

Language : ENGLISH

Original : French



**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT  
BANK GROUP**

**PROJECT:INTEGRATED REDD+ PROJECT IN THE MBUJI-  
MAYI/KANANGA AND KISANGANI BASINS**

**COUNTRY:DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

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**APPRAISAL REPORT**

*Date: July 2013*

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**Currency Equivalents**

(May 2013)

1 Unit of Account (UA) = CDF 1415.28 (Congolese Franc)

1 Unit of Account (UA) = EUR 1.14

1 Unit of Account (UA) = USD 1.53

USD 1 = CDF 920

**Fiscal Year**

1 January - 31 December

**Weights and Measures**

1 metric tonne = 2204 pounds

1 kilogramme (kg) = 2.20 pounds

1 metre (m) = 3.28 feet

1 millimetre (mm) = 0.03937 inches

1 kilometre (Km) = 0.62 miles

1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARMP	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CAF	Country Assistance Framework
CARG	Rural Agricultural Management Council
CARPE	Central African Regional Programme for the Environment
CBFF	Congo Basin Forest Fund
CDF	Congolese Franc
CDFO	African Development Bank's Field Office in Kinshasa
CGMP	Public Procurement Management Committee
COMIFAC	Central African Forest Commission
DC	Developing Countries
DGCMP	General Directorate for Public Procurement Control
DGPA	Group Dynamics of Indigenous Peoples
DIAF	Directorate of Forest Inventory and Management
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EU	European Union
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
GC	Governing Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEEC	Congo Environmental Studies Group
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPRSP	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LEA	Local Executing Agency
MECNT	Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Product
OHADA	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
PACEBCo	Congo Basin Ecosystems Conservation Support Programme
PES	Payments for Environmental Services
PFCN-CU	Forest and Nature Conservation Project –Coordination Unit
PIREDD/MBK	Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga & Kisangani Basins
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, maintenance and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RFCWG	REDD Forest-Climate Working Group
R-PP	REDD+ Preparation Plan
TCG	Thematic Coordination Group
TCO <sub>2e</sub>	Tons of CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank
WFP	Wood Forest Product
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

**PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET**

## Client Information

**DONEE:** Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**EXECUTING AGENCY:** Directorate of Sustainable Development  
Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and  
Tourism (MECNT)

## Financing Plan

Sources	Amount (million)		Instrument
	USD	CDF	
Forest Investment Programme (FIP)	21.50	19 780.60	Grant
Beneficiaries	0.70	640.83	Contribution
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>	<b>22.10</b>	<b>20,332.55</b>	-

## Key Financing Information

GRANT Currency	United States Dollars (USD)
NPV	CDF 2773.61 million
IRR	21.3%
ERR	12.7 %

## Timeframe- Main Milestones

Concept Note Approval	March 2013
Project Approval	September 2013
Effectiveness	January 2014
Last Disbursement	March 2019
Completion	March 2019

## PROJECT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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1. **Project Overview:** The project goal is to contribute to the reduction of green gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while helping to reduce poverty among the populations of the Mbuji-Mayi (East Kasai), Kananga (West Kasai) and Kisangani (Orientale Province) basins. The project stems from the DRC Forest Investment Plan approved by the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2011. Project duration will be five years and its total estimated cost is USD22.10 million, excluding taxes and customs duties. The project will be co-financed by an FIP grant of USD 21.50 million (97.3%) and by the direct beneficiaries to the tune of USD 0.60 million (2.7%). The direct beneficiaries are estimated at 50,000 households, i.e. 400,000 people.<sup>1</sup> The carbon generated by the project could be about 4 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> over 25 years representing an average value of USD 20 million from which the DRC could benefit.

2. **Needs Assessment:** The Government recognizes that the many natural resources – renewable and non-renewable – with which the country is endowed provide it with important opportunities to follow the green growth path. In 2002, therefore, the Government initiated a reform of the legal environment of the forest, environment and tourism sector with the adoption of the Forest Code, taking into account sustainable development. The Bank will support and assist DRC in the sustainable enhancement of the country's forest potential through capacity building, especially in the area of carbon credit monetization<sup>2</sup>. Like the CBFF projects, FIP projects are intended to test certain hypotheses that could contribute to DRC's REDD+ National Strategy. The PIREDD/MBKIS, an FIP project, is one of the proposed projects of this REDD+ strategy, which will be based on a series of pilot initiatives aimed at carrying out full-scale testing of approaches that could contribute to the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy in a degraded savanna area (Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga) and a closed forest area (Kisangani).

3. **ADB's Added Value.** The Bank has already initiated projects with similar objectives to those pursued by the FIP. These are the recently launched projects under the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) and the Congo Basin Ecosystems Conservation Support Programme. (PACEBCo). This strong ADB presence, not only in the Great Lakes Region, but also in West Africa in the context of the Forest Investment Programme in Ghana and in Burkina Faso is a major asset in terms of sustainable management.

4. **Knowledge Building.** The PIREDD/MBKIS, a pilot project, the measures of which could be replicated in other provinces, will result in the country-wide transformation of community-based sustainable forest management. The project also has innovative and transforming aspects reflected in: (i) the integration of local communities and civil society in the sustainable management of forest resources, energy-producing non-wood products and (ii) the use of carbon revenue to provide effective incentives to protect the environment and control climate change. The lessons learnt from the project will be used to enhance the management of future projects in the same sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Monograph of the different provinces (Kasai and Orientale Province)

<sup>2</sup> Only 0.3 million m<sup>3</sup> of wood are exported compared to an estimated potential of 10 million m<sup>3</sup>.

### Results-Based Logical Framework

Project Country and Name: RDC - Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi / Kananga and Kisangani Basins (PIREDD/MBKIS)						
Project Goal: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while reducing poverty						
	RESULTS CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicators	Baseline: 2012	Target: 2018		
IMPACTS	Greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation are reduced. Poverty is reduced.	Net forest sector emissions in the project area in year 4 of the project. % of the population living on less than USD1.25/day	116 MtCO2  87.7	112 Mt CO2  81.4	National and Sub-National ES System and National Forest Inventories DIAF MRV system and FAO reports Provincial Statistics Office Household Surveys, UNDP	
	OUTCOMES	Deforested and degraded areas decline and reforested areas increase	Annual deforestation rate	0.57	0.50	Reports by National MRV system, DIAF with FAO
Annual reforestation rate			0.10	0.20		
The fuel wood sub-sector develops sustainably		Carbonization yields improve (charcoal produced)	12	25	National reports of monitoring structures, Project reports Household budget-consumption services	
		Reduction in household wood-energy consumption	0	40		
Family livelihoods improve by at least 50% for women/ family heads and young people.		Number of operational rural micro-enterprises in year 3, 50% of which are for women	4000	20000	Project appraisal/mid-term review reports and project indicator survey reports	
Component 1: Sustainable Forest Management Support (Cost: USD 9.64 million)						
OUTPUTS	Simplified management plans prepared for degraded forests	Ha of degraded forests covered by management plans	0	11500	GIS and Project Activity Reports, Forest Inventories	<b>Risk</b> Non- mobilization of Government Counterpart Funds. <b>Mitigation Measure</b> Sustained and ongoing dialogue with MECNT Authorities.
	Forest plantations established	ha of plantations established in year 4	100	6500	MRV system project reports	
	Sustainable wood-energy sub-sector developed	Tonnes of charcoal produced using alternative methods as a result of the project	-	3 000	Sub-sector monitoring report and MRV report	
		Number of improved stoves adopted as a result of the project	-	30000	Reports on the adoption of the extended FA model and the MRV report	
	Capacity building for local development actors.	Number of actors trained in forest exploitation and sustainable carbonization techniques	-	2000	Training and Annual Project Reports	
Component 2 : Support to Sustainable Agriculture and Land Tenure Security (Cost: USD 7.78 million)						

