



ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Category:	PROJECT
Country:	REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Title of Project:	Building adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo River Basin
Type of Implementing Entity:	MULTILATERAL IMPLEMENTING ENTITY
Implementing Entity:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Amount of Financing Requested:	USD 9,999,909 \$ (5 years)

A. Project Background and Context



Figure 1: Map of the Republic of Congo and its Departments

- the humid tropical climate in the southwest, where average annual rainfall ranges from 1,200 mm in the south to 1,700 mm in the hills near Gabon; with the average monthly temperature between 21°C and 27°C;

1. Geography and Climate

The Republic of Congo (RoC) is located in central Africa and extends over 342 000 km². Congo is located around the equator. The country is bordered by Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Angolan enclave of Cabinda. The Atlantic Ocean borders the Congo in the south west on 170 km. Access to the ocean is a major asset for the country as it is a business opportunity and a gateway for the whole central African region (Fig. 1).

Congo's hydrographic network includes the Congo River, the second largest river in the world by discharge volume, following only the Amazon. There are several secondary rivers like the Sangha, the Djoué, the Léfini, the Oubangui, and the Alima. This large water network is an advantage for the country as it provides opportunities for transport, irrigation, biodiversity, and energy among others.

Generally, the climate in Congo is humid and hot, with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons, with rainfalls usually between September and December, and from April to May (Figure 2).

More specifically, there are 3 distinct climatic zones:

- the equatorial climate in the north of the country, characterized by high humidity and rainfall of more than 1,700 mm with an average temperature between 24°C and 26°C;

- the sub-equatorial climate, in the plateau and basin regions, intermediate between the two previous ones; with average annual rainfall of about 1,600 mm.¹

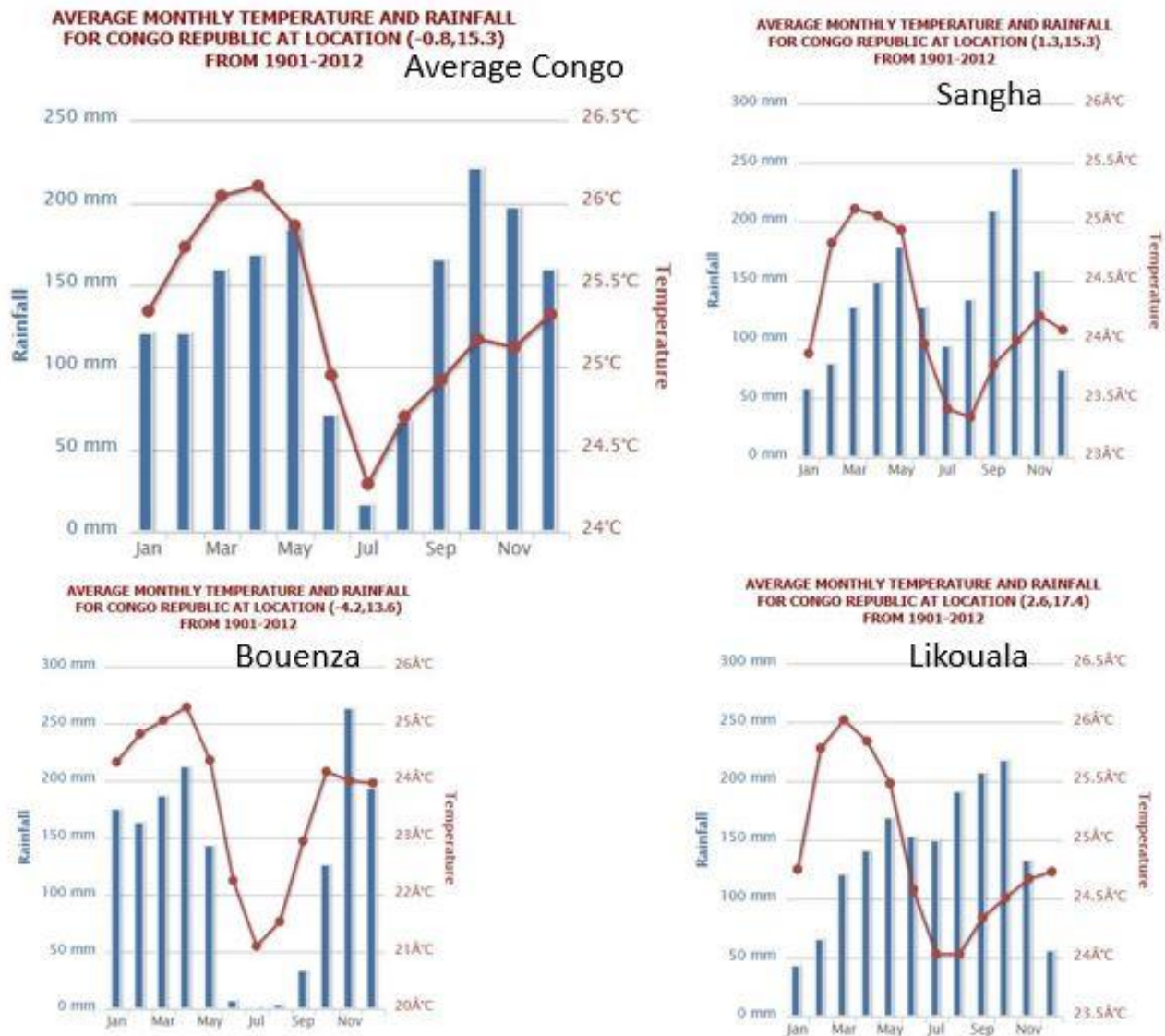


Figure 2, Congo average monthly temperature and rainfall 1901-2012 (World Bank RoC Dashboard)

There are two types of landscapes in the country: the forest, which represents 69% of the country, and the savannah². The RoC is home to 23.5 million hectares of the Congo Basin forest, the world's second-largest swath of tropical rainforest³. Forestry, mining, agricultural practices and growing populations in forest areas pose challenges to biodiversity conservation and protection of the existing forest stock. In 2017, scientists from the University of Leeds and University College London discovered the world's largest tropical peatland located in the Cuvette Centrale in the central Congo basin. The peatlands are estimated to cover 145,500 sq km (1/3 are located in the RoC, the rest are in DRC) and could lock in 30bn tons of carbon that was previously not known to exist, making the region one of the most carbon-rich ecosystems on Earth.

Despite the country's commitment to promote a green and blue economy, the induced effects of human activities have an impact on Congo's environment. The country is facing sustained degradation of its natural

¹ Ministry of Tourism and Environment

² National Development Plan 2018-2022, June 2018

³ REDD+ Investment Plan, 2018

resources and environment due to anthropogenic pressures from overexploitation of forest and mining products, increased fallows due to loss of soil fertility, and excessive land clearing for agricultural purposes and repeated bushfires. This situation is even more pronounced in the vicinity of the country's major cities.⁴

2. Economy and Poverty

The RoC is a lower middle-income country. The gross national income (GNI) increased from US\$600 in 2000 to more than US\$2,500 in 2014.⁵ The proportion of the population living below the poverty line has decreased from 50.7% in 2005, to 46.5% in 2012, and 35% in 2014⁶. However, since the current ongoing economic crisis, it is estimated that the poverty rate has raised to 54%. Inequalities between urban and rural areas are high, as the level of poverty in urban areas is 32.3% compared to 74.8% in rural ones⁷.

Life expectancy at birth is 51.9 years. The malnutrition rate remains high, with a total of 1.4 million people estimated as malnourished and 31% of children stunted⁸.

In view of its geographical proximity to fragile and conflict affected countries, the RoC was hosting 54,000 refugees and asylum seekers as of end-2016⁹, mostly originating from DRC, the Central African Republic and Rwanda.

The population is estimated at 5.2 million inhabitants (in 2018), with a 3% annual growth rate – 51% of the population are women and 47,7 % are under 20 years old¹⁰.

The average population density is 15 inhabitants per km², but 66% of the population lives in cities. The two largest cities, Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, account for 56% of the total population of the country and for 90% of the urban population¹¹.

It is estimated that 8% of the total Congolese population is composed of indigenous people, representing around 400,000 persons¹². Most indigenous communities live in Northern Congo (Likouala and Sangha Departments) and are a very vulnerable segment of the population, particularly exposed to food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty. Indigenous populations depend on rain-fed farming and broader natural environment for their income and nutrition. Their livelihoods and food security are therefore highly climate sensitive. The relationship between local communities (often called “Bantous”) and indigenous people is usually based on unequal economic alliances based on specific activities such as farming or hunting. These relationships often favor the economic interests of local communities over those of indigenous people. Indigenous women have even less economic opportunities and are thus even more vulnerable than indigenous men.

Gender inequality is high in RoC: its Gender Inequality Index (GII) value is 0.578, ranking it 143 out of 160 countries in the [2017 index](#). 14 % of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 46.7 % of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 51 % of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 442 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 111.8 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19 (related to early marriage as described in the gender assessment attached in annex 8, and therefore an important cause for girls dropping out of school). Female participation in the labour market is 67.4 % compared to 72% for men.¹³ The country is committed to fighting against gender inequality, notably through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)¹⁴, although the 2019 Equal Measures 2030 SDG Gender Index places Congo third from the bottom, only followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Chad, in a list of 129 countries¹⁵.

⁴ Initiative Développement

⁵ Systematic Country Diagnostic for the Republic of Congo, The World Bank, July 2018

⁶ National Development Plan 2018-2022, June 2018

⁷ Bilan commun de pays en République du Congo ODD, July 2018

⁸ Systematic Country Diagnostic for the Republic of Congo, The World Bank, July 2018. Undernourishment means that a person is not able to acquire enough food to meet the daily minimum dietary energy requirements, over a period of one year. FAO defines hunger as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment. Food Hunger Map 2015.

⁹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

¹⁰ National Development Plan 2018-2022, June 2018

¹¹ Note publique, projet relance agricole en République du Congo, Agence Française de Développement, 2018

¹² WFP Bétou

¹³ UNDP GII. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/COG.pdf

¹⁴ Bilan commun de pays en République du Congo ODD, July 2018

¹⁵ Equality Measures 2030 (2019), Harnessing the power of data for gender equality.

Congo has not been able to leverage its natural resources to achieve robust socio-economic outcomes. Despite steady GDP growth of 5% over the past 10 years (before 2014) due to oil revenue, Congo's key social indicators, notably health and education outcomes, as well as service delivery do not match those of countries with similar GDP per capita.

The last oil counter-shock in 2014 revealed the fragility of the country's economy. Indeed, GDP fell by -3.1% in 2016 and -5% in 2017 according to IMF estimates. The country currently presents a high risk of debt sustainability, with a debt ratio of over 117% of GDP at the end of 2017, which may compromise the country's ability to finance its development. This situation is compounded by an unfavourable business environment that hampers private sector growth and business competitiveness, as confirmed by the country's performance in *Doing Business 2019* with a position of 180th out of 190 countries. In addition; Congo has been losing places in the *Doing Business* ranking for the last 3 years in a row.¹⁶

Today, the Congo wishes to diversify its economy out of the oil sector. The National Development Plan (2018-2022) focuses on agriculture, tourism and industry development. This represents a potential threat to the forest stock, as agriculture, forestry, and mining are among the key alternative sectors identified for economic diversification, which can have severe impacts on forests and on the local communities if not carried out responsibly.

The conflict in the Pool Department (200 km south of Brazzaville), which began just after the last election in 2016, impacted the country's agricultural production, as this region was the main food supplier to Brazzaville. The conflict also had adverse effects on the overall welfare of the population. Internally displaced people were estimated at 138,000 people at the end of 2017. Moreover, guerrilla activities damaged infrastructure and led to the interruption of supplies to Brazzaville, including of oil products. However, a ceased fire was signed in December 2017. The government agreed to offer amnesty to militia members in the region and to organize a programme of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration under the supervision of the United Nations.

3. Focus on Agriculture

Despite good agricultural potential with an estimated 10 million hectares of arable land, the cultivated area (arable land and permanent crops) covers 240,000 ha, representing 0.7% of the national territory and 2% of the arable land.¹⁷ Congo's agriculture is based on smallholder families that occupy 80% of the land under cultivation and produce 90% of the agricultural output. Productivity by international and even regional standards is low. The sector is unable to cover the country's food needs and the country is heavily dependent on food imports (\$1.2 billion or 75% of total population needs in 2016).¹⁸ Congo's agriculture thus remains mostly a subsistence family agriculture.

Furthermore, agriculture's contribution to GDP represents only 3.6%, whereas it constituted 30% of the national wealth in the 1970s. This can be explained by: (i) State disengagement from the productive sector; (ii) insufficient financing of the sector; (iii) absence of financing mechanisms adapted to the needs of smallholder farmers; (iv) almost total absence of infrastructure for processing, conservation and storage of agropastoral and fishery products; (v) isolation of several areas of high production; and (vi) ageing workforce.¹⁹

The AU Maputo Protocol on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All for Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) have both encouraged Member States to adopt laws that enable equal access to land for women. Nevertheless, 'even where laws exist, as in Congo, men are often reluctant to give away their land to women. Efforts are however being made by the Ministry of Women to revise customary laws and encourage traditional chiefs to recognize and take in the interests of women in land succession and inheritance rights.²⁰ Overall, women's land holdings are limited. In 2002, the government reported that women accounted for 70% of the agricultural workforce but owned only 25% of the agricultural land – usually in small holdings²¹. Women also face gender-specific

Available at: <https://data.em2030.org/regions/sub-saharan-africa>

¹⁶ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/190781541072478748/Doing-Business-2019-Training-for-Reform-Congo-Republic-of>

¹⁷ Ministry of Agriculture

¹⁸ National Food Security and Nutrition Policy

¹⁹ National Development Plan, 2018-2022

²⁰ UNECA AGDI, p. 42

²¹ Gender analysis, WFP 2018

barriers to access to credit, agricultural inputs and labour and are often restricted to less profitable agricultural activities.²² RoC's agriculture is directly affected by climate change: rain patterns are not predictable anymore and the temperatures in the region are already higher, so higher temperatures could further negatively affect crop production. Smallholder farmers in general are vulnerable to higher temperatures and unpredictable rain patterns, but women smallholder farmers are more vulnerable than men because they have limited land tenure as well as limited access to and control over productive assets.

The main agricultural production areas in the RoC are: Niari Valley, Batéké Plateaux, Pool and Bouenza. Agricultural yields are low, the supply of quality seeds is very complicated, and agriculture depends on rainfall because there is no irrigation system. Livestock farming is not developed so there is no income diversification for households who then depend solely on crops. All these elements increase the vulnerability of livelihoods to climate change.

The development of agriculture is one of the government's priorities in order to diversify the country's economy; and the National Development Plan 2018-2022 wants to encourage the professionalization and financing of this sector.

4. Climate change vulnerabilities, impacts and risks

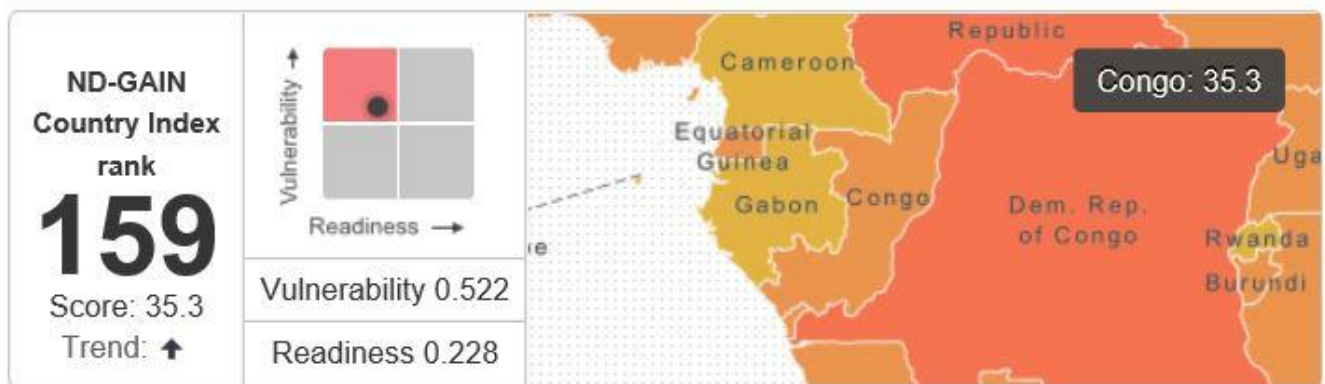


Figure 3, The ND-GAIN country Index

The ND-GAIN Country Index (Figure 3) positions Congo in the upper-left quadrant of the ND-GAIN matrix, meaning high vulnerability and low readiness. Congo is the 45th most vulnerable country and the 19th least ready country. It has both a great need for investments and innovations to improve readiness, and a great urgency for action.²³

Historical climate trends for RoC (1951-1999) show an increase in temperatures and a decrease in precipitations²⁴:

- Mean annual temperature has increased (+0.6° C)
- Average maximum temperatures have increased (+0.76° C)
- Average minimum temperatures have increased (+0.69° C)
- More erratic and extreme rainfall

The results of the “Assessment of climate change in the Republic of Congo” indicate an increase in temperatures throughout the territory as shown by **Error! Reference source not found.4.**²⁵

²² World Bank (2017), Republic of Congo – Poverty assessment report, p.11.

²³ <https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/ranking>

²⁴ [World Bank RoC Dashboard](#)

²⁵ Direction of meteorology “Assistance Météorologique aux Agriculteurs en République du Congo” Patrick IMPETI-N’DIAYE, Hilaire ELENGA and Wilfrid Serge Raoul LIKEBA LOUAMBA, 2008

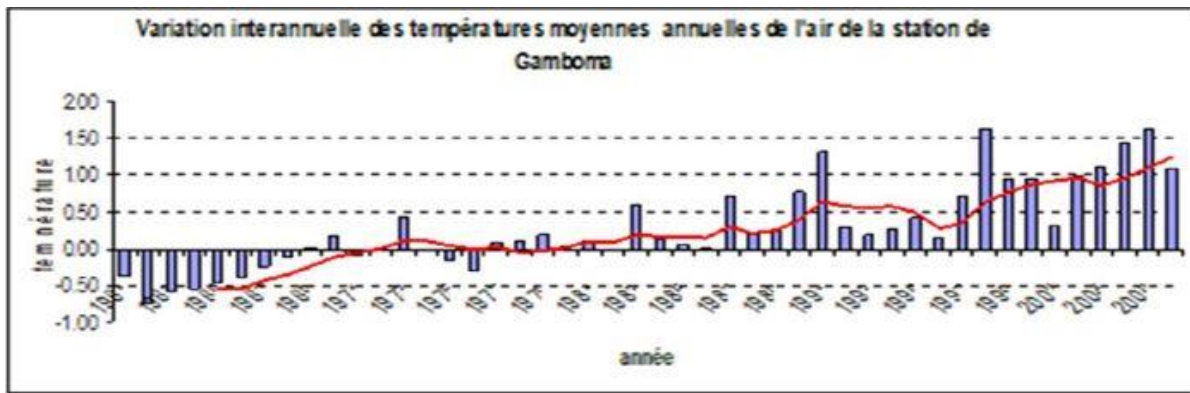


Figure 4: Annual variation of temperatures 1965-2003

Isohyets have evolved since 1932 and indicate a slight decrease in annual precipitation.²⁶ Climate projections towards the end of the 21st century likely have a warming in the range of +1.5-+3°C for the low emission scenario, and in the range of +3.5-+6°C for the high emission scenario.²⁷ These projections do not show a significant change in total annual precipitation (Figure 5).

The main climate change risks that Congo is facing are: rising temperatures, increased inter-annual and intra-annual rainfall variability, rising sea levels and more frequent and intense extreme weather events. It is expected, for example, that the intensity of heavy precipitation will substantially increase (likely range up to +30%). These risks translate into high environmental and socio-economic vulnerability.

Précipitations totales annuelles (période 1932-1970)

Précipitations totales annuelles (période 1971-2007)

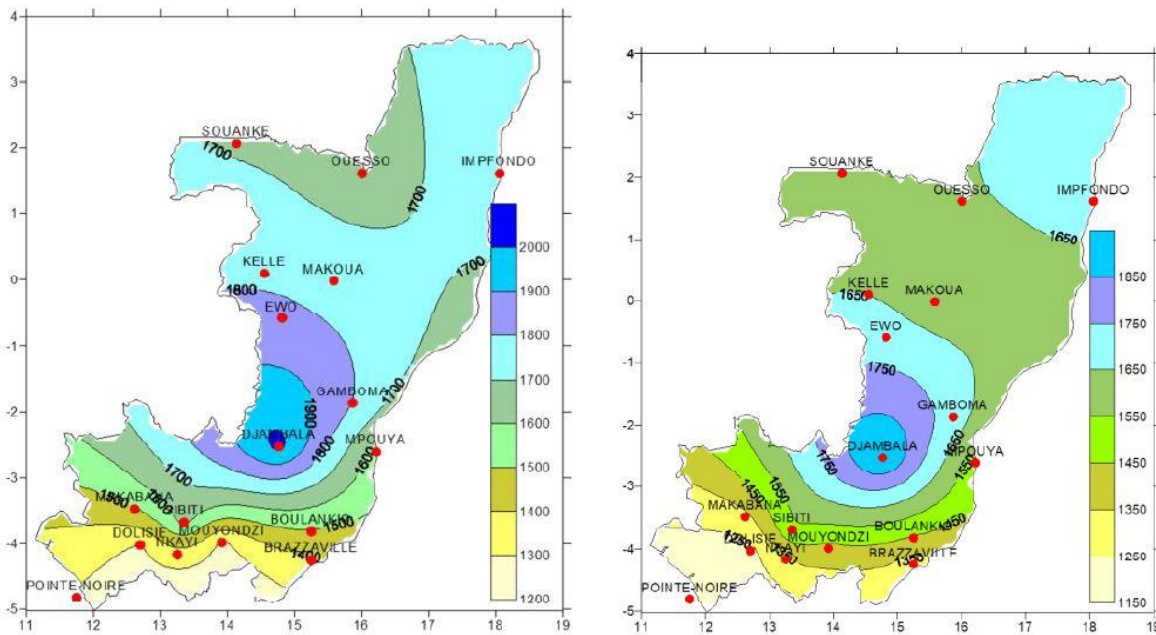


Figure 5: Annual isohyets 1932-2007

The risks posed by climate change can slow the country's development curve as its impacts are a threat to Congolese society, economy and environment. The economic situation described above does not provide to the Congolese population the necessary reactivity to face climate change. Extreme weather events, sea-level

²⁶ Direction of meteorology

²⁷ Climate Service Center Report 11 - Climate Change Scenarios for the Congo Basin

rise, average global temperature rise, and unpredictable rainfall patterns have considerable effects on people's livelihoods. Consequently, changing climatic conditions threaten the achievement of development goals, with extreme consequences for the most vulnerable social groups. Large parts of the economy in Congo are highly climate sensitive in particular the agriculture, infrastructure and water sectors. Also, livelihoods are highly dependent on climate-sensitive natural resources such as dry land agriculture, forestry and local water resources. There is little protection against disasters from storms and floods and there is limited adaptive capacity.

RoC's agriculture is directly affected by climate change. The temperatures in the region are already higher, and higher temperatures could further negatively affect crop production as during dry and hot years the economic output of the agricultural sector was negative while during average and above average rainfall years the economic output of the agricultural sector was growing²⁸. Smallholder farmers in general are vulnerable to higher temperatures, but women smallholder farmers are more vulnerable than men because they have limited land tenure as well as limited access to and control over productive assets. In addition, high intensity rainfall and high humidity is currently limiting agricultural production through nutrient leaching and fungal growth. Higher temperatures can increase diseases and fungal infections. Stronger precipitation can also potentially increase erosion. Furthermore, there is no infrastructure or technology to preserve produces, which causes high level of post-harvest losses. This contributes negatively to the problem of food insecurity the country is facing. Lastly, higher short and violent rains will increase flood risks (flood frequency and severity) which might have a substantial impact on Congo's agricultural systems, even if the mean annual water availability stays constant.

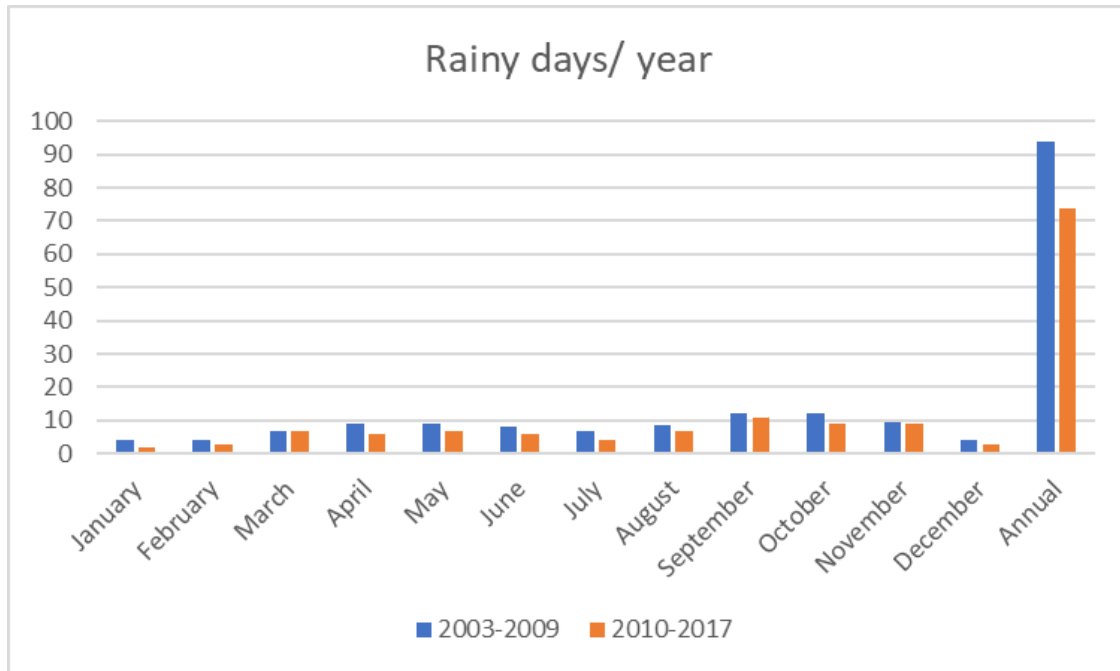


Figure 6, Number of rainy days between 2003 to 2017 (source: CIB)

Congo Industrielle du Bois (CIB) meteorological data (Figure 6) show that even if the average total annual rainfall is not strongly impacted by climate change (1632 mm/year on average for 2003-2009 and 1601mm/year for 2010-2017), the rains no longer follow the same pattern and there are fewer rainy days in a year, which directly influences the daily work of smallholders. It rained on average 94 days per year in the period 2003-2009, and only 74 days in the period 2010-2017. Similarly, the number of dry spells during the rainy season is also likely to increase. Agriculture in the savanna regions surrounding the Congo basin could potentially face higher water shortages in the future due to more frequent droughts. Producers are already reporting that they are experiencing: (a) earlier planting times and longer crop cycles; (b) soil degradation, which makes some crops no longer suitable; and (c) greater occurrences of flooding. People need to adapt to

²⁸ Climate Change Scenarios for the Congo Basin, 2013

uncertain rainfall patterns as the timing of the 2 annual rainy and 2 dry seasons is changing. This induces changes in land preparation, planting and fertilization schedules.²⁹

During the various partner consultations in Brazzaville and with the local communities in northern Congo, it emerged that one of the major climate change impacts already observed is the decrease of water level and flow on the main rivers, as well as the drying up of small streams near villages. This reduces fishing but also limits and blocks the flow of agricultural produce travelling to Brazzaville by boat.

From a health point of view, the expected climatic conditions might increase the development of waterborne diseases and infectious and vector diseases³⁰.

There are currently very few, if any, studies that have been conducted regarding the impacts of climate change on indigenous people in Congo. Given their intrinsically forest-related lifestyle, it can be assumed that their lifestyle habits will be directly impacted. For example, the disruption of the seasons could have a direct impact on forest fauna, the basis of the diet for indigenous peoples (e.g. caterpillars, honey, mammals).

B. Project area and Target groups

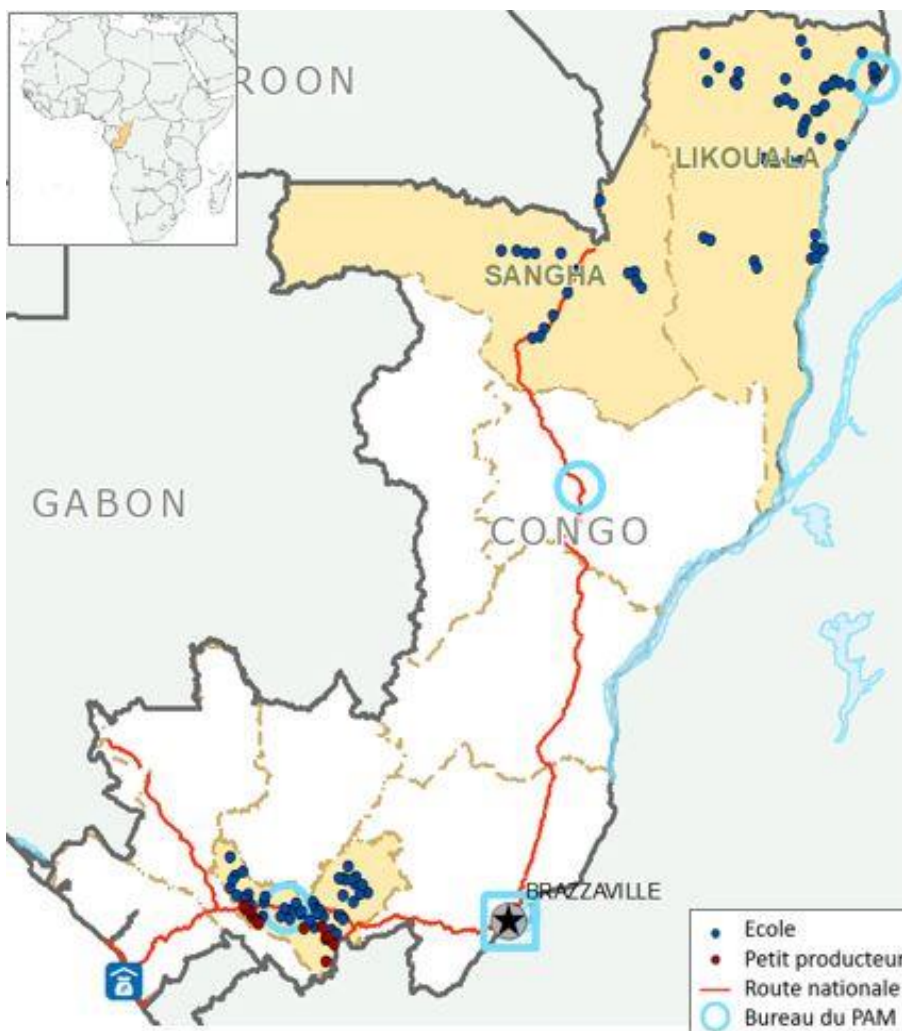


Figure 7, target area (WFP, 2018)

The proposed project aims to strengthen food and nutrition security through climate change adaptation measures, with a particular focus on indigenous people and smallholder farmers (of which 70% are women – national average). The project thus purposely targets those who are most affected by climate change, poverty, food insecurity, and who rely on agricultural livelihoods that are limited by and vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially women and indigenous groups.

The project has a national coverage for most outputs of component 1 and 2, particularly regarding defining policies, institutional capacity building and building national climate services. A large portion of the whole population of Congo (around 5.2 million inhabitants) should thus indirectly benefit from the project activities. For the whole component 3, part of

component 2 and some pilot activities of component 1, the targeted areas are the Departments of Likouala and Sangha (Northern part of the country mainly covered by rainforest), and the Department of Bouenza (South-Eastern part of the country), which is facing a high level of deforestation due to extensive agriculture

²⁹ Consultations in Bouenza

³⁰ Ministry of Tourism and Environment

practices. These zones are vulnerable to climate change and have poor socio-economic status which denotes chronic vulnerability. According to the FAO, the Bouenza and the Pool Departments are the food granaries of Congo. Indeed, Bouenza is one of the most agricultural Department in Congo, whose numerous smallholder farmers are particularly impacted by seasonal variability and changes in rainfall. Also, given the project aim to target vulnerable populations affected by climate change and variability, the Sangha and Likouala Departments are paramount as the vast majority of Congolese indigenous populations (mostly living in the rainforest) are located in these two Departments. In addition, the NDC mentions that poverty in Congo is rural: Likouala and Sangha are very rural peripheral areas with social indicators lagging behind. Furthermore, WFP is already active in these three Departments with strong local presence and offices in Bétou (Likouala) and Nkayi (Bouenza), which will facilitate project oversight and support to the executing entities. WFP's sound knowledge of the region and deep field presence is a comparative advantage that allows to reach more people in an effective and sustainable way compared to organizations with no or limited field presence.

