agriculture, Rural development, Energy, Planning, Land affairs, Land use planning	January-February, 2022
A meeting with civil society organizations	Presentation of the prodoc, Collection of opinions & comments,	GTCR-R, REPALEF	January-February, 2022
Provincial level			
Provincial level follow meetings to prepare the project	Preparation of the project start next year with all stakeholders (national and provincial)	Representatives of the province: government, civil society, private sector, PTF & international NGOs present Actors of value chains and agents of the drivers of deforestation	January-February, 2022

Table 13. Main monitoring and evaluation activities

Main activities	Object	Frequency
Basic data collection	Identify and collect baseline data and additional information for the finalization of the REDD + / Oriental program monitoring framework in order to better assess the progress and transformational changes made as it is implemented.	Year 1
Monitoring progress towards results	Progress data against the CRR outcome indicators will be collected and analyzed to assess the project's progress in achieving the agreed outcomes.	According to the frequency defined in the performance framework of the indicators.
Joint visits to monitor project activities	Joint monitoring missions in the field will be organized to ensure physical monitoring of the implementation of interventions in the field. These missions will make it possible to improve the performance of the project while highlighting the strengths, weaknesses, recommendations, and corrective actions that will be required.	In accordance with the plan for monitoring missions.
Risk monitoring and management	Identify specific risks that may threaten the achievement of the expected results of the project. Document the completion of risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been necessary according to the social and environmental standards applied under the project.	Quarterly
Learning	Knowledge, good practices, and lessons directly related to the execution of the project will be regularly captured, as well as those actively coming from other similar projects and experiences of partners; they will be used to improve the implementation of the project.	Annual
Project quality assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against the UNDP quality standards and those defined in the specific framework of the REDD + initiative to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the project in order to adjust and improve the project on the basis of quality decisions. and efficient management.	Annual
Internal review and continuous adjustment	Internal review of data and evidence from all follow-up actions to inform decision making.	Biannual
Project reporting	A progress report (programmatic and financial) will be produced and presented to the overall steering committee of the project. This report will present, based on evidence and valid data: (i) the progress made, and the results achieved compared to the predefined targets for the products during the reference period, (ii) the summary on the annual rating of the quality of project implementation, (iii) the update of the monitoring and risk management, (iv) and the reports of any assessments or reviews prepared during the reference period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)

Appendices

1. PDM
2. Detailed Project Budget
3 Project Output Description (POD)
4. Output Description (OD)
5. Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Questionnaire