Project Country and Name: RDC - Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi / Kananga and Kisangani Basins (PIREDD/MBKIS)						
Project Goal: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while reducing poverty						
RESULTS CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	
	Indicators	Baseline: 2012	Target: 2018			
Sustainable agricultural practices disseminated	Sown agro-forestry areas (ha) in the project zones	0	5500	Project internal monitoring system Project activity reports in the 3 provinces	<p><b>Risk:</b> Reluctance or non-involvement of state land officials, customary chiefs and local populations</p> <p><b>Mitigation Measure:</b> Sensitization, information, training for, and involvement of customary chiefs, CSO and State services in the project design and management through the local development committees (LDC) and payments for environmental services for efficient actions by the local populations</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Limited technical and financial capacity of local contractors and service providers</p> <p><b>Mitigation Measure</b> Implementation of activities through small community contracts and capacity building for local service providers including local executing agencies</p>	
	Number of women and young people initiating micro-projects in year 3 in the project areas.	0	2000			
Usufruct rights of a large number of beneficiaries are secure.	Number of local usufruct rights formalized with 50% for women	0	4500	Project reports		
Land Use Plans (LUP) prepared and implemented	Number of sites with LUP by 2017	0	9	Project reports on local land-use plans		
Improved technical itineraries adopted in sustainable agriculture	Number of producers who have adopted improved technical itineraries in year 3	0	4500	Project internal monitoring system. Reports on socio-economic infrastructure by province (enclosures, water points, building of headquarters, processing centres for women		
	Number of socio-community facilities completed and operational in year 3 : 80% women and 20% young people	0	70			
Supportive measures implemented						
Component 3 : Project Management (Cost: USD 2.24 million)						
Satisfactory Project Management	Number of Work Plans	0	5	Different project internal monitoring system reports		
	Number of Technical Reports	0	12			
	Number of MRV reports	0	2			
	Audit Reports	0	5			
	Number of Financial Monitoring Reports	0	20			
	Number of LEAs under contract ESMP Implemented	0	3-6			
ACTIVITIES BY COMPONENT	Component 1 : Sustainable Forest Management Support			Costs by component (USD million)	Costs by expenditure category (USD million) Works: 7.87; Goods 2.15; Services:7.07; Misc.0.41; Staffing:1.56; Operation: 3.06.Base cost:19.63 Physical Contingencies:0.96 Financial Contingencies: 1.48Total Cost: 22.10	
	Component 2 : Sustainable Agriculture and Land Tenure Security Support			9.64		
	Component 3 : Project Management:			7.78		
				2.24		
			Resource Breakdown (USD million)			
			FIP Grant: 21.5			
			Beneficiaries: 0.60			
			Total : 22.10			



### Implementation Schedule of the Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi, Kananga and Kisangani Basins

Components/Activities		Sub-Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Grant Approval		■					
	Grant Negotiations		■					
	Project Launching Workshop		■					
	First Disbursement			■				
	Last Disbursement							■
<b>1</b>	<b>Sustainable Forest Management Support</b>							
1.1	Rehabilitation of degraded forests	SMP for buffer areas			■	■	■	
		Implementation of SMP			■	■	■	■
1.2	Establishment of forest plantations	Promotion of private nurseries		■				
		Support for establishment of plantations		■	■	■	■	■
1.3	Supervision of the fuel wood sub-sector	Assessment of available options	■					
		Dissemination of FA models selected in urban areas		■	■	■	■	■
		Sensitization of households		■	■	■	■	■
		Development of other sources of biomass energy		■	■	■	■	■
		Promotion of renewable energies		■	■	■	■	■
		Improvement of carbonization methods		■	■	■	■	■
1.4	Capacity Building	Institutional support to provincial forest and environmental services		■	■	■	■	
		Initiation of a framework for formal consultations among actors		■	■	■	■	■
		Support to operationalization of POs		■	■	■	■	■
		Capacity building for social and land tenure officers		■	■	■	■	■
<b>2</b>	<b>Sustainable Agriculture and Land Tenure Security Support</b>							
2.1	Promotion of sustainable farming practices	Inventories of relevant technical itineraries		■	■	■	■	■
		Agro-forestry Development		■	■	■	■	■
		Technical Support		■	■	■	■	■
		Agricultural intensification support		■	■	■	■	■
2.2	Promotion of local land use management plans	Land zoning		■	■	■	■	■
2.3	Land tenure security mechanism support	Formalization of customary usufruct rights		■	■	■	■	■
2.4	Supportive measures	Promote basic socio-community facilities		■	■	■	■	■
		Support to IGA: NWFP, bee-keeping, snail farming, small-scale stockbreeding,		■	■	■	■	■
		Support to HIV, malaria, mother and child health sensitization campaigns		■	■	■	■	■
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Management</b>							
		Mid-Term Review				■	■	
		Capitalization and Publication of Results				■	■	■
		Final Project Evaluation						■

Management hereby submits this report and recommendation on a proposal to award an *FIP Grant of 21.5 million US dollars* to the Democratic Republic of Congo to finance the Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins (PIREDD/MBKIS)

## **I. STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE**

### **1.1 Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives**

1.1.1 The objectives of the fourth pillar of the DRC's 2012-2016 GPRSP-2 are environmental and natural resource management and protection, on the one hand, and climate change control in terms of mitigation and adaptation, on the other. The GPRSP also adopts a spatial approach focused on support to one of the government's five priority development areas, i.e. the central area which covers the project intervention area. The PIREDD/MBKIS actions will contribute to the achievement of these objectives in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Forest Basins. This project is also in keeping with the Bank's 2013-2017 CSP, the 2002 National Forest Code, the 2010-2014 Agricultural Sector Strategy, the 2010-2015 Climate Change Action Plan, the 2013-2022 Ten-Year Strategy and the National Ten-Year Programme (2011-2021) for the Environment, Forests, Water Resources and Biodiversity (PNEFEB). All these strategies focus on green and inclusive growth aimed at protecting livelihoods, improving food security, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and stimulating innovation and job creation. This project is also an integral part of the proposed programmes intended to contribute to DRC's REDD+ National Strategy. The project is also in sync with the 2002 National Forest Code governed by Act 011/2002, of 29 August 2002 and the National Ten-Year Programme (2011-2021) for the Environment, Forests, Water Resources and Biodiversity (PNEFEB). The Provincial Development Plans were also taken into consideration. All these strategies focus on green and inclusive growth aimed at protecting livelihoods, improving food security, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and stimulating innovation and job creation.

### **1.2 Rationale for ADB's Involvement**

1.2.1 The PIREDD/MBKIS is consistent with the achievement of the cross-cutting objectives of AfDB's 2013-2017 CSP for the DRC, in particular, capacity building in the areas of natural resource governance and the promotion of climate resilience. The project is also in keeping with the Bank's poverty reduction and environmental protection mission, since it will, in time, help to increase the average income of its direct beneficiaries by reducing the number of inhabitants living on less than USD 1.25 per day from 87.7% to 81.4%, on the one hand, and on the other, by reducing the deforestation rate from 0.57% to 0.50% in the project area. The project also meets the FIP's overall objectives, i.e. to slow down deforestation and reduce poverty among the Congo Basin communities by involving them closely and actively in sustainable forest resource management.

### **1.3 Aid Coordination**

1.3.1 External aid is coordinated in the context of the Country Assistance Framework (CAF) by the Ministry of Planning through the Thematic Groups. The Bank chairs the Economic Statistics Thematic Group. In absolute terms, the Bank Group is the DRC's second leading donor after the World Bank. In the forestry sector, the World Bank, the European Union (EU), Germany and the United Kingdom are the main donors in addition to other support from Japan, France and Belgium for a total amount over 247 million dollars (2010). The large-scale projects include the Project to Support Ecosystems Conservation and Environmental Services Enhancement for an amount of 94.8 million dollars financed by

several bilateral (USA, Norway, Germany, Spain) and multilateral (WB, EU, Agencies of the UN System) donors. ADB is financing a multinational operation in the forestry sector, PACEBCo, the activities of which mostly concern the DRC. This project is being implemented. Furthermore, the ADB administers the Congo Basin Forest Fund (FFBC). Following the two CBFF calls for proposals, the DRC had benefited from 17 projects as at 30 June 2011 approved by the CBFF Governing Council, including six REDD+ pilot projects and a Community Agro-Forestry Support Project, all of which are government projects contributing to the REDD+ National Strategy. The PIREDD/MBKIS is part of the proposed investment programmes which are large-scale and implemented in different regions from those of the CBFF projects. The World Bank's FIP Project in the Kinshasa basin also falls within this category.

1.3.2 Since most TFP operations are located in the West of the country, the Bank's intervention will be in the Centre in East Kasai, West Kasai and in the North –East in the Orientale Province, to ensure country-wide harmonization of development. The Bank's geographical concentration meets the following criteria (i) a confirmed agricultural potential, especially regarding large animal breeding; (ii) a vast expanse of territory in the centre of the country which does not benefit from cross-border trade since most of it is not easily accessible, but which could serve as a granary for most crops and a driver for agro-industrial development; (iii) a connecting area between the west, south-west and south-east; (iv) where the Bank already intervenes in coordination with the other TFPs; (iv) about 20% of the country's population lives in the two Kasais and North Katanga; and (v) there are severe basic infrastructure constraints. Dialogue and coordination concerning TFP operations in DRC is carried out through the inter-donor group and thematic groups for dialogue between the public sector, private sector, civil society and the TFPs. Two main weaknesses have been identified; namely: (i) the capacity of the administration and local planning structures remain too weak to successfully implement development projects/programmes, and (ii) there is a lack of clarity regarding rural land tenure in the DRC. Furthermore, the country has no National Regional Development Plan or National Land Attribution or Use Plan. These weaknesses are undermining the sustainability of project outcomes and slowing down private sector development. The unanimous observation of the TFP is that the Project Implementation Units are handicapped in the early stages of projects by weak human resource capacity and lack of familiarization with the Bank's Rules and Procedures.