Project activities at local level will target 124 villages representing around 179 237 people (including children), of which 52% female and 44% indigenous (see Figure 7 for exact location of villages and Annex 2 for detailed numbers of targeted villages). Children represent between 40% and 60% of the population of the target villages. Adults only will be direct beneficiaries of the component 3 of the project and they are estimated to be around 72,000 to 107,000. In order to maximize synergies, these 124 villages are located nearby WFP ongoing activities and projects and include 128 WFP supported schools (21,307 students, including around 4,500 indigenous children) and 200 bean producers supported by WFP's smallholder project.

The table below describes the beneficiaries by activity for information only, the direct beneficiaries will be redefined during the development of the project Baseline (component 1).

Table 1, Beneficiaries of the project at the full proposal stage.

Activities	Beneficiaries
Component 1	
Focus groups in 124 targeted villages	At least 6 200
Departmental administration training	400 people
School module on climate change	40 teachers 1 000 children
National art competition	At least 100 participants
Awareness of climate change	At least 60 000 people
Component 2	
Training of Meteorology Directorate staff	20-40
Agricultural Leaders	20-30
Chef de Secteur Agricole (CSA) ³¹	15-25
Climate services	55 000
Component 3	
Adaptation activities	55 000- 60 000

³¹ Head of Agricultural Sector

C. Project Objectives

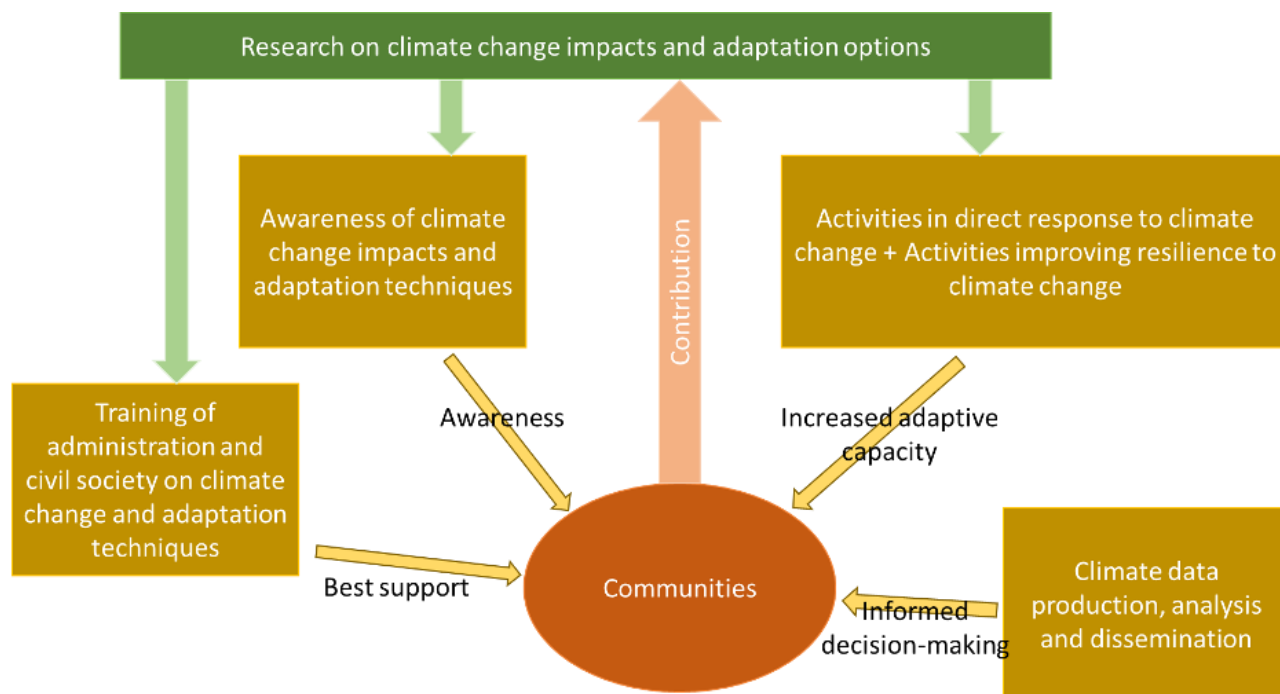


Figure 8, schematic view of the project structure

The overall goal of the project is to **improve adaptation, food security and resilience to climate change of vulnerable communities**. Project actions will contribute to reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and strengthening adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and the ecosystems they depend on, by promoting food security, nutrition and use a gender sensitive approach.

The project will achieve this by pursuing the following 3 objectives:

Knowledge, awareness and capacities on climate change impact and adaptation options are increased (Component 1).

The knowledge and literature on climate change impacts on livelihoods and food security is still very limited in Congo. To be able to provide the best possible support to communities, the project should first better grasp the impacts of climate change and climate variability on the different types of populations (women, men, young/old, indigenous) depending on their geographic location, as well as on the adaptation solutions that are relevant/specific to their context. This component will also raise awareness on the relation between forests/environment and impacts of climate change, how current practices (e.g. "slash and burn", tree cutting for charcoal and fuel wood, etc.) can lead to environmental degradation and exacerbated impacts of climate change. The impacts of climate change on indigenous people living in RoC are currently not documented, so the project will make sure to integrate the indigenous communities' specificities into its studies and research. Moreover, during the consultations, the populations showed a willingness to understand these phenomena.

Households have the information needed to better manage and minimize the impacts on their livelihoods of climate variability and weather events (Component 2).

Communities do not have access to relevant weather and climate information, especially women. At present there is a daily weather forecast bulletin aired on national television, but smallholder farmers usually don't see it (the overwhelming majority don't even have access to a television). Vulnerable households' livelihoods and food security are affected from increased climate variability and changes in rainfall patterns, which makes it difficult to plan ahead. In addition, the reduction in the number of continuous rainy days and the increase in their intensity leads to erosion and increases crop losses. Timely information can support households and individuals in making informed decisions on their livelihood options ahead of the season to better manage risks. Through the implementation of last mile climate services, the project aims at identifying specific climate and weather information needs of women and men in targeted communities and working together with key

partners, end-users and stakeholders, will develop tailored services that will meet needs identified and enable informed decision-making for climate risk management. WFP has been working with partners in several African countries to support the diverse members of the communities better accessing information through climate services, with a strong focus on users-centred development of products, co-production and feedback mechanisms. This expertise will inform the work in RoC.

Communities apply adaptation measures on their productive activities (Component 3).

Activities under this component will be implemented in the three selected departments: Bouenza, Likouala and Sangha. This component is closely linked to the results of component 1 and activities will be adapted following the results of the research and studies conducted. Gender is considered so that activities are adapted to women and men. Particular attention is paid to women's activities in order not to overload them but to help them to be more effective and save time and money (and involve men in more family activities). This component will have two outputs: the first output (in line with the results of component 1) will support communities in building assets and engaging in alternative livelihood activities that can withstand future impacts of climate change (higher temperatures, erratic rainfall, etc), as identified by the diverse members of the communities. For example, indigenous people say that the wild gathering of honey is highly impacted and therefore less and less practicable; accompanying the populations to beekeeping could be considered to allow for a continuity of the honey activity. Another example could be the promotion of climate smart agriculture practices and improved water management for communities in Bouenza. Consultations will ensure that the activities proposed respond to the needs, interests and capacities of all members.

In a second phase, the objective of component 3 will be to strengthen population resilience by consolidating sources of income by working on value chains. When changing agricultural practices and crops to more resilient ones, the access to markets could also be impacted. It is therefore imperative to also ensure that value chains are addressed in the project. By linking farmers to new markets, financial security and sustainability of the project can be achieved. WFP's experience in this field will inform activities aimed at supporting farmers in diversifying sources of income and linking them to markets.

D. Project Components and Financing

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Concrete Outputs	Amount (US\$)
Component 1: Knowledge, awareness and capacities on climate change impact and adaptation options are increased	1.1 Targeted stakeholder institutions have increased awareness of the impact of climate change in Congo and access to community-based adaptation proposals	1.1.1 Targeted stakeholder institutions benefit from increased consultative and community-based research on climate trends, impacts and scenarios	400,040 \$
	1.2 Targeted government and civil society institutions have increased capacity to formulate climate adaptation solutions at national and district level	1.2.1. Targeted representatives from government and civil society institutions benefit from training on climate change adaptation solutions	206,180 \$
		1.2.2 Targeted government and civil society institutions benefit from MTE's increased capacity to develop and promote an evidence-based inclusive and equitable national climate adaptation policy	150,000 \$
	1.3 Targeted communities, including school aged children, benefit from increased	1.3.1 Primary school aged children in targeted schools benefit from teachers' increased capacity to deliver tailored trainings on climate change	140,000 \$

	context-appropriate knowledge of climate adaptation strategies	1.3.2 Targeted communities benefit from customized climate change awareness-raising campaigns	352,191 \$
Component 2: Households have the information needed to better manage and minimize the impacts on their livelihoods of climate variability and weather events	Coordinators assistants Component 2 (1/4 time)		57,600 \$
	2.1 Targeted households benefit from a higher capacity to manage and minimize the impacts of climate variability and weather events on their livelihoods	2.1.1 Targeted government institutions benefit from an improved technical capacity to collect and analyse meteorological data	740,000 \$
		2.1.2 Targeted government institutions and communities benefit from the increased capacity of smallholder farmers to collect grass-root data and develop joint messaging	531,300 \$
		2.1.3 Targeted communities benefit from enhanced dissemination of tailored climate services	587,200 \$
Component 3: Communities apply adaptation measures on their productive activities	Coordinators assistants component 3 (3/4 time)		172,800 \$
	3.1: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from climate resilient production and livelihoods change	3.1.1 Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from enhanced adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change	2,746,420 \$
		3.1.2 Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from employing diversified and sustainable revenue generating livelihoods	2,280,000 \$
Total Operational Cost			8,363,731 \$
Project Execution Cost (9.25%)			852,775 \$
Total Project Cost			9,216,506 \$
Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5%)			783,403 \$
Amount of Financing Requested			9,999,909 \$

E. Projected Calendar

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project Implementation	January 2020
Mid-term Review	June 2022
Project Closing	December 2024
Final Evaluation	April 2025

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. Project components

As a first step, the project will seek to fill the country's gaps in knowledge on the impacts of climate change and to continue discussions with women and men in the targeted communities on the necessary and desired adaptation measures (including climate services). Subsequently, the project will provide a framework for training Congolese government officials at the departmental level, support the Ministry in charge of climate change in developing its sectoral approach to climate change and the Direction of meteorology to have better capacities (technic, operational and technologic) in order to have the best conditions to support the measures implemented in components 2 and 3. In order for people to be aware of climate change, understand it and take ownership of the project, awareness-raising campaigns based on the scientific data collected by the project and translated by Congolese artists will be set up. Once government institutions are stronger from a climate change adaptation perspective and the public awareness campaign has begun (following the appropriation of climate messages by Congolese artists) the project will be able to focus on the implementation of concrete actions with the populations such as the creation of radio broadcasts on agronomy, climate sensitive agriculture, beekeeping or food processing to provide school canteens. The figure below shows the projected schedule of activities described in this section.

Component 1: Knowledge, awareness and capacities on climate change impact and adaptation options are increased (1,248,411 \$)

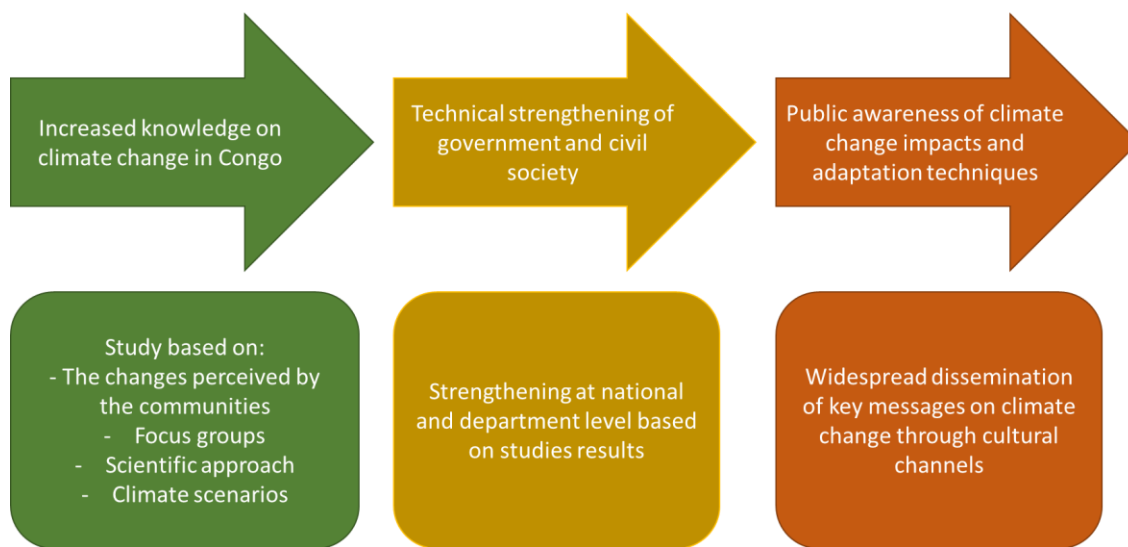


Figure 9, schematic structure of Component 1

Currently, there is only limited information about climate change impacts in RoC and a clear lack of awareness at government and community levels. Through this component, the project aims initially at strengthening knowledge in terms of climate change and climate variability and at identifying its impacts on food security and livelihoods. This component is intended to be the foundation of the project. It will collect the necessary scientific data, build institutional capacity and raise community awareness of localized climate change and adaptation options.

Outcome 1.1: Targeted stakeholder institutions have increased awareness of the impact of climate change in Congo and access to community-based adaptation proposals

This outcome aims to strengthen evidence of the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and food security but also to formulate locally specific adaptation solutions. The data collected via this outcome will be used directly to detail activities under outcome 1.2 and 1.3, as well as for the two other project components.

It will build on studies already available or currently being carried out by other partners, like UNDP, FAO, the World Bank (WB), WCS, UNESCO, CERAPE and Agence Française de Développement (AFD). Additional studies will be planned to complement existing data/information and will encourage exchanges with the populations, with the aim of disseminating climate change information and increasing ownership by the population of adaptation solutions.

Output 1.1.1 Targeted stakeholder institutions benefit from increased consultative and community-based research on climate trends, impacts and scenarios

The scope of this output is to analyse historical trends and how they have impacted food security and livelihoods of both indigenous and Bantu³² communities in Congo, develop downscaled, future scenarios (next 30 years or more), and identify context-specific adaptation solutions. It will build on existing and ongoing studies carried out by partners³³, complement them with scientific data and gather information directly from women and men in the targeted communities.

The set-up of discussion groups with smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities will allow to get bottom-up feedback and information as well as to raise awareness and understanding of climate change impacts on livelihoods and nutrition/diet diversity. This output will have a participatory as well as a gender and nutrition sensitive approach to properly grasp the climate change impacts on the women and men, including indigenous people, including conducting separate focus groups with women and with indigenous people to ensure that the views of Bantu men are not the only ones reflected. Focus groups in the 124 target villages, led by a gender-balanced multidisciplinary team (agronomist, economist, environmentalist, anthropologist and climate scientist), accompanied by representatives of indigenous peoples to facilitate exchanges and translation, will allow to identify adaptation solutions directly inspired by the ideas and needs of the populations. This will provide solid findings to refine activities under component 3 of the project. In addition, feedback from smallholder farmers on the ground will directly strengthen the government capacity for participatory and informed decision-making at national level.

Results of this output will inform adaptation options at national and local (departments, districts) levels and help decision-makers and communities prioritize and invest in adaptation measures that address people's food security needs. Notably, findings will inform both national policies and plans, including the National Adaptation Plan; as well as local adaptation plans and activities, including those under Component 3 of the project.

Moreover, this output will be used to build the project baseline, including for identifying climate services needs and preferences of specific groups within communities (women, youth, indigenous people) that will be provided under Component 2 of the project.

Although this output has a national coverage, a particular focus will be on the three targeted Departments of the project (Bouenza, Likouala, and Sangha).

All the studies carried out as part of this output, including the focus groups, will be directly used to inform the work of all project components. Indeed, the data will be disseminated through:

- the national competition and dissemination of the winning materials (component 1)
- training in Departments (component 1), as well as training of meteorological services (component 2)
- agricultural leaders, CSAs under crops calendar (component 2)
- their use by NGOs in the activities of component 3.

In addition, the data and analyses will be provided in form of reports to the MTE for file-keeping and to guide environmental policies and strategy.

³² Ethnic group that forms the majority of the population, also called "local population"; as opposed to "indigenous population".

³³ These include, among others: studies for the 3rd Communication (UNFCCC) launched by UNDP in July 2018; flood mapping dashboard created by Cloud to Street in October 2018; water resources inventory and related tools to be developed by UNESCO; agricultural vulnerability study and analysis of current climate scenarios for the formulation of an agricultural action and investment plan to be carried out by AFD in 2019; impacts of climate change on foods crops launched by CERAPE in June 2019 and WCS study at the Parc Nouabalé-Ndoki on climate data.

Outcome 1.2: Targeted government and civil society institutions have increased capacity to formulate climate adaptation solutions at national and district level

This outcome will focus on improving the skills of government technical services at decentralized levels regarding the analytic understanding of climate change, its impacts and the identification of possible adaptation measures. This capacity building outcome should enable national and departmental stakeholders to mobilize and support communities to understand their climate change impacts and needs and to improve and adopt adaptation solutions. This outcome will also support the Ministry in charge of climate change to develop an appropriate climate change adaptation strategy.

Output 1.2.1: Targeted representatives from government and civil society institutions benefit from training on climate change adaptation solutions

In order to increase government ownership of the project, the first step will be to technically reinforce the male and female staff who are as close as possible to the beneficiaries on climate change issues and risks to food security and livelihoods. In addition, it is essential that the members of the department directorates but also the sub-prefects and leaders of civil society understand climate change issues and are able to make the link with the populations. All Departments of Congo (12 in total) will be targeted by this output.

Two training modules will be planned: (i) climate change & variability and (ii) adaptation. They both will result from findings of outcome 1.1. The trainings will be delivered by external experts identified with support from WFP Congo. Ideally, the experts delivering the trainings should be the same as the ones who conducted the studies under outcome 1.1

Priority target administrations to receive trainings at Department level will be: Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, as well as the heads of the agricultural sector (district level); Directorate of Water and Forest; Directorate of Environment; Directorate of Meteorology; Directorate of Women and Department Directorate of Cadasters and Land Affairs.

In order to strengthen exchanges and discussions between the Department Directorates and civil society (including women's groups), the latter will also take part in these trainings. In addition, it is important to strengthen the technical capacity of civil society on climate change issues, so that it can send the right messages to the population. It is also important to include the sub-prefects and departmental council in these training sessions, as they are important relays for raising awareness among the population.

Output 1.2.2: Targeted government and civil society institutions benefit from MTE's increased capacity to develop and promote an evidence-based inclusive and equitable national climate adaptation policy

This output will support the Ministry of Tourism and Environment in its political process on climate change. It is essential that the country adopts a National Adaptation Policy to climate change. The government of the Republic of Congo has already started this process via the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, and is also supported by UNDP, FAO and AFD. This project will build on the work already done by other agencies and continue to support the government in its policy. Findings from the analyses carried out in Output 1.1.1 will help inform decision-making at national level for adaptation in food security and agricultural sectors. Through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for COP21, Congo wants to implement climate change adaptation through a multi-sectoral approach in all the following subjects: population protection, protection of biodiversity, forests and resources, protection of production systems sensitive to climate change, and protection of high-risk infrastructure systems. Nonetheless, the National Development Plan of Congo (2018-2022) only partially integrates issues of climate change adaptation. The Republic of Congo needs to be supported in order to best structure its response to climate change.

With the help of AFD's Adapt'action Facility, the project will contribute to supporting the development process of a National Climate Action and Investment Plan and its implementation, as well as strengthen sectoral governance. Proposed activities will align and complement initiatives carried-out by the other partners such as the one from COMIFAC³⁴ who wishes to apply for funding from the Green Climate Fund to support Congo to develop a strategy for adaptation to climate change (initiative not yet materialized).

³⁴ Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale

Outcome 1.3: Targeted communities, including school aged children, benefit from increased context-appropriate knowledge of climate adaptation strategies

Congo's Partners and local communities do not properly grasp the real impacts of climate change on their livelihoods or food security, no study has been done on this issue to date. During the community consultations carried out for the project design, many communities identified climate-related changes they perceived in their daily lives but didn't know how to explain nor adapt to them. They expressed their desire to understand these phenomena and to identify the real causes of change. For them, some phenomena are purely climatic, like for example the appearance of butterfly invasions when the sun is strong, while others can be caused by several factors. People want to better understand where the changes in their life and environment come from and how to adapt to these changes. This outcome will focus on disseminating information on long-term impacts of climate change whereas component 2 on climate services will focus on managing seasonal/intra-seasonal climate variability.

Output 1.3.1: Primary school aged children in targeted schools benefit from teachers' increased capacity to deliver tailored trainings on climate change

This output will be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education as well as with UNESCO to raise awareness of children by training schoolteachers on climate change impacts on food security and nutrition.

UNESCO, with financial assistance from the Chinese government and in partnership with WFP, has set up an Internet-based school platform. This platform is training 2000 teachers and provides all school structures and teachers with teaching tools. Today, there are already two modules available on the platform: one on gender and one on nutrition, targeted at all school levels. The project will support the addition of a module on climate change and adaptation.

Output 1.3.2: Targeted communities benefit from customized climate change awareness-raising campaigns

In Congo, there is great inequality in accessing information and awareness tools. A large part of the population does not have access to electricity, which limits the awareness channels. The Congolese particularly appreciate everything that is broadcasted orally. This activity will be adapted to different groups within the Congolese public (those in cities with easy access to TV and telephones, those in villages with access to radio, indigenous people who are more sensitive to songs in their language or drawings) in order to carry out a broad awareness raising campaign on impacts of climate change on food security and livelihoods. In order for the Congolese to take ownership of the climate change issue, the project will rely on the local artistic community. The messages to be conveyed will be based on the studies of outcome 1.1 and will be translated by local artists to better pass on messages on climate change, with focus on nutrition sensitive messaging. UNESCO and the French Cultural Centre could partner for this activity.

This activity will start with a national competition open to all Congolese male and female artists (Brazzaville and Pointe Noire artist but also local artist in the 124 villages targeted by the project), divided into 4 disciplines: (i) Drawings and comics, (ii) Music, (iii) Radio sketch, (iv) Play/live performance.

The drawings and comics will be translated and printed³⁵ in French and local languages, to be distributed in the project's target villages. Music and radio sketches will be broadcasted on community radio stations and recorded on solar MP3s when relevant³⁶. These MP3s can also carry key messages in local languages. A tour of the winning play may be organized in some of the villages identified by the project, as well as in Pointe Noire and Brazzaville.

Facilitation for indigenous artists to participate in the competition will be put in place. Music and songs are particularly appreciated by indigenous people, so the communication supports will be available in the national language (Lingala) but also in different indigenous languages (Aka in Likouala, Baaka and Benzele in Sangha).

³⁵ For example, they could be printed on waterproof wooden sheets <https://giftsforchange.fr/product/calendrier-en-bois/>

³⁶ <https://sciencepost.fr/2017/08/voici-mp3forlife-baladeur-mp3-solaire-va-sauver-vies/>

Component 2: Households have the information needed to better manage and minimize the impacts on their livelihoods of climate variability and weather events (1,916,100\$)

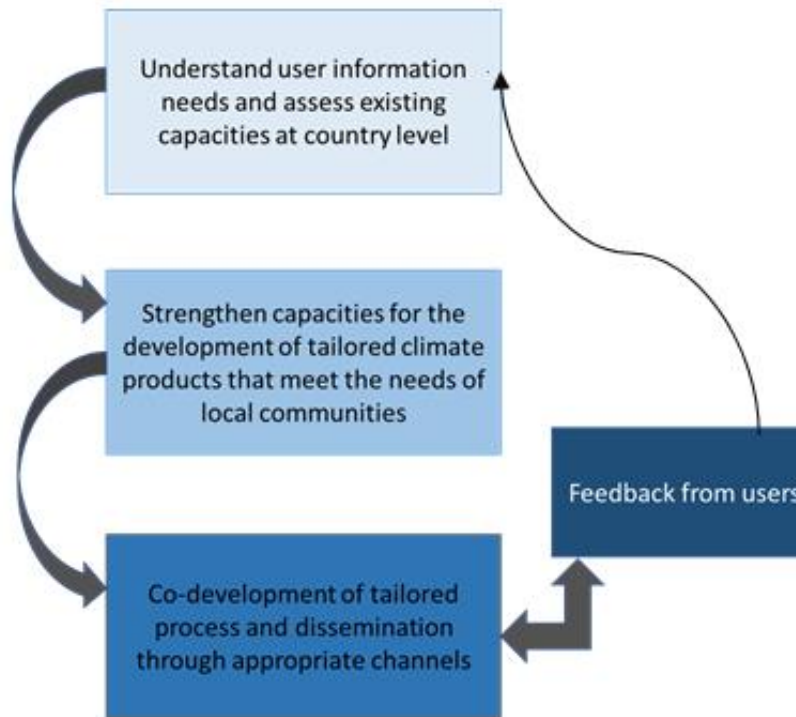


Figure 10, schematic structure of Component 2

People in the Departments of Likouala, Sangha and Bouenza do not have access to reliable and timely information they need to better manage climate variability and change. This lack of information often leads to decisions that negatively affect people’s livelihoods and food security. Climate services support decision-making at different levels: individual farmers, communities, and local and national governments. When people are provided with adequate information, they are able to make informed decisions, better manage climate variability and strengthen their capacity to cope with climate risks and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

This component aims at ensuring that bottom-up co-produced and tailored climate products, including their timely dissemination to target communities, and the establishment of feedback mechanisms from end-users to further improve climate products will be established and operational. To ensure information reaches all relevant community members (women and men of different ages), communication channels will be identified based on information collected in the baseline assessment under Output 1.1 (this could include SMS, radio broadcasts, schools, churches). Specific efforts will be made to ensure that all community members will be able to access information and in particular, women, indigenous people and youth. An important component of such system will also be a better understanding of local, indigenous knowledge and identification of entry points to blend traditional and scientific knowledge to strengthen the content of climate information and products delivered. By providing farmers and other community members with the right information at the right time, this component will effectively empower them to manage climate related risks and take informed decisions ahead of the cropping season. In addition, this further stimulates farmer demand for adaptation and coping strategies such as those introduced in component 3 outlined below. It will do so by building capacities of Congo’s Meteorological Services (hosted within the National Civil Aviation Agency – ANAC), hydrometeorological services (hosted within the Institut National de Recherche en Sciences Exactes et Naturelles – IRSEN), Agrometeorology Services (hosted in ANAC and in Direction of the Agriculture Ministry) and key stakeholders at district level. The entry point for this component will be climate services at the ANAC level. In addition, WFP has proven experience in climate services in other countries such as Egypt, Malawi and Lesotho. Although each country has a very specific context, WFP will be able to leverage its experience in other African countries for the benefit of Congo.

Outcome 2.1: Targeted households benefit from a higher capacity to manage and minimize the impacts of climate variability and weather events on their livelihoods

The main objective of this outcome is to strengthen the systems and capacities required for planning and decision-making at both national and community levels regarding preparedness and management of climate risks to reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change.

The outcome will provide:

1. Strengthened capacity to generate quality, timely and relevant climate information, tailored to the identified needs of the final users;
2. Co-production of key messages as part of the climate products to ensure understanding and use by local communities and;
3. Increased access to accurate, timely and easy to understand information to support smallholder farmers' decision making and help them enhance their agricultural or livestock production, as well as inform other livelihood decisions, including those related to disaster risk reduction.

Output 2.1.1: Targeted government institutions benefit from an improved technical capacity to collect and analyse meteorological data

The ANAC Meteorology Direction (and IRSEN regarding hydrometeorological data) has the necessary equipment to record meteorological data. However, the equipment base is aging and requires restoration in order to collect usable data. In addition to the equipment, technical skills of the entire meteorological services chain also need to be strengthened, including for seasonal forecast and shorter-time lead weather forecast generation. This project will set-up technical trainings for the staff to ensure they can gather the necessary data and process it well.

The French Development Agency (AFD) is currently carrying out a study on the capacities of the Meteorology Direction within ANAC in order to identify the needs for its modernization and proper functioning, which the AFD will fund with €900,000. A first assessment showed that there are 12 synoptic stations climate stations in the territory, some of this equipment is obsolete and requires new investments. In addition, there are 214 rain gauges throughout the country, but only 20 of them are currently operational.

UNESCO has also just recruited a consultant to digitize all the hydrometeorological data of the country. This will allow the Meteorology Directorate of ANAC to have all its computerized data, and the project will then build on this work to assist the Meteorology Directorate in the development of climate products as identified by final users.

The proposed project will contribute to the financial and technical efforts that will be implemented by AFD and UNESCO, to ensure that the Meteorological Direction is able to produce the necessary data for this outcome. The project will be able to link up with the DYNAFOR Project too which installed 2 weather stations in Lola (Mokabi) and Pokola three years ago. The CNRS and CIRAD are waiting for more collecting years to valorise the data. The provision of data from these stations is possible as part of the implementation of climate services for populations.

Output 2.1.2: Targeted government institutions and communities benefit from the increased capacity of smallholder farmers to collect grass-root data and develop joint messaging

The decree of 14 August 2017 established the Directorate of Agricultural Production and Agrometeorology within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. One of the functions of this department is to collect agrometeorological data and establish adaptation strategies to manage climate change. The project will, with the concerned Directorate within the Ministry of Agriculture, identify male and female agricultural leaders in each district and train them in weather data collection. Women's leadership will be encouraged. For Sangha and Likouala, target districts (Enyelle, Betou, Dongou, Epena, Ouessou and Mokeko) will be covered initially for the pilot phase of this output. Within these two Departments, two agricultural leaders per district will have to be identified: an indigenous and a Bantu leader. Indeed, choosing a Bantu only would reinforce domination over the indigenous people and choosing an indigenous leader would block the activity because the Bantu would refuse to receive information from an indigenous person (especially in Likouala). They will work in close

partnership with the Chef de Secteur Agricole (CSA)³⁷ and the Departmental Meteorological Directorate in order to promote the institutional anchoring of the project and synergies between the State services.

The Ministry of Agriculture is currently seeking funds to provide each agricultural leader with a small weather kit. Through this leadership mechanism, farmers will have relay points in the field. Agricultural leaders will be in charge of collecting the rainfall data needed for agro-meteorological services in order to assess long-term differences in rainfall from one district to another and to monitor the daily impacts of climate change for the years to come.

The role of agricultural leaders and CSAs does not end there. The agricultural meteorological services will rely on them: for example, if one of the climate services is the implementation of a new crop calendar per district, not only will agricultural leaders and CSAs popularize it but they will also participate in its development.

In addition, agricultural leaders will be a real asset in the implementation of component 3. Indeed, agricultural leaders will be active farmers in their respective districts, they will have received training as part of this output on climate change and climate services and they will be able to interpret some data, particularly on rainfall. Therefore, NGOs consortia will also rely on them and the CSAs under Component 3 to develop and implement appropriate activities.

In this project, agricultural leaders will therefore have the following roles:

- Collect rainfall data in their district for agro-meteorological services.
- Support the implementation of Component 3 with NGOs and CSAs.
- Deliver key messages on climate change and adaptation issues in their districts
- Bring up the field realities of farmers to the government (Departmental Directorate of Agriculture and Meteorology).
- Promote climate services in partnership with the CSAs.
- The engagement of agricultural leaders will ensure that the information/advice received by the population is trusted, adapted and understood for and by the population.
- Indirectly, they will allow a better synergy between the state services of Agriculture and Meteorology,
- Moreover, their partnership with the CSAs will promote interaction between CSA and farmers.

During consultations, the communities pointed out that agricultural leaders will have to: be farmers and residents of the district, speak local patois, speak Lingala/kituba and read French.

Table 2, CSA designation

Department	Number	Locality	CSA names 2019
Departmental Directorate of Agriculture of Bouenza	11	Madingou	NZOBO René
		Nkayi	MPOKO Lucie Mélanie
		Kayes	MPATA Brice Béatrice
		Loudima	MINAKA LIWANZI Jean Louis
		Boko-Songho	KUYIANGANA-NKUKA Marcel
		M'fouati	GUIE Grégoire
		Mouyondzi	KINIAMBI Née Hélène NGAOUAMA
		Ntsiaki	DOUMA Marcel
		Kingoué	NGABOUMA MOULIE Germain
		Yamba	MAKITA Jean
Mabombo	KAYA-KAYA Albert		
Departmental Directorate of Agriculture of Sangha	08	Ouessou	NZAMBA LOUEMBA
		Mokéko	IBATA ADZATO Claude Bernard
		Sembé	BIEL Martin
		Pikounda	GUIKOSSO Alfred Régis
		Ngbala	MBAMA SANDE EKALABONGO
		Souanké	BOUKINDA Roger Presley
Pokola	KOUAMBANG Née Eugénie		

³⁷ Agricultural sector head (one per district attached to the Departmental Directorate of Agriculture)

			MADOH
		Kabo	TSIETA Née Marie Josée MOUKOULI
Departmental Directorate of Agriculture of Likouala	07	Impfondo	MASSENGA Mathurin
		Epéna	OSSOU Victor
		Dongou	MATINGUI Victor
		Bétou	OPONGUI Léon Aimé
		Liranga	ONDOUMA Augustin Jean Juste
		Enyellé	EKONAMBOU Bruno Rodrigue
		Bouanela	EKOLMOUTE Frédéric

Output 2.1.3: Targeted communities benefit from enhanced dissemination of tailored climate services

Building on the work done in outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. for improving the quality of climate and weather information produced and the development of specific products as needed, this output will focus on identifying and strengthening dissemination channels to ensure information is received in a timely manner. A clear focus will be on ensuring that information is communicated in a clear language (including local language) and with additional guidance specific to the communities' needs. Establishment of low-cost feedback mechanisms from farmers, including those under 2.1.2, will be essential to enable the Meteorological Services to refine and further tailor information to needs.

Today, information flow in Congo generally stops at the national level. Information circulates very poorly at the departmental level and remains localized in large cities (Pointe Noire, Brazzaville and Dolisie). Not all villages have access to electricity, telephone, radio antennas, or even roads transport. The agricultural extension services reach is also limited, with currently only one extension officer covering an entire district. Extensive community consultations at district and community level, including through baseline assessment under output 1.1.1, will help determine the available and appropriate dissemination channels for different groups within communities (women, youth, elderly, indigenous people) and suggest a communication plan adapted to the different localities (initial focus on Bouenza, Likouala and Sangha). Based on findings from community consultations undertaken at project design stage, activities under this output could include:

1. Training male and female end-users on use of climate information to support climate-risk management, including through use of existing tools such as Participatory Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) that have been used successfully in other countries. Taking into account the limited number of extension officers, trainings will include operating partners in the target districts, lead farmers and/or farmer organizations as well as other trusted members of the community as identified in the baseline assessment.
2. Providing agrometeorological advisories and/or messages through other channels, including community radios (example of a radio in Pokola called "Biso na Biso", airing in one part of Sangha Department), schools, churches, SMS via mobile phones. Where possible, the project will also distribute necessary tools for sharing information, including distributing radios (solar or crank) and ensuring women benefit equally.

Partnerships will be established with other institutions such as IRSEN, IRA and the relevant departmental ministerial departments to inform climate services that meet community expectations. The activity will also include research and documentation of existing indigenous knowledge systems on climate and weather in target communities to help identify key entry points for building trust on information and products that will be shared as identified in Output 1.1.1.

Component 3: Communities apply adaptation measures on their productive activities (5,199,220 \$)

This component is paramount in ensuring that communities become more resilient to climate change. In order to address climate vulnerability across food systems, issues such as production, storage, transformation and consumption will be looked at and specific activities identified in order to create truly sustainable and resilient food systems in Congo. The objective of this component is to deliver assistance in a way that develops the individual's capacity to adapt to climate change and become self-reliant. The participation of women and indigenous communities in all activities will be ensured.

At project design stage, a set of potential adaptation options has been pre-identified based on community consultation, stakeholder inputs and the information currently available. It is important to note that this set of options will be refined in the early stages of project implementation based on the studies to be carried out under component 1, which will help identify the most appropriate local adaptation options for women and men (type of assets, livelihood diversification and income-generating options) and ensure these will be able to sustain the changed climatic context (higher temperatures, erratic rainfall, etc). Focus groups will be carried out in the 124 target villages (Output 1.1.1), led by a gender-balanced multidisciplinary team (agronomist, economist, environmentalist, anthropologist and climate scientist). These focus groups will identify adaptation solutions directly inspired by the ideas and needs of the populations and will provide solid findings to refine USPs activities.

Farmers engaging in asset creation and livelihood diversification activities, will also receive tailored climate services, which will include advise on how to further decrease disaster risk, increase productivity and capacity to cope with climate change and variability (Output 2.1.3). In each village, specific options will be selected in a participatory manner to ensure specific context and needs are taken into consideration.

Finally, all the activities will be subject to a specific Free, Prior and Informed Consent before implementation (see annex 5). All physical assets created under the project will be designed to be sufficiently simple and cheap to be repaired and replaced by communities with their own knowledge, skills and resources. Table 26 (under Annex 6 – *Social screening, impact assessment, and risk management plan*) provides a list of potential and excluded activities for Component 3. The potential activities fall under the following clusters: climate smart agriculture, water management, fish-farming, beekeeping, non-timber forest products, reduction of post-harvest losses and food processing. This list will lay out a framework for the communities to define the scale and scope of the adaptation activities. The government and WFP, with the support of civil society and NGOs and in agreement with FPIC, will give approval to the proposed asset to ensure no assets are created that are not commensurate with the project or the scale of adaptation needs in the target area.

This component aims to address inequalities with specific considerations for gender and indigenous people. It won't, however, have specific activities for woman and men: in the North most livelihoods activities are done as a household unit, although men and women perform different roles in the same activity; in the South activities are done more individually (i.e. men and women cultivate different fields), with mutual assistance when required even in polygamous households. Generally, women have a significantly heavier load of household tasks, and according to the consultations, women are also responsible for managing the household money. One goal of this component would be to promote further balancing in the household tasks so that men are more engaged and this frees some time for women, done in a culturally relevant manner and in consultation with both men and women to avoid doing harm. This component will support men and women in improving the profitability and efficiency of their time through the technical support of each proposed activity.

Outcome 3.1: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from climate resilient production and livelihoods

Component 3 seeks to enhance climate adaptation and resilience-building through valorisation of climate-resilient activities, strengthening and diversification of livelihoods, and promotion of climate-resilient value chains.

This outcome will be adapted according to information and recommendations emerging from component 1, as activities should be owned by the communities (FPIC). Studies and focus groups of output 1.1.1 will allow a better understanding of the impacts of climate change and discuss with women and men on the best adaptation measures that should be supported by this outcome. Moreover, the awareness raising will support communities in better understanding the adaptation options available to them. In addition, the state agents trained under component 1 will be able accompany populations more effectively on a daily basis regarding adaptation solutions supported by this component.

Exchange of experiences and pilot activities in the target villages will allow communities to learn from each other and see effective results on the ground.

Experience sharing: This activity aims at connecting communities experiencing similar issues and problems. The project will seek to identify adaptation systems already in place in the vicinity (look at adaptation solutions within Congo or from other countries facing similar challenges). These communities will be invited to share their good practices with some of the project's target villages.

Pilot adaptation solutions: To start this component, in parallel with the studies carried-out under component 1, the project will target three pilot villages (one in each Department - Bouenza, Likouala, Sangha) where it will test concrete adaptation solutions. The selection of the three communities will be done on a voluntary basis and the type of adaptation solutions on livelihoods and/or nutrition will be suggested by them. The project will provide the pilot villages with financial and technical support to carry out the activity (necessary inputs and technical expertise). Following these pilot experiences, depending on their success, the activities may be scaled-up to some or all the other project's target villages.

For the next two axes, several local and international NGOs are working on these activities in Congo. The project will seek to strengthen the existing system by drawing on the work of NGOs that already have the expertise and reputation in the field. A call for proposals (by Department) will be issued to recruit consortia of Congolese and international NGOs to ensure the field implementation of this component 3, their alignment with WFP Gender Policy included as a selection criteria. In addition, the project will rely on appropriate government entities such as the IRA and the Chef de Secteur Agricole (CSA) (equipped by the project with a means of travel to ensure close monitoring of the project in the field). It is crucial that activities are implemented locally with a regular presence in the target villages. Implementing entities will need to have a local office and a presence in the localities. Coordination assistants (3 UNVs) will be placed by the project within NGOs to ensure coordination of the three components from the field.

For all activities proposed in the Departments of Likouala and Sangha, simple community management plans (see forest concession management plan, AFD (North Congo Forest Project) and World Bank (PFDE) projects) and REDD+ and ProNAR technical routes should be taken into account in the development of project activities. The activities proposed at this stage are in line with them.

Output 3.1.1: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from enhanced adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change

As stated above, implementation will take place through consortia, which will receive direct project funds in order to provide financial and technical support to women and men in the targeted communities, but also to provide the necessary equipment for the activities (e.g. hives, fish, innovative agricultural equipment). In addition, the project will be supported by appropriate government entities such as IRA. During the second phase of consultations in May/June 2019, the populations highlighted the crucial need for close monitoring for all activities under this output.

During project design stage, stakeholder consultations were conducted at both national and community level to identify the main vulnerabilities, gaps and needs for effective adaptation actions, as expressed by women, men and indigenous people. At the community level, consultations helped identify a number of assets that could enhance resilience of existing livelihoods, thereby responding to communities' vulnerabilities, needs and capacities. Based on the preliminary analysis, community consultations, and lessons learned from previous projects, the following assets and techniques are anticipated to represent key adaptation measures under this output. This output might be adapted following the focus group discussions of component 1.

All the activities presented below respond directly to impacts of climate change. Overall, all these activities lead to changes in practices for populations. E.g.: wild honey harvest is extensively done in the North but today the hives are smaller than before, the establishment of beekeeping is a new practice in respond to climate change impact on wild honey. As beekeeping is a new technique for the populations, close technical support for communities to acquire and appropriate new methods will be paramount. This output seeks to fill the losses and cope with the upheaval caused by climate change by adapting current practices. E.g.: insect invasion on maize crops, previously not problematic because periods of heavy rain allowed insects to leach out, now becomes problematic because no more rain at this time of year, so need to set up a biological control practice to deal with it.

The activities below will also consider the results of the initial gender assessment and incorporate the findings from the continued gender analysis during the project implementation. This means that the activities will take into account the different roles of women and men in agriculture, water management, fishing and beekeeping. Most importantly, as pointed out by the initial gender assessment, the project will aim at reducing women's work burden through improved technologies, services and infrastructure.

Table 3: Output 3.1.1 potential activities

Activities	Description
<p>Climate-smart agriculture including agroforestry</p>	<p>The common planting practice in Congo is slash and burn, but with climate change the fires are less and less controllable and become even more harmful. Local ecosystem degradation increases vulnerability to climate change, as slash and burn increases vulnerability to erosion, water retention is reduced, and soils dry up. In addition, it impacts the emission of greenhouse gases. The proposed project, through a participatory approach, will encourage farmers to reduce the use of slash and burn by reflecting on the real motivations of this technique and the best adapted alternatives. A reflection around crop associations, climate sensitive rotations and improved seeds will be set up. The project will be able to look at the work done by the NGO ESSOR, which works in the green belt of Brazzaville on the implementation of biological fertilization and biopesticides with an experimental approach with the populations. In connection with REDD+, reflection on agroforestry will be promoted (planting of trees for food security and cooling of climate). Moringa cultivation in the form of agroforestry will be considered in Bouenza.</p> <p>In connection with component 2, project will disseminate crop calendars adapted to local seasons variations in the 124 target villages and tailored climate services, including agricultural advice to manage seasonal and intra-seasonal weather variations. This activity can help adopt better climate change resistant varieties too. Partnerships will be considered with other climate sensitive agriculture projects in Congo (including the WB's "PAFNC" project on intelligent climate agriculture).</p>
<p>Water management</p>	<p>Limited access to water for production and consumption has been noted as a critical challenge in the Bouenza Department, in particular due to the reduction in the number of rainy days per year. This activity would then be implemented in Bouenza only, as access to water is less of an issue in Likouala and Sangha, which are forest covered Departments. As the amount of rainwater remains significant on a yearly basis, rainwater harvesting system would allow to have water reserves for drier periods of the year. Water conservation practices will help farmers store and make use of water in a more efficient way. Where appropriate, small irrigation schemes will be explored, with a focus on community structures that are adapted to the local environment. To ensure the sustainability of the scheme, the project will also liaise with the district council sector heads and community development structures to select the appropriate locations and approaches for this activity, ensuring it benefits men and women equally.</p> <p>The Institut national de Recherches en Sciences Exactes et Naturelles (IRSEN) and the Institut national de Recherche Agronomique (IRA) of Congo are working on hydro-climatology and water use plans in response to climate change.</p>
<p>Fish farming and/or sustainable fishing</p>	<p>One of the perceived changes directly impacting the populations' way of life is the reduction of rivers water level and the drying up of certain streams: this reduces fishing potential. Moreover, the decrease of 'long rains' no longer allows for a sudden rise of the river levels or flooding of forests, which, according to the communities, no longer allows the sudden influx of fish they used to observe. Some fish species breed in flooded forests, but if it does not rain enough, the water level is lower and does not reach all breeding areas, which has a direct impact on the amount of fish available to communities.</p> <p>Congolese are big consumers of river fish, and fishing is one of their basic means of subsistence. The reduction in fish is therefore a risk to food security, especially for the populations of Northern Congo. The project could thus support the populations in launching alternative fish farming activities.</p> <p>The project will be able to work on two activities: sustainable fishing and fish farming. In order to include women in these activities, specific support will be needed in relation</p>

	<p>to access to land. There are a few female landowners, but most are men. This is not a problem for agricultural activities, as land can be rented or made available, but access to property is more difficult for women in the case of ponds, although we met several women practising fish farming in the pool and Bouenza.. In the north, access to land is different as women have their own fishing grounds and they fish in groups of women. However, the women met in the north are more septic about the fish farming activity for fear of theft.</p> <p>We are in a context of changing practices, such as promoting fish farming in floating cages, which requires a preliminary study and real expertise in this type of approach. WCS in the localities near Nouabalé-Ndoki and Lac Télé is currently working on the implementation of a sustainable fishing charter with the populations, to improve fishing techniques in order to reduce the human impact in the remaining breeding areas. APDRA supports the populations of Bouenza for fish farming. AFD's PPFNC project plans a fish farming activity in Likouala and Sangha, the activities will start one year before this project. In order to avoid duplication, the project will take into account the villages targeted by AFD and the PPFNC project implementation partner.</p>
Beekeeping	<p>The consultations highlighted a reduction in the amount of honey produced by wild bees and a decrease in the number of bees themselves (presumed to be induced by climate change, among others). Honey is the most appreciated food by indigenous people, carrying both symbolic and cultural value and therefore an identity marker to which indigenous people pay great attention. In line with local needs, the project could propose to combine beekeeping with wild mango trees (<i>Irvingia</i> sp.) for indigenous people. Developing beekeeping would make it possible to enhance local know-how and generate income by producing honey of constant quality and more easily packaged, with a high level of value added. Beekeeping could be an activity for both indigenous and Bantou communities; however, the approach will differ and will be adapted to the different beneficiaries' groups. The beekeeping activity will concern both women and men. In the north this activity has been requested per household, it can be assumed that some tasks will be collective in the household and others more for men or women. Currently it is the woman who masters the filtering and conditioning stage of honey and the man the smoking part of the bees and harvesting honey. In Bouenza, beekeeping is less of a priority (water management and fish farming were much more in demand during the consultations), and several women's groups said they were not interested. Thus, in view of the consultations conducted in 2019, this activity will mainly concern Sangha and Likouala.</p> <p>The consultations highlighted that indigenous populations, who are very interested in beekeeping, want to value this activity for household consumption and not for sale. In the north, both Bantu and indigenous people all want this activity per household and not per group or village.</p> <p>Several beekeeping projects have been launched in northern Congo with different partners depending on the localities: ApifleurDev, ASPC, PEDD, WCS and the WB PFDE project. All these experiences have highlighted a crucial need for close technical support in addition to occasional training. Although people in the North are used to collecting and consuming wild honey, beekeeping is a new and unknown practice that requires a period of learning and regular support to avoid discouragement.</p>

Output 3.1.2: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from employing diversified and sustainable revenue generating livelihoods

This output aims to increase the climate change resilience of communities in the 3 target Departments by diversifying income and food sources, working on value chains and ensuring sales to local markets. The initial consultations found that amongst indigenous communities in the North but also amongst local population in Bouenza, women manage the household income. The project will have a 'do no harm' approach by ensuring that the work on value chains and local markets reinforces this trend. On the other hand, in a culturally sensitive manner the project will look for entry points for men to engage in household tasks and food security

and nutrition. The latter refers to cultural and behavioural change as integral to the transformation of intra- and extra-household dynamics, and is a prerequisite for greater gender and social equality. All the activities below are not directly impacted by climate change but strengthen people's capacity to be stronger and more resilient in the face of climate change (better income, nutrition and social relations). This output will be further developed following the results of the studies undertaken by component 1, which will lead to better understanding the adaptation needs of the project beneficiaries. The information collected by component 1 will be used to support communities to make their own informed choices and decisions. As with output 3.1.1, the activities of this output will be implemented by competent NGOs with a physical presence on the field. The relevant government departments will be approached by NGOs as needed. WFP will support this output in connection with its school feeding programme.

At this stage of project design, the pre-identified possible income-generating activities are the following:

Table 4: Output 3.1.2 potential activities

Activities	Description
Non-timber forest products	<p>During the various exchanges, it emerged that the various partners and beneficiaries were interested in developing the domestication activity of non-timber forest products. The following is what emerged from consultations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mushrooms: in Brazzaville a company (Biotech) is developing mushroom kits, for household consumption. The objective will be to adapt this system, in conjunction with the company in question, for villages (improvement of nutrition only, not sales). - Wild mango: PEDD has initiated a project on the transformation of wild mango stone/pit into soap, cosmetics and broth. All the villages consulted in the North highlighted their interest in this tree and this fruit. - Wild pepper: Indigenous people in northern Congo harvest wild black pepper. ASPC buys pepper from families who send their children to ORA schools, but they have not sufficiently developed the sales channel in the country (strong demand in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire in particular but also internationally). The project could support the development of a small value chain of sustainable quality pepper made in Congo. <p>Consultations with men and women will seek to understand if they are equally interested in each of the proposed products.</p>
Reduce post-harvest losses	<p>On average in Congo, 10 to 20% of total harvests are lost (all harvests combined). More than 18% of bean producers in the Bouenza Department do not have access to storage infrastructures, and 56% experience post-harvest losses for more than 10% of their harvest (24% between 10% and 20% of losses, and 32% for more than 20% of losses)³⁸. Post-harvest losses along the value chain of cassava have been estimated at 15%. Historically, losses have been due to conservation and storage problems (e.g. invasion by insects and rats). However, today post-harvest losses are aggravated by climate change when there are no storage and conservation structures (e.g. too much humidity in the air, mould, or heavy rains when beans are drying on the fields). Food losses happen at every stage of the supply chain, as commodities become damaged, spoiled or lost while harvested, handled, processed, stored and transported. Post-harvest losses have significant nutritional, health, and financial impacts for both consumers and farmers, disproportionately affecting women, who are largely responsible for managing post-harvest drying, cleaning, and storage. For rural families, many of whom already live on the edge of hunger, lost food means lost land, water, fertilizer and income for those who can</p>

³⁸ WFP report from PAPPH (Projet d'Appui aux Petits Producteurs de Haricot)

	<p>least afford it. Lost food also deprives farmers of the opportunity to grow and strengthen their businesses.</p> <p>In East Africa, WFP already works on this issue. With support from its Innovation Accelerator, WFP is training smallholder farmers on how to use improved post-harvest handling methods, combined with simple but effective hermetic storage equipment. The equipment which is subsidized is both air and watertight, helping to guard against insects, rodents, and moisture. Participating farmers have so far been able to reduce post-harvest losses by up to 98%. Based on this technology and after a specific study for Congo, the proposed project will provide solutions to reduce post-harvest losses.</p>
Food processing	<p>The project will support for the transformation of agricultural products into high value-added foods and the diversification of their consumption. Examples: banana chips, fruit juices, dried fruits and vegetables, soap, food and cosmetics with wild mango nuts (link to PEDD in the Sangha), powder and others made from moringa (Bouenza).</p> <p>Understanding that food processing is predominantly a woman's activity, the project will consult with the women about preferred timing and modality as well as seeking men's involvement in household tasks to compensate for the extra time burden.</p> <p>As part of other WFP activities, the WFP Centre of Excellence in Abidjan will support cassava processing in Bouenza (production of fortified cassava flour). The project will support whenever possible smallholders to integrate the cassava value chain.</p>

The consultations in May and June 2019 confirmed the need to work on the supply chain in northern Congo. For example: some areas produce a lot of bananas but do not know how to market them, and other areas of cannot produce bananas because elephants are present, and bananas are very popular with these animals. The establishment of a channel to link these two zones could be interesting to sell the surplus from zone 1 and allow zone 2 to consume bananas despite the elephants.

Moreover, to further ensure the valorisation of climate resilient activities and supporting their long-term adoption by farmers, it is important to ensure that farmers are connected to input and output markets. The project will ensure to support the establishment of sustainable value chains for the target villages, to sustain livelihood and income-generating activities adapted to women and men in order to improve climate resilience and food security.

This project aims to ensure that the farmers that apply climate resilient agriculture (3.1.1) and risk management strategies (component 2) have market options, helping them to sustain the changes to their livelihoods. Different market options and links will be explored, including with the WFP-implemented school feeding programme, WFP cassava flour programme, Green Climate Fund project and around partnerships with forestry companies (for transport of agricultural products, for example).

B. Economic, social and environmental benefits of the project and avoiding or mitigating negative impacts

Social & Economic Benefits

Enhanced food security and nutrition

The proposed project will initially ensure people's livelihoods by providing support (technical assistance and equipment) to male and female farmers so they can better adapt to climate change and improve their agricultural practices by tackling some of the major climate challenges they face. The project also aims to reduce the risks concerning nutrients and food security by allowing the population to maintain a diversified diet. By supporting Climate Smart Agriculture and providing alternative methods to acquiring traditional foods, this project will aim to reduce the percentage of households with a poor food consumption score by 40%. The FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. The FCS is a good proxy for the current food security status and is highly correlated with other food security proxy indicators; including coping strategies and income. In addition, the project will actively track the beneficiaries' consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) scores, measures the stress level a household is facing when exposed to food shortage, with a targeted improvement to be determined by the baseline.

Improved incomes

Access to climate data, technical support for subsistence activities, improved water management and the reduction of post-harvest losses will lead to better yields, which in the long term will lead to improved incomes. By ensuring greater access to improved soil and water resources, agricultural inputs, and information for livelihood-decision making, the expectation is that smallholder farmers will be able to realize greater yields even in the face of a changing climate. In the case of beans, which along with cassava constitute cornerstone products, yields are anticipated to increase from between 0.2 – 0.8 MT/ha to around 2 MT/ha over the course of the project, with similarly significant improvements expected for cassava production. This increased production will be enough to exceed household food needs, which in turn should reduce household food expenditure.

By adding the training of male and female state intermediaries at department level (including agricultural sector managers) smallholder farmers will benefit from better supervision to complete their production cycle and thus have enough surplus to sell. Through the implementation of a post-harvest loss reduction activity, a target reduction of 30% of post-harvest losses will be achieved, which, in the case of bean production, would result in increased earnings of nearly USD250 per hectare per year – a substantial amount for smallholder farmers.

In addition, the project wants to link part of the communities' production to WFP's ongoing school feeding programme, by supporting schools with locally procured foods. Local purchases are expected to eventually amount to 1 080 MT/school year, or about USD 1 350 000, as the school feeding activity moves from in-kind contributions to locally sourced meals (25 000 students x 180 school feeding days x 0.24kg of food daily (or USD 0.3 per meal). This will provide the smallholder farmers' households with regular and predictable financial incomes. Improved incomes need to translate into improved nutrition and food security, and NGO consortia, through the activities implemented in component 3, will sensitize households so that the additional income serves as an entry point to encourage men to become more involved in household food security and nutrition. Finally, the proposed project will try to find alternatives to the current difficult transport situation (the river, which is no longer accessible all year round due in part to climate change), notably in northern Congo, through partnerships with timber companies or other private sector operators. By improving the transport of local production, the project will increase resilience to climate change by increasing access to markets and open new sales channels.

Improved resilience

Resilience will be improved through income and livelihood diversification and informed risk management (thanks to climate services). The proposed project will look for alternative activities for women and men to diversify household food supply but also to ensure several income-generating activities per household by encouraging the cultivation of a variety of crops and by supporting the creation of self-sustaining market linkages. The improvement of household resilience will be measured by the stated FCS and rCSI scores, as well as at least 50% of targeted communities reporting improved capacity to prepare for and manage climatic shocks and risks.

Improved adaptive capacity

The proposed project aims at increasing adaptive capacity through (i) implementation of long-term strategies and impact through component 1, 2 and 3, (ii) access to climate information (component 2), (iii) a participatory approach at all levels, and (iv) communities developing their own climate adaptation solutions proposals (accompanied by experts). In addition, through this project, rural communities will be mobilized and empowered to make better decisions about their existing livelihoods and, as a result, will be able to use their inputs more effectively. The project will aim to ensure that at least 90% of targeted community members (50% male and 50% female) receive key messages on climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition.

Gender and indigenous groups

In Congo, around 70% of smallholder farmers are women (national average), and thus by specifically targeting smallholder farmers, the proposed project will naturally have a particular focus on women. The project will contribute to gender equality through strategies to empower women and girls with concrete commitments to ensure equal rights, access and opportunities for participation, and leadership in the project and in household and community decision-making. The project aims at reducing women's work burden through improved technologies, services and infrastructure. It also aims, in a culturally sensitive manner, at finding entry points for men to engage in household tasks and food security and nutrition. The latter refers to

cultural and behavioural change as integral to the transformation of intra- and extra-household dynamics and is a prerequisite for greater gender and social equality. By ensuring that at least 90% of the community members in target villages are provided with access to information on climate and weather risks, the project will empower women and men for more climate-resilient livelihoods.

The proposed project will also ensure that civil society is involved in all decision-making so that the project integrates women's and indigenous people's concerns. The project put in place, in particular with indigenous communities, a "Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)" tool (see Annex5, it has been inspired by REDD+, guide put in place by OCDH, the WFP tools and Smartcert consultants (rainforest tools). FPIC project is in two parts: first during the formulation of the project and second during the implementation of the project. The project will ensure that communities themselves are part of the climate change adaptation solutions and that any activity is adapted to their needs, culture and traditions, and is accepted. This will be in part achieved through the adoption of at least one environmental policy tool at the national level, and the development of a tool to enhance inclusive and equitable climate adaptation.

The objective is for project activities to originate from local ideas and for communities to take ownership of the climate change issue. As such, 100% of activities will document, analyse and integrate beneficiary feedback into programme improvements. In addition, the project will seek to protect and promote local indigenous practices, such as the promotion of local, traditional crop varieties, which have particularly nutritious values. Similarly, through climate services and other types of support, local, indigenous knowledge will be incorporated, as appropriate. Therefore, components 1, 2 and 3 will contribute to reducing vulnerability of women and indigenous groups. Overall, project planning and design will incorporate the use of participatory approaches that are culture- and context- sensitive throughout all project activities. Furthermore, the project will communicate key messages on climate change through the Congolese artistic community, so that the project uses Congolese codes. This will be specifically achieved through a national competition that targets the participation of 100 artists and the dissemination of climate campaign messaging across 4 broadcast channels.

Children and teachers

The project will specifically aim to ensure that primary school aged children in targeted schools benefit from teachers' increased capacity to deliver tailored trainings on climate change. To this end, A climate change adaptation training module will be developed, and 4 teacher trainings organised, training 40 teachers and reaching 1000 school-aged children. This will result in greater empowerment and the long-term embedding of climate adaptation solutions in the targeted communities.

Environmental Benefits

A variety of environmental benefits have been identified to stem from the proposed project, and 100% of activities will be screened for environmental risks and, as required, identify mitigation actions:

Promotion of climate-smart agriculture

The project aims to put in place agricultural systems based on rotations and associations of crop varieties. It will support beneficiaries in the creation of their own organic fertilizers and biopesticides. Smallholders will be encouraged to use organic waste from the fields as fertilizer. These recommendations will reduce soil erosion and increase soil fertility. As a result, producers will use no chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides. In order to propose sustainable agricultural techniques, the project will also work with farmers to find alternatives to slash-and-burn. Indeed, slash-and-burn agriculture in forest areas has been identified as the main cause of historical deforestation in the Republic of Congo over the period 2000-2012, with annual emissions estimated at 6 MteqCO₂³⁹. The project will promote climate-smart agriculture alternatives to slash-and-burn, such as maala⁴⁰ and the use of green and organic fertilizers (compost). Finally, the project will help farmers to reduce post-harvest losses, happening partly due to climate variability, by promoting and disseminating the use of improved post-harvest handling processes and improved marketing of crops. This will increase food available per hectare which reduces the conversion of natural ecosystems into farm fields.

³⁹ Plan d'Investissement REDD+, 2017

⁴⁰ This technique consists of weeding the plot, making small piles that are then burned, which helps to control the fire that remains localized.

Forest preservation

As mentioned above, the project will strive to find and promote alternatives to the traditional technique of slash-and-burn, and thus reduce the rate of deforestation by fire. Moreover, the project will be based on the technical itineraries set up by the REDD+ Congo. The beekeeping activity suggested by the project will also provide an alternative to the wild gathering of honey that destroys biodiversity (burning/cutting of wild hives and the carrier tree).

Avoiding or mitigating negative impacts

The following measures will ensure that project activities are designed and implemented in a way that does not cause negative social or environmental impacts:

- Inclusive and representative community involvement in planning and implementing the project, including monitoring project activities. Consultation and engagement with beneficiary communities, including separate focus groups with women and indigenous groups (FPIC)
- Strong collaboration with relevant ministries, both in activity design and implementation.
- Technical support sought from experts in the field especially in relation to sensitive or specialized services. Examples include gender, indigenous people and protection issues as well as irrigation and integrated resource management.
- Implementation in accordance with national standards and safeguards articulated in various strategies and guidance documents.
- Complaints and feedback mechanism established to get feedback from communities on the project and with established protocols for the resolution of complaints filed.
- WFP Environmental and social risk screening process (in line with AF ESS) in place during project implementation and a social and environmental risk management plan prepared during full proposal development.

C. Cost-effectiveness of the proposed project.

The project seeks to be cost effective by leveraging ongoing national and sub-national processes and structures. This includes many of the initiatives such as the World Bank's projects, IRA, AFD's projects, PEDD, APDRA, etc. The proposed project aims to strengthen the existing systems by supporting ongoing dynamics. It will benefit from the experience of other WFP projects as well as other funders. The project will not start from scratch, although it will develop specific and innovative tools, but it will build on lessons learned and best practices. In addition, the investments made under this project will be valuable to all stakeholders in Congo.

The project will utilize a community approach that includes a concentrated effort on community mobilization, awareness raising and training. This approach will involve local women and men in: managing natural resources, meeting social needs and sustaining outcomes over time (maintaining local cultures, increasing opportunities for income generation, and improving food security and well-being). This increases the initial investment of the project but will greatly enhance the impact and sustainability of the project. Therefore, engaging the beneficiaries along with government as prosed in component 1 is cost effective due to the much larger foreseen impact and outcome success. Implementing concrete adaptation activities with community participation is cost effective when well executed and is the most cost-effective way to achieve large scale results in Congo. Indeed, the management of natural resources by communities has proven more effective than management at higher levels. Interventions will require relatively low material investments and yield a comparatively high return, while being more accessible for community understanding and appropriation. Apiculture, community radios and adequate storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses are well known examples of low-cost interventions with potentially high returns. Concrete interventions will be carefully costed with community involvement before decisions are taken on implementation. Under component 3, to ensure cost-effectiveness, activities will be evaluated on costs and impact per beneficiaries before being selected.