1.3.3 Agricultural Sector and Forestry Sub-Sector Support may be summarized as follows in Table 1.1. :

SECTOR	GDP	EXPORTS	LABOUR	
Agriculture and Forests	40%	10%	70%	
<b>Stakeholders- Annual Public Expenditure (2005-2010 average)</b>				
<b>Government (USD million)</b>	<b>Donors</b>		<b>USD million</b>	<b>%</b>
	ADF		100	41
	IFAD/OPEC		50	20
8 (2% of expenditure)	European Union		20	8
	BTC		27	11
	WB		20	8
	USAID		15	6
	Others (FAO, UNDP, GEF, etc.)		15	6
	Total		247	100
<b>LEVEL OF AID COORDINATION</b>				
Existence of thematic groups		YES: established		
Existence of an overall sector programme		NO		
ADB's role in the coordination		Member		

Sources : PRSP II ; Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy, March 2010.

## II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Project Components

**Table 2.1**  
Project Components

Components	USD Million	Description of Activities
I-Sustainable Forest Management Support	9.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Rehabilitation of 11,405 ha of degraded forests</u> through the preparation and implementation of simplified management plans (SMP) in the buffer zones and Masako classified forest (Kisangani Basin).</li> <li>▪ <u>Establishment of Forest Plantations</u>: promotion of private nurseries (identification, training, equipment and seeds); support for the establishment of forest plantations (11500 ha); support to private initiatives.</li> <li>▪ <u>Supervision of Fuel wood Sub-Sector</u>: sensitization of households (50,000) and support to manufacturers; dissemination of models of selected improved stoves (30,000) ; promotion of other sources of biomass energy (briquettes, agricultural residues, etc.) and energy alternatives (solar, hydro power, micro-dams etc.); improved carbonization methods (training and sensitization of charcoal producers).</li> <li>▪ <u>Capacity Building</u>: institutional support to forestry/environment services (80 employees) and provincial judicial officers (training, equipment); actions in favour of indigenous communities; support to Provincial Forestry Consultation Councils and operationalization of POs (CARG, LDC and other groupings).</li> </ul>
II-Sustainable Agriculture and Land Tenure Security Support	7.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Promotion of Sustainable Agricultural Practices</u>: inventory of technical itineraries (inventory, training of pilot producers, dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices); agro-forestry development (5500 ha ; technical support (guidance, supply of agricultural inputs); agricultural intensification (technical supervision, inputs).</li> <li>▪ <u>Promotion of Local Land Use Plans (LUP)/zoning of plots</u>: training of stakeholders, preparation of and support to implementation of LUPs.</li> <li>▪ <u>Support to Land Tenure Security Mechanism</u>: support to the formalization of customary usufruct rights; capacity building for social and land tenure officers (customary chiefs, local government, and relevant social groupings).</li> <li>▪ <u>Supportive Measures</u>: construction of basic socio-community facilities (water points, other types of facilities selected by the LDCs) ; promotion of IGR: NWFP, bee-keeping, snail farming, small animal stock breeding, processing of agricultural produce, etc.; support to HIV, malaria and mother and child sensitization campaigns</li> </ul>
III- Project Management	2.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Management and Coordination of Project Activities</u>: establishment of monitoring-evaluation system and implementation of ESMP; and audit of accounts and mid-term review and final evaluation; and LEA technical and financial monitoring.</li> <li>▪ <u>Establishment of MRV System</u>: Monitoring of carbon generated and promotion of payments for environmental services (PES)</li> <li>▪ <u>Knowledge Management</u>: promotion and dissemination of project outcomes as part of the REDD+ strategy (Website, periodic publications, exchanges among FIP project actors) ;</li> </ul>

## 2.2. Technical Solutions Retained and Other Alternatives Explored

**Table 2.2**  
Project Solutions Considered and Reasons for their Rejection.

Alternative Solution	Brief Description	Reasons for the Rejection
Forest management carried out directly by local Administration.	Management is limited to the suppression of offences and the exclusion of the populations and communities	This approach does not prevent degradation and deforestation.
Forest management by concessionaires	The State grants concessions to private operators in compliance with specifications.	The specifications are not complied with by the communities which do not obtain any benefits
Maintain the status quo regarding forest management (customs and modern law)	Existence of overlapping between the Land Tenure Code and customary law.	This approach does not encourage private investments in forest plantations.

## 2.3 Project Type

2.3.1 The operation under consideration is an investment project financed by a Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) grant under the Forest Investment Fund (FIP) and contributions by the beneficiaries.

## 2.4 Project Costs

2.4.1 The total estimated project cost, excluding taxes and customs duties, is USD 22.10 million, i.e. about 20,332.55 million Congolese Francs (CDF). This cost is broken down into USD 15.18 million in local currency and USD 6.92 million in foreign exchange. Average provisions of 5% and 9% have been applied to the base cost for physical and financial contingencies, respectively (USD 0.96 million and USD 1.48 million). The component costs are respectively evaluated at USD 9.64 million, i.e. 49% of the base cost for the ‘Sustainable Forest Management Support’ component, USD 7.78 million, i.e. 40% of the base cost for the ‘Sustainable Agriculture Land Tenure Security Support’ component and USD 2.24 million, i.e. 11 % of the base cost for project management. A summary of estimated costs by component (Table 2.3), by expenditure category (Tables 2.4 and 2.4 (i)), by sources of financing (Table 2.6) as well as an expenditure schedule (Table 2.7) are presented in the following tables. .

**Table 2.3**  
Estimated Cost by Component

COMPONENT	In CDF Million			In USD million			%F.E.	%Base Cost
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total		
1. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	5 551.80	3 313.80	8 865.60	6.03	3.60	9.64	37	49
2. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND LAND TENURE SECURITY SUPPORT	5 076.34	2 079.62	7 155.96	5.52	2.26	7.78	29	40
3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT	1 625.46	433.96	2 059.42	1.77	0.47	2.24	21	11
<b>Total base cost</b>	<b>12 253.60</b>	<b>5 827.38</b>	<b>18 080.98</b>	<b>13.32</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>
Physical Contingencies	595.43	291.37	886.80	0.65	0.32	0.96	33	5
Financial Contingencies	1 116.30	248.47	1 364.77	1.21	0.27	1.48	18	8
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>13 965.33</b>	<b>6 367.22</b>	<b>20 332.55</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>22.10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>112</b>

Note: The exchange rates used are mentioned in the introduction to the report (see page (i)).

**Table 2.4**  
Estimated Costs by Expenditure Category (in USD million)

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	Base Cost			Physical Contingencies		Financial Contingencies		Total + Contingencies		Total
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	L.C.	F.E.	L.C.	F.E.	
A. WORKS	5.11	1.70	6.81	0.26	0.09	0.65	0.07	6.01	1.86	7.87
B. GOODS	0.26	1.70	1.96	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.30	1.83	2.13
C. SERVICES	4.17	2.14	6.32	0.21	0.11	0.33	0.10	4.72	2.35	7.07
D. MISC.	0.38	-	0.38	-	-	0.04	-	0.41	-	0.41
E. PERSONNEL	1.49	-	1.49	0.07	-	-	-	1.56	-	1.56
F. OPERATING COSTS	1.92	0.08	2.00	0.1	0.04	0.13	0.01	2.18	0.01	2.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.32</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>22.10</b>

**Table 2.4 (i):**  
Summary of Estimated Costs by Expenditure Category by Source of Financing (in USD million)

CATEGORY	FIP			GV			BEN			%
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	
A. WORKS	5.90	1.97	7.87				5.9	1.97	7.87	35.61
B. GOODS	0.27	1.77	2.04	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.28	1.85	2.13	9.64
C. SERVICES	3.64	3.43	7.07				3.64	3.43	7.07	31.99
D. MISC.	0.41		0.41				0.41		0.41	1.86
E. STAFFING	1.56		1.56				1.56		1.56	7.06
F. OPERATING COSTS	1.86	0.69	2.55	0.28	0.23	0.51	2.14	0.92	3.06	13.85
<b>Total COSTS</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>21.50</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>13.93</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>22.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>

2.4.2 The project will be financed by the FIP Grant of USD 21.50 million (97.3%) and the direct beneficiaries to the tune of USD 0.60 million (2.7 %) of the total cost (refer to Table 2.5). The FIP will finance the investment (works, goods, services, misc.) and operating (salaries and operating costs) expenditure. The contribution of the direct beneficiaries will be allocated to the procurement of improved agricultural seeds in cash or in kind, and to the operating and maintenance costs of IGA equipment.

**Table 2.5**  
Summary of Sources of Financing

SOURCES OF FINANCING	In CDF Million			In USD Million			Percent
	F.E.	L.C.	Total	F.E.	L.C.	Total	
Forest Investment Programme	13 684.30	6 095.17	19 779.47	14.87	6.63	21.50	97.3
Beneficiaries	281.02	272.05	553.08	0.31	0.30	0.60	2.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13 965.33</b>	<b>6 367.22</b>	<b>20 332.55</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>22.10</b>	<b>100.0</b>

2.4.3. The expenditure schedule is as follows:

**Table 2.6**  
Expenditure Schedule by Component in million USD

COMPONENT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	2.36	2.55	2.10	1.67	0.96	9.64
2. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND LAND TENURE SECURITY SUPPORT	1.77	2.51	1.41	1.26	0.82	7.78
3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT	0.50	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.39	2.24
<b>Total base cost</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>19.65</b>
Physical Contingencies	0.23	0.26	0.20	0.17	0.11	0.96
Financial Contingencies	0.08	0.34	0.37	0.42	0.27	1.48
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>22.10</b>

## 2.6 Project Areas and Beneficiaries

2.6.1. The project area covers the provinces of East Kasai (MBUJI-MAYI), West Kasai (KANANGA) and Orientale Province (KISANGANI). The intervention territories are Kazumba, Demba, Dimbelenge, Miabi, Lupatapata and Luilu in the two Kasais and Banalia, Opala and Luduya-Bera in Orientale Province. In all, 13 sites were selected on the basis of geographical accessibility, their degree of vulnerability and dependence on natural resources. These sites are: Benaluanga; Mabaya, Katabaye, Luputa, Mbuji-Mayi; Kazumba, Demba, Kamembele, Kananga, Bengamissa, Yaleko, Masako and Kisangani. Of the three categories defined in the Congolese Forest Code, namely, classified forests, protected forests and permanent production forests, the project intervenes in the protected forests to conserve 8,500 ha. of buffer areas (Mbuji-Mayi 2000 ha, Kananga 3500 ha and Kisangani 3000 ha) and 2905 ha of classified forest in Masako located about 9 km from Kisangani. 5000ha of territorial micro-woodlots will also be established (Mbuji-Mayi 2000 ha, Kananga 2000 ha and Kisangani 1000 ha), 6500 ha of pure plantations (Mbuji-Mayi 3000, Kananga 2000 ha and 1500 ha at Kisangani) and 5500 ha of mixed plantations (Mbuji-Mayi 2500 ha, Kananga 1500 ha and Kisangani 500ha). These areas are rich in mineral resources and are the main area for diamond and gold mining activities

2.6.2 These areas were selected by the FIP prior to preparation of the 2013-2017 CSP which adopted a spatial approach focused around the Ilebo-Tshikapa-Kananga-Mbuji-Mayi road. The Kisangani area was selected by the FIP for the project because it is one of the strategic options of REDD+ which will be underpinned by a series of full-scale pilot initiatives to be tested in the degraded savanna area (Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga) and in the closed forest area (Kisangani).

2.6.3. There are an estimated 1,500,000 indirect beneficiaries in the three provinces. The direct beneficiaries are estimated at 50,000 households<sup>3</sup>, i.e. 400,000 people. In all, the project will affect at least 27% of this target population, 50% of whom are women. The main project beneficiaries are the rural poor (on average an 8-member household has CDF 41,000 per month, i.e. USD 45.). The local economy is entirely dependent on the exploitation of forest resources and subsistence agriculture with a few cash crops. Maize, cassava and rice growing and the gathering of non-wood forest products (honey, leaves, bark, caterpillars, insects, mushrooms, fruit etc) provide a living for over 90% of the population..

<sup>3</sup> Monograph of the different provinces (Kasai and Orientale Provinces)

## **2.7 Participatory Process for Project Design and Implementation**

2.7.1 A participatory process was used in this project's identification and design phases. It led to many exchanges in 2010-2011-2012 with the Forest-Climate Working Group (FCWG) during the design phase of DRC's investment plan (IP) and the setting up of projects stemming from it. During these exchanges, the needs and expectations expressed by the representatives of the local communities were taken into account in the project's preparation. The PIREDD/MBKIS is in keeping with the REDD+ National Strategy. The Thematic Coordination Groups (TCG) are the most relevant of the consultative frameworks set up by the REDD-NC for reflection on the early roll-out of the REDD+ National Strategy in general and the FIP particular. These TCG bring together around different stakeholders around the same theme, stakeholders: public administration, civil society, international and national NGOs, educational and research institutions and the private sector. These groups were in fact retained on the basis of the similarity of their theme with activities identified as having priority under the PIREDD/MBKIS and participated actively in the FIP investment plan which is the source of the project's formulation. Workshops involving all 11 TCG were organized in 2011-2012 to discuss the FIP's principles, objectives and investment criteria. This made it possible to involve these groups in the participatory process inherent in the FIP as closely as possible. In addition, consultations with the local communities and indigenous peoples were organized by the Network of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems (REPALEF) which groups together most of the pygmy organizations in the DRC. These consultations continued in the field during the pre-appraisal and appraisal missions in March-April and May 2013 in collaboration with the public services, local administrations and civil society representatives. To support the project design, information workshops were jointly organized by the Bank supervision missions and the REDD-CN for the different stakeholders in order to more clearly identify the project impacts. The provincial authorities, civil society and local communities will be provided with training and awareness-raising sessions on the REDD+ theme to ensure their active participation in the project's implementation.

2.7.2 During the project implementation phase, in addition to the partners identified, the local communities will be directly involved at the operational level in the mobilization, negotiations for the preparation of simplified forest/buffer area management plans, the technical promotion and oversight of forestry, agro-forestry, agricultural, bee-keeping and trading activities, including alternative activities to unsustainable forest management (un sustainable slash-and-burn and fuel-wood gathering activities). The project area populations will thus become the project's local partners. The methodology proposed for the project's implementation is fully participative with close community involvement. It is planned to establish formal consultative frameworks among all the actors in each province. The gender approach must be adopted throughout the implementation of all the project's activities.

## **2.8 Bank Experience, Lessons Reflected in Project Design**

2.8.1 The Bank's portfolio in DRC comprises 38 operations including 12 national operations for a total amount of UA 472.61 million. The disbursement rate for the national portfolio was 28.33% as at 31 March 2013. These operations are distributed among the infrastructure (67.19%), agriculture (17.87%), social (8.46%), governance (6.35%) and private (0.13%) sectors. Two agricultural sector projects, in particular the PRESAR, which closed in 2012, and the PADIR cover 5 provinces (the 2 Kasaï, Katanga, Lower Congo and Bandundu). This portfolio also includes 6 regional operations for a total amount of UA 58.46 million, distributed between the infrastructure sector (80%) and the agriculture sector (20%). In this sector, the operations include the Project to Support the Lake Tanganyika Integrated Development Programme (PRODAP) and the Congo Basin Ecosystems Conservation Support



Project (PACEBCo) all of which contain an environmental component on forest management. The PACEBCo does not fall within the remit of the CDFO but concerns protected areas in the DRC. The national programme comprises 14 CBFF operations for a total amount of 24.79 million which, for the most part, are aligned on REDD+ at the national level. 6 operations are also financed from the technical assistance window of the FSF for a total amount of UA 2.08 million.