Component 2 leverages on existing equipment and investments by UNDP and AFD to develop a climate services system that will allow male and female beneficiaries to make informed decisions. This tailored climate and weather information will also lead to stronger demand for adaptation capacities (component 3). In terms of impact, through climate services, communities will receive the information they need in a timely,

tailored and easily understandable manner. With this, they will be able to take informed decisions on their livelihoods and agricultural practices, helping them to adapt to a changing climate and more and more variable seasons. Component 2 builds on the much larger investment done by a range of stakeholders, keeping the investment from this project low while making a huge difference. On top of that, climate services can easily be scaled up to other regions once there is a good example in the country.

Component 3 uses the same cost-effective reasoning as component 1: ensuring the activities are needs-based and requested by the beneficiaries rather than imposed on them. From the initial consultations, the mentioned potential activities all require relatively low investment, but each identified activity will be checked for cost effectiveness before implementation. An example on how the considered activities will be cost effective is the local production of bee hives. Bee hives will be locally made with waste from local forestry companies and thus reduce costs (compared to importing bee hives) while also increasing local capacities including maintenance.

The approach will also lead to the creation of models which are expected to be replicated in the project area and beyond.

Finally, the full alignment of the project to Government-approved and tested methodologies and structures will increase cost-efficiency.

Concretely during the project submission process, the proposed activities were reoriented and modified several times:

- Reorientation of project activities during different types of workshops: with all the members of the committee (NGO, government, civil society, funders), individual with some funders, focus groups with civil society, with some international NGOs, working meetings with United Nations agencies, etc.
 - o During the September (2018) workshop the following points were agreed upon: It was decided to exclude Early warning system (component 2) from the potential activities because it required too much investment and is not part of the Congolese government's priorities. Based on the fact that there are no national relevant policies and government structures in place for such a system, it was decided that the investment required was too high compared to the expected impact. In replacement it was decided that component 2 should include direct support to the meteorological Direction so that the climate services proposed in the project are of high quality. Indeed, the Meteorology Direction has major gaps in terms of competence and equipment. It is obvious that the implementation of quality climate services for populations will have a better price-quality ratio for the project than the implementation of an early warning system.
 - o During the validation workshop for the concept note: It was recommended to focus on an activity on non-timber forest products instead of livestock farming, which requires too much resources not yet available in North Congo. In fact, livestock farming must take into account the veterinary services that do not yet exist in the intervention areas, close technical support and livestock feeding as well as a change in population practice. This activity has a heavy burden and a high risk of not working. On the other hand, non-timber forest products require less investment and less support. Genetic material is found locally, and this is already part of people's eating habits.
 - o The workshop with international NGOs made it possible to identify existing actors and initiatives, this made it possible to orient the activities of component 3 such as beekeeping, fish farming and organic farming.
- Decisions were taken in the choice of activities according to the reality on the field, such as livestock and early warning systems mentioned above, aid for access to financial services was also withdrawn from activities because there is no structure in 2 of the project's target departments. The abolition of this activity has made it possible to strengthen efforts to create a local supply for the school feeding project by setting up a food processing activity (banana chips, etc.). By strengthening the partnership between this project and the school feeding programme, the sustainability of the actions can be improved.
- Some activities that emerged from the consultations were set aside in order to focus on activities that directly address the primary objectives of the project identified by Congo and the WFP, as they relate to climate change adaptation): small health measure and the support for the Educ-conservation programme, which focuses on biodiversity mitigation and conservation actions. In return, this allows access to the project's energy on targeted actions and prevents it from being scattered. This improves the overall cost-effectiveness of the project.

- Project activities have been reoriented throughout the process in relation to other current and future projects in the Republic of Congo. For examples,
 - o Hydrological study in connection with climate change. The World Bank has a project related to rivers that includes such a study.
 - o Climate change impact scenario. AFD, as part of its Adapt'action facility, plans to carry out this study in early 2020.
 - o The deletion of these studies was done in favour of other studies such as the study on the impacts of climate change on population nutrition. This study is essential to guide component 3 and is part of the WFP's missions and competencies. Synergy with other donors and a reduction in the number of studies makes it possible to improve the quality of project activities.
- Finally, the comments of the adaptation fund made it possible to redirect the budgets towards component 3, which influenced the implementation of a prioritization of certain activities in component 1 and the deletion of other (example: video spot in the context of awareness raising) in agreement with the technical committee

If we compare this proposal with a WFP project currently underway in Bouenza, this proposal is very cost-effective. The WFP project supports small-scale bean producers and targets one department with 20 groups (200 producers, average family size of 4) over three years for an amount of US\$ 1,810,665 (US\$ 2,265/beneficiary) compared to this proposal of 55.000-60.000 beneficiaries for US\$ 5,199,220 (US\$ 95/beneficiary) in the comparable component 3 intervention.

D. The project alignment with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies

The project contributes directly to the achievement of the objectives and supports the implementation of the Government's key policies and programmes aimed at achieving sustainable growth and adapting to the effects of climate change.

The country's 2018-2022 National Development Plan aims to diversify the economy by focusing on sectors of economic growth such as agriculture, forestry, tourism and industry. One of the objectives is to improve food security and economic inclusion of the poor and women, especially in rural areas. Component 3 of the project supports this plan by implementing agricultural activities adapted to climate change in rural areas.

The Government of the Republic of Congo is involved in high-level political initiatives on climate change and is a strong advocate of environmental issues. The Government of the Republic of Congo ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1996, the Kyoto Protocol in 2006 and the Paris Agreement in April 2017. The country is striving to meet its obligations, which has resulted in, among other things:

Table 5, National sustainable development strategies

Strategies, plans, communications and programs	Alignment
The preparation of two national communications transmitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2001 and 2009. In November 2014, the country began the process of preparing its second national communication, which resulted in the adoption in April 2015 of its national self-assessment report on the second national communication	The Project design was based on the results of these communications
The publication of a decree creating the National Committee on Climate Change in 2010	The conceptualization of the project called on the members of this Committee to provide input. The Project Monitoring Committee during its implementation will include the members of this National Committee
The communication of its National Projected and Determined Contributions before the conclusion of the	The project implements part of the NDC by

Paris Agreement and the ratification of its NDC in 2017	proposing climate change adaptation activities
Commitment since 2009 to the process of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)	Project activities, particularly component 3, build on and contribute to REDD+
The Government of Congo has also implemented a sustainable forest management strategy by mobilizing forest concessionaires. The WB and AFD are supporting Congo and forestry companies in the development of a simple community management plan for forest exploitation in North Congo. As well as through the APV- Flegt with the European Union and the new forestry law currently being validated.	The project takes into account the Simple Community Management Plans in the development of Component 3 activities. These Plans make it possible, in particular, to delimit community activity zones in North Congo, which is mainly divided between National Parks and forest concessions. Forest Management Plans (mandatory under Congolese law for concessions) also identify protection areas (forest and wildlife). The project will obviously adapt to the new forestry law as soon as it is validated, the drafting of the proposal takes into account the latest drafts of this future law, as well as the one still in effect.
RoC presides over the Congo Basin Climate Commission (created following COP22) and has established the Blue Fund as an implementation instrument	The project being a climate project in the Congo Basin, it is part of the Blue Fund's efforts.
In 2016, the Government, with the support of UNDP, adopted the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Prevention, one of the strategic actions of which is to develop knowledge on disaster risk management and climate change adaptation for dissemination throughout the country.	Component 1 will build on this strategy to contribute to climate change adaptation: training of field staff and public awareness of climate change. Component 2 is directly related to this strategy: the climate services that will be implemented will improve the resilience of people and livelihood activities to disasters. Component 3 will enable the dissemination and implementation of climate change adaptation actions.
The Congolese government adopted a National Gender Strategy ⁴¹ in 2008 with a gender action plan covering the period 2009-2019 and an updated plan for 2017-2021. UNDP said that 'some of the priority areas would be strengthening women's political participation, girls' and young women's education, and women's economic empowerment'	The project recognises women's crucial contributions in agriculture and their central role to family food security and nutrition. While this is a fact documented both in the literature and the consultations, women still face a range of constraint in terms of property of land, distribution of agricultural tasks and access to inputs and information services. The project should recognise their role by promoting women's active and meaningful participation as decision-makers in any relevant committee (at least the 30% quota established by law and ideally 50%). Documenting their role should contribute towards future laws, policies and programmes to further empower women and diminish the gender gaps identified in the various gender indexes.

41 Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et de l'intégration de la Femme au Développement (2008) « Politique Nationale Genre au Congo »

Currently, Congo has no National Climate Plan or National Adaptation Plan. However, the Government is working with COMIFAC on a request for funding from the Green Climate Fund to develop the country's National Adaptation Plan. In addition, AFD, through its Adapt'Action Facility, is currently supporting Congo in the development of an Agricultural Investment and Action Plan and the National Climate Plan with a Climate Smart Agriculture Profile with the technical support of the WB. The implementation of these two plans is just beginning and they will not be available until 2021 (agriculture one before middle of 2020). However, WFP is working closely with AFD on the project presented here and these plans will be adequate. The activities of component 1 will support and inform the development of these new strategic plans by providing new and updated knowledge and information. The project will also be based on studies that will be carried out by AFD as part of the preparation of these plans, such as climate scenarios and vulnerability studies for agriculture and peatland areas.

E. Project alignment with relevant national technical standards, guidelines and regulations

Project activities will be carried out in full compliance with national natural resource management standards and methodologies, including forest management plans and simple community management plans that are still being developed at the time of writing the project proposal. The proposed interventions will comply with existing national technical standards, in particular those relating to land use and agricultural management. Through its training activities for departmental and district technical services, the project will promote knowledge and understanding of these rules and standards, which is crucial for their effective implementation at the local level. In addition, ongoing consultations with the following entities will take place at all stages of project design and implementation to ensure that all project activities comply with relevant national technical standards:

- Ministry of Tourism and Environment
- Ministry of Forest Economy
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
- Meteorology Directorate
- Civil society
- Departmental authorities

The project complies with the national laws on Land Planning (Law 43-2014), on Forest Management (Law 16-2000) and on Environment (Law 003/91). More specifically, the project implementation mechanism through the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and its different units is in compliance with Law 16-2000 that stipulates that agencies and Ministries are to undertake, within their spheres of competence and through their stations and work units, interventions and monitor the components of the environment and relay their results and data to the competent authorities periodically.

The forest law considers the main REDD+ principles and the project will align with the standards imposed by the law relevant to the forest environment. For example, in agroforestry and livestock farming, a limit on the number of animals per herder is prescribed and certain agricultural activities should only take place in already degraded forest areas.

A new Land Law (number 21/2018) was adopted by the Government in June 2018 and sets the new legal framework for land use and acquisition, including in rural areas for agricultural land.

The proposed project also complies with the national law on Promotion and Rights Protection of Indigenous People (Law 05/2011) that stipulates, among other things, that indigenous people have the right to be consulted on any matter affecting them and the right to benefit from incomes related to the use of their customary land and natural resources. Consultations with the indigenous communities were done following the guidelines of Free Prior and Informed Consent. Furthermore, in order to align with the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act 05-2011, the project will provide:

- focus groups adapted to indigenous populations (anthropologist present in the multidisciplinary team)
- access to the climate awareness competition (output 1.3.2)
- using adapted tools for the awareness raising (images, specific understanding)
- climate services oriented towards indigenous peoples needs
- activities that meet the needs of indigenous populations (component 3, activities discussions with an anthropologist specialized in indigenous peoples)

Project activities will be carried out in full compliance with national standards and methodologies for natural resource management, including Forest Management Plans and Simple Community Management Plans which are still under development at this time of writing. The proposed interventions will adhere to national technical standards that are in force, particularly those relating to land use and agriculture management. An Environment and Social screening was carried out during project identification and thus ensures that project components are aligned with national technical standards and regulations (see Annex 6 for more details). Through its training activities aimed at department and district technical services, the project will promote the knowledge and understanding of such standards and norms, which is crucial for their effective application at local level. Also, all proposed component 3 activities will discuss with community stakeholders including ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, to ensure the proposed activities will adhere to relevant standards upon implementation.

More specific adherence details are provided at relevant sections throughout this document.

F. Other funding sources

The proposed project aims to build on existing/ongoing initiatives. In terms of climate, the majority of actors in Congo are working on mitigation, which does not prevent them from having interesting synergies with the proposed project. A working group of Congo's technical and financial partners active in the environment scene exists and meets every two months. Through this platform, synergies and specific technical working groups can be set up.

The WFP Country Strategy Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 for the Republic of Congo was officially approved by WFP's Board in February 2019. The proposed project perfectly aligns with WFP's strategic priorities for the Republic of Congo. Currently two WFP projects have climate-related items: (i) **School feeding programme**, mainly financed by Mc Govern Dole until 2022. Climate change adaptation activities include environment and climate change sensitization in schools, and distribution of energy saving cookstoves in all schools supported by the school feeding programme, which includes all the three departments targeted by the current proposal. This programme also pays particular attention to ORA⁴² schools for indigenous people, as we estimate that 65% of indigenous children from 4 to 16 are out of school.⁴³ (ii) **Smallholder farmers project** financed by the European Union and jointly implemented by WFP, FAO and IFAD. This project is active in the Bouenza Department and supports access of smallholder farmers to markets by improving the quantity, quality and competitiveness of agricultural products, particularly beans. Activities also include construction of dams and improved irrigation. In addition, 30% of the total beans production is locally procured by WFP for its school feeding programme. It is important to note that 60% of the smallholder farmers project beneficiaries are women.

The Congolese Government, with the support of FAO, is in the process of finalizing the development of the project "Implementation of Congo's nationally determined contribution (NDC) in the land and forest management sector" for submission to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 million) in the following departments: Plateau, Pool, Bouenza, Niari and Kulou. Planned activities include: support for updating the national land use plan and securing the land framework, planting trees for the population's energy needs (improved traceability and legality of coal and fireplace), support for sustainable forest management, sustainable agriculture (bananas, cocoa and cassava) and improving value chains with supply to major cities (Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Dolisie, Madingou, Nkayi). Although this is a climate change mitigation project, the links to be established with the Adaptation Fund project concern these last two points in the Bouenza department. The projects are expected to start in the same year, it will be very important that the respective teams can collaborate on community activities such as agroforestry and value chain development in Bouenza (the only department common to both projects: Madingou, Nkaye and Loudima districts).

In the Republic of Congo, there is a coordination group of technical and financial partners on the environment which includes: Embassies (Italian, United States, France, etc.), United Nations agencies (FAO, UNDP, WFP, etc.), the European Union, the French Development Agency, the Development Bank of Central African States, the World Bank and the African Development Bank. Meetings are held every two months in Brazzaville and aim to ensure synergy of initiatives and projects. Specific subgroups are set up on an ad hoc basis according

⁴² Observer, Reflechir, Agir

⁴³ Source UNICEF

to needs: conservation projects group, climate change projects group, North Congo projects group etc. This mechanism ensures good coordination between the various development actors in the Republic of Congo.

The following map shows the different locations of environmental projects in Congo, as well as technical and financial partners. As we can see, on the target departments of the project the current environmental actors are: FAO, EU, AFD, UNPD, WB and USAID.

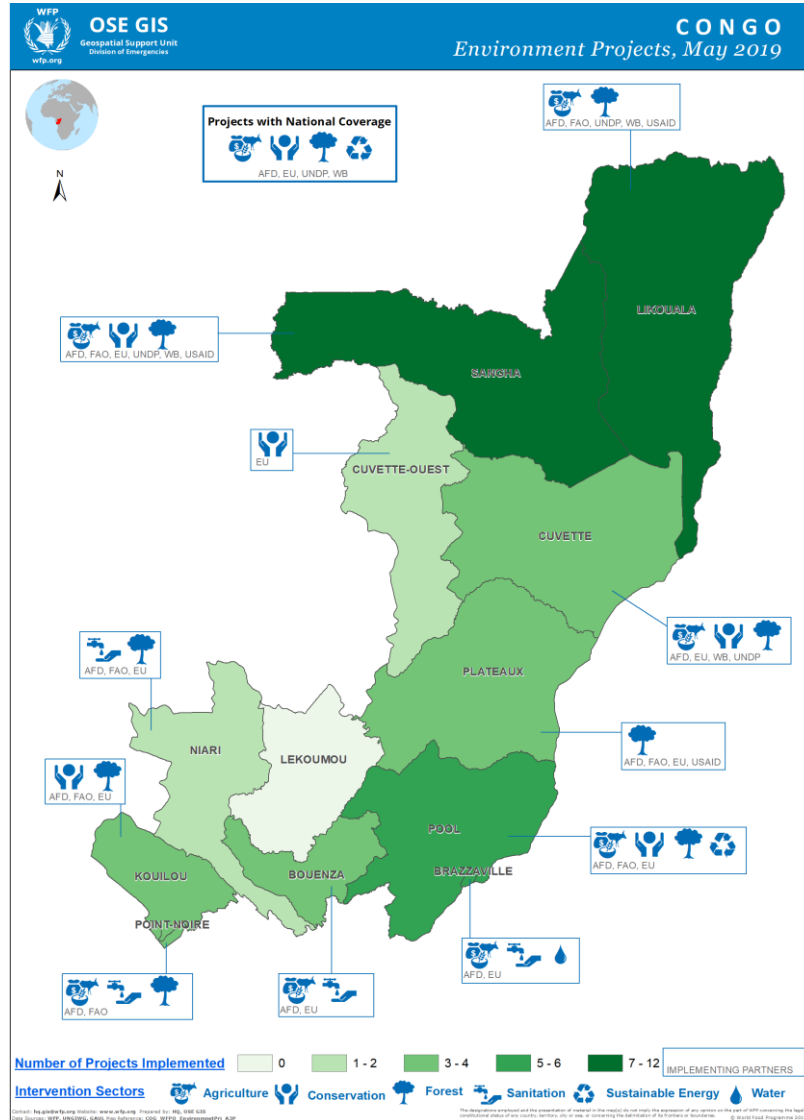


Figure 11, Projects in the environment sector in Congo

UNDP has launched the 3rd communication. UNDP is also working with FAO and UNEP on a study regarding Congo’s Peatlands. As previously explained, output 1.1.1 will take into account these studies.

French Development Agency (AFD): The proposed project will complement AFD’s Adapt’Action Facility and will be based on some of its studies: in particular the study on current climate and climate change scenarios as well as the study of climate vulnerabilities of agricultural systems/regions and adaptation options. The Facility is divided into 3 focus areas: (i) capacity building and climate governance for the consolidation, implementation and monitoring of the NDC; (ii) better integration of NDC commitments into sectoral public policies in the field of climate change adaptation; and (iii) preparation of projects/programmes in the field of climate change adaptation through studies (pre/feasibility). The Facility started its activities at the end of 2018 and will end in 2021. Consequently, the proposed project will be linked to the progress of the Facility, in particular for output 1.2.2 on public adaptation policies. The Facility will support the processes of developing a

National Climate Plan and an Investment Plan for Resilient Agriculture, in collaboration with the World Bank, which has begun a "Climate Smart Agriculture Profile" study. The latter will be available in December 2019 and will define investment priorities for climate-sensitive agriculture. In terms of training, Adapt'Action and the AF project will be complementary: indeed, the Facility will train the government at the Ministry level and the AF project at the Departmental level. The Facility has planned a major high-level training module with Météo France and ADEME on climate modelling and greenhouse gas surveys, which will be very complementary to component 2 of the proposed project.

In May 2019, AFD initiated a diagnosis of the ANAC Meteorology Directorate, from a technical and material point of view. This study will allow establishing the exact shortcomings of Congo in terms of meteorological management. AFD has planned to invest around €900,000 to modernize the Directorate's tools and equipment. Currently, it seems this funding will not be enough to answer to the dire needs of the Directorate. In order to obtain quality data for component 2, the proposed project will build on AFD's investment and contribute to address the identified gaps, by focusing on the three target Departments of the project: Bouenza, Sangha and Likouala.

The Northern Congo Forest Landscape Project (PPFNC), financed by the French Environment Fund and AFD (€7.5 million), will start at the end of 2019. PPFNC is divided into 4 components, including one entirely dedicated to community development in northern Congo. One of the proposed pilot activities is fish farming. In addition, PPFNC will work with forest concessions and communities to implement simple community management plans. These plans will make it possible to delimit the community activity zones in the Likouala and Sangha Departments. PPFNC plans to set up a platform between the various partners for northern Congo and thus creating a working partnership with the proposed adaptation project. A project office will be based in Ouessou in the North of the country, just like for the AF project, so they will be able to communicate locally.

World Bank (WB): The WB is mainly working on climate change mitigation projects; however, they have put in place, together with the Congolese government, a number of environmental and social standards that the proposed project takes into account (particularly in relation to community activities in the north and simple community management plans that are being developed). At the beginning of the AF project, output 1.1.1 will allow to see where the World Banks' projects stand and ensure proper alignment. The WB projects relevant to the proposed AF project are:

- The Forestry and Economic Diversification Project Additional Financing (\$6.5 million) aims to strengthen the capacity of the Republic of Congo to: (i) promote better enforcement of forestry regulations; and (ii) create a supportive policy environment for the participation of local communities and the private sector in sustainable forest management and reforestation. This project has begun extensive work with communities and forest concessions on sustainable forest management and livelihood activities.
- Northern Congo Agroforestry Project (€16 million): climate-smart agriculture 2020, this project will start at the same time of AF project, which will make it possible to cover a larger area of Congolese villages in North Congo in terms of climate sensitive agriculture. The World Bank has developed specific agricultural technical routes to reduce deforestation and combat climate change in advance of this project. These routes will serve as a first basis for the AF project in order to have Climate Smart Agriculture adapted to climate change and the knowledge and habits of farmers too.
- As part of the Forest Investment Programme/Central African Forest Initiative financing, the WB supports RoC in the implementation of the REDD+ investment plan. In addition, the Forest Investment Programme will finance the Northern Congo Agroforestry Project from 2020-2025 to develop agroforestry plantations (cocoa-cultivation under shade and fruit/food crop associations on degraded areas).
- As part of the Emission Reductions Programme, backup tools have been developed, for example: the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Planning Framework for Indigenous People. The proposed project will refer to these frameworks.
- The Commercial Agriculture Project (\$100 million from 2017-2022) focuses on improving market access for small producers. This project aims to improve food security, reduce imports and fight against poverty. The proposed project will build on the achievements of this project for component 3 and more particularly output 3.1.2.

European Union: The European Union does not have a direct project on adaptation. However, they have several programmes on forest conservation. As WFP already works closely with the EU on the smallholder

farmers project, it will be easy to avoid duplication of activities and build bridges between the proposed project and their programmes.

Non-Governmental Organizations: Several national and international NGOs are carrying out activities related to climate change adaptation, so links could be made with the proposed project (particularly under component 3):

- Since March 2016, APDRA⁴⁴ has been active in the Republic of Congo as part of the "Project to strengthen the capacities of actors in the fish farming sector".
- Initiative Développement has been working in Congo since 2004 on local development issues through a multi-stakeholder consultation process, the preservation of resources linked to the promotion of local and appropriate economic alternatives for the population, economic diversification through the creation of enterprises incubators and the production of energy saving cookstoves.
- Since 2016, ESSOR has been supporting market gardeners in the Brazzaville area to develop climate-smart and organic agriculture.
- Since 2017, the Order of Malta supports the improvement of the health conditions of indigenous populations in Likouala. In partnership with the NGO Apifleurdev, the Order of Malta also contributes to the development of beekeeping in northern Congo.
- Since 2008, PEDD has been supporting local and indigenous communities in the Sangha department around education and support for the creation of income-generating activities (including beekeeping).
- WCS is in charge of managing the national parks in the Likouala and Sangha departments and has set up community development programmes.

G. Learning and knowledge management.

Many activities in the proposed project include knowledge and learning for the local government as well as for the communities. Since the knowledge of climate change impacts (let alone the differential impact on men and women) and adaptation is still very limited in RoC, and there is a need for more capacity building and awareness raising, component 1 focuses solely on this. Under component 1, training of male and female extension officers and awareness raising in schools is all about knowledge management. The key messages of the studies on climate change scenarios and adaptation options will be disseminated, in particular through the artistic competition (output 1.3.2), but also through the climate services and the government under its public politics. Throughout the project, the generated knowledge will be shared with stakeholders and donors working in the climate adaptation space in Congo. The dissemination of the studies of component 1 will be done through the group of technical and financial partners environment (described in section II-F), as well as through the steering committee of the project and through the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The project may also reuse the project development monitoring group currently in place, which includes civil society, development partners, research institutes and various government entities.

The proposed project will be used as a learning model that will give the national government and local communities the opportunity to review context specific approaches, establish best practices and scale up successful activities to achieve climate change resilience at scale. On an annual basis the project will document lessons learned and improvements to implementation for review with stakeholders, to inform the following year's planning and implementation during the steering committees and through quarterly reports. Mid-term and final evaluations will also be a channel to disseminate lessons learned at the level of the government and the actors (NGOs, United Nations, etc.) of the project. The NGOs involved in the implementation of component 3 will learn from this project in order to improve their performance in the field afterwards.

All the data acquired on climate change and means of adaptation will be classified and transmitted through several media:

- School teaching tools (component 1) - beneficiaries: students, teachers, government, education partners in Congo;
- Government training tools (components 1 and 2) - beneficiaries: students, teachers, government

⁴⁴ Association de Pisciculture et Développement Rural en Afrique tropicale humide

- Awareness campaign (component 1) -beneficiaries: Congo's population
- Study reports (component 1)- beneficiaries: government, civil society, WFP and Congo's partners
- Climate services disseminated to communities - tools for the Meteorology Directorate (component 2) – beneficiaries: communities, Congo partners and government.
- NGO technical support towards communities- implementation of specific tools per locality (component 3) – beneficiaries: Congo's partners, government and communities
- Communication of the project on social networks

If successful, the proposed project could easily be replicated elsewhere in Central Africa with similar systems. Knowledge could be shared through the regional bodies of which Congo is a member including the ECCAS.⁴⁵ ECCAS is closely involved in climate change issues and there are few adaptation projects. Such a project is therefore expected by this commission. The government and WFP will ensure that information on the results and progress of this project is properly circulated with ECCAS.

H. Consultative process.



Figure 12, Full proposal communities' consultations (photo: Jan Cherlet)

The WFP Country Office officially met with the Minister of Tourism and Environment (designated authority for the Adaptation Fund) in April 2018. Several follow-up meetings on this Adaptation Fund project have been held since then with the Minister, as well as with the Director General of Sustainable Development and his staff. In addition, under the tutelage of the Minister of Tourism and Environment, a technical monitoring committee bringing together a wide range of line Ministries and government agencies has been set up to supervise the drafting of the concept note and the full proposal, civil society and the various TFPs⁴⁶ present in Congo have also been included in this technical committee (This committee was set up at the request and by the Minister of Tourism and Environment.). Several workshops with the technical monitoring committee set up by the Minister of Tourism and Environment were held between May 2018 and June 2019, throughout the progress of the project's development in order to ensure the relevance and feasibility of the proposed activities and to collect and verify the information needed to prepare the bid. Several versions of the submitted document have been translated into French so that each committee member can contribute to it.

As part of the concept note, between April and September 2018, WFP conducted consultations at the national level with development partners, NGOs, government entities and academia to understand current challenges, ongoing and planned projects, experiences and lessons learned by various organizations in regard to the impact of climate change in the country.

Consultations with various government entities highlighted the following points:

⁴⁵ Economic Community of Central African State

⁴⁶ Technical and financial partners

- a willingness to prioritize adaptation activities;
- the need to allocate most of the budget to component 3, in order to be "as local as possible";
- the need to strengthen the Meteorology Department;
- the role of each implementing department or agency in relation to the project.

Meetings with development partners made it possible to map existing projects and possible links with the proposed project. The exchanges with NGOs allowed to identify the skills already present in the field in Congo and to gather their points of view on the various project activities according to their knowledge of the communities. Discussions with the private sector provided an overview of potential partnerships and what each company is doing today with communities.

For the full proposal, consultations were carried out between April and June 2019. Specific focus groups were held with (i) civil society (ii) international NGOs (iii) Departmental Directorates in the three target departments (iv) technical and financial partners and (v) research institutes. These workshops provided an opportunity to reflect on (i) the complaints mechanism, (ii) the social risks of the project, (iii) potential implementing partners, (iv) implementation needs depending on departments and activities, (v) the links to be established between existing and future projects. Individual meetings with private companies and NGOs were held during on the field with the same objectives mentioned above.

Consultations with stakeholders were complemented by field visits to local communities to understand vulnerabilities and needs and to see adaptation measures already in place at the local level. Between May and August 2018, nine community consultations were conducted (in three departments of Congo - Bouenza, Likouala, Sangha) to inform the development of the project. A total of 364 people were consulted, including 169 women (46%) and 211 indigenous people (58%). The exercise aimed at gathering information on livelihoods, vulnerabilities, climate change impacts, gender roles and needs. The methodology used consisted of small focus groups in each village. Depending on the areas, several types of groups have been set up: men, women, Bantu, indigenous people, young people and the elderly. Consultations were facilitated in both local languages and French (as appropriate) and were conducted by a team composed of staff from WFP and the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. In some cases, local translators were used, especially for local patois. Participants were not informed of the project during the exercise so as not to tip them in a particular direction. A consultation framework had been developed and reviewed by an anthropologist specialized in the populations of the Congo Basin in order to have the most appropriate and locally understandable approach. The consultations were conducted in accordance with article 3 of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act 05-2011: translators, known to the local population, were present, as well as one or more members of civil society and a member of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment ensured the smooth running of the event. In addition, the FPIC guide, developed as part of the "Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil" project in the Republic of Congo, was used for these initial consultations.

Table 6, concept note communities consultations

2018	Villages	Total	Women	Indigenous people
Likouala	4	222	96	132
Sangha	2	49	23	31
Bouenza	3	93	50	50
Total	9	364	169	213

A second round of consultations were held during the preparation of the full proposal between May and June 2019 in 11 villages (in Bouenza, Sangha and Likouala). The project activities were designed following the first consultations on climate change with the population and discussions with the various development partners and the government. The purpose of this second round of consultations was therefore to present the project in detail to the people and to review together the activities proposed. The opinion of the communities was sought in particular on the implementation of each activity (i) means, (ii) needs, (iii) interests and (iv) consent. A total of 622 people were consulted, including 279 women (45%) and 267 indigenous people (43%).

Table 7, Full proposal communities consultations

2019	Villages	Total	Women	Indigenous people
Likouala	6	379	166	170
Sangha	3	176	90	97
Bouenza	2	67	23	0
Total	11	622	279	267

Considering all the community consultations carried out during the project development 986 persons were consulted (accounting for 20 villages), including 448 women (45 %) and 480 indigenous peoples (49%). If we add all the stakeholders met during the different types of exchanges, more than 1000 people were asked to provide their inputs to this project.

Table 8, total of communities consultations

Total	Villages	Total	Women	Indigenous people
Likouala	10	601	262	302
Sangha	5	225	113	128
Bouenza	5	160	73	50
Total	20	986	448	480

Attached in the annexes are the following documents:

- Annex 3: List of stakeholders consulted and summary of discussions
- Annex 4: Communities consultations
- Annex 5: FPIC
- Annex 6: Environmental and Social Risks Assessment
- Annex 7: Grievance Mechanism

I. Justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

Component 1: Knowledge, awareness and capacities on climate change impact and adaptation options are increased

Baseline scenario

Although Congo has a climate policy, few studies have been carried out on climate change and its impacts on food security and livelihoods, especially for women and indigenous groups. UNDP has carried out some studies, but they remain marginal (not finalized due to lack of resources). The 3rd communication launched in July 2018 will highlight current knowledge on climate change impacts in the country. Three vulnerability studies on climate change will be launched by the French Development Agency as part of the "Adapt'Action": Vulnerability of Agriculture, Forests and Coastal Areas. The lack of data on the impacts of climate change and variability is delaying the development of effective adaptation measures in vulnerable departments.

Moreover, since COP 21 and the Paris Agreement, Congo has not yet developed its Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan. A good structuring of public policies in terms of climate change is essential for the implementation of concrete and sustainable actions.

Although the populations interviewed understood the concept of climate change and raised perceived changes, they were not really able to explain them or knew how to deal with them. Many raised the relevance of being able to understand these phenomena in order to be able to adapt to them. By enhancing awareness of climate change impacts on livelihoods and food security and involving communities and local stakeholders

in the identification of local adaptation activities, the project will pursue an inclusive and participatory approach aimed at creating ownership and sustainability of the project interventions.

Additionality

The project will produce concrete studies on the long-term impacts of climate change and variability. These studies will be directly based on field realities of impacts on livelihoods and food security of bantu and indigenous people, women and men. These studies will go beyond climate change impacts to propose the best possible adaptation measures based on local needs. As a result, the various studies will be used directly for the project but also by the government to develop sectoral public policies and action plans.