2.8.2. The last portfolio review carried out in December 2012 indicates a satisfactory performance of the Bank's public national portfolio with a rating of 2.40 compared to 2.25 at end 2011. This improvement is due to a reduction in the time taken to fulfill the conditions precedent to first disbursement for new projects and improvement of the projects' financial performance. The number of projects at risk fell from four in 2011 to three at end 2012. The portfolio of active projects was also rejuvenated, falling from 4.8 years in 2011 to 3.9 in 2012. The performance of multinational operations remains unsatisfactory despite some improvements. The percentage of regional projects at risk is 33% (two out of six operations). The disbursement rate, however, improved slightly from 16.5% to 20.2%, but the average age of the regional project portfolio remains fairly high (4.2 years). However, the portfolio performance remains affected by specific problems such as: (i) major overruns in the cost of works in relation to the estimates; (ii) delay in the establishment of an adequate financial management system prior to first disbursement; (iii) absence of an efficient monitoring evaluation mechanism within the projects to assess their impact on the ground; (iv) weakness of certain structures involved in project implementation due to the country's post-conflict situation (public enterprise institutional reforms incomplete) and (v) weakness of the steering committee system of project monitoring and (vi) difficulties in mobilizing or absence of counterpart funds for all the projects in the Bank's portfolio. Forestry sub-sector projects, especially those of the CBFF have experienced start-up difficulties due to a lack of familiarization with the Bank's procedures. The choice of PIREDD/MBKIS actions is based on the REDD+ process in DRC and their technical design stems from participatory consultations involving the grassroots communities, local communities, government's technical service and civil society as well as field visits. These consultations led to the identification and localization of priority actions in relation to the population's needs and the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, land tenure and food security.

## **2.9 Key Performance Indicators**

2.9.1 The main expected long-term outcomes will be: a 4Mt reduction in net emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> following the project's implementation; a reduction in the deforestation rate from 0.57 to 0.50 % ; increased carbonization yields from 12% to at least 25% in the project areas with the adoption of at least 30,000 improved stoves, the sustainable development and management of 8500 ha of natural forests, 4000 ha of which are enriched with high value species; the establishment of plantations with fast-growing tree species over at least 6,500ha., planning of 5,000 ha of territorial micro-woodlots; and the promotion of 5,500 ha of agro-forestry. The project will also foster the establishment of at least 20,000 rural micro-enterprises, the adoption of 30,000 improved stoves for households, the promotion of sustainable farming practices over at least 2,250 ha with 4,500 producers and the formalization of 4500 local land usufruct rights for producers, 50% of whom will be women and youths. 50,000 households sensitized; 2,600 rural trainers trained in improved carbonization techniques; 100 private developers trained in the development of renewable energies and sources of energy; 80 technical officers of the forest and environment services and 300 provincial advisers trained in the participatory approach to forest management, 3 provincial councils operational; 80 socio-land tenure officers trained in the Environment Code and the REDD+ approach ; 9 nursery growers trained and operational; 4,500 producers will adopt relevant technical itineraries; 9 land use plans will be prepared, 4500 land use titles formalized 50% of which for women and young people. In terms of supportive measures, 9 developed water points, 108 bee-keeping

kits 27 NWFP kits and 9 items of agricultural product processing equipment will support IGA for women and young people. These key performance indicators appear in the project logical framework and will be measured by comparing the no-project situation with the project implementation situation.

### III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

#### 3.1 Economic and Financial Performance

3.1.1 The project financial analysis was carried out on the basis of a cost/benefit analysis of the forestry and agricultural production models and productive activities at market prices. The economic and financial analyses were carried out using the COMPASS FARMOD tool in order to ensure consistency with the Bank's standards. The scenarios retained are: (i) successful implementation of the three project components in terms of sustainable forest management (by carbon sequestration), IGA, the gathering and enhancement of NWFP; (ii) the project impact assessment period is 25 years; (iii) the value of labour earnings is adjusted by a 0.60 conversion factor. Land was valued at the market (financial) price because of the abundance of land in the project areas; the opportunity cost of capital is estimated at 12%. The project cost was estimated with the COSTAB tool. The amount of carbon sequestered estimated with the use of the FAO Ex-act-V4.0-2012-EN software is about 4 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. The carbon, valued at USD 2.5 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub>, is taken into account in the 25th year. Taxes and subsidies are deducted from the economic costs. These scenarios have produced the following results:

*Table 3.1  
Key Economic and Financial Data*

NPV (Baseline Scenario)	CDF 2773.61million
IRR (Baseline Scenario)	21.3 %
ERR (Baseline Scenario)	12.7 %

3.1.2. Financial Performance: The project has an impact on public finances and reduces poverty for it effectively allows women to increase their income (gathering NWFP, income-generating activities, charcoal trading, processing of various agricultural products, etc.). The project's financial impact is reflected in a net present value of CDF 277.3 million for the intervention territories in the provinces of East Kasai, West Kasai and Orientale Province with an internal rate of return of 21.3 %.

3.1.3 Economic Performance: The economic benefits come from foreign exchange from carbon sequestration contracts (with a 25-year maturity) plus additional agricultural and non-agricultural production. The economic rate of return (ERR) is 12.7 % with revenue of CDF 203.71 million in net present value terms. This rate is acceptable for this type of developmental, incentive and environmental and, especially, greenhouse gas reducing project, where private sector initiatives are beginning to emerge. The MRV will be the main tool for validating the marketed carbon. It is estimated that the sale of carbon credits obtained by the project will generate a net present value of revenues of CDF 656.56 million and the ERR is 14.6%. The project benefits include the contribution to poverty reduction by the revenues generated which will be injected into the economies of the three provinces. The project will also have a social impact through the creation of jobs, one of its objectives. The FARMOD results estimate at about 20,000 the number of direct jobs created at a rate of 829 direct jobs per year as from the period of maximum output (5th year). By the multiplier effect, the project will generate about 50,000 temporary and full-time indirect jobs. It is estimated that one direct job created in the plantations is the equivalent of two indirect jobs created in the services,

processing, crafts, transport and trade sectors and in the production and sale of improved seeds, etc.

3.1.4 Sensitivity Analysis: it was carried out for: (i) variations in the cost of wood; (ii) the factoring in of carbon into the model. Fluctuations in wood prices of 5, 10, 15, and 20% show stable results. Wood is cut every 5 years when the price is remunerative for the producer unlike agricultural, livestock products and NWFP. By factoring carbon into the model the return on investment is estimated to be 18.8%, higher than the cost of capital set at 12%, so the project could be financed with a rate of return of 18.8%. The results confirm the role played by NWFP in the economy of Kisangani province with its immense forest potential.

3.1.5 The results of the economic and financial analysis show that the project is sound and financially and economically viable. Carbon sequestration enhancement by sustainable forest management will encourage private investment in forest conservation if a mechanism is put in place for the payment of environmental services.

## **3.2 Environmental and Social Impact**

3.2.1 Environment: The project is classified in Environmental Category II. This categorization is justified by the fact that this is an environmental rehabilitation project through the establishment of forestry and agro-forestry plantations and a project involving the regeneration of degraded natural forests. An impact study was conducted as part of the extension of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of the REDD+ National Strategy. There will be some temporary negative impacts from the degraded forest area restoration and reforestation works, agricultural intensification and agro-forestry. An environmental and social management plan (ESMP), specifying the mitigation measures, has been prepared at an estimated cost of USD 601,100. It contains actions to build the capacity of decentralized structures with a view to acquiring the necessary skills and material resources to carry out environmental surveillance of the project activities.

3.2.2 The project will have positive impacts by increasing plant cover through rehabilitation works in degraded forest areas, reforestation apart from forest stands and the promotion of agro-forestry. The reforestation activities provide an opportunity to create jobs, in particular for young people and women. The promotion of sustainable agricultural practices and land tenure security will help to improve soil productivity conditions, increase agricultural production and reduce poverty. The establishment of water points will provide the beneficiary population with relatively clean water for domestic and drinking purposes. This situation will reduce their exposure to water-borne diseases.

3.2.3 Environmental monitoring and surveillance activities will be carried out by the forestry expert/environmentalist, service providers and periodically by the Bank during supervision missions. The head of the provincial environment division will be involved in these activities. At national level, the GEEC will carry out environmental monitoring in collaboration with the National Environmental Coordination Unit.

3.2.6 Climate Change: Since this is a project in the context of the validation of the REDD+ strategy, the establishment of new woodlots and the promotion of agro-forestry systems, i.e. an increase in the forest coverage rate and reduction in the deforestation rate, are both climate change mitigation measures. The project will, therefore, increase the stock of carbon in the target areas and help to reduce global warming. In addition, the preparation of forest management plans and the promotion of natural regeneration assisted by forest remnants will help to increase the ecosystems' resilience to climate change. Finally, the

project actions are also a tool for the payment of ecosystem services including carbon sequestration pending the establishment of the MRV system at MECNT.