Through this project, youth and communities will be made aware of the impact of climate change, especially focusing on the impact on food security, nutrition and livelihoods of women and indigenous people. Sensitization and awareness will precede any asset creation activity to ensure the assets are able to withstand changing climatic conditions (higher temperatures, erratic rainfall, etc). A strong awareness of the causes and effects of climate change will be followed up with community adaptation thinking and concrete adaptation activities which will have full community ownership. This will not only make project implementation effective but ensure that interventions are sustainable beyond the project lifetime.

Component 2: Households have the information needed to better manage and minimize the impacts on their livelihoods of climate variability and weather events

Baseline scenario

Assessments carried out at national and community level have highlighted how increased climate variability and change in the targeted districts has progressively affected livelihoods of vulnerable communities over the past decades. People's ability to cope with and recover from recurrent climate shocks, particularly women and indigenous people, has been progressively eroded, together with their capacity to adapt to a changing environment. Traditional practices and knowledge alone are proving insufficient to manage and plan from year to year, in particular with regard to erratic rainfall, the increase in weather extremes and the emergence of new risks that impact assets, crops and livestock such as, higher temperatures and increased dry spells. The need for better, reliable climate and weather information to inform planning at different times during the season has been identified as key to inform traditional practices and support adaptation planning over the short and long-term. But availability of information needs also to be complemented by strengthened capacities at local level to make use of such information for decision making and tailored advisories to advise on livelihoods options for women and men.

The Direction of Meteorology produces weather data that is broadcast in the form of weather reports on TV, radio and newspapers. Weather stations are also used to provide specific data for airline pilots and ships. The equipment is aging and the volunteers in charge of data collection are not properly trained. As a result, the data is not always the most reliable. In the current scenario, the Weather Directorate is able to provide same-day, next-day and up to 4-day forecasts. In addition, this data is not available to the general population. Communities currently have limited access to climate information, which does not allow them to plan their activities according to seasonal and intra-seasonal variability. Today, communities rely on their traditional knowledge that does not reflect current climate patterns. During the consultations, the communities explained that "the weather forecast is not enough, today we need to be told when to plant maize for example because we can no longer rely on our habits". AFD plans to support the modernization of the Meteorological Directorate, but the funding allocated will not be sufficient to renew all the equipment, and the volunteer staff collecting the data will still need to be trained, as well as improvement of the delivery mechanism of the information reaches the end users in a way they can understand

Additionality

In the absence of this project, government budget does not allow the development of end-user driven climate services. A key aspect of the intervention will focus on the development of tailored, locally relevant information in a participatory manner (emphasis on co-production and establishment of feedback mechanism) including a better understanding of traditional knowledge to allow for the identification of opportunities for blending scientific with local, indigenous knowledge.

WFP will work with national and local partners to strengthen access of vulnerable households to tailored and reliable weather and climate information to support decision making and help them enhance their agricultural or livestock production, as well as inform other livelihood decisions- including those related to disaster risk

reduction. Accurate, timely and easy to understand information can improve planning to reduce people's vulnerability to climate change. To this end, the project will strengthen the Meteorological Services' capacity to generate climate and weather data, including by installing additional equipment (automated weather stations and rain gages) as needed, and by training staff on seasonal forecast and shorter time-lead (1-10 days) weather forecast generation.

Notably, the project will establish feedback mechanisms from producers to users of information, including by training lead farmers and partners on data collection processes from local stations as well as on co-production of tailored messages and agricultural advisories. Based on consultations with communities as part of Component 1, the project will strengthen and, if necessary, develop relevant dissemination channels based on preferences identified, with a specific focus on women and indigenous people. A range of dissemination channels will also be tested in the target districts, including radio, messages in schools, churches or via sms (text messages).

Component 3: Communities apply adaptation measures on their productive activities

Baseline scenario

Most development partners and NGO are currently focused on climate change mitigation in the Republic of Congo; not on adaptation. Without concrete adaptation actions proposed by this project, the baseline scenario would see continued negative impacts of climate change affecting communities. Subsistence agriculture will continue to be negatively impacted by climate change, leading to a drop in production and consequently a drop in family incomes and overall food security in Congo. The availability of fish, caterpillars and honey, which are the basis of the diet of indigenous people, will continue to decline, which will reduce food diversity and thus nutrition. The resilience and regenerative capacity of forest resources will continue to be negatively affected by extreme climatic conditions and present practices. Smallholder farmers' economic and physical isolation in Congo is compounded by the poor state of rural infrastructure, limited market information, the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, and a lack of support from the government. Smallholder farmers also face high post-harvest losses due to inadequate equipment and a lack of storage facilities. Female smallholder farmers are even more impacted by the burden of domestic work and their prime role in agriculture. To be resilient, systems need to have the capacity to withstand, adapt and transform in the face of shocks and stresses.

Additionality

Based on the results of component 1, the project will provide a framework for the implementation of climate-resilient activities. The project will establish partnerships with NGOs that have expertise in working with communities.

Communities will be made aware of the negative impact of existing practices, how these impacts might be exacerbated by climate change and how to protect the surrounding ecosystems. The objective is to encourage communities to develop their own reflections on the harmful impacts of current practices (e.g. slash-and-burn) so that they can take ownership of the adaptation process as well as ensure that assets created by the project will be designed to take into account future climate patterns (i.e. increased risk of dry spells, drought or flood). This will be possible in particular through the implementation of "experience sharing" and pilot activities. In addition, the project will develop the best possible partnerships with local NGOs that are familiar with the field (e.g. Initiative Développement) and with other UN agencies like FAO.

The proposed project will support smallholders in increasing the quantity and quality of food supply by providing adequate storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses in link with climate change (flood-proof, taking into account higher temperatures, etc.). Better post-harvest handling practices and storage technologies not only allow farmers to retain more of their harvest, but they also allow them to store their crops for longer periods, thus benefiting from higher prices at later points in time. This will allow smallholders to increase their resilience to climate change.

In addition, smallholder farmers will be linked with the local school feeding programme so that there is an ongoing demand for their climate-resilient products. This will ensure that there is some degree of crop diversification as well as sustainable income sources. To promote food security and nutrition, diversified native species production and consumption will be supported, including through the introduction of organic crop production practices, reforestation and natural resource conservation measures, and water conservation for agriculture. Water harvesting and storing activities (both rainwater and spring ground water) will be done in collaboration with technical experts to ensure there is no negative environmental impact and provide

communities with access to water during dry spells. These interventions will promote food security and nutrition by enhancing ecosystem quality, improving community resilience, agricultural productivity and the diversification of local incomes, taking into consideration both short-term and longer-term climate threats. Livelihood diversification, income generation as well as market linkages will ensure that male and female beneficiaries are self-reliant and have sustained livelihoods beyond the project intervention.

J. Sustainability of the project.

The project will redefine value chains in order to revitalize the agricultural sectors of northern farmers but also in the Bouenza. The project is intended to develop the capacities, tools, and systems for national stakeholders, ranging from the farmers, to the communities, and all the way up to the national stakeholders, with the intention of developing a self-sustaining model that can continue beyond the project implementation period. By developing viable market opportunities and developing the capacities of farmers to benefit from these, the activities fostered by the project can become self-sustaining with time. Key studies conducted under component 1 will ensure that project interventions under components 2 and 3 are culturally sensitive, while also providing the government with useful data to plan future interventions and giving access to the communities to relevant and timely information for better decision making. The proposed studies will inform the NAP/NAPA and the Agricultural Adaptation Plan and are also expected to serve as baseline for other climate adaptation projects by other stakeholders/donors/government.

Specifically Output 1.2.1. will focus on improving the skills of government's technical services at decentralized levels regarding the analytic understanding of climate change, its impacts and the identification of possible adaptation measures. This capacity building output will enable national and departmental stakeholders to mobilize and support communities to understand their climate change impacts and needs and to improve and adopt adaptation solutions, also beyond the project's lifespan.

Output 1.2.2. will support the Ministry of Tourism and Environment - MTE (in charge of climate change) to develop an appropriate climate change adaptation strategy. Targeted government and civil society institutions will thus benefit from MTE's increased capacity to develop and promote an evidence-based inclusive and equitable national climate adaptation strategy. This output will support MTE in its political process on climate change.

In addition, Component 2 will provide the necessary systems and capacities and thus impetus to the Direction of Meteorology, to continue to provide weather and climate services after the project ends. Current investments are important to establish the entire climate services chain, which could then be replicated and expanded to other departments. Also, once the project has established the basic processed and built a solid system, the government will be able to operate it on its own funds (operating costs only).

An improved awareness and understanding about climatic issues will ensure that activities under component 3 are fully owned by the communities as well as managed and maintained in the long run beyond the project life. Community empowerment and linkages with school feeding programmes will ensure sustainability of project intervention in the medium and long run. The project will enable the most vulnerable Congolese, including indigenous communities, to better manage their food security in a changing environment. The project will build the capacities of indigenous groups and smallholder farmers to continue achieving food security in a future with more intense rains and flooding. Doing so represents a change with past practices that promoted food security at the macro and national level. The activities of component 3 will be implemented by NGOs based in the Republic of Congo. At the end of the project, these NGOs will remain and will be able to capitalize on the experience and skills learned through this project.

The project will apply an integrated approach. The objective is that people will be at the center of the project and that each project activity will be directly beneficial to them: they contribute to increasing the knowledge on climate change, they benefit from the strengthening of administrations through better monitoring on the ground, they understand climate change, they receive useful climate information that allows them to make better decisions, and they take ownership of the project's adaptation activities because they are the driving force behind them. As a result, resilient climate activities are sustainable over time beyond the project's life.

Also, under component 3, some activities are directly linked with the school feeding programme, which will still be present after the end of the project. The partnerships established in this framework will continue and can be replicated in other departments with WFP's potential guidance.

It should be noted that this project is embedded in WFP's Country Strategy Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 for the Republic of Congo. As a result, this project is part of a long-term strategy to address poor nutrition and food

security in the context of climate change. Likewise, the government is committed to supporting sustainable development and has a budget for adaptation support (under the Directorate General for Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Tourism and Environment). The project submitted to the Adaptation Fund is part of the government's long term dynamic strategy, as all the studies and capacity building activities selected under this project complement and are coordinated with the current and future actions of the government and development partners in Congo. The results of the studies and focus groups of output 1.1.1 will be directly integrated into the climate change policy framework of the Republic of Congo. Below are some examples of government-funded projects budgeted for 2019-2022 that will complement the proposed project activities:

- Study of ecosystems' vulnerability to climate change (815 000 USD);
- Support for the improvement of food crop production (2.934.000 USD);
- Support for the development of seed production (2.000.000 USD);
- Support for improving the productivity and competitiveness of cassava and other root and tuber products (3.600.000 USD);
- Food Safety Net Project (28.930.500 USD);
- Improved access to quality plant material and agricultural inputs (1.675.000 USD);
- Support for income-generating activities for women and teenage mothers in the 12 Departments of Congo (1.170.000 USD).
- Support for the promotion of women's leadership (4.700.000 USD).

Furthermore, beyond the project's lifespan, the government will build on the project's achievements to further scale up pilots to other Departments in the country. For example, the capacity building of the Meteorology Department in ANAC, through the implementation of climate services in the three targeted Departments, will directly benefit the government in its willingness to implement agro-meteorological services in all other Departments of the country.

In addition to the project and government activities mentioned above, several public entities are already working on climate change issues. The IRA (Institut national de Recherche Agronomique) has been given the mandate to conduct research on the impact of climate change on agriculture and how to respond to it⁴⁷ (improvement of agricultural seeds, new irrigation technology, etc). The project will collaborate with this research institute at the national level but also for targeted activities under Component 3 in the Bouenza Department, as IRA has a research centre based in Loudima (Bouenza Department). IRF (Institut de Recherche Forestière), through ProNaR (Programme National de Reboisement), is currently working on the appropriation of savannah for agroforestry (combining mitigation and adaptation). As savannah areas become drier, adding trees to crops provides shade and freshness and intensifies agriculture in non-forest areas, thus limiting deforestation. The "Plan National de Développement" places agriculture as a priority source of economic diversification for the country: long-term investments are planned in agriculture, which is the sector most affected by climate change. This AF project will promote climate smart agriculture and results will be shared for further expansion and economic diversification.

Congo's commitment to combating the adverse effects of climate change is also illustrated by its participation in the creation of the Congo Basin Climate Commission (CCBC) and its financial tool, the Blue Fund for the Congo Basin (F2BC). This Commission, chaired by Congo, has as one of its missions to reconcile the economic development of the Congo Basin in a sustainable development perspective with the fight against climate change. The Protocol establishing the CCBC was signed by the Heads of State and Government on 29 April 2018 in Brazzaville on the occasion of the first summit held for this purpose. The F2BC feasibility

⁴⁷ Moundzeo L., Goma-Tchimbakala J., MBoussi-Zola J., Gouma W. A.

Local know-how and adaptation to climate change in southwestern Congo (in the process of publication)

Moundzeo L., Bani G., Nganga D., Nganga D., Itoua A. 2014 - Effects of water stress on the productivity of cassava varieties in the Niari Valley in Congo-Brazzaville, Climate and Environment. Edition l'harmattan: 49 - 64.

study currently underway aims to provide CCBC member countries with a Climate Investment Plan and a governance tool.

Table 9: Sustainability of project outcomes.

Outcomes	Sustainability
Outcome 1.1	<p>The studies that will be carried out as part of the project will be used to build a sustainable project but also by the government and the various technical and financial partners to take informed decisions.</p> <p>Community consultations will allow to build the project on the basis of real needs, taking into account the socio-cultural context.</p>
Outcome 1.2	<p>Capacity building and coordination at the national and district levels will provide many benefits after the project end-date. Trained officials will be able to transfer their knowledge to other officials at national and district levels.</p>
Outcome 1.3	<p>Communities, especially school children, are informed about climate change and its impacts and make informed decisions even beyond the purview of the project. Communities are aware of which practices degrade the environment and modify their habits accordingly.</p>
Outcome 2.1	<p>The training of meteorological department and data collection officers will be used beyond the project to improve the reliability of climate data and of the information created. The equipment invested by the project will contribute in the same direction. In addition, the implementation of a climate service, which has not yet been established, will provide the country with useful tools for climate change adaptation. Ensuring a feedback mechanism from its users will ensure continued improvement of the system. Once established, the running costs are only a fraction and given the great benefit they will bring, this is expected to be continued.</p>
Outcome 3.1	<p>All processes leading to decisions at village level will be highly participatory and only assets prioritized by beneficiaries will be supported. All physical assets created under the project will be designed to be sufficiently simple and cheap to be repaired and replaced by communities with their own knowledge, skills and resources. With the adapted activities, the communities can rely on stable incomes despite climate change which is an incentive to adopt and maintain the new activities after the project closes. In addition, the project will work on the consolidation of value chains to create sustainable links to markets. It is expected therefore that such assets will be maintained after the project finishes by the communities through intrinsic interests.</p>

K. Environmental and social impacts and risks.

Risk screening

The project was screened against the 15 Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund. A summary of the screening is reported in table 11 below and describes the potential risks with respect to each of the 15 principles. The full environmental and social screening, impact assessment, and risk management plan are available in Annex 6 of the proposal. The full gender analysis is available in Annex 8.

All activities of Components 1, 2 and 3 of the project (described in Part II, Section A) have been taken into account in the screening. Component 3 includes 'Undefined Sub-Projects' (USPs) that are not fully defined yet at proposal stage, as they will be informed by the outcomes of Component 1, and that will be further developed in consultation with the communities during project implementation. For this reason, the screening of the USPs under Component 3 is based on an exhaustive list of potential activities and a list of excluded activities (these lists are included in Annex 6, Section 2). During the implementation of the project, once the USPs of Component 3 have been defined in concrete terms (i.e. which activity will take place in which target

community), these activities will again be screened, as defined in the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (see Annex 6, Section 4).

The environmental and social risk screening and impact assessment were carried out in consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders (see Annex 3 for the full list of stakeholders' consultations).

Table 10, Risk Screening of the project based on the 15 principles of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and proposed mitigation measures.

Environmental and social principle of AF	Risk mitigation measures required	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	NO	<p>Low risk: As UN entity, WFP abides by international and national law. WFP's partners and contracted service providers are equally obliged to. Moreover, relevant national, departmental and district authorities have been consulted during the proposal development process and will be partners in the project implementation. This facilitates compliance with all relevant laws.</p> <p>International laws and treaties of particular relevance for this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the right of Indigenous Peoples to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent <p>National laws and regulations of particular relevance for this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 003/91 of 23 April 1991 on the protection of the environment; - Law No. 16/2000 of 20 November 2000 establishing the Forestry Code; - Decree 2002/437 of 31 December 2002, which sets the conditions for the management and use of forests; - Decree No. 415/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing the scope, content and procedures of the environmental and social impact study; - Law No. 48/83 of 21 April 1983 defining the conditions for exploitation and conservation of wildlife; - Order No. 3863 of MAEF / SGEF / DCPD of 18 May 1983 determining the list of fully protected and partially protected animals; - Law No. 13/2003 of 10 April 2003 on the Water Code; - Law No. 37/2008 of 28 November 2008 on fauna and protected areas; - Law No. 8/2010 of July 26, 2010 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage; - Law No. 5/2011 on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
Access and Equity	YES	<p>Medium risk: The Republic of Congo is inhabited by different ethnic groups. The Bantu groups represent 90-97% of the population and are dominant in the political, economic and social domains. Other groups, identified as 'indigenous peoples', represent 3-10% of the population and live in "extreme social and economic disadvantage".⁴⁸ In the northern departments (Likouala and Sangha) the indigenous peoples represent an estimated 50% of the population. The Bantu and the indigenous peoples tend to rely on different sources of livelihood: the indigenous peoples rely on recollection, hunting, fishing and to a lesser extent agriculture; the Bantu rely mostly on agriculture, fishing, and trade.</p> <p>Access to agricultural land, fishing areas, hunting/recollection areas, and the market is governed by customary and formal arrangements that are typically controlled by, and favour, the Bantu men, at the expense of women and indigenous peoples. In some communities (in particular in the Likouala</p>

⁴⁸ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

Environmental and social principle of AF	Risk mitigation measures required	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		<p>department), the Bantu and Aka/Baaka live in a relationship that can be defined as a ‘master-slave’ relationship.⁴⁹</p> <p>Also in communities where no/few indigenous peoples are present, such as in the Bouenza department, there is high inequality between community members, as resources are managed at household or even individual level, and rarely at community level.</p> <p>Under Component 3, the project will introduce new assets, resources, or revenue-generating activities in selected communities, such as water ponds, bee hives, small irrigation infrastructure, etc.</p> <p>There is a risk that in some communities the Bantu elite of the community would hijack the targeting process or the redistribution of benefits of the activities at the expense of the indigenous peoples or the more vulnerable Bantu members.</p> <p>There is also a risk that activities of component 3 could either reinforce the unequal access to resources and assets of the different ethnic groups or introduce new tensions in the communities.</p> <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Targeting and implementation approaches should not be rubber-stamped, but highly participatory and tailored to each community, and managed by local partners that know the context very well; – Presence of an indigenous interpreter in all consultations, to facilitate consultations in the language of the indigenous people; – Activities target a mix of vulnerable Bantu households (up to 30% of beneficiaries in Likouala and Sangha) and vulnerable indigenous households (minimum 50% of beneficiaries in Likouala and Sangha). – In Likouala and Sangha departments, select 2 representatives in each community to act as ‘relays’ for the climate services (output 2.1.2): 1 relay of indigenous origin, 1 relay of bantu origin.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	NO	<p>Low risk: The project is designed to decrease the vulnerability and increase the resilience of targeted communities, in particular women and indigenous peoples. These vulnerable and marginalized subgroups have been intensively consulted during the design of the project and will be further consulted during the implementation of the project. No major adverse impacts –other than the ones described in the preceding section Access and Equity– are expected from this project. As a result, no disproportionate distribution of adverse impacts is expected for the marginalized and vulnerable subgroups.</p>
Human Rights	NO	<p>Low risk: The IE and its partners affirm the fundamental human rights of all people. The project does not risk violating any pillar of human rights.</p>
Gender Equity and Women’s Empowerment	YES	<p>Medium risk: Women are less likely to have the ownership of the land they till and have less land tenure security than men. While women can often use land for free for subsistence farming, as soon as their production generates revenue, they usually need to pay a rent. There is a risk that some of the activities under Component 3 would increase gender inequality, because:</p>

⁴⁹ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

Environmental and social principle of AF	Risk mitigation measures required	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activities such as tree planting or aquaculture suppose that the beneficiary of the activity is the owner of his/her land – so this would exclude most women; - activities that generate revenue may put women in a situation that they need to cede part of the revenue or need to pay rent, while this was not the case before the activity. <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where possible, create cooperatives for the management of ponds or afforestation of plots; the cooperatives should maintain similar conditions for men and women - where no cooperatives can be established, raise awareness in the communities that rental conditions for men and women should be equal
Core Labour Rights	NO	<p>Low risk: The IE and its partners respect international and national labour laws and codes, as stated in WFP's policies. In particular, WFP has a zero tolerance policy for child labour of children below 14 year. Child labour is not uncommon in the targeted areas, as only 30% of the indigenous children and 60% of the Bantu children attend school, but WFP will seek to promote school attendance, not in the least because all targeted communities have access to schools where WFP provides school meals.</p> <p>Avoidance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zero tolerance for child labour of children below 14 year; - Promote school attendance
Indigenous Peoples	YES	<p>Medium: The project is fully compliant with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and has put in place a process to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the indigenous peoples present in the territories targeted by the project, and in particular Component 3 of the project. The FPIC process is described in Annex 5.</p> <p>However, there is a residual risk that some of the activities under Component 3 would alter the traditional lifestyle of the indigenous peoples, by incentivizing them to settle in villages or camps, in order to maintain access to new assets such as beehives or fish ponds. This effect could be reinforced by the local governments, who often consider a sedentary lifestyle the only option for the indigenous peoples to improve their wellbeing and socio-economic status.⁵⁰</p> <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The communities are informed about this risk during the consultations for Component 1. - The implementation of the activities under Component 3 that involve indigenous peoples will align with the seasonal calendar of the indigenous peoples.
Involuntary Resettlement	NO	<p>Low risk: This project will not resettle households or families, neither in physical nor economic terms.</p>
Protection of Natural	NO	<p>Low risk: The activities of component 1 are designed to better understand the environment in which the communities live, and the impacts climate change is</p>

⁵⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

Environmental and social principle of AF	Risk mitigation measures required	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Habitats		<p>having on them. The activities of component 2 build awareness and climate services. As a result, the activities of component 1 and 2 will not have any impact on the environment or natural habitats. The activities of component 3 may have an impact on habitats, but they will be designed in such a way that their environmental impact is minimal (building upon features of the environment that are already present, without introducing new elements or alien species). Moreover, all activities in component 3 are small-scale (managed at individual, household, or community level) and any residual impact on the environment or habitats would be negligible.</p>
Conservation of Biological Diversity	NO	<p>Low risk: The activities of component 1 are designed to better understand the environment in which the communities live, and the impacts climate change is having on the environment. The activities of component 2 build awareness and climate services. As a result, the activities of component 1 and 2 will not have any direct impact on the environment or biodiversity. The activities of component 3 may have an impact on the environment, but they will be designed in such a way that their impact on biodiversity is minimal (building upon features of the environment that are already present, without introducing new elements or alien species). Moreover, all activities in component 3 are small-scale (managed at individual, household, or community level) and any residual impact on biodiversity would be negligible.</p> <p>Avoidance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No introduction of alien crop species, alien bee species, or alien fish species
Climate Change	NO	<p>Low risk: The entire project is designed to reduce beneficiaries' exposure and vulnerability to the effects of climate change and increase their resilience. None of the activities in the project will increase greenhouse gas emissions or reduce carbon sinks.</p>
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	NO	<p>Low risk: None of the activities in the project will release pollutants in the air, soil or water. None of the activities in the project involves chemicals, hazardous materials, or ozone depleting substances.</p> <p>Under component 3, the project will introduce climate-smart agricultural practices in selected communities, but this will not lead to an increase in the use of agro-chemicals. To the contrary, the project will promote natural solutions to increase agricultural productivity (e.g. compost, agroforestry) and to combat pests (e.g. integrated pest management).</p> <p>None of the activities will generate waste, neither hazardous nor non-hazardous. There is a risk that some household-level or community-level assets created during the project (e.g. water ponds, bee hives, small irrigation infrastructure) may be abandoned in the long run, but these assets will be constructed with natural, local materials that have no environmental impact.</p> <p>None of the activities in the project involves high resource use.</p>
Public Health	NO	<p>Low risk: None of the activities in the project involves the use of equipment, materials or transportation that could pose a risk to community health or safety.</p> <p>The creation of new fish ponds could theoretically increase existing levels of transmission of water-born or water-based diseases, but this can be avoided by adding fish to the ponds that feed on mosquito larvae.</p> <p>Avoidance measure:</p>

Environmental and social principle of AF	Risk mitigation measures required	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		- Add fish that feed on mosquito larvae to the fish ponds.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	NO	<p>Low risk: Component 1 of the project will collect traditional knowledge from the indigenous forest dwellers about their environment and the impacts of climate change. WFP will take all necessary measures to protect this knowledge from inappropriate use by non-indigenous community members, the private companies active in the forest, the state, or any other party.</p> <p>Avoidance measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform the communities about this risk during the consultations for Component 1 and seek their explicit consent; - Maintain a database of all knowledge collected from the indigenous peoples about their environment; - Explicitly acknowledge the intellectual property of the indigenous peoples in any publication.
Lands and Soil Conservation	NO	<p>Low risk: The activities of component 1 and 2 will not have any direct impact on soils, groundwater, or water bodies. The activities of component 3 may have an impact on the soil or water bodies, but they will be designed in such a way that their impact on soil and water bodies is minimal. Moreover, all activities in component 3 are small-scale (managed at individual, household, or community level) and any residual impact on biodiversity would be negligible.</p>

The risk level of this project is identified as **Category B**, primarily because Component 3 of the project includes USPs that are not fully defined yet at proposal stage; the definition of the USPs under Component 3 depends on the outcomes of the activities under Component 1. Nevertheless, all potential activities under Component 3 are small in scale (managed at household level or community level, for subsistence rather than commercial purposes) and their potential negative impacts are very limited or can be mitigated. This justifies the identification of the risk level of the project as Category B rather than Category A.

The risks identified in table have been further analyzed in an impact assessment that is included in Annex 6 (section 3). For each of the identified risks, mitigation measures have been identified and are included in the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (Annex 6, section 4).

The USPs of Component 3, once defined during project implementation, will each be screened again, at community level and in consultation with the community (see Annex 6, section 4). Activities with a medium or high risk will not be considered for implementation under Component 3.

The Grievance Mechanism is described in Annex 7.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Project implementation.

The executing entity will be the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE). The executing entity will collaborate, for specific activities in their field of expertise, with the Ministry of Agriculture (MAEP) (component 1, 2 and 3), the Directorate of Meteorology under the ANAC (component 2), the Ministry of Education (component 1), the Ministry of Forests Economy (component 1) and the Ministry of scientific research (component 1). NGO partners or community organizations with assistance from MTE and WFP will be in charge of the execution of component 3 in the target departments (124 villages). Some activities under component 1 and 2 will be enhanced by United Nations agencies (UNESCO, FAO, WFP, UNDP) (table 11 and Figure 13).

The project coordinator, under MTE supervision, will be based in Brazzaville and will ensure the link between all the government entities concerned (above-mentioned), as well as with the headquarters of the various projects involved in the target departments of this project: Bouenza, Sangha and Likouala.

The Ministry of Tourism and Environment has set up a technical committee composed of the various United Nations entities (FAO, UNPD, UNESCO, WFP), development partners (EU, AFD, WB, CIRAD), civil society and Ministries involved in this project (see annex 3). As explained in other sections (consultation for example), this committee has been engaged since the beginning of the elaboration of this project, his contribution at each stage has been crucial. During the implementation of the project, a steering committee will be set up to monitor the smooth running of the project, this committee will take over the composition of the previous technical committee. The Steering Committee will meet once a year to review the past year and establish guidelines and recommendations for the coming year.

The Ministry for the Advancement of Women and the Integration of Women into Development will be part of both committees. Through this, the Ministry can directly promote gender balance in the project's implementation team and approach. The WFP gender focal point (already in place at the country office level) and the government gender focal point will support the M&E team as well as the project coordinator regarding gender analysis and achievements. These same gender focal points will ensure a good gender balance in the distribution of project positions by referring to the UN HR mechanism on gender and WFPs Gender policy (2015-2020). Those include that the project's vacancies and terms of reference will include a specific mention to encourage women to apply and MTE and WFP will diversify the channels through which job offers are disseminated to reach both women and men. WFP and the Government are both invested in achieving a gender equality goal, and the project management arrangements are in line with this goal.

WFP Country Office in Congo will facilitate and supervise overall project implementation, oversee monitoring and evaluation, provide technical support, and report to the Adaptation Fund. WFP's principal role is fiduciary, supervisory, supporting, coaching, providing technical knowledge, monitoring and disseminating lessons learned.

The Ministry of Tourism and Environment is responsible for the development and execution of the country's climate and environment policies. Component 1 will be mainly under the direct execution of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The studies to be carried out under outcome 1 may be carried out in partnership with the Congo Agricultural Research Centre (IRA), CIRAD, UK Met, IRSEN, CERAPE, WFP (technical unit) and any other relevant consultancy firms, United Nations agencies, or research institutes, according to the studies and expertise of each one.

The Ministry of Tourism and Environment will ensure the execution of component 2, which will be led by the ANAC Meteorological Directorate. This branch coordinates with all other government partners on weather issues: research or other departmental branches. As part of the project, ANAC's Meteorology Directorate will work in close collaboration with the Agro-Meteorology Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (at the national level and in the project's target departments).

Component 3 will be executing in close collaboration with the Ministries of Tourism and Environment, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and other government entities, as well as with NGOs in the field and relevant United Nations agencies. The MTE is still the executing entity but delegates execution at the departmental level to NGO consortia (It is planned to issue a call for tenders by department). The various other partners mentioned above will contribute mainly in the advice and through the steering committee.

Depending on the departments, the consortium may call on the expertise of the IRA (e.g. in Bouenza the IRA has a large research unit).

As indicated above, 3 consortia of local and international NGOs (also possible to have consultancy firms) will be set up in the three departments. The same NGO may be included in the three consortia depending on its presence in the Department or its expertise in one of the activities. Each consortium must have a locally recognized presence: at least 2 organizations/associations/structures already established and working in the localities of the department. The project will place a coordination assistant (coordination unit attached to the MTE and WFP) in each consortium, who will ensure the smooth running of the three components in his department. They will provide a link between the various government departments and project activities for component 2: importance of synergy between the CSA of the MAEP and the Meteorology Directorate at the departmental level for the development of climate services. They will also support the consortium for Component 3 activities. The Coordination Assistants will act as a liaison between the field activities and the Coordination Unit based in Brazzaville. They will also ensure good synergy between the CSA and NGOs under Component 3.

Within the framework of components 2 and 3, the Heads of Agricultural Sector (CSA, present in each district) will be involved in the execution of activities related to farmers:

- Under component 2, population-level focal points will be set up as part of climate services, CSA will be in collaboration with them. The focal points will be in contact also with the Departmental Directorate of Meteorology of their department (see figure 13 and explications in section II-A)
- Under component 3, the project will be based on the CSA, within the framework of their attributions⁵¹: NGOs and coordination assistants will be in contact with them in order to facilitate the institutional inking of activities for a better sustainability at the end of the project.

Table 11: Arrangements for project implementation

Expected Outcomes	Expected Concrete Outputs	Beneficiary	Technical support	Executing Entity	Implementing Entity
1.1 Targeted stakeholder institutions have increased awareness of the impact of climate change in Congo and access to community-based adaptation proposals	1.1.1: Targeted stakeholder institutions benefit from increased consultative and community-based research on climate trends, impacts and scenarios	Congo population, governmental agencies, development partners	MTE ⁵² , Ministry of Agriculture, IRA ⁵³ , IRSEN, CIRAD, CERAPE, UK Met, experts and consultants, UN agencies	MTE	WFP custodian of funds, recruits' experts if needed, provides technical assistance where needed
1.2 Targeted government and civil society institutions have increased capacity to formulate climate adaptation solutions at national and district level	1.2.1 Targeted representatives from government and civil society institutions benefit from training on climate change adaptation solutions	Government and civil society	Experts and consultants		
	1.2.2 Targeted government and civil society institutions benefit from MTE's increased capacity to develop and promote an evidence-based inclusive and equitable national climate adaptation policy	MTE	UNDP, Experts and consultants		

⁵¹ The heads of the agricultural sector report to the Ministry of Agriculture. Their tasks are to promote agricultural activities in the districts, provide adequate information to the communities and provide them with technical support (government allocations outside the project context).

⁵² MTE: Ministry of Tourism and Environment.

⁵³ Institut national de Recherche Agronomique

1.3 Targeted communities, including school aged children, benefit from increased context-appropriate knowledge of climate adaptation strategies	1.3.1 Primary school aged children in targeted schools benefit from teachers' increased capacity to deliver tailored trainings on climate change	School children and teachers	UNESCO, IRSEN, WFP, Ministry of Education		
	1.3.2 Targeted communities benefit from customized climate change awareness-raising campaigns	Communities, Congolese artists	UNESCO, French Institute of Congo, Congolese artists		
2.1 Targeted households benefit from a higher capacity to manage and minimize the impacts of climate variability and weather events on their livelihoods	2.1.1: Targeted government institutions benefit from an improved technical capacity to collect and analyse meteorological data	ANAC Meteorology Directorate	WFP, UK Met and experts		
	2.1.2 Targeted government institutions and communities benefit from the increased capacity of smallholder farmers to collect grass-root data and develop joint messaging	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Meteorology Directorate, IRA		
	2.1.3 Targeted communities benefit from enhanced dissemination of tailored climate services	Communities	ANAC Meteorology Directorate Ministry of Agriculture, IRSEN, IRA, Experts and NGOs		
3.1 Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from climate resilient production and livelihoods	3.1.1 Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from enhanced adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change	Communities	NGOs, experts, Ministry of Agriculture, MTE, MEF ⁵⁴ and WFP		
	3.1.2 Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from employing diversified and sustainable revenue generating livelihoods				

⁵⁴ MEF: Ministry of Forest Economy

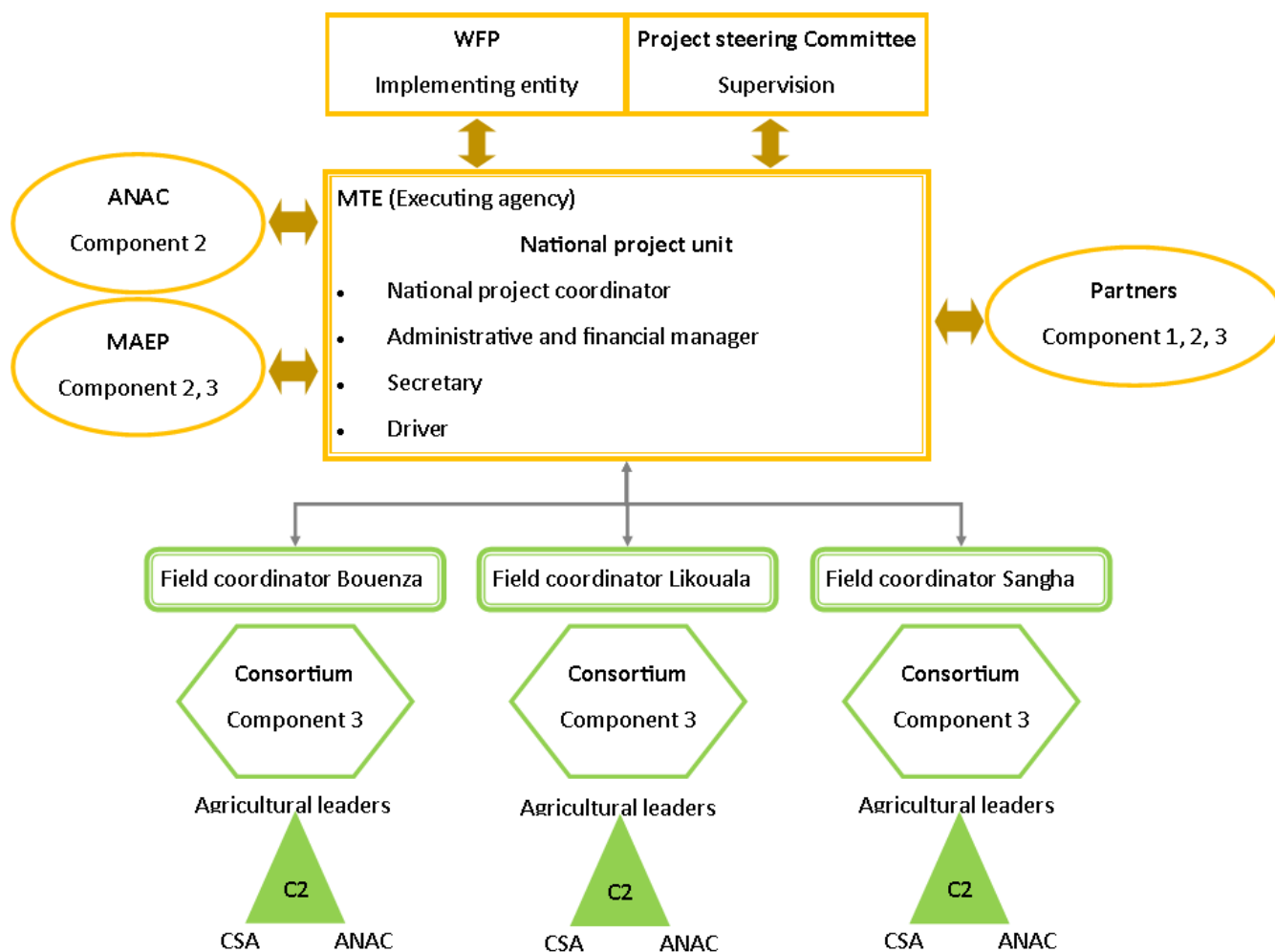


Figure 13, Organogram of the project⁵⁵

B. Measures for financial and project risk management.

WFP's policy requires that risk assessment is conducted every year in all its programmes. Table 12 summarizes key risks and mitigating factors identified for this project.

Table 12: Risks and responses

Risk	Ranking	Response Measure
Political risk	Medium	The political risk is twofold: 1. political instability after the current president's term of office (ending in 2021); and 2. instability regarding the Ministry in charge of environment, as there have been several shifts and readjustments regarding the tutelage of the environment sector, changes in Ministers and technical teams. These two issues could lead to delays in the implementation of the project. To address this risk, the project will be included in the government's programmes and action plans.
Lack of technical capacity	Medium	Because unexpected constraints relating to a lack of capacities of national partners could result in delays in implementation, the

⁵⁵ C2: Component 2

of government partners	to low	project will recruit an expert within the Ministry of the Environment to coordinate the project and ensure capacities are built throughout the project.
Coordination among government agencies is ineffective due to the large number of government institutes involved, captured by sectoral interests, and multiple reporting lines.	Low	This risk will be mitigated by strong leadership from the Ministry of Environment. Since the concept stage, MTE and its technical advisors have been involved in project design and planning. Information will be broadly shared to identify synergies and opportunities for cooperation and minimize the risks of competition and duplication. Further multi-stakeholder discussions will focus on identifying common issues and finding pathways towards common goals and actions.
Financial risk	Medium to low	Corruption is a risk that should not be underestimated in Congo. In order to minimize the risk, project funds will be managed and controlled by WFP, who will transfer money on a quarterly basis to the project executing unit based within the Ministry of Environment. Procurement processes will correspond to WFP standards.
Lack of quality seeds	Medium to low	The almost permanent deficit in agricultural input is a major obstacle to the development of agriculture in Congo. There could therefore be a shortage of supply of quality seeds. The project, in partnership with local research institutions such as IRA, will seek potential regional partnerships to minimize the risk.
Unavailability of weather and climate data in the targeted districts for analysis	Medium	This is why the project has planned an activity to strengthen the technical and material capacities of the Meteorological Direction. At the beginning it will be necessary to start from the existing system, which is not necessarily very reliable in terms of quality and spatial coverage. Technical training and procurement of materials with AFD should ensure good quality data during the project lifespan and beyond.
Environmental risk	Low	Most of the field activities that will be implemented under component 3 will be defined at project inception through community-based participatory planning approaches. A menu of options has been pre-identified in consultation with communities. This set of options has been pre-screened during design phase and activities are expected to be categorized low to moderate risk. Specific community activities will be screened before their approval to assess the actual risk category of each activity, taking into consideration the location and the social and environmental context. Should a moderate or high risk be identified, the project will take adequate measures to address and mitigate the risk. A detailed description of the Environmental and Social Management Plan for this proposal is included in Annex 6.
Social risk	Medium to low	As explained in Annex 6, social risks mainly concern indigenous peoples and women. In this context, the project has implemented mitigation measures through ESS, FPIC and gender assessment.

C. Measures for environmental and social risk management

The entire project was screened for environmental and social risks against the 15 principles outlined in the AF's Environmental and Social Policy, as set out in Section K above. The project proposal is classified as a "Category B" or "medium risk" project, mainly due to the presence of Undefined Sub-Projects in Component 3 of the project. The full E&S Screening and assessment is included in Annex 6.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is described in Annex 6. the ESMP is articulated at two levels:

1. risk mitigation measures (and monitoring and reporting thereof) for the risks identified through risk screening and assessment of the proposal (also described in Table 5 of Section K);
2. procedures for the screening, assessment and mitigation of the Undefined Sub-Projects (in Component 3) during the implementation of the project. Annex 6 lists potential and excluded sub-projects.

The ESMP designed for this project will track risks that have been designed at proposal stage, screen for any new risks during the implementation of the project and monitor and reported on the mitigation measures. The monitoring and reporting measures proposed in the ESMP are fully integrated in the monitoring plan of the project.

The ESMP does not allow the implementation of activities, including undefined sub-projects, with high risk. The proposed project will fully comply with national laws, the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and WFP's social and environmental standards.

The beneficiaries and affected populations have access to a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism that was designed after consultation with stakeholders and beneficiaries and described in Annex 7. Complaints and feedback can be filed through different channels, in order to make it as inclusive as possible

D. Monitoring, evaluation arrangements and budgeted M&E plan

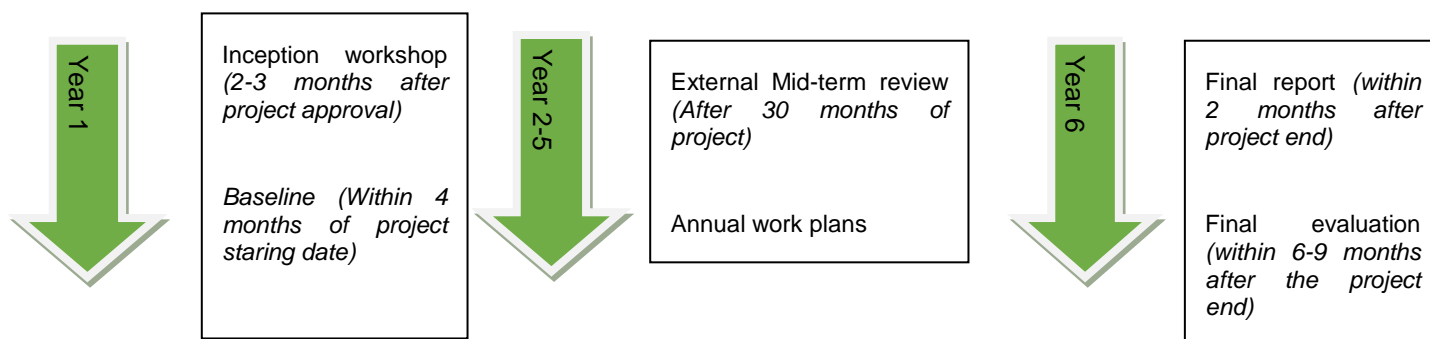
Project monitoring, reporting and evaluation will be carried out in accordance with WFP established procedures and standards and will be based on WFP's internal "Evaluation Quality Assurance System" (EQAS). Financial monitoring and accounting by the Multilateral Implementing Entity will follow WFP standards that are based on the International Public-Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

Key monitoring, reporting and evaluation activities will include:

- Inception workshop that will be held at project start-up, under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Environment and with involvement of all major stakeholders, in particular the project technical committee, as well as centralized and decentralized government entities. The inception workshop report will include the first detailed annual work plan.
- An in-depth baseline (to be developed within 4 months of project start) and regular follow-up reports on all indicators included in the project results framework form an integral part of the project, which has a strong learning dimension.
- Short quarterly progress reports will keep the project stakeholders at decentralized and national level abreast of the most recent developments and events, including project activities, the results of any environmental and social risk screening performed, implementation of any risk mitigation measure, results achieved, problems encountered and plans to overcome these. Every fourth quarterly report will provide additional input to the project annual report.
- Detailed annual project performance reports will provide full information on activities carried out, outputs produced and – to the extent possible – tendencies towards foreseen outcomes observed. The annual reports will be presented and discussed at an annual workshop – at which the advisory group (ad hoc inter-ministerial technical committee set-up in May 2018 by the Minister of Environment to follow-up project activities and implementation) and other identified key stakeholders will participate - that will provide recommendations / endorsement for the proposed next annual work plan.
- Monitoring field visits: WFP and government personnel and consultants will undertake regular visits to the project locations to ensure that targets are met. The field visits will have a strong gender component to complement the initial gender assessment with an ongoing gender analysis through separate focus group discussions with men and women in the communities. The results of the gender analysis will be used to adapt activities accordingly.
- An external mid-term review will be carried out halfway through project implementation and will be used to realign project activities, implementation arrangement and others, if needed.
- A final report will summarize all project activities and results.
- A final evaluation is foreseen to be completed within nine months after project termination.

Table 13, monitoring budget

Activities	Responsible parties	Budget (\$)
Monitoring field visits	Executing agencies, WFP and government entities	50 000
Project monitoring	Field assistant + coordinator + WFP	30 000
In depth baseline and indicator monitoring protocol	Project coordinator and WFP	20 000
Inception workshop	Project coordinator and WFP	3 500
Annual Workshops: Steering Committee Meeting	Project coordinator, executing entities and technical committee/ steering committee	25 000
Annual work plans	Technical committee/ steering committee	2 500
Short quarterly progress reports	NGO and the project coordinator	6 000
Annual reports	Project coordinator and WFP	2 500
External Mid-term review	External evaluator	51 000
Final report	Executing agencies, WFP, NGO and project coordinator	5 000
Final Audit	External evaluator	50 000
Final evaluation	External evaluator	100 000
Total cost		345 500



E. Results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.

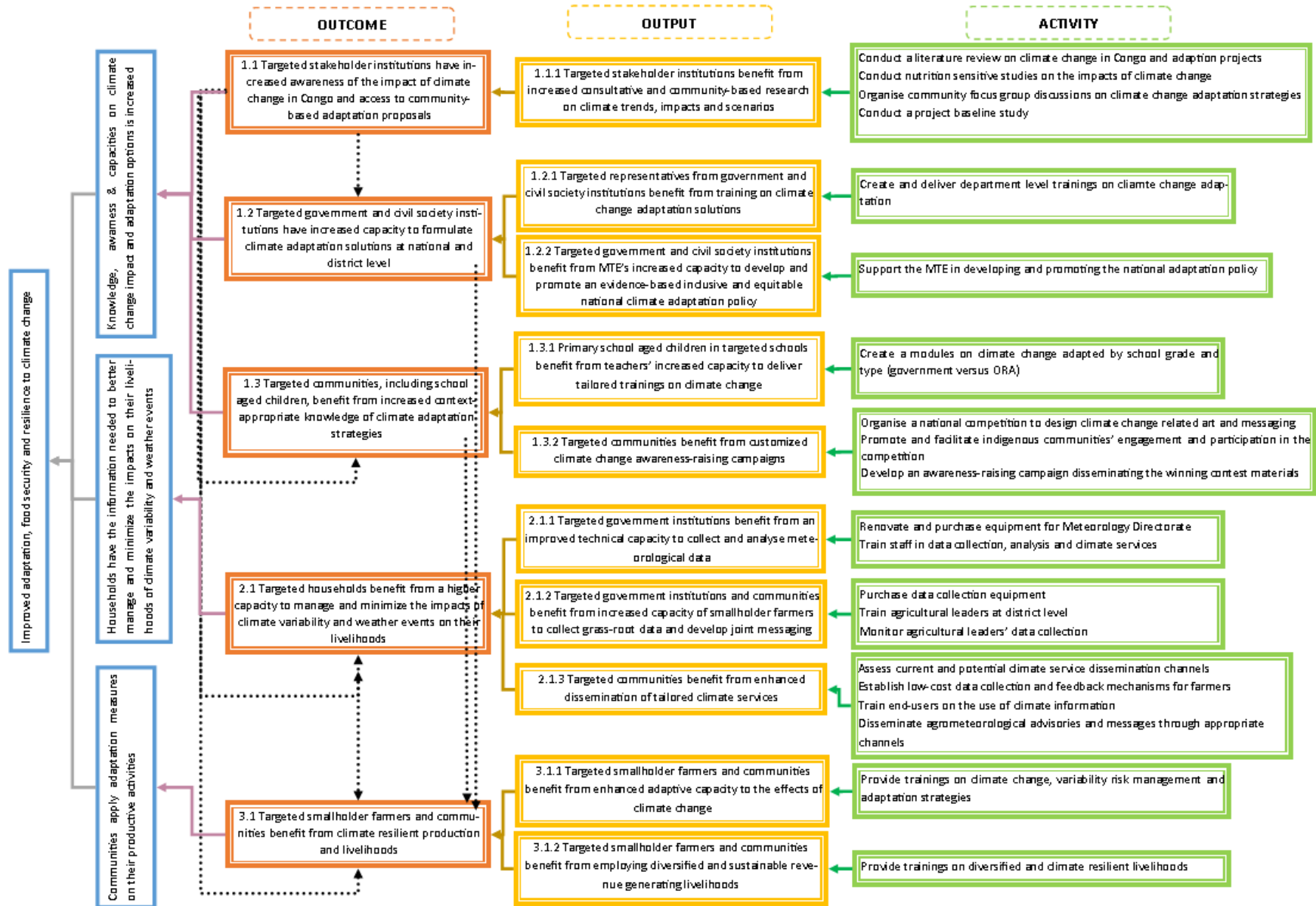


Figure 14, Project Theory of Change

Project strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators		
Goal	<i>To enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities and targeted stakeholder institutions to effectively adapt to the effects of climate change on food security.</i>		
Impact	Indicator	Target	Source of verification
Knowledge, awareness and capacities on climate change impact and adaptation options are increased	Proportion of targeted communities involved in developing and improving knowledge on the impacts of climate change	At least 80% of targeted communities are involved in developing and improving knowledge on the impacts of climate change	Ecosystem baseline scenario and follow-up study at end of project
Households have the information needed to better manage and minimize the impacts on their livelihoods of climate variability and weather events	Proportion of targeted communities with access to adapted complex climate data	At least 80% of targeted communities have access to adapted complex climate data	Household surveys
Communities apply adaptation measures on their productive activities	Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	At least 50% of targeted communities should report improved capacity to prepare for and manage climatic shocks and risks	Project evaluation and surveys
<i>Objective 1: Increase in knowledge, awareness & capacities on climate change impact and adaptation options</i>			
Outcome/Output	Indicator	Target	Source of verification
Outcome 1.1: Targeted stakeholder institutions have increased awareness of the impact of climate change in Congo and access to community-based adaptation proposals	<p>Number of stakeholders incorporating climate change awareness into institutional activities</p> <p>Number of community feedback mechanisms/channels put in place</p> <p>Number of community-based adaptation proposals adopted</p>	<p>5 stakeholders incorporating climate change awareness into institutional activities</p> <p>3 community feedback mechanisms/channels put in place</p> <p>5 community-based adaptation proposals adopted</p>	Annual project Reports

	Percentage of stakeholder participants demonstrating greater awareness of climate change	90% of stakeholder (50% male and 50% female) participants demonstrating greater awareness of climate change	
Output 1.1.1: Targeted stakeholder institutions benefit from increased consultative and community-based research on climate trends, impacts and scenarios	Number of studies/research papers produced Number of focus groups carried out Number of focus groups participants	2 research papers produced 60 focus groups are carried out (124 villages) 2400 participants (50% male and 50% female)	Results of the studies Activity reports
Outcome 1.2: Targeted government and civil society institutions have increased capacity to formulate climate adaptation solutions at national and district level	Number of national climate adaptation policies, programmes and system components enhanced	2 national climate adaptation policies, programmes and system components enhanced	Annual project Reports
Output 1.2.1: Targeted representatives from government and civil society institutions benefit from training on climate change adaptation solutions	Number of people trained in capacity-strengthening initiatives Number of capacity-strengthening initiatives delivered to enhance national climate adaptation solutions	400 people trained in capacity-strengthening initiatives (50% male and 50% female) 24 capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated	Training materials Trainers' report Attendance lists of training courses
Output 1.2.2: Targeted government and civil society institutions benefit from MTE's increased capacity to develop and promote an evidence-based inclusive and equitable national climate adaptation policy	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national climate adaptation solutions	At least one tool developed to enhance inclusive and equitable climate adaptation	Final project evaluation
Outcome 1.3: Targeted communities, including school aged children, benefit from increased context-appropriate knowledge of climate adaptation strategies	% of targeted community members (male and female) who demonstrate awareness of climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition	At least 90% of community members (50% male and 50% female) in target villages are sensitized.	Annual project Reports Focus group discussions
Output 1.3.1: Primary school aged children in targeted schools benefit from teachers' increased capacity to deliver tailored trainings on climate	Number of capacity-strengthening initiatives delivered to enhance national climate adaptation solutions	1 climate change and adaptation training modules developed 4 trainings of teachers organised	Final project evaluations

change	Number of people engaged in capacity-strengthening initiatives	40 teachers trained (50% male and 50% female) 1 000 school-aged children trained in targeted schools (50% male and 50% female)	
Output 1.3.2: Targeted communities benefit from customized climate change awareness-raising campaigns	Number of national competitions Number of competition participants Number of broadcast channels disseminating climate campaign messages	1 national competition organised 100 participants engage in the national competition (50% male and 50% female) 4 broadcast channels used to disseminate climate campaign messaging	Competition results Baseline and final project evaluations
<i>Objective 2: Households have the information needed to better manage and minimize the impacts of climate variability and weather events on their livelihoods</i>			
Outcome/Output	Indicator	Target	Source of verification
Outcome 2.1: Targeted households benefit from a higher capacity to manage and minimize the impacts of climate variability and weather events on their livelihoods	Number of targeted climate information based on sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasting reaching the targeted communities	At least 50% of community members (50% male & 50% female) in target villages use seasonal forecast in decision making	Project reports Final project evaluations
Output 2.1.1: Targeted government institutions benefit from an improved technical capacity to collect and analyse meteorological data	Number of people trained Number of capacity-strengthening initiatives delivered to enhance national climate adaptation solutions Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national climate adaptation solutions (meteorological/climate tools)	40 people trained 4 capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP 4 tools developed or revised	Training evaluation and project evaluation Attendance lists of training courses
Output 2.1.2: Targeted government institutions and communities benefit from the increased capacity of smallholder farmers to collect grass-	Number of people trained Number of partners supported	60 people trained 3 partners supported (CSA, agricultural leaders and Meteorological Directorate)	Final project evaluation

root data and develop joint messaging	Number and type of equipment procured Number of smallholder farmers collecting grass-roots meteorological data	30 meteorological kits and 45 motorbikes 30 smallholder farmers collecting grass-roots meteorological data (50% male and 50% female)	
Output 2.1.3: Targeted communities benefit from enhanced dissemination of tailored climate services	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks Number of channels used to disseminate climate change information.	At least 90% of community members in target villages provided with access to information on climate and weather risks At least 2 number of channels used to disseminate climate change information	Project reports Final project evaluations
<i>Objective 3: Communities apply adaptation measures on their productive activities and benefice from stable value chains</i>			
Outcome/Output	Indicator	Target	Source of verification
Outcome 3.1: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from climate resilient production and livelihoods	Household Food Consumption Score (FCS) Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index – Average (CSI) Percentage reduction in post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers Percentage increase in yields for smallholder farmers Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented,	Reduction of percentage of households with poor food consumption score by 40% Targeted reduction in the CSI to be determined by the baseline Reduction by 30% of post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers Increase by 30% in yields for smallholder farmers At least 80% of assisted people are informed about the programme 100% of the activities document, analyse and integrate beneficiary feedback into programme	Household surveys

	analysed and integrated into programme improvements Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified	improvements 100% of activities have been screened for environmental risks and, as required, mitigation actions identified	
Output 3.1.1: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from enhanced adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change	Number of people trained in capacity-strengthening initiatives Number of capacity-strengthening initiatives to enhance national climate adaptation solutions Number of assets created and developed to enhance national climate adaptation solutions	25 000 smallholder farmers and communities engaged in capacity-strengthening initiatives (50% male and 50% female) 124 capacity-strengthening initiatives 5 different types of assets created	Project reports and sites visits Focus Groups Household surveys
Output 3.1.2: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from employing diversified and sustainable revenue generating livelihoods	Number of people engaged in capacity-strengthening initiatives Number of capacity-strengthening initiatives to enhance national climate adaptation solutions	25 000 smallholder farmers and communities engaged in capacity-strengthening initiatives (50% male and 50% female) 124 of capacity-strengthening initiatives	Project reports and sites visits Focus Groups Household surveys

F. Project alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective ⁵⁶	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Knowledge, awareness and capacities on climate change impact and adaptation options are increased	Number of communities involved in developing and improving knowledge on the impacts of climate change	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk	1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis 3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of	1,248,411\$

⁵⁶ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology, but the overall principle should still apply

		reduction processes at local level Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	climate change, and of appropriate responses. 7. Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy	
Households have the information needed to better manage and minimize the impacts on their livelihoods of climate variability and weather events	Number of communities with access to adapted complex climate data	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis 3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	1,916,100 \$
Communities apply adaptation measures on their productive activities	Number of communities with increased adaptive capacity to climate change-driven hazards affecting their specific locations	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods 5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	5,199,220\$
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1.1 Targeted stakeholder institutions have increased awareness of the impact of climate change in Congo and access to community-based adaptation proposals	Number of stakeholders incorporating climate change awareness into institutional activities Number of community feedback mechanisms/channels put in place Number of community-based adaptation proposals adopted Percentage of stakeholder participants demonstrating	Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	1.1. No. of projects/programs that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments (by sector and scale)	400,040\$

	greater awareness of climate change			
1.2 Targeted government and civil society institutions have increased capacity to formulate climate adaptation solutions at national and district level	Number of national climate adaptation policies, programmes and system components enhanced	Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector) 7.2. No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced	356,180\$
1.3: Targeted communities, including school aged children, benefit from increased context-appropriate knowledge of climate adaptation strategies	% of targeted community members (male and female) who demonstrate awareness of climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition	Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	3.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic	493,291\$
2.1: Targeted households benefit from a higher capacity to manage and minimize the impacts of climate variability and weather events on their livelihoods	Number of households demonstrating increased awareness of the impacts of climate change Number of community-based adaptation strategies developed	Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	1.2.1. Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk-reduction systems 3.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic	1,916,100\$
3.1: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from climate resilient production and livelihoods	Household Food Consumption Score (FCS) Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index – Average (CSI) Percentage reduction in post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers Percentage increase in yields for smallholder farmers Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies 6.2.1. Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario 5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	5,199,220\$

	assistance) Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified			
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G. Detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

General notes:

In-country travel: Travel by car and/or flight UNHAS

Consultant: The project will favour local experts when the competence exists, in this case a number of skills will not be available locally in this case we recommend the establishment of a duo: an international expert and a local expert (from the government, a partner or independent). The international expert will provide the key expertise and the local expert will ensure adaptation to the local context.

Component 1 detail budget with budget notes:

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Component 1					622,330	537,081	79,000	10,000		1,248,411
1	1.1	1.1.1	Literature review on climate	Consultant	8 500	0	0	0	0	8 500
			Bibliographical review of Congo projects	Consultant	8 500	0	0	0	0	8 500
			Additional studies as required after the literature review	Studies	160 000	0	0	0	0	160 000
			Focus groups in 124 village led by multidisciplinary team (including expert in gender an indigenous people)	Consultants	120 000	0	0	0	0	120 000
				Accommodation in Brazzaville	16 140	0	0	0	0	16 140
				Accommodation in field	34 080	0	0	0	0	34 080
				In-country travel	7 530	0	0	0	0	7 530
				Visa + plane ticket to Congo	8 600	0	0	0	0	8 600
			Involvement of civil society	10 000	0	0	0	0	10 000	

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
				Miscellaneous	6 690	0	0	0	0	6 690
			Creation of the baseline and protocol for monitoring indicators	Consultant	20 000	0	0	0	0	20 000
	1.2	1.2.1.	Preparation of pedagogical tools	Equipment	5 000	5 000	0	0	0	10 000
				Team of trainers	5 250	5 250	0	0	0	10 500
			Training course 1: climate change and variability	Team of trainers	25 200	0	0	0	0	25 200
				In country-travel	5 020	0	0	0	0	5 020
				Visa+ Plane ticket to Congo	2 150	0	0	0	0	2 150
				Accommodation in field	19 880	0	0	0	0	19 880
				Accommodation in Brazzaville and in Pointe Noire	2 690	0	0	0	0	2 690
				Meals during training sessions	6 000	0	0	0	0	6 000
				Room rental	1 800	0	0	0	0	1 800
				Travel, accommodation and evening meal allowance for participants	21 600	0	0	0	0	21 600
				Miscellaneous	5 000	0	0	0	0	5 000
			Training course 2: Adaptation to climate change	Team of trainers	0	25 200	0	0	0	25 200
				In country travel	0	5 020	0	0	0	5 020
				Visa + Plane ticket to Congo	0	2 150	0	0	0	2 150
				Accommodation in field	0	19 880	0	0	0	19 880
				Accommodation in Brazzaville and in Pointe Noire	0	2 690	0	0	0	2 690
				Meals during training sessions	0	6 000	0	0	0	6 000
				Room rental	0	1 800	0	0	0	1 800
				Travel, accommodation and evening meal allowance for participants	0	21 600	0	0	0	21 600
				Miscellaneous	0	5 000	0	0	0	5 000
			Feedback on training, enhancement of materials and additional recommendations	Consultants	3 500	3 500	0	0	0	7 000
		1.2.2	Public policy on adaptation to climate change		50 000	50 000	50 000	0	0	150 000
	1.3	1.3.1	Realization of the Climate Change module for teachers (including gender approach)	Writing of modules (Consultants)	6 300	0	0	0	0	6 300
				Expertise: climate change and	5 000	0	0	0	0	5 000

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
				creation of educational tools (consultants)						
				Module validations	2 640	0	0	0	0	2 640
				Production of the module in CD and USB	1 100	0	0	0	0	1 100
			Production of an educational booklet on climate change (to be used in class, including indigenous school)	Booklet writing, image design	2 000	0	0	0	0	2 000
				Book edition/publishing for Congolese teachers	47 960	0	0	0	0	47 960
			Training of national trainers	Workshops		75 000	0	0	0	75 000
		1.3.2	Target key messages (on climate change) and prepare the call for competitions: define the rules of the game.	Contracted services – partners	3 000	0	0	0	0	3 000
				Workshop with government	1 200	0	0	0	0	1 200
			Technical and financial assistance for indigenous peoples: target 3 communities to support (workshop: song recording or supply for drawing)	Professional team	0	13 650	0	0		13 650
				Visa + Plane ticket to Congo	0	6 450	0	0		6 450
				In-country travel	0	4 110	0	0		4 110
				Material: sheet, paint, camera, microphone, camera, musical instruments...	0	2 500	0	0		2 500
				Refreshment and snack	0	450	0	0	0	450
				Accommodation in field	0	4 935	0	0	0	4 935
				Accommodation in Brazzaville	0	2 421	0	0	0	2 421
			Communication about the competition through Congolese territory	Radio broadcasting	0	10 000	0	0	0	10 000
				Advertising poster	0	5 000	0	0	0	5 000
				Spot TV (national level)	0	10 000	0	0	0	10 000
				Facebook and internet	0	5 000	0	0	0	5 000
			Set up a bid evaluation committee and evaluate the files	Daily allowances of the Committee	0	1 350	0	0	0	1 350
				Refreshment and snack	0	30	0	0	0	30
			Organize a prize-giving ceremony with an exhibition of the works	Room rental	0	1 000	0	0	0	1 000
				Intern	0	600	0	0	0	600
				Contracted services – partners	0	1 200	0	0	0	1 200
				Cocktail buffet (150 persons)	0	3 000	0	0	0	3 000
				Prizes for the winners	0	4 000	0	0	0	4 000

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
				Communication before the ceremony	0	1 000	0	0	0	1 000
				Media during ceremony	0	1 500		0	0	1 500
			Dissemination of key messages through the dissemination of works on Congolese territory: radio, live performance (Bouenza, Likouala, Pointe Noire, Brazzaville and Sangha), brochures	Contracted services – partners	0	6 000	6 000	0	0	12 000
				Logistics		3 000	3 000	0		6 000
				Improvement of winning works before national broadcast	0	3 200	0	0	0	3 200
				Artists stamps (live performance)	0	15 120	0	0	0	15 120
				In-country travel (live performance)	0	10 275	0	0	0	10 275
				Meals during the tour (live performance)	0	4 200	0	0	0	4 200
				Accommodation (live performance)	0	42 000	0	0	0	42 000
				Radio broadcasting	0	10 000	20 000	10 000	0	40 000
				Music disc (CD), usb keys and MP3	0	75 000	0	0	0	75 000
				Brochures	0	50 000	0	0	0	50 000
				Solar radio (with USB capacity) for target villages	0	7 000	0	0	0	7 000
				Miscellaneous	0	5 000	0	0	0	5 000

Output 1.1.1

Focus group activity: The expert group will include 4 consultants, including at least one local. The necessary skills of the group are: gender, indigenous population (anthropology), climate, agronomy, economics. The experts will spend 7 days in Brazzaville prior to the field mission in order to consolidate the approach of consultations and discussions with Brazzaville's partners (WFP, government, development NGOs, etc.). The team will spend 40 days in the field to visit all the target villages (possibility of grouping some villages together if necessary). After the mission, the experts will stay in Brazzaville for 7 days to debrief the main lines of the focus groups together and then finalize the report in 20 days (homeworking). The project driver will assist the team with the Ministry's focal point and WFP for the villages in Bouenza; for the North, a delegation from WFP Betou will be assisting the experts to facilitate the mission. OSC will be including, to facilitate translation with indigenous people.