3.2.7 Gender and Youths: Under the project, specific activities will be developed to reduce gender disparities. Women should be involved in the project implementation process to facilitate their socio-economic emancipation. It will be necessary to ensure the equal involvement of both men and women in the reforestation and forest protection activities. For example, women and young people should be involved in the reforestation and forest protection activities. Women will, therefore, benefit as much as men from the jobs created by the project. They will be especially involved in the establishment of agro-forestry activities, intensive food crops, IEC activities to improve their knowledge of certain activities (HIV/AIDS, malaria, water-borne diseases, etc.) and the environment. They will receive 100% of the improved stoves to be disseminated, at least 50% of the agricultural kits, 50% of agricultural inputs, 100% of agricultural produce and non-wood forest product processing equipment which will generate additional income for them, 50% of the training in agricultural, agro-forestry and bee-keeping techniques or in any other area such as poultry or small ruminant breeding and agro-food processing. Women will also be the main beneficiaries of several types of structures created by the project such as multi-purpose processing and demonstration centres (equipped with mills, driers, etc.). The estimated cost of these activities is about USD 1,614,000. Furthermore, specific actions will be implemented to promote their access to credit and land tenure so they can acquire productive assets. Project implementation will have a positive social impact on men, women and young people in the project area.

3.2.8 The project will have extremely positive impacts on the populations' food security, employment, income, health and living environment. The provision of agricultural, bee-keeping and stock-breeding kits, the processing and marketing of agricultural products (mills, rice hullers, palm oil press machines) and NWFP and wood products derived from agro-forestry will result in an increase in the income of beneficiary households especially women and young people. The distribution of improved stoves will not only help urban households to save money but will also lead to time savings and a reduction in the consumption of fuel wood and consequently an easing of pressure on the forest. The dissemination of improved stoves will have an impact on food preparation times and the risks incurred by the populations (especially women and children) in gathering fuelwood in the natural forests.

3.2.9. In the three basins (Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani), there are indigenous populations (Batwa-pygmyes) who are obliged to move towards the forest interior whenever it degrades. According to information obtained from NGOs which work with indigenous peoples, the DRC is reported to have 700,000 pygmies whose existence is threatened because of the degradation of the forests which are their habitat and source of livelihood. The project provides for a study on their location in the project area, assessment of their needs and definition of the measures to be taken to ensure they are included among the project beneficiaries. USD 410,000 has been earmarked to support capacity building and the promotion of NWFP in favour of indigenous populations which are more important in Orientale Province (around Kisangani). Women, youths and groups of pygmies will benefit greatly from project-financed actions through full- or part-time jobs, training for associations and smallholders and their participation in local consultative committees.

3.2.10 During project implementation, there could be an increase in sexually transmitted diseases especially HIV/AIDS and water-borne diseases due to the concentration of labour in the area. As part of the implementation of the ESMP it is planned to include a sensitization programme for the population in the project area through health IEC (HIV/AIDS), environmental education for the population including educational establishments. In collaboration with the health districts, the project must also ensure that the population has

treated bednets to prevent malaria and that shops and health centers have condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS. The IEC activities will be organized by local NGOs specialized in the above-mentioned areas.

3.2.11 Involuntary population displacement: The project will not result in any involuntary population displacement. All the reforestation activities concern old areas of land covered by the forest, but which have been deforested over time by the population for domestic (fuelwood) or commercial (sale of charcoal) purposes. It will be necessary to reforest these lands with the voluntary involvement of the local populations who will not, therefore, have to be displaced, since they are settled and have been living in these places for a long time.

## **IV. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **4.1 Implementation Arrangements.**

4.1.1 Under the supervision of the Secretary-General for Environment and Nature Conservation, the project executing agency is the Directorate for Sustainable Development (DDD) at the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNT). At the national level, the PIREDD/MBKIS will be steered by the REDD+ National Committee with guidance and decision-making powers. The responsibilities of this Committee will include the approval and control of project work plans and annual budgets. A dedicated team at DDD will oversee the project's technical coordination and financial management. This team will comprise a coordinator to be designated by the MECNT, an accountant, a procurement officer, and a monitoring-evaluation expert to be recruited by open competition. However, the accountant and the procurement officer currently under contract in the context of the project preparation grant and recruited on a competitive basis, could have their contracts renewed if their performance is deemed satisfactory following an evaluation of their services after grant closure. The project will be implemented over a 5-year period.

4.1.2 A Steering Committee will be established at the level of each province. It will comprise representatives of the Territorial Administration, deconcentrated services of the Ministries concerned by the project, the REDD+ focal point, representatives of the private sector and civil society. The project's Provincial Coordination will be the responsibility of a Coordinator assisted by a forestry environmentalist in charge of monitoring component 1, an agricultural economist responsible for monitoring component 2, a part-time procurement officer, an administrative and financial secretary and support staff (driver and watchman). These staff will be recruited on a competitive basis. Provincial coordination units are responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of activities implemented at site level by the local executing agencies.

4.1.3 Local Executing Agencies (LEA) recruited by open competition will sign service contracts for project implementation. It will be necessary to call on NGOs in the natural resource, environment, agricultural and rural land tenure sector with substantial operating resources and with a strong representation on the ground. The LEAs will be the delegated contracting authorities for the project and, as such, will be responsible for providing communities with the necessary supervision regarding the project actions. The LEAs will be responsible for the physical and financial implementation of activities, through community contracts that will link them to smallholder organizations. Acceptance of the works implemented by the populations will be the responsibility of the project's provincial coordination unit accompanied by the local administration and LEA. In order to guarantee the efficient and effective implementation of the project activities, at least one or no more than two LEA will be recruited by province. The project will also seek consulting services, support

from research institutes and/or universities through agreements and/or memoranda of understanding to provide the targeted services.

4.1.4 Arrangements relating to the Procurement of Goods, Works and Services. Goods, works and services required for the Project's implementation will be procured in accordance with the Fund's *Rules and Procedures for the Procurement of Goods and Services*, May 2008 edition, a revised in July 2012 or, as required, the Fund's *Rules and Procedures for the Use of Consultants*, May 2008, as revised in July 2012, on the basis of the Fund's appropriate standard bidding documents. National procedures in accordance with Act no. 10/010 of 27 April 2010 on public procurement and national standard bidding documents (NSBD) of the Borrower will be used for National Competitive Bidding (NCB) for allocated amounts not exceeding UA 100,000 for goods, subject to the conditions stipulated in Annex III of the Grant Agreement.

4.1.5 The project's National Coordination Unit will submit to the Bank an 18-month Procurement Plan which must be approved prior to project start-up. The arrangements regarding the procurement of goods, works and services are summarized in Annex B5. To ensure the effectiveness of the project coordination mechanism various studies are planned under the project preparation facility on baseline data, the recruitment and training of experts responsible for its implementation.

4.1.6 Disbursement Arrangements: The FIP grant resources will be disbursed in accordance with the AfDB's Rules and Procedures. The following two disbursement methods will be used: (i) the direct payment method to finance contracts having received the Bank's prior approval and relating to goods, works and services, in particular those concluded with Local Executing Agencies (LEA); (ii) the special account or revolving fund method will be used to finance project operating costs (salaries of personnel involved in the project, operating costs and other management costs). Special account advances should be justified by a work programme and annual budget with the Bank's prior approval. The amount of the different advances will be equivalent to six months of activities. The special account may be replenished throughout the grant disbursement period. However, the last replenishment must be made no later than six months before the deadline for the last grant disbursement. The special account will be replenished provided that the last advance has been used and justified to the tune of at least 50% and that the previous years have been fully justified. For each replenishment, the project must submit a summary expenditure statement accompanied by the supporting documents required by the Bank.

4.1.7 Financial Reporting and Audit Arrangements. The assessment of the executing agency's financial management capacity showed that the financial management modalities of the DDD are considered adequate to provide reasonable assurance of the accuracy of the accounts and timely information on the project status as required by the Bank. An action plan has been proposed containing risk mitigation measures (ref. Annex B.4.12). The project's resources will be used in compliance with the Bank's Rules and Procedures. Quarterly financial monitoring reports will be produced using the computerized financial management system to be set up. These reports will be prepared and submitted to the Bank within 45 days of the end of each quarter. The Audits will be performed in compliance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA or ISSAIs). The DDD undertakes to monitor implementation of the auditor's recommendations and the Bank's audit report reviews. The audited financial statements for each accounting period shall be submitted to the Bank no later than six months after the close of the period to which they relate.

## 4.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.1 Project monitoring-evaluation is an important function which should enable the Project Executing Agency and the Bank to keep the project on track in accordance with its implementation schedule. A monitoring-evaluation system will be prepared in compliance with the national monitoring-evaluation system being built by the REDD+ national coordination with support from the Directorate of Forest Inventory and Management (DIAF) on the MRV. The MECNT will be responsible for project monitoring-evaluation. Staff of the competent services of the MECNT, in particular those of the DIAF, who will be responsible in the longer-term for the monitoring of REDD+ forestry projects, will receive adequate training. To that end, the Bank and MECNT will organize a project launching workshop upon grant effectiveness, in order to familiarize the project coordination unit with the Bank's procedures.