Involvement of civil society: The project will involve civil society (including the Indigenous Peoples' Platform) to sensitize villages to upcoming focus groups (partner contract). Civil society will also be involved in the consultations (translation) and will be consulted on the report/document that will follow these focus groups (workshop and review of the document).

Baseline: A consultant referent of the WFP Congo office will set up the Baseline following the group focus.

Output 1.2.1

The training team will consist of an international expert and a local expert. There should be no major discrepancy in their remuneration, which will be proportional to their experience.

Participants: 2 people per departmental directorate, heads of agricultural sector (district level), civil society and sub prefect, so approximately 30 participants per training course: Section 1 = 12 training courses, section 2= 12 training courses, so 24 training courses so around 400 trained people (On the hypothesis that the majority of the people who participated in Section 1 will be the people who will participate in Section 2)

Each training will last 2 days, for a total of 48 days of training, including Section 1 and Section 2. The budget includes the remuneration of the trainers' travel days (a total of 20 days).

The project driver will accompany the teams on the training courses from Brazzaville, the WFP teams in the departments will facilitate travel. Members of the Ministries concerned (environment or agriculture for example) may attend certain training course. If the project car is not available, the government may provide a vehicle to allow travel from one department to another of the trainers, the project will bear the cost of petrol.

Output 1.3.1

UNESCO and WFP are already doing this activity on other themes (e.g. nutrition), so the project will be based on the existing logic. Proposed budget in line with the existing budget for the nutrition module.

Output 1.3.2

Contracted services – partners: The project will have to acquire a cultural partner as part of this output, for example the French institute or a local cultural center.

A trainee will be recruited and compensated to help organize the competition in addition to the cultural partner, he must be of Congolese nationality.

As part of this activity, specific support is provided for indigenous peoples to be represented in the competition and to take ownership of climate change issues. The support team could be composed for example, by a cameraman, a specialized animator for indigenous people and an art teacher. 4 days of workshops will be held in three indigenous villages/camps. The cultural partner will be in charge of accompanying this team in the field, as well as the WFP offices that will facilitate the missions; upstream of this activity, the WFP teams available in the field will select three indigenous villages on the basis of FPIC. The food during the workshops will be cooked locally by a person from the village who will be paid for this task.

Daily allowances of the Committee: the committee will be composed of three people, including at least one woman.

As part of this activity, sponsors will be sought, in particular in order to be able to set up "consolation" prizes for all participants.

An envelope is planned in order to provide the winning teams with the possibility of improving their work with more efficient tools, for example: costume, acoustics, colour quality, etc.

Artists stamps: this includes the rehearsal days as well as 7 live performances for about 6 artists. The tour will be accompanied by people from the cultural partner, government, WFP or project.

Component 2 detail budget with budget notes:

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Component 2					908,400	234,300	289,200	285,700	198,500	1,916,100
Coordinators assistants (one by department)					7 200	14 400	14 400	14 400	7 200	57 600
2	2.1	2.1.1	Equipment	Purchase of equipment (meteorological equipment)	600 000	0	0	0	0	600 000
			Technical trainings	Consultants/partner	17 000	17 000	0	0	0	34 000
				Workshops	15 000	15 000	0	0	0	30 000
				Software's and tools	36 000		0	0	0	36 000
				Visa, plan ticket, travel and accommodations	20 000	20 000	0	0	0	40 000
		2.1.2	Equipment	Meteorological kit	40 000		0	0	0	40 000
			Training of agricultural leaders (including woman) in districts	Contracted services – partners + Consultant	13 000	6 000	0	0	0	19 000
				Travel, accommodation and evening meal allowance for participants	1 200	600	0	0	0	1 800
				Workshops	10 000	5 000	0	0	0	15 000
				Visa, plan ticket, travel and accommodations	15 000	5 000	0	0	0	20 000
			Leaders' actions	Contracted services – partners and monitoring fees	0	16 500	14 500	14 500	14 500	60 000
				CSA allowances	36 000	36 000	36 000	36 000	36 000	180 000
				Leaders allowances	28 800	28 800	28 800	28 800	28 800	144 000
		Moto		49 000	0	0	0	0	49 000	
		2.1.3	In-depth diagnosis of the needs and channels available for climate services	Consultant	10 000	0	0	0	0	10 000
				Travel, visa, accommodation etc.	7 700	0	0	0	0	7 700
			Establishment of low-cost feedback mechanisms from farmers	Lump sum	0	20 000	20 000	0	0	40 000
Training end-users on use of climate information	Contracted services – partners		0	0	32 000	32 000	32 000	96 000		
	Workshops		0	0	30 000	60 000	30 500	120 000		
Providing agrometeorological	Contracted services – partners		0	30 000	50 000	50 000	20 000	150 000		

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
			advisories and/or messages through several channels, including community radios	Equipment	0	20 000	20 000	10 000	0	50 000
			Other climate services that will emerge from studies 1.1.1 and feedback 2.1.2	Package	0	0	43 500	40 000	30 000	113 500

Coordinators assistants: 3 coordinators assistants (Bouenza/Sangha and Likouala) 1 600 \$/ months on 4 years about ¼ time on component 2

Output 2.1.1

AFD called on an international expert to carry out a diagnosis of the Meteorology Department from an operational point of view in order to target priority and long-term actions for material investment and capacity building. The diagnosis will be available at the end of July. It will inform the necessary actions. It was agreed that the AF project will complement AFD's interventions, estimated at 900,000 euros, on the basis of the diagnosis in order to meet the objective of this component to provide climate services to the population. All AFD and FA funds will not cover the entire territory, it has been defined that the AF project, in terms of departmental needs, will be in charge of Sangha, Bouenza and Likouala, while AFD will focus on other departments (the most vulnerable according to the diagnosis).

Output 2.1.2

This output will have an action at the district level throughout the Congolese territory (see table presenting the intervention areas).

There are 26 districts, so the project will strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's program to identify and train approximately 30 agricultural leaders (for Sangha and Likouala: pilot districts with 2 agricultural leaders (see explanation in the presentation of activities)) who will work in collaboration with the CSA. The project will seek to promote gender equality by giving women and men equal opportunities to be agricultural leaders. A weather kit will be distributed to each leader. Training and workshops, bringing together agricultural leaders and CSAs, will be organized at the departmental level to form small groups and facilitate discussions from one leader to another. Some workshops will bring together two or three departments depending on the possibilities to compare the experiences of leaders from one geographical area to another.

Table 14, Districts by department for Bouenza, Sangha and Likouala

Sangha	Bouenza	Likouala
Ouessou	Boko-Songho	Bétou
Pikounda	Kayes	Bouanila
Ngbala	Nkayi	Dongou
Souanke	Bouansa	Enyellé
Sembe	Kingoué	Epéna
Pokola	Loudima	Impfondo
Mokéko	Mabombo	Liranga
	Madingou	
	Mfouati	
	Mouyondzi	
	Tsiaki	
	Yamba	

As part of the first training of agricultural leaders, WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Meteorological Directorate will use a specialist partner or consultants. It is budgeted for the equivalent of 30 days of consultancy, as well as the costs of a mission in Congo including field missions in the departments, and the equivalent of 5 months of technical support by a competent partner (including field missions). Thereafter, this same partner (technical assistance) with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Direction of Meteorology will ensure the follow-up of the persons in charge until the end of the project, the partner will accompany and train the governmental entities so that at the end of the project they will be in technical capacity to take charge of this follow-up alone.

Monitoring fees: This covers part of the costs of the government and the partner in this activity: the organization of the workshops, including the meal for the participants, part of the means of communication as well as field trips.

Leaders allowance: corresponds to approximately \$80 per month per leader, which covers the travel and communication expenses of agricultural referents in the context of their position.

CSA Allowance: This covers CSA operating requirements (including motorcycle maintenance and fuel) for this project, approximately \$100 per month for 30 Chefs de Secteur Agricole.

Output 2.1.3:

This output will involve the agricultural leaders set up as part of the previous output and the CSA.

Contracted services – partners: This includes the various technical partners that will be required as part of this output.

In-depth diagnosis of the needs and channels available for climate services: In connection with the focus groups of output 1.1.1, a consultant will be recruited to establish the needs and potentials in terms of climate services, as well as to identify gaps and handicaps at the structural, governmental and territorial level to the implementation of climate services.

Training end-users on use of climate information: WFP is already implementing this activity in other countries in collaboration with their climate partner UK met. The project will build on this experience. The workshops will take place in all the target villages of the project (located in Bouenza, Sangha and Likouala), they will be conducted by grouping the villages in pairs. The participation of the populations will be on a voluntary basis, the project will adapt the workshops to the number of people present.

Component 3 detail budget with budget notes:

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Component 3					90,170	1,970,950	1,725,367	929,033	483,700	5,199,220
Coordinators assistants					0	43 200	43 200	43 200	43 200	172 800
3	3.1	3.1.1	Experience sharing	International travel	8 000	0	0	0	0	8 000
				In-travel Country	3 420	0	0	0	0	3 420
				Accommodation	20 000	0	0	0	0	20 000
				Workshops	1 500	0	0	0	0	1 500

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
			Pilot adaptation solution	Equipment	5 000	0	0	0	0	5 000
				Workshops	2 250	2 250	0	0	0	4 500
				Technical support: ONG, government and UN agencies	50 000	50 000	0	0	0	100 000
			Climate smart agriculture	Equipment: seed, motorcycle, production kit, equipment for making organic fertilizers and biopesticides...	0	140 000	70 000	70 000	0	280 000
				IRA support	0	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	40 000
				CSA support	0	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	10 000
				Consortia	0	90 000	90 000	90 000	62 000	332 000
			Water-management	Equipment	0	200 000	200 000	0	0	400 000
				Technical and logistical support	0	100 000	80 000	77 000	33 000	290 000
			Fish-farming	Equipment	0	175 000	175 000	0	0	350 000
				Consortia	0	98 000	98 000	83 000	43 000	322 000
			Beekeeping	Consortia	0	100 000	85 000	85 000	70 000	340 000
				Equipment	0	100 000	66 667	33 333	0	200 000
			Support for the search for innovative adaptation techniques		0	10 000	10 000	10 000	0	30 000
			Miscellaneous		0	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	10 000
		3.1.2	No-timber forest product	Equipment	0	75 000	75 000	50 000	0	200 000
				Consortiums	0	100 000	75 000	75 000	50 000	300 000
			Post-harvest loss reduction	Equipment		140 000	130 000	30 000	20 000	320 000
				Technical support	0	75 000	75 000	25 000	25 000	200 000
			Food processing	Equipment	0	100 000	100 000	0	0	200 000
				Consortium	0	100 000	80 000	70 000	60 000	310 000
			School feeding market	Package	0	75 000	75 000	30 000	20 000	200 000
			Partnerships with forestry companies		0	80 000	80 000	40 000	40 000	240 000
			Supply chains		0	100 000	100 000	100 000	0	300 000
				Miscellaneous		0	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500

General notes component 3

Exchanges of Experience: the objective is to bring people who have implemented innovative adaptations to the CC to their village, so that they can discuss with some of the target villages of the project.

Coordinators assistants: One by department targeted (3), 1 600 \$/months, 4 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ time on component 3.

One of the elements that emerged most from the consultations with the populations but also with the Departmental Directorates and development NGOs was the crucial need for a close presence in the implementation of activities. The consortia selected in each department will have to have a daily/ weekly presence in the field, so it will be essential for the consortia to have an office in the department. In the Republic of Congo, logistics quickly becomes very expensive due to the difficulties of moving around (lack of road transport, long distances between villages, difficulties in obtaining fuel, etc.). The failures of IGAs are often due to a lack of resources to assist populations, so the project will focus on technical assistance available to populations by focusing a large part of the budget of each activity on travel logistics and the presence of consortia in the departments to ensure effective monitoring. In addition, in each department, a project coordination assistant will be set up, based in the offices of the partners (consortium) and will be able to visit WFP offices and DDs in the departments as needed. WFP is already working in the target villages directly or through partners to strengthen monitoring (e.g. by providing information to consortia)

Table 15, budget project and projects execution details

Activities	Budget Categories	Annual Budget					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Total project components (A)		1,620,900	2,742,331	2,093,567	1,224,733	682,200	8,363,731
Projects Execution (B)		219,355	119,855	119,855	119,855	273,855	852,775
Coordinator	salary	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	250 000
Administrative and financial manager (halftime)	salary	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	100 000
Secretary	salary	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	55 000
Driver	salary	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	35 000
Office costs	Purchase of car, computers, motorbike	96 000	0	0	0	0	150 000
	Consumables and office supplies	4 100	4 100	4 100	4 100	4 100	20 500
	water electricity	455	455	455	455	455	2 275
	Office rental	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600	18 000
	Phone (field)	3 200	3 200	3 200	3 200	3 200	16 000
	Equipment maintenance	4 100	4 100	4 100	4 100	4 100	20 500
	Fuel and lubricants	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	12 000
Travel	Travel of the Project coordinator	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	25 000
Communication	Press article, interview, poster, film, internet publication etc.	9 000	9 000	9 000	9 000	9 500	45 500
Project workshops	Inception workshop	3 500	0	0	0	0	3 500
	Concluding workshop	0	0	0	0	3 500	3 500
Final evaluation	Final audit	0	0	0	0	50 000	50 000
	Final project evaluation	0	0	0	0	100 000	100 000

Total project cost (A+B)	1,840,255	2,862,186	2,213,422	1,344,588	956,055	9,216,506
MIE⁵⁷ Management fees (C) 8,5%	156,422	243,285	188,141	114,290	81,265	783,403
Total amount of funding requested (A+B+C)	1,996,677	3,105,472	2,401,563	1,458,878	1,037,320	9,999,909

Table 16, Multilateral Implementing Entity Management fees

Management Fees Distribution		Amount (USD)
Finance, budget and treasury advice	General oversight, management and quality control Ensure compliance with WFP judiciary standards and internal control processes, relevant international and national regulations and the Adaptation Fund Board Manage, monitor and track financial transactions	33,080
	Manage all Adaptation Fund financial resources through a dedicated Trust Fund	61,032
Monitoring and reporting	Mid term evaluation Oversight missions Reporting to the donor	95,000
Programme and performance management support	Technical support, troubleshooting, and support missions as necessary Specialized policy, programming and implementation support services Provide technical support in the areas of risk management, screening of financial and risk criteria and indicator selection Provide guidance in establishing performance measurement processes	45,000
Information and telecom support	Includes maintaining information management systems and specific project management databases to track and monitor project implementation	61,032
Evaluation and knowledge management advice	Technical support in methodologies, innovative solutions, validation of Terms of Reference, identification of experts, results validation and quality assurance	122,065
Audit and inspection support	Ensure compliance with audit requirements Ensure financial reporting complies with WFP and Adaptation Fund standards Ensure accountability and incorporation of lessons learned	244,129
Legal support	Contract review Legal advice to assure conformity with WFP legal practices and those of Congo.	122,065
TOTAL MIE fee		783,403

⁵⁷ Multilateral Implementing Entity

H. Disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

Component 1 will start first, and almost all its activities will be focused on year 1 and 2 of the project. Only the population awareness activity will continue until year 4.

Concerning component 2, ANAC's Meteorological Directorate's material and technical capacity building activities may begin as early as year 1, while the other activities of output 2.1.2 and 2.1.3, depending on the results of focus groups discussions under component 1, will begin between the end of year 1 and mid-year 3. Output 2.1.3, depending on component 1 and the other two outputs of component 2, will actually start at the end of year 2. Component 2 will last throughout the project period, although the activities with the highest investment of time and money will end in year 3 (dark colour), the monitoring of outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 will be carried out until the end of the project (light colour).

Component 3 can only really start in year 2 of the project, as it is based on the results of the work carried under component 1. However, some activities as exchanges of experience and pilot activities can start as early as year 1 in connection with the research of component 1 (light colour). Component 3 activities will therefore be mainly from year 2 to the end of the project (dark colour).

Years	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
Quarter	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
Component 1	[Yellow shaded cells]																							
1.1.1 Research, studies and focus groups on historical climate change trends and future climate scenarios to formulate adaptation solutions	[Yellow shaded cells]																							
1.2.1. Agricultural sector managers, Department Directorates of Environment, Sustainable Development, Meteorology, Forests ministries and civil society are trained on climate change adaptation	[Yellow shaded cells]																							
1.2.2 Congo's population benefits from the Government's adoption/implementation of a multi-sectoral and community-oriented national climate adaptation policy	[Yellow shaded cells]																							
1.3.1 Vulnerable children benefit from trainings on climate change and climate adaptation	[Yellow shaded cells]																							
1.3.2 Vulnerable communities benefit from customized awareness-raising campaigns	[Yellow shaded cells]																							
Component 2	[Blue shaded cells]																							
2.1.1 The government has improved capacity to collect and analyze weather data through the purchase of technical equipment and the technical strengthening of its teams	[Blue shaded cells]																							
2.1.2 Government and communities benefit from increased capacity of smallholder farmers to engage in grass-root data collection and co-production of key messages	[Blue shaded cells]																							
2.1.3 Vulnerable communities benefit from strengthened dissemination channels to ensure communication of tailored climate services	[Blue shaded cells]																							
Component 3	[Green shaded cells]																							
3.1.1 Targeted communities affected by climate change benefit from the adaptation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance	[Green shaded cells]																							
3.1.2 Targeted communities employ diversified income-generating activities and have better access to markets to improve their productivity, income, livelihoods and nutrition	[Green shaded cells]																							

Figure 15, Outputs schedule

Table 17, Disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones

Budget Breakdown	Year 1 (Upon Agreement signature)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Scheduled date	January 2020	January 2021	January 2022	January 2023	January 2024	
Total project cost (A+B)	1,840,255	2,862,186	2,213,422	1,344,588	956,055	9,216,506
MIE Management fees (C) 8,5%	156,422	243,285	188,141	114,290	81,265	783,403
Total amount of funding requested (A+B+C)	1,996,677	3,105,472	2,401,563	1,458,878	1,037,320	9,999,909

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government⁵⁸ Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

<i>Mrs. Arlette SOUDAN-NONAUT,</i> <i>Minister,</i> <i>Ministry of Tourism and Environment</i>	Date: 19 June 2019
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- B. Implementing Entity certification ***Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address***

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
<i>Jean-Martin Bauer, WFP Country Director</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator	
19 June 2019	Tel. and email:(00242)06 666 51 57 Jean-martin.bauer@wfp.org
Project Contact Person: <i>Jean-Martin BAUER</i>	
Tel. And Email: (00242) 06 666 51 57 Jean-martin.bauer@wfp.org	

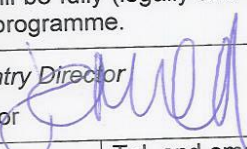
⁶ Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

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Mrs. Arlette SOUDAN-NONAUULT, Minister, Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Date: 19 June 2019
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B. Implementing Entity certification Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Jean-Martin Bauer, WFP Country Director Implementing Entity Coordinator	
19 June 2019	Tel. and email:(00242)06 666 51 57 Jean-martin.bauer@wfp.org
Project Contact Person: Jean-Martin BAUER	
Tel. And Email: (00242) 06 666 51 57 Jean-martin.bauer@wfp.org	

⁵⁷ Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

MINISTÈRE DU TOURISME
ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

CABINET

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
Unité – Travail – Progrès

25 JUN 2019

PAIS			
RECUE			
COMMUN N°	STAFF	INFO	ACT°
824			
CD			
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OTHERS			
CLASSERENTA			

Brazzaville, le 19 JUN 2019

**La Ministre
Autorité Nationale Désignée
pour le Fonds d'Adaptation**

A

Monsieur **MIKKO
OLLIKAINEN**
Directeur du Secrétariat du
Conseil d'Administration du
Fonds d'Adaptation

Sujet : Approbation du projet « Renforcement des capacités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques des communautés vulnérables vivant dans le Bassin du Fleuve Congo »

Monsieur,

En tant qu'autorité désignée pour le Fonds d'Adaptation en République du Congo, je confirme que la proposition de projet ci-dessus mentionnée est conforme aux priorités nationales du gouvernement dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des activités d'adaptation visant à réduire les impacts et les risques du changement climatique sur les populations vivant dans le Bassin du fleuve Congo.

Par conséquent, je suis heureuse d'entériner cette proposition de projet avec le soutien du Fonds d'Adaptation. S'il est approuvé, le projet sera mis en œuvre par le Programme Alimentaire Mondial et exécuté par le Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement.

Cordialement.


Arlette SOUDAN-NONAULT.-

Email : secretariatministre@ministere-tourisme.gouv.cg
2 sites du Ministère : www.ministere-tourisme.gouv.cg/www.officedutourisme.gouv.cg

Figure 16, approval letter from Congo's national authority to the director of the adaptation fund secretariat

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AF	Adaptation Funds
AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)
ANAC	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile (National Civil Aviation Agency)
APDRA	Association Pisciculture et Développement Rural en Afrique tropicale humide (Fish farming and rural development association in humid tropical Africa)
ASPC	Association des Pères Spiritains Congo (Association of Spiritan Fathers Congo)
CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative
CERAPE	Centre d'études et de recherche sur les analyses et politiques économiques (Centre for Studies and Research on Economic Analysis and Policy)
CIB	Congo Industrielle du bois (Congo Woodworking industry)
CIRAD	The French organization for agricultural research and international cooperation for the sustainable development of tropical and Mediterranean regions.
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (National Centre for Scientific Research)
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (Central African Forest Commission)
CSA	Chef de secteur Agricole (Head of Agricultural Sector)
CSP (WFP)	Country Strategy Plan
CVPFNL	Centre de Valorisation des Produits Forestiers Non ligneux (Centre for the Promotion of Non-timber Forest Products)
DRC	Democracy Republic of Congo
DynAfFor	Dynamique des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
ECCA	Economic Community of Central African State
EQAS	Evaluation Quality Assurance System
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GII	Gender National Income
GNI	Gross National Income
ID	Initiative Développement
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IPSAS	International Public-Sector Accounting Standards
IRA	Institut national de Recherche Agronomique (National Institute of Agricultural Research)
IRF	Institut de Recherche Forestière (Forest Research Institute)
IRSEN	Institut National de Recherche en Sciences Exactes et Naturelles (National Research Institute for Exact and Natural Sciences)
MAEP	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries)
MEF	Ministère de l'Economie Forestière (Ministry of Forest Economy)
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCDH	Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme (Congolese Human Rights Observatory)
ORA	Observer Réfléchir Agir (school for indigenous people)
PEDD	
PFDE (WB)	Projet Forêt et Diversification Economique (Forest and Economic Diversification Project)
PPFNC (AFD)	Projet Paysage Forestier Nord Congo (North Congo Forest Landscape Project)
ProNAR	Programme National d'Afforestation et de Reboisement (National Afforestation and

	Reforestation Program)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RENAPAC	Réseau National des Association des Peuples Autochtones Congo
RoC	Republic of Congo
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
UFA	Unité Forestière d'Aménagement
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WB	World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFP	World Food Programme
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

ANNEX 2: TARGETED VILLAGES

Département	District	Village	Site type	Population	Number of Households	% Indigenous	% Women	% Adults
Likouala	Betou	Betou centre	School	30 000	6 253	18	65	41
Likouala	Betou	Boyelle	School	540	108	45	60	49
Likouala	Betou	Ebalabala	School	781	269	80	65	43
Likouala	Betou	Mokpetene	School	436	88	65	60	42
Likouala	Betou	Mongoya (avec Lewi et Bakosso)	School	202	43	75	65	46
Likouala	Betou	Ngoundimba	School	896	224	70	60	41
Likouala	Betou	Npakaya	School	580	116	40	67	56
Likouala	Betou	Popo	School	421	111	75	68	42
Likouala	Betou	Wombo	School	571	145	45	40	48
Likouala	Betou	Wongo I	School	319	79	65	40	46
Likouala	Betou	Wongo II	School	731	204	40	40	43
Likouala	Dongou	Losso	School	250	58	60	70	45
Likouala	Dongou	Manfouete	School	1000	232	42	70	40
Likouala	Dongou	Mombellou	School	400	95	70	65	48
Likouala	Dongou	Nzoube	School	630	157	40	65	41
Likouala	Dongou	Thanry	School	510	121	40	68	45
Likouala	Enyelle	Akolo	School	600	139	70	59	33
Likouala	Enyelle	Berandjokou	School	200	66	45	60	43
Likouala	Enyelle	Enyelle	2 Schools	850	218	41	61	45
Likouala	Enyelle	La Limite 1	School	355	89	70	51	41
Likouala	Enyelle	La Limite 2	School	321	69	70	58	43
Likouala	Enyelle	La Limite 3	School	150	40	65	59	41
Likouala	Enyelle	Liboko	School	1 367	318	40	40	74
Likouala	Enyelle	Lobi (including Mabele and Ngbazi)	School	250	58	80	60	35
Likouala	Enyelle	Lombo	School	650	141	40	40	53
Likouala	Enyelle	Lopola	School	939	240	65	65	42
Likouala	Enyelle	Makodi (including likenko, Esembo and Moualo)	School	760	187	65	60	40
Likouala	Enyelle	Mimbelli Carrefour	School	64	13	70	65	42
Likouala	Enyelle	Mokabi	School	215	53	40	53	58
Likouala	Enyelle	Mouale	School	1 127	262	40	54	46
Likouala	Enyelle	Moungoumba	School	469	124	70	55	42
Likouala	Enyelle	Mounguogui	School	530	106	40	55	40

Département	District	Village	Site type	Population	Number of Households	% Indigenous	% Women	% Adults
Likouala	Enyelle	Potoli	School	194	40	65	58	40
Likouala	Enyelle	Wanza	School	121	30	65	59	42
Likouala	Epena	Attention	School	285	66	80	61	65
Likouala	Epena	Minganga	School	465	155	65	58	60
Likouala	Epena	Mobangui	School	615	205	95	59	57
Likouala	Epena	Toukoulaka	School	682	179	35	55	56
Likouala	Impfondo	Fipac	School	600	128	98	55	45
Likouala	Impfondo	Impfondo	2 Schools	34,100	7,291	40	58	45
Likouala	Impfondo	Kombola pk 8	School	300	77	40	54	48
Likouala	Impfondo	Modzaka	School	289	72	65	57	40
Likouala	Impfondo	Mohitou	School	247	66	70	59	61
Total Likouala	5 districts	43 villages	45 schools	85,012	18,645	58	58	46
Sangha	Mokeko	Mokouangonda	School	170	45	81,27	41,17	52,94
Sangha	Mokeko	Moyoye	School	150	49	73,33	52,66	72,66
Sangha	Mokeko	Ibonga	School	89	27	67,41	30,33	47,19
Sangha	Mokeko	Madjala	School	78	26	68,62	39,74	52,56
Sangha	Mokeko	Ouessou-Mbila	School	128	29	78,12	52,5	57,03
Sangha	Mokeko	Mahounda	School	265	42	86,79	49,81	74,71
Sangha	Mokeko	Elongué	School	121	24	81,818	49,58	74,38
Sangha	Mokeko	Secka	School	337	80	65,29	56,37	68,24
Sangha	Mokeko	Zoulabouth	School	1,012	220	75,28	47,33	67,09
Sangha	Mokeko	Paris Villa	School	490	98	81,63	56,93	72,44
Sangha	Mokeko	Ngada-Messosso	School	180	60	73, 50	38,88	54,44
Sangha	Mokeko	Ngombé	School	262	52	76,33	46,94	63,35
Sangha	Kabo	Kabo	School	1,838	316	52,23	38,03	56,09
Sangha	Kabo	Monkouandjo	School	151	31	80,79	17,88	30,46
Sangha	Kabo	Pokola	2 Schools	16,378	6,205	48,97	58,79	73,42
Sangha	Kabo	Matoto	School	276	58	77,17	46,01	58,31
Total Sangha	2 districts	16 villages	17 schools	21,925	7,362	73	45	58
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Kalaboutoto	School	159	8	0	52,8	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	La Louamba	School	458	93	0	46,9	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Nkinsaka	School + PAPPH	470	101	0	54,7	X

Département	District	Village	Site type	Population	Number of Households	% Indigenous	% Women	% Adults
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Tanga-Mouloko	School	260	57	0	51,5	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Kimbenza-Ndiba	School	158	36	0	46,2	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Boko Songho Centre	2 Schools + 2 PAPPH	2,011	462	0	50,9	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Yengue-Madiadia	PAPPH	180	46	0	48,3	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Kimbenza Kola 2	2 PAPPH	183	41	0	53,6	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Minga	PAPPH	793	155	0	50,4	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Mankala	PAPPH	181	43	0	47,5	X
Bouenza	Boko Songho	Kimbaounga Kongo	PAPPH	56	20	0	58,9	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Dihessé	School	543	138	0	51,57	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Ditadi	School	762	157	0	59,19	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Kibouba	School	428	118	0	46,26	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Kimanza-Panga	School	465	123	0	48,17	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Loudima	2 Schools	12,829	3,315	0	55,80	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mandzatsi	School	312	62	0	51,20	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mbomo Centre	School	469	93	0		X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mbomo I	School	469	77	0	56,29	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mbomo II	School	114	37	0	45,61	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mont Bélo	2 Schools + 3 PAPPH	2,808	513	0	58	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Moubotsi	School	1,374	274	0	53,9	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mouindi	School	2,683	591	0	52,3	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Ndolo	School	103	7	91	51	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Sinda	School	223	70	0	49,5	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Yombé-Tsatsa	School	167	33	0	52	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Louwala	PAPPH	311	62	0	53,8	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mayaka-Mayaka	PAPPH			0		X
Bouenza	Loudima	Kingoma	PAPPH			0		X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mikouissa	PAPPH			0		X
Bouenza	Loudima	Mikassou	PAPPH	196	38	0	53,4	X
Bouenza	Loudima	Nsanga	PAPPH	177	33	0	49,9	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Bouansa	4 Schools	17,545	3,509	0	53,85	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Iba	School	194	39	0	55,00	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Kibounda	School	389	78	0	52,44	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Kihoungou	School	406	81	0	50,74	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Kikimou	School	204	41	0	52,94	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Kimbaoka	School	457	91	0	52,08	X

Département	District	Village	Site type	Population	Number of Households	% Indigenous	% Women	% Adults
Bouenza	Madingou	Kingoye Moudoko	School	233	46,6	0	46,78	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Kinsimba	School	122	24	0	41,80	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Madingou	6 Schools	12,305	2,461	0	58,60	X
Bouenza	Madingou	Nkéné	School	823	165	0	50,67	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Boumouoyo	School	116	23	0	52,1	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Kingoye	School	230	46	0	55	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Kipeni	School	200	40	0	51,9	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Kolo	School	452	90	0	49,6	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Louboto	School	325	65	0	51	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Madoungou	School	290	58	0	50	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Magandza	School	677	135	0	52	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Mbello	School	395	79	0	53	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Mouandi1	School	559	112	0	55	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Moussengue	School	496	124	0	51,5	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Ndza-Ngassaki	School	190	48	0	53,6	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Npandi 3	School	427	107	0	48,7	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Ntsika-Mboko	School	605	151	0	53	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Nzabi	School	308	77	0	50	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Pandi-Mamba	School	271	68	0	50,6	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Soulou	School	365	91	0	56	X
Bouenza	Mouyondzi	Zakété	School	896	224	0	62,3	X
Bouenza	Nkayi	Bodissa	School	835	167	0	52,1	X
Bouenza	Nkayi	Kayes	2 Schools	719	144	0	52,9	X
Bouenza	Nkayi	Kimbonga-Louamba	School	1,053	211	0	54	X
Bouenza	Nkayi	Kindounga	School	321	64	0	51	X
Bouenza	Nkayi	Lombo	School	154	25	0	52,5	X
Bouenza	Nkayi	Mansiedi	School	396	66	0	53,8	X
Total Bouenza	5 districts	65 villages	65 schools / 20 farmer groups	72,300	15,553	1,4	52	X
GRAND TOTAL	12 districts	124 villages	127 schools and 20 farmers groups	179,237	41,559	44%	52%	X