4.2.2 The Project's National Coordination Unit is a body comprising competent and experienced experts designated and/or recruited by MECNT through open competition. The project provincial coordination units will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the project's implementation. The Bank's Field Office in Kinshasa will provide the project coordination unit with the necessary assistance to effectively fulfill its mission. Quarterly, semestrial and annual activity reports on the project's status will be submitted to the Bank, MECNT and FIP in the month following the end of each quarter, semester or year concerned.

4.2.3 In the third year of the project, the Bank and MECNT will carry out a mid-term review to determine whether the project is being implemented in line with its original operating plan, in order to possibly propose remedial solutions. At the end of the project, the National Coordination Unit will prepare the project completion report for submission to MECNT, FIP and the Bank. The Bank will field a final evaluation mission to validate the project's effective outputs and performance, indicate the lessons learnt and best practices to be proposed for future projects.

<u>Timeframe:</u>	<u>Milestones:</u>	<u>Monitoring Activities/Feedback Loop</u>
July 2013	Grant Approval	Board of Directors
Sept. 2013	Grant Signature	Government/ADB/FIP
1st Q. 2014	Effectiveness	Government/ADB/FIP
1st Q. 2014	Establishment of provincial branches	FIPNC/MCENT
1st Q. 2014	Project Launching	Government/ADB
2nd Q. 2014	LEA Recruitment	FIPNC/provincial branches
2nd Q. 2014	Conduct of Technical Studies	Branches/Consulting Firms/ FIPNC
2nd Q. 2014	Procurement of Vehicles and Equipment	Branches/ FIPNC
4th Q. 2014	Stakeholder Training	LEAs/NGO/civil society/ MECNT/ ADB
3rd Q. 2014- 2016	Works Implementation	LEAs/Branch/FIPNC /MECNT/ADB
July 2016	Project Mid-Term Review	Branches//FIPNC/Gov./ADB
March 2019	Environmental and Social Audit Project Completion Report	Branch/CNFIP Gov./ ADB

## 4.3 Governance

4.3.1 The project will contribute to the improvement of local forest governance through the preparation and implementation of simplified forest management plans and support to land tenure security. The participatory process used and the involvement of the communities concerned in the supervision of the activities will help to ensure ownership of the process of sustainable forest resource management by the populations and will further empower the

decentralized services to ensure closer monitoring of forest exploitation. The project provides for training and various capacity building activities for state-owned structures and local groupings of producers and users of forest products, which will strengthen the decentralization process and forest governance. Specific risk mitigation measures have been taken to ensure efficient use of project resources. The project executing agency will benefit from supervision (training, working sessions, upgrading etc.) regarding the use of the Bank's Rules and Procedures for the Procurement of Goods and Services which will already be made under the preparation facility, even before the project's launching. In order to take into account the decentralized nature of the project's implementation in the provinces where real communication difficulties exist between the provinces and the capital, the DDD will establish a web system, internet networks, an internal auditing service and periodic supervisions to ensure efficient project management.

#### 4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1 The project's sustainability will depend first on its ownership by the beneficiaries. Indeed, they have been directly and actively involved in the development of project activities through consultations (workshops and meetings) during the identification and appraisal missions. In addition, the families concerned will benefit from close technical supervision and their capacity will be built up in the following areas: forest management, alternative farming methods to unsustainable practices of slash-and-burn agriculture and gathering of fuelwood. The Congolese Government will finance from its counterpart funds of USD 4.03 million, the development of community-managed territorial micro-woodlots from the project's second year as well as the payment of deconcentrated supervisory services (USD 0.12 million). The social and economic infrastructure to be financed by the project under the ESP will continue to operate after this pilot phase on a community management basis. The project beneficiaries will contribute 25% of the costs of agricultural seeds (USD 0.09 million) from the project's first year and will cover one hundred percent of operating costs (USD 0.61 million) of social amenities as soon as they are commissioned.

4.4.2 The project is intended to be continued and expanded through the local communities that will be involved in the different activities. The exit strategy consists in increasingly involving the provincial technical services in the implementation of activities replacing the service providers 3 years from start-up. The project recurrent costs will be financed from FIP resources. Furthermore, the project's anchoring at the DDD/MECNT, an existing structure of the administration in accordance with the Paris Declaration, will contribute to the sustainability and ownership of its outcomes.

#### 4.5. Risk Management

4.5.1 The main project risks and related mitigation measures are presented in the project logical framework. The political risk is increasingly mitigated by the ongoing peace-building initiatives and the gradual establishment of a positive framework for political dialogue encouraged by the TFPs. The following Table summarizes the risks, their level and mitigation measures.

**Table 4.5**  
Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

No.	Risks	Level <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Measures
1	Weak ownership of sustainable forest management methods by all actors, especially the rural population.	M	Sensitization of all actors, in particular, local residents in effective participatory forest management and support measures
2	<b>Risk:</b> Reluctance or non-involvement of	M	Sensitization, information, training and for and



No.	Risks	Level <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Measures
	state land officials, customary chiefs and local populations		involvement of customary chiefs, CSO and State services in the project design and management through the local development committees (LDC) and payments for environmental services for efficient actions by the local populations.
3	Limited technical and financial capacity of local contractors and service providers	M	Implementation of activities through small community contracts and capacity building for local service providers including local executing agencies.

<sup>1</sup>M = Moderate; L = Low

## 4.6 Knowledge Building

The project intervention areas reflect the two ecological facies which are characteristic of the entire country, namely, the tropical savanna and dense rainforest which dominate the equatorial area. The attraction of intervening in the two different areas lies in the fact that they would serve as a testing ground for the dissemination of good REDD+ practices and connections for fragmented ecosystems. This knowledge will be generated throughout the project implementation period through the development of alternatives to unsustainable slash-and-burn and fuel wood gathering practices, alternatives which will generate income for the rural populations. This experience will consolidate and complement the knowledge already acquired through other operations in the field, including the PACEBCo. The project innovations specifically concern the preparation and implementation of simplified management plans for degraded forests, agro-forestry techniques, forestry techniques and sustainable charcoal production techniques of which the communities will assume ownership. Furthermore, the information collected by the project team will be capitalized on for knowledge building through the monitoring–evaluation system, learning and sharing of knowledge in keeping with the overall FIP programme management. The different technical notes and reports will not only be used to upgrade stakeholders’ skills in the areas of alternative agricultural practices, community forestry, energy efficiency and REDD+, but will also allow the Bank and DRC to learn relevant lessons to be incorporated in future operations.

## V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 5.1 Legal Framework

5.1.1. This project’s legal instrument is a Grant Agreement between the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Bank.

### 5.2 Conditions associated with Bank’s Intervention

5.2.1 Conditions precedent to grant effectiveness: effectiveness will be subject to the signature of the Grant Agreement by the DRC and the Bank.

5.2.2 Conditions precedent to first disbursement: the first disbursement of grant resources will be subject to fulfillment of the following specific conditions:

- (i) provide evidence of the opening of a special account in the project’s name in a bank acceptable to the Bank for payment of the grant resources;
- (ii) provide the Bank with evidence of the establishment at MECNT’s Directorate of Sustainable Development, of a coordination team responsible for the project’s technical and financial management and comprising a minimum of a

Coordinator, an Accountant and a Procurement Officer.. Their qualifications and experience must be acceptable to the Bank.

5.2.3 Other conditions: the Donee shall fulfill the following conditions three (3) months after grant signature:

- (i) Provide the Bank with evidence of the recruitment of a project monitoring-evaluation expert who will be assigned to the project national coordination team: and
- (ii) Provide the Bank with evidence of the recruitment for the project Provincial Coordination Unit of a Coordinator assisted by a forestry environmentalist responsible for monitoring Component 2, a part-time procurement officer, an administrative and financial secretary, and support personnel (driver and security guard).

### **5.3 Compliance with Bank Policies**

The project complies with all applicable Bank policies.

## **IV. RECOMMENDATION**

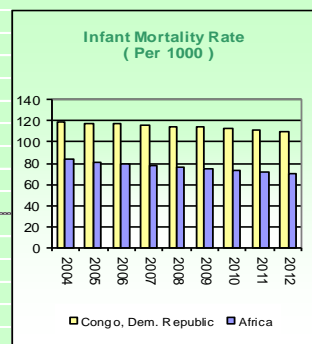
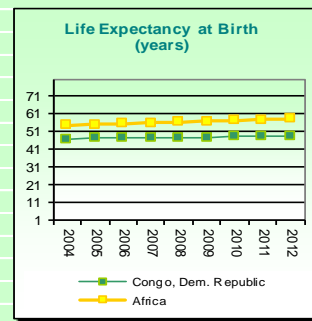
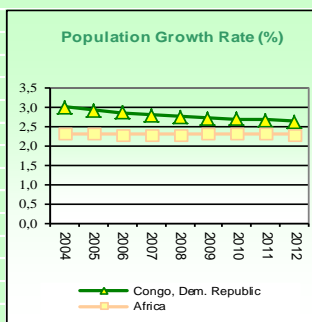
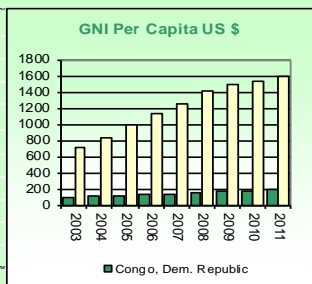
Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposal for a grant of USD 21.5 million to the Democratic Republic of Congo under the Forest Investment Programme (FIP), subject to the terms and conditions as set out in this report.

# **ANNEXES**

**DRC's Comparative Socio-Economic Indicators**

**Congo, Dem. Republic**  
**COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

	Year	Congo, Dem. Republic	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
<b>Basic Indicators</b>					
Area ('000 Km²)	2011	2 345	30 323	98 458	35 811
Total Population (millions)	2012	69,6	1 070,1	5 807,6	1 244,6
Urban Population (% of Total)	2012	36,5	40,8	46,0	75,7
Population Density (per Km²)	2012	28,9	34,5	70,0	23,4
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2011	190	1 609	3 304	38 657
Labor Force Participation - Total (%)	2012	37,0	37,8	68,7	71,7
Labor Force Participation - Female (%)	2012	49,7	42,5	39,1	43,9
Gender -Related Development Index Value	2007-2011	0,370	0,502	0,694	0,911
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 186 countries)	2012	186	...	...	...
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.25 a Day (% of Population)	2006-2011	87,7	40,0	22,4	...
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2012	2,6	2,3	1,3	0,3
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2012	4,5	3,4	2,3	0,7
Population < 15 years (%)	2012	45,8	40,0	28,5	16,6
Population >= 65 years (%)	2012	2,7	3,6	6,0	16,5
Dependency Ratio (%)	2012	94,0	77,3	52,5	49,3
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2012	99,0	100,0	103,4	94,7
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2012	22,8	49,8	53,2	45,5
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2012	48,7	58,1	67,3	77,9
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2012	50,4	59,1	69,2	81,2
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2012	42,3	33,3	20,9	11,4
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2012	15,9	10,9	7,8	10,1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2012	110,2	71,4	46,4	6,0
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2012	181,5	111,3	66,7	7,8
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2012	5,5	4,2	2,6	1,7
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2010	540,0	417,8	230,0	13,7
Women Using Contraception (%)	2012	19,2	31,6	62,4	71,4
<b>Health &amp; Nutrition Indicators</b>					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2004-2010	11,0	49,2	112,2	276,2
Nurses (per 100,000 people)*	2004-2009	53,0	134,7	187,6	730,7
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2010	79,3	53,7	65,4	...
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2010	45,0	67,3	86,4	99,5
Access to Health Services (% of Population)	2000	59,0	65,2	80,0	100,0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2010	24,0	39,8	56,2	99,9
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2011	...	4,6	0,9	0,4
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2011	387,0	234,6	146,0	14,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2011	67,0	81,6	83,9	95,4
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2011	71,0	76,5	83,7	93,0
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2007-2011	28,2	19,8	17,4	1,7
Daily Calorie Supply per Capita	2009	...	2 481	2 675	3 285
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2010	7,2	5,9	2,9	8,2
<b>Education Indicators</b>					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2010-2012	96,0	101,9	103,1	106,6
Primary School - Female	2010-2012	89,0	98,4	105,1	102,8
Secondary School - Total	2010-2012	39,8	42,3	66,3	101,5
Secondary School - Female	2010-2012	29,4	38,5	65,0	101,4
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2011	27,0	43,2	58,6	80,0
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010	66,8	67,0	80,8	98,3
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010	76,9	75,8	86,4	98,7
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010	57,0	58,4	75,5	97,9
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2008-2010	2,5	5,3	3,9	5,2
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2011	3,0	7,6	10,7	10,8
Annual Rate of Deforestation (%)	2000-2009	0,4	0,6	0,4	-0,2
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2011	67,9	23,0	28,7	40,4
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2009	0,0	1,2	3,1	11,4



Sources : AfDB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators;

last update : May 2013

UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, WRI, UNDP; Country Reports.

Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available.

**Table of ADB's Portfolio in DRC**

DRC Project Portfolio			<i>Sources of Financing</i>	<i>Closing Date</i>	<i>Approval Date</i>	<i>Loan/Grant Amount \$million</i>	<i>Disb. Rate</i>	<i>Age years</i>
<b>National Projects</b>								
1	OWAS1	Rural DWSS Programme	ADF public	31-Jul-12	6-Jun-07	70.00	25.76%	3.69
2	OWAS1	Multi-sector Socio-Economic Rehabilitation Project (PMURIS)	ADF public	31-Jul-10	20-Dec-02	27.00	92.19%	8.17
3	ONEC1	Inga Hydro-Power Rehabilitation and Dist. Project (PMEDE)	ADF public	31-Dec-14	18-Dec-07	35.70	0.00%	3.16
4	ONEC1	Urban and Periurban Electrification Project	ADF /FSF	31-Dec-15	15-Dec-10	69.69	0.00%	0.15
5	OITC1	Nsele – Lufi Roads Rehabilitation Project	ADF public	31-Dec-15	15-Sep-10	31.64	0.00%	0.40
6	OITC1	Priority Air Safety Project	ADF public	31-Dec-15	27-Sep-10	88.60	0.00%	0.37
7	OPSM4	Advans Banque (Congo)	ADB	30-Jun-11	4-Feb-08	0.61	53.19%	3.02
8	OPSM2	Tenke copper cobalt	ADB	31-Dec-11	3-Oct-07	65.97	0.00%	3.37
9	OSAN3	Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation Support Project	ADF public	31-Mar-11	19-May-04	25.00	54.00%	6.75
10	OSAN3	Agricultural Sector Study	ADF public	30-Jun-11	28-Jun-06	1.85	56.87%	4.63
11	OSAN3	Agricultural and Rural Sector Rehabilitation in 3K Prov.	ADF public	31-Jan-13	12-Dec-05	35.00	63.89%	5.18
12	OSAN3	Lake Tanganyika Development Project	ADF public	31-Jan-12	17-Nov-04	6.79	11.63%	6.25
13	OSHD1	Post-Conflict Socio-Economic Re-Integration Support	ADF public	30-Jun-11	24-Jul-07	15.00	9.65%	3.56
14	OSHD3	Health I Support to PDDS in Orientale Province	ADF public	31-Mar-12	17-Mar-04	25.00	28.00%	6.92
<b>International Projects</b>								
1	OITC1	Ketta – Dioum Road	ADF public	31-Dec-18	25-Sep-09	61.90	0.00%	1.38
2	OITC1	Study on Kinshasa/Brazzaville Road/Rail Bridge	ADF public	30-Jun-11	3-Dec-08	3.59	0.00%	2.19
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>563.34</b>	<b>24.70%</b>	<b>3.70</b>

**Main Related Projects of the Country's Other Development Partners**

Donors	Project Name	Location/Province	Costs (USD million)
<b>Relevant Projects in the Area of Intervention</b>			
Belgium	Seed Sector Support Project	Lower Congo, Bandundu, Katanga and East Kasai-Oriental	7.81
	Community Development Initiatives Support Project	West Kasai	7.36
European Union	Project for the Sustainable Management of Fuelwood (Makala Project)	Kinshasa, Lower Congo, Orientale Province and East Kasai	4.42
<b>Relevant Projects outside the Area of Intervention</b>			
DFID	Local Community Forest Management Method Project (FORCOL)	Lower Congo, Bandundu, Equator and Orientale Provinces	11.19
Belgium	Community Forestry Development and Implementation Project (FORCOM)	Katanga, Eastern and Equator Provinces and Lower Congo	3.97
Japan	Forest Protection Grant (MRV, MECNT capacity building and three provincial coordination units)	Bandundu	11
World Bank	Forest and Nature Conservation Project (PFCN)	Equator, Bandundu and Orientale Province	70
	Ibi Batéké Carbon Sink Project	Kinshasa	1.5
	Growth Poles Project	Lower Congo, Kinshasa and Bandundu	150

**Maps of the Project Area**