ANNEX 3: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED AND SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

Institution	Name	Position
Development Partners		
FAO	Suze Filippini	Country Representative
	Parfait Ampali	Program Officer in charge of Green Climate Fund
	Mabiala Ngoma Claude	Program Associate
UNFPA	Barbara Laurenceau	Country Representative
	Cyr Justus Samba	Program Officer in charge of women health
	Laeticia Loko	Program Associate
UNESCO	Richard Bouka	Acting Country Representative
UNDP	Emma Anoh N'Gouan	Deputy Resident Representative
	Jean-Felix Issang	Program Officer Environment
World Bank	Aurélie Rossignol	Environment and Natural Resources Specialist
	Erwan Morand	Forest programm manager
	Ndim Khouri	Consultant agriculture
French Development Agency	Sophie Derudder	Deputy Director
	Maylis Borelli – Cyril Brûlez	Program Officer Environment
	Alain Mpoué	Program Officer Infrastructure
European Union	Piero Valabrega	Program Officer Governance, Justice and Conflicts
	Amparo Moreno	Program Officer Health and Social Sectors
	Lucile Broussolle	Program Officer Forest
	Pubill Camille	Program Officer Forest and Agriculture
French Embassy	Marie Veillon	Cooperation officer
Government		
Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Arlette Soudan Nonault	Minister
	Germain Roch Mpassi Moupassi	Director General for Sustainable Development
	Alicia Biangue	Focal Point Climate Change Adaptation
	Nadine Batekoba	Bouenza Department Director for Environment
	Edmond Makimouka	Disaster focal point
	Madzou Moniceli	DEP
	Kurieud Boussi Carine	
Bouenza Development Council	Jean Fulgence Mouangou	Chair of Bouenza Development Council
Ministry of Forests	Gaston Mialoundama	Attaché
	Tsiba Mouaya	Technical Advisor
Ministry of Agriculture	Bienvvenu Ntsouanva	Director General for Agriculture
	Marcel Nkouka Kouyingana	Head of agricultural sector Boko Songho
	Alexis Minga	Project manager
	Antoine Séverin Aya	Director of Production and Agro Meteorology
	Aya Antoine Severin	Director of agricultural production
	Golali Christian Dellavallee	
	Marcel Koubembia	Focal Point REDD+
	Simplice Iwanda	
	Alexandre Ngatallhy	Informatique staff
National Agency for Civil Aviation	Bongho Marcellus Boniface	General Director
	Arcadius Motoly	Director of the Meteorology Department
	Hilaire Elenga	Head of service Climatology

Institution	Name	Position
	Alain Ambeto	Head of service Equipment
	Daniel Adoua	Head of service Observation Systems and Telecoms
	Patrick Impeti	Head of service Agrometeorology
	Yombé Jean-Marc	Airport commander Impfundo (Likouala)
	Christian Moumbenza	Airport commander Ouesso
	Mokoko Yoka Quentin	Head of Weather Forecasting Department
Presidency Republic	Mouboundou Léonard	Advisor
Primature	Joseph Ossibi	Water and forest advisor
Ministry of Land Use Planning, Equipment and Major Works.	Jerome Nioungou	
	Daniel Dianga	Consultant
Ministry of Scientific Research	André Mfoukou Ntsakala	Adviser to the Minister
Ministry of the Plan	Alain Michel Eyemandorco	Partnership Director
Ministry of Health and Population	Emercy Okemba Ongagna	Personnel manager
Ministry of Women	Veronique Kouta Makendzo	Advisor on the integration of women in development
Ministry of Higher Education	Frédérique Menga	School life advisor
Departmental Livestock Directorate Likouala	Ondo Kandza Belvien Fresney	Departmental Director
Departmental Fisheries Directorate Likouala	Mbola Alphonse Didier	Departmental Director
Departmental Environment Directorate Likouala	Mayisso Euloge Blandine	Departmental Director
Departmental Directorate of Territorial Administration Likouala	Bombi Bidace	Departmental Director
Departmental Directorate of Territorial Civil Service Likouala	Mboulanganga Gaston	Departmental Director
Likouala Prefecture	Peleka Jean-Marie	Protocol
	Baroumbou Cyr-Rufin	Protocol
	Molatola Jean Remy	Head of cabinet
Departmental Environment Directorate Sangha	Akenze Firmin Alphonse	Departmental Director
	Bantsimba Romain Judicael	Secretary
Departmental Agriculture Directorate Sangha	Leme Smith Genève	Head of plant protection
Departmental Agriculture Directorate Bouenza	Baketa Felicien	Departmental Director
	Nkouka Marcel	CSA
	Minaka Jean Louis	CSA
Departmental Environment Directorate Bouenza	Bilala Edmond	staff
Departmental Woman Promotion Directorate Bouenza	Nzila Lucien	Departmental Director
Departmental Private Sector Promotion Directorate Bouenza	Mahitou Félix	Departmental Director
Local department council	Kounga Biby Bob-Louison	Mouyandzi


Institution	Name	Position
Bouenza	Bilala Gamba Ulrich	Mfouati
Research Institutes		
National Institute for Forest Research	Aubin Saya	Scientific Director, Head of Genetic Improvement Department
National Institute for Agronomic Research (IRA)	Dr Lambert Moundzeo	Director of the Loudima agroecological area
CERAPE	Boungou Bazika Jean Christophe	Director
	Mfere Akiana Wolf Ulrich	Researcher
	Bagamboule Gonouène	Researcher
CIRAD	Eric Forni	Country representative
Civil Society		
Ordre de Malte	Barthélémy Gonella	Head of project in Enyellé (Likouala Department)
	Romain Duba	Anthropologist
Association des Spiritains au Congo (ASPC)	Lucien Favre	Coordinator for Likouala Department
	Chrislain Loubelo	Staff Likouala
Representative of indigenous peoples Impfundo	Moumbeke Kevin Ioir	
National Network for Indigenous People in Congo (RENAPAC)	Guy Fabrice Ngoma	REDD+ focal point in Bouenza Department and representative of indigenous people
	Marguerite Waye	RENAPAC Representative in Likouala department Former ASPC and CIB worker
	Antoine Sao	Member
PCPA-PAE	Serge Mvouama	Member
CACO REDD Platform	Mbourra Brice Lestaire aimé	Members of Congolese Platform
	Claude Marius Bandokouba	
	Lambert Laki-Laka	
	Maximilien Mboukou	
APADEFEC / REPALAC/IPACC	Parfait Dihoukamba	REPALAC-CONGO National Coordinator APADEFEC President Former RENAPAC President
REPALAC	Moussele Diseke Guy	Secretary in charge of innovative programmes and projects
WCS	Gami Norbert	community environmental social counsellor
	Ben Evans	Project Manager Lac Télé Community Reserve
	Parfait Bakabana	Community advisor Park Nouabalé-Ndoki
ESSOR	Ibrahim Mahamadou Ango	Country officer
Initiative Développement	Agnès Rossetti	Country director
	Arel Mapembi Boulingui	Ecodev Project Bouenza
	Julien PetitJean	Programme Director improved fireplace
Programme Educatif et du Développement Durable (PEDD)	Mélaine Rita Ngokia	Program director
Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme (OCDH)	Trésor Nzila Kendet	Executive director
	Kinginlou Yombo Nina	Natural Resources Program Officer
APDRA	Gabriel Miassouka	RECAFIP Project
	Louise Plottet	Human resources manager

Institution	Name	Position
APAPM/REPALEAC	Jasmin Nbemba	Member
AARREC	N'Tandou Kehoua Romuald	Office manager Impfundo
Association des Amis de la Nature de la Likouala aux Herbes	Moundzoun Guela Nazaire	Director
Development and Leadership Actions	Mantoukou Mpini Vico	Member
	Mitata Audrey	Member
ADFAC	Mzimbazere Carine	President
	Samba Mongo Pro-Accomplie Sylvie	Treasurer
GRET	Belantsi Digobert	Staff
Training Moringa	Marguerite Homb	President
ARPA2DH	Bansimba Blandine	Member
	Nkori Odette	Gender advisor
ONG Développement sans Frontière	N'Gamouyi Rodrigue-Jean	President
Association Professionnelle pour la Valorisation des Produits Forestiers Nons Ligneux (APV ^{PS})	Lantoum Moïse	Member Sangha
Comunity Radio Biso na Biso	Kounyoul Lydie	Director
ACTED	Bourges Alexis	Coordinator
Private sector		
Congo Industrie du Bois (CIB)	Vincent Istace	Head of the planning unit
Likouala Timber	Raphael Betito	Controller General
Eco-Oil	Roger Bolou	Industrial director Sangha and Likouala departmental Director
Thanry	Thierry Le Blanc	Site manager
	Arsène Binguimalet	Community Development officer
IFO	Antoine Couturier	Environment, social and certified Director
Biotech Congo	Tsengue Tsengue	Director

Organizations	Topics discussed
Government partners	
Ministry of Tourism and Environment (National Designated Authority)	<p>The Minister gave its full support to WFP Congo to submit a proposal to the Adaptation Fund.</p> <p>The Director General for Sustainable Development leads the process, and a focal point for climate change adaptation was nominated. A letter was issued on May 22, 2018 to officially create an inter-ministerial technical committee to support the design of the project and the drafting and review of the concept note.</p> <p>The DG for Sustainable Development wants the majority of the budget to be directed towards community actions and local level activities.</p>
Ministry of Agriculture	<p>Congo has problems mobilizing climate funding – need partners like WFP to be able to access funding.</p> <p>Climate change adaptation measures are important for forests but also for savannas, as they represent 35% of total land.</p> <p>Water management is critical to climate change adaptation measures, as the planting seasons are shifting. Loudima (in Bouenza Department) has seen several dry spells these last years. Likouala Department has</p>

Organizations	Topics discussed
	<p>seen flooding problems these last years – need to drain water for improved agriculture. In Bouenza, water control is fundamental, and people need hydraulic structures to cultivate, because there are drought problems.</p> <p>Decree No. 2017-340 of 14 August 2017 created the Directorate of Production and Agro-Meteorology under the General Directorate of Agriculture. In this context, the Director General of Agriculture wishes to distribute weather kits to agricultural leaders in the field.</p> <p>Involve the CSAs for better institutional inking of the project and better sustainability.</p>
Ministry of Forestry	<p>Many development partners are active in the forests sector and in climate change mitigation. However, very few stakeholders are active in climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Smallholder farmers practice “slash & burn” and move their cultures to new fields every season. The main source of fuel is charcoal.</p> <p>Sensitization of smallholder farmers is critical, need to accompany them so they can understand why they should not destroy the forest. Also need to create income generating activities as alternatives to forest destruction and shifting cultures (e.g. agroforestry with a variety of crops: fruit trees, horticulture, amaranth, honey...). One of the main challenges is land property and rights. This has to be taken into consideration in every project to ensure that proper agreements between landowners and users are in place.</p>
National Agency for Civil Aviation – Meteorological Department	<p>There are currently 16 meteorological semi-automated stations in Congo, providing information on precipitations, temperatures, humidity, radiance, water evaporation, soil, etc. However, data collection is sometimes incomplete or erroneous. Weather reports for agriculture purposes are done irregularly (supposed to be every 10 days). There is one satellite station providing daily information for TV weather forecast. Rain gauge manual stations also exist, although only 22 out of 214 are currently operational (depend on volunteers to do the measures).</p> <p>In general, there are very weak capacities (human and material) to do a proper work regarding meteorological and climate services.</p> <p>Météo France Internationale supported ANAC in 2012 to develop the meteorological modernization plan (access to this document requested, not yet received).</p> <p>Attention there is an agrometeorology service at ANAC and also at the MAEP. In the MAEP it is a Directorate within the DGA, and in the departments it is a service within the Departmental Directorates of Agriculture. The technical skills, sources and dissemination of ANAC and APRM information are certainly not the same, but be careful to ensure their complementarity.</p> <p>ANAC will provide us with a summary table of the existing weather infrastructure and needs for the three target departments of the project.</p>
Sangha Department: Prefecture, DD Environnement, Commandant aéroport ANAC et DD agriculture	<p>Ouessou will soon have a new weather station at the airport (ASECNA funding).</p> <p>The heads of agrometeorological services have just been appointed (8 for 6 districts and two urban communes) but not all of them are yet in post. Collaboration with ANAC weather services is not yet a reality.</p>
Likouala Département : Préfecture, DD élevage, DD pêche, DD environnement, commandant aéroport ANAC, DD administration du territoire, fonction publique du territoire	<p>Demographics: 147 villages in Likouala, 7 districts and one CSA per district. 26,601 households (144,545 people) including 22,576 agricultural households (130,297 people)</p> <p>Meteorology: The Impfondo station dates back to 1930 and collects data: rainfall/ temperature/ cloud/ atmospheric pressure/ evaporation density and wind.</p> <p>For 10/15 years, there have been no more rainfall stations in the whole department. Rainfall needs at district level to know the reality on the ground.</p> <p>Current observation: rising temperatures including ground temperatures, which have a direct impact on agriculture.</p>

Organizations	Topics discussed
	<p>Les champs près des rivières sont cultivés avec la descente de l'eau du "3 décembre au 3 mai". Les champs situés à proximité des routes ne peuvent pas bénéficier des sols humides du lit de la rivière, de sorte que la culture maraîchère n'est pas pratiquée dans ces zones pendant la saison sèche.</p> <p>Cependant, le soleil est plus fort et sèche les boutures même près des cours d'eau. Les cycles de production sont plus courts : 3 à 4 mois au lieu de 6 : " on ne peut plus planter directement quand l'eau se retire, le soleil est trop fort, il faut attendre au moins 1 mois ".</p> <p>For all activities, adapt to the life calendar of the indigenous populations: there is generally a sedentary camp but the populations move according to the seasons in the forest (caterpillar/ honey/ fishing). The two largest periods: June to July (caterpillar and honey) and February/March (fishing): large movement of indigenous populations. Then there are smaller periods depending on the households. Moreover, it appears that the calendar of activities of indigenous households directly influences school attendance on the periods of activities involving able-bodied family members, including children.</p> 
<p>Bouenza Department, DD promotion de la femme, DD promotion du Secteur privé, DD agriculture, 2 CSA, Comités de Développement local</p>	<p>Climate services: More and more long periods without rain. Difficult to know when to plant, real need for climate instruments and tools. Ex: Double effort for weeding due to lack of climatic information: they weeded and then it finally rained again as a result the grass grew back.</p> <p>A small part of the department without a network, but most of the territory has a telephone.</p> <p>For trade, there is the National Road 1 which crosses the department: easy access to PNR, Dolisie and Brazzaville.</p> <p>Weekly major market days: Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. "Fairgrounds" are organized once a month on a fixed date with manufactured products</p> <p>The Departmental Director of Fisheries helps with the marketing of fish by making press releases on the places and dates of sale. (APDRA project).</p>

Organizations	Topics discussed
	
Development Partners	
FAO	<p>Ongoing preparation for a big climate change mitigation project to be funded by the Green Climate Fund. Concept note was reviewed by GCF in April 2018 and several changes need to be made. Full proposal will be submitted to GCF Board in July 2019.</p> <p>Component 1: The National Land Use Planning Scheme is updated, the National Land Use Plan is developed and implemented, and the land tenure framework of investment projects is strengthened.</p> <p>Component 2: Forest degradation from unsustainable fuelwood production is reduced through diversified agroforestry and logging systems and alternative energy source.</p> <p>Component 3: The management of forest resources and protected areas is strengthened, resulting in sustainable and legal management and marketing practices.</p> <p>Component 4: Perennial crops and subsistence farming are developed based on a sustainable regulatory framework and supported with technical assistance to reduce pressures on forests.</p> <p>Madingou, Nkaye and Loudima are the 3 districts in common with the adaptation project. Partner identified to date for the GCF project: ID, CERPAC, ECO-oil, Diamond, Cofcao, MEF, MAEP, SNR. Establishment of pilot school sites for the various project activities.</p>
UNFPA	<p>Has long experience working with indigenous women in Congo, particularly in Likouala and Sangha Departments regarding maternal health. Important to include local/traditional knowledge in the project proposal and activities.</p>
World Bank	<p>WB leads the Development Partners Working Group on Environment (meets every 2 months).</p> <p>WB has several ongoing projects in Congo, mainly related to climate change mitigation: REDD+, Forest Investment Programme, (Commercial Agriculture Project, particularly active in the Buenza Department, River Dredging Project in the North</p> <p>PFDE: beekeeping activity in the north with CVPFNL⁵⁹: 200 targeted households with 5 hives per household, 50% of which are indigenous. In each UFA, there is an area animator to monitor the hives: UFA Gombé, Kabo, Pokola, Pikounda North and Loudoung-Toukoulaka.</p>
French Development	<p>Adapt'Action: Implementation of high-level training courses with Météo France and ADEME on climate</p>

⁵⁹ Centre de Valorisation des Produits Forestiers Non ligneux (Centre for the Promotion of Non-Timber Forest Products)

Organizations	Topics discussed
Agency	<p>modelling and greenhouse gas measurements. Training provided to: ANAC, BRGM and MTE.</p> <p>Joint agricultural adaptation plan between the WB (climate-smart agriculture diagnosis, AAA initiative) and AFD (policy implementation)</p> <p>PPFNC: CIB and IFO as private partner with co-financing. A project office in Ouessou. Between the different future projects, it is possible to create a pole in Ouessou (AFD, WB, WFP etc.). Activities will start in January 2020. As part of the fish farming activity setting up an ice cube factory.</p> <p>Weather: International expert: identify priority actions, diagnosis available in July/August 2019. 900,000 euros per share between the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020.</p> <p>Hydrology enhancement: €6 million: capacity building</p>
European Union	<p>Officially, indigenous population represents 1% (50,000 people) of the total population. But it is unclear actually how many indigenous people live in Congo and where they are located exactly – very little information available and population heavily stigmatized by “bantou” (“local”) population.</p> <p>The Law from 2010 on indigenous population is a step in the right direction, but unfortunately there is no secondary legislation to enforce the Law.</p> <p>EU has provided several grants to NGOs working on indigenous people, including supporting ORA (Observer, Réfléchir, Agir) schools, putting in place mobile clinics, and supporting indigenous rights and representation.</p> <p>Regarding climate services, good to look at EUMETSAT (has free available satellite climate and meteorological data) as well as CICOS (International Commission for the Congo-Ubangi-Sangha Basin).</p>
UNESCO	<p>UNESCO is currently working on the consolidation of hydrological data in order to digitize them. They are also in the process of signing an environmental memorandum with the Ministry of Environment (by October 2018).</p> <p>With funding from China, UNESCO, in partnership with WFP, has set up an educational platform for teachers</p>
Ambassade de France	<p>CAFI⁶⁰: Signing of the letter of intent planned for July 2019, expanded intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use - Wood energy - Sustainable agriculture <p>Currently, the budget is \$65 million. Identification of projects planned for 2020.</p>
Civil Society and NGOs	
Association des Spiritains au Congo (ASPC)	<p>NGO that has been working with indigenous people in Likouala Department for many years.</p> <p>Sapeli tree is massively cut for timber purposes but this is the tree where caterpillars grow -very rich nutrient and easy to stock for up to 1 year. It is also one of the main sources of protein for indigenous peoples (in addition to bushmeat).</p> <p>Many indigenous populations are paid by bantous to work on agriculture, with very low salaries.</p> <p>If we really want to help indigenous communities, it is essential to valorise their local products (e.g. honey, pepper, caterpillars...) and guarantee that they can sell their products – commercialization is critical. The road between Pointe-Noire and Bétou has improved substantially and thus allowed for easier access to markets.</p> <p>Perceived climate changes these last years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher temperatures - Localized storms causing damages to housing and crops

⁶⁰ Central African Forest Initiative

Organizations	Topics discussed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normally it rains more or less all the time in the Likouala. However, in 2015 there were 3 full months without rains and it resulted in important forest fires. - New diseases have appeared, mainly due to lack of hygiene and new environments (like ORA school): Chigoe flea, lice, etc. <p>In indigenous communities, women are always the ones managing the money and household income.</p> <p>ASPC collects pepper through ORA schools, buys pepper from parents.</p>
Ordre de Malte	<p>NGO working with indigenous people in Likouala Department on health issues: putting in place mobile clinics. Also has a long-term partnership with Romain Duda a French anthropologist from Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris who comes regularly to the region for field missions and studies. NGO has ongoing discussions on partnership with CIB-OLAM (timber company) to implement their CSR-related activities.</p> <p>Main health issues for indigenous populations: malaria, "pian", children respiratory diseases, conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Few cases of malnutrition observed among indigenous people, there are more among Bantu than among nomadic and semi-nomadic indigenous people. Cases of malnutrition among the indigenous people when they are under the control of the Bantu.</p> <p>AGR (Activité Génératrice de Revenu) apiculture has mixed results. The woven hives did not work, but the Kenyan hives work well. The main village of the activity is Mboua (not far from Pokola): supervisor Clément Mitterrand. In this village there is a honey house that filters honey, it buys more expensive beehive honey than wild honey.</p> <p>Installation of 4 "honey relays" with a monthly bonus to support the implementation of the AGR apiculture. Enora came all month of February 2019 (Apifleurdev).</p> <p>According to them, the honey activity can only be a secondary activity and cannot by itself provide a household with a living.</p> <p>Money does not circulate in the Enyele area.</p> <p>The Order of Malta uses MP3 URIDU ("MP3 for Life") to circulate awareness messages in the local language (component 1 of the project?). Each MP3 costs about €12 each.</p> <p>In annex 2, see the report of the meeting with Romain Duda, eco-anthropologist</p>
National Network for Indigenous People in Congo - REPALAEC Congo	<p>Official national platform representing indigenous populations in Congo. A representative from RENAPAC accompanied the mission to N'Dolo (Bouenza Department) for community consultations and another representative met the mission team in Enyéllé (Likouala Department).</p>
ESSOR	<p>ESSOR is implementing a project around Brazzaville to improve agriculture incomes by developing a sustainable business for smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Changes perceived by smallholder producers:</p> <p>Higher temperatures, followed by heavy rains (higher intensity than before) and new zones have been flooded</p> <p>Adaptation measures used by smallholders: build shade for crops, add limestone to soil to reduce acidity due to increased rain, crops on stilts.</p>
Initiative Développement (ID)	<p>ID supports Congo through community development and the establishment of an improved household (energy saving cookstoves). ID operates in Bouenza around the pig farming sector. In Bouenza, it is reported that rains arrive later and later, which disrupts planting, and water levels are lower. Burnt crops are becoming even more worrying with climate change, fires are less and less controllable. Burning is not only used for crops but also for young caterpillars that come on the small inches of grass, and harvesting mushrooms, which is easier in low-growing herbs There have been climate disruptions since the 2000s, but they have become more visible over the past 5 years. .</p>

Organizations	Topics discussed
Programme Educatif et du Développement Durable (PEDD)	<p>PEDD is based in Pokola in northern Congo (Sangha). This organization works with WFP around ORA schools. This NGO also works in partnership with the CIB on all community development issues. The last income-generating activity that has been set up is beekeeping. So far 45 hives have been installed, most of them under the Kenyan model. CIB manufactures hives for 30,000 CFA francs per unit. PEDD has set up a carpentry workshop that can manufacture hives for 15,000 CFA francs using CIB's waste wood. A hive produces up to 60 liters of honey per year. 4 harvest periods: December, mid-February, May and September.</p> <p>Harvesting wild honey is becoming more and more difficult: less and less honey production per hive (5l for a hive). Wild hives only produce 3 times a year and 3 or 4 must be destroyed to obtain the quantity of a farmed hive.</p>
Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme	<p>OCDH has been in existence since 1994. They are active on several subjects including indigenous peoples. In 2014, they and Rainforest conducted a small study on climate change as it affects indigenous peoples. They shared this study with us as well as a specific guide on Free Informed and Participatory Consent.</p>
APDRA	<p>APDRA Bouenza: Self-sufficient dam pond system with 3 to 4 varieties of fish (70% tilapia, 30% others). Depth of 2.80 m. The depth limits flights. It takes about 5 days to drain. APDRA provided the first fish, technical support, grid and moulds for the concrete monk. Fish farmers provide labour and cement. Need to pay attention to cultures and activities upstream of the watercourse. Announcement of radio sales by APDRA and on-site sales (more buyers than fish).</p> <p>Works only with landowners. Some women own land, but it is more difficult for them to have access to land, if the pond is in the household and the husband dies in some cases the wife can be driven out by the husband's family who take over the land.</p> <p>In addition to supporting the creation of new fish farming activities, APDRA supports fish farmers already operating in the department from a technical point of view, for example: visit of rice fish farmer (rice + fish), increase in its immersed rice yields since the support of APDRA (no fish harvest has yet been made since the support of APDRA).</p>
WCS	<p>Lac Télé:</p> <p>27 villages in the Lac Télé reserve, 17,000 people around.</p> <p>Observations: Water did not rise high enough in the forest this year, directly impacting fish reproduction in the undergrowth. The water did not reach the crocodile area either, potential impacts? Nutritional risks for populations</p> <p>Community activities WCS: setting up a sustainable fishing charter, study on the crocodile sector (sustainable hunting?), reflection on improving the technique of smoked fish (finding salt in the area difficult to preserve fish)</p> <p>Feedback and opinion on the adaptation project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problem of implementation with beekeeping, it is necessary to have a real follow-up because it is a new activity for the populations, great needs of technical assistance and local support at each step. - Possibility of fish farming in clayey areas or in seasonal ponds, otherwise it is sustainable fishing that works well. - Cocoa works well with WCS in 10 villages because it is monitored on a daily basis - Good logistics is crucial: targeting villages by activities and having a continuous physical presence. - Take into account what is being done locally and what already exists as initiatives. <p>Nouabalé-Ndoki</p> <p>Presence of a meteorological station, with data over 10 years. Folder being processed by WCS, it is possible to retrieve the files before the project is launched.</p> <p>Implementation of a sustainable fishing charter with the villages around the park. It works well, ownership by the village chief and the inhabitants.</p>

Organizations	Topics discussed
	<p>Several community development activities have been launched, including one on conflict with elephants: an electric barrier system to protect crops.</p> <p>Development of eco-tourism with the population but also luxury tourism with a private partner</p>
ACTED	<p>ACTED: Present in Bouenza towards Nkayi on the "school canteen" projects: 60 schools (all the schools of Bouenza) action to raise awareness on nutrition. 2-year project. ACTED is also active in the Pool on recovery activities with returned displaced people (including market gardening, fishing and livestock).</p> <p>ACTED is committed to working on environmental/CC and resilience issues. Before ACTED was present in Likouala 5 years ago.</p>
APVPS	<p>Congolese association based in North Congo. Professional Association for the Valuation of Non-Timber Forest Products</p> <p>Theme: agroforestry and non-timber forest products.</p>
AARREC	<p>Agency for Assistance to Repatriates and Refugees in Congo. This association is a local partner of WFP on refugee projects. As part of its activities, this organization supports the integration of refugees into local life by setting up mixed groups of local population and refugees around income-generating activities.</p>
Radio communautaire Biso na Biso	<p>Based in Pokola, this radio is well known in the North. They broadcast radio programmes in the local language and on specific topics in the localities.</p>
Meeting: PCPA, CACO-REDD, PEA, RENAPAC, APAPM and REPALAC	<p>Make calls for proposals for certain activities?</p> <p>Representatives of indigenous peoples: Bouenza, Fabrice Goma; Likouala, Marguerite Boyé; Sangha, Ghislain Indépendant.</p> <p>Complaint management: Caco REDD can help write complaints</p> <p>Set up several mechanisms taking into account the realities on the ground: anonymity needs, network coverage, illiteracy, etc.</p> <p>Establish ways for Civil Society Organizations to monitor the project, such as complaint management.</p>
Meeting women's civil society platform	<p>Awareness-raising campaign: theatre, song, telephone (thanks to mobile money people have acquired the technology)</p> <p>Think of agroforestry with moringa, acacia, maize and bees.</p> <p>Most vulnerable groups: Women heads of household, women with disabilities (possibility in the value chain with stable jobs that do not require too much physical activity, i.e. packaging), women without melanin (albinism)/ sun exposure problem with climate change, elderly people, people living with HIV/AIDS (we do not buy their products).</p> <p>Elderly indigenous women can mobilize other women. Do not hesitate to give them responsibility.</p>
Academia	
National Institute for Forest Research	<p>Some climate data for Congo exists but is not utilized. It is important to measure the long-term impacts of climate change. It is important to also consult other research institutes.</p> <p>The main impacts related to climate change in Congo are the rains being random and not following the seasons anymore.</p>
National Institute for Agronomic Research	<p>There is an agriculture centre ("Centre d'Excellence Agricole") in Loudima, Bouenza Department.</p> <p>They have started studies on climate change, especially on cassava.</p>
CERAPE	<p>Studies on the impact of climate change on market gardening and food crops are in progress.</p>
CIRAD	<p>Two weather stations: Lola (Mokabi) and Pokola (DYNAFFOR project)</p> <p>- In collaboration with the CNRS of Grenoble</p>

Organizations	Topics discussed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 years of data - Can make the data available for the project.
Private Sector	
Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (CIB)	CIB has had a high-tech weather station in Pokola since 2016. They have had rainfall data since 2002. These data show a decrease in the number of rainy days per year since 2009 (20 days less per year on average).
Likouala Timber	This Italian forestry concession has been operating in Northern Congo (Bétou district) since 1997 and has 808 employees. The company has set up a chicken farm that supplies Impfondo (a nearby town). In the long term, they would like to be able to buy corn starch locally. From time to time, they make barges available to farmers so that they can transport their products to Brazzaville by the river. In terms of climate, they notice an increase in flooding, which has a direct impact on their benefits. Also, river level has decreased and the period for safe navigation has been shortened. They raised the unpredictability of the seasons too.
Eco-oil	Eco-oil currently cultivates 5,000 ha of oil palm trees in the Ouessou area (Sangha). This company employs 300 people in the Sangha and Likouala departments. Production started in 2016, following the takeover of a former palm oil farm. The palm trees are about thirty years old and are being replaced gradually. The potential of the concession is 30,000 ha. Eco-oil wishes to set up a meteorological research station. Some of the land will be used by the local population: the land still belongs to Eco-oil but under community management, eco-oil then buys back the production.
Thanry	<p>Overall, community management boards - which bring together all stakeholders including the departmental development council and community representatives - do not work very well and simple community management plans are not used. Grants to communities are very often diverted from their original purpose, and the money is distributed among community members. For about 1 year, some subsidies have been given directly to temporary teachers in schools.</p> <p>The social teams of the concessions handle complaints management.</p> <p>The Thanry site manager is interested in supporting beekeeping and fish farming in his area.</p> <p>One of Thanry's employees is a beekeeper and accompanied us for a consultation as a translator for the natives. Moses 06 833 15 31.</p> <p>On Tree Day, Thanry plants fruit trees (350 so far).</p> <p>Thanry can provide sawdust for the breeding of edible worms.</p>
IFO	
Kinomé	<p>Kinomé is a design office that operates in several developing countries but also in France. In particular, they worked in Congo on agroforestry issues related to an AFD cocoa project.</p> <p>In other countries, they work on the Moringa in conjunction with school canteens.</p> <p>They provided the project team with all documentation on Moringa and their activities related to this culture (including costing elements adapted to Congo)</p>

ANNEX 4 : COMMUNITIES CONSULTATIONS

a. Bouenza

Concept Note :

Table 18, Bouenza community consultations Concept Note

Communities	Men	Women	Total
Mikassou	19	16	35
N'Dolo (Indigenous village)	22	28	50
Kimbaouka Kongo	2	6	8
Total	43	50	93 (including 50 indigenous)

The general trends regarding climate change impacts and adaptation needs coming out of the community consultations in Bouenza Department are as follows:

- **Diversified crops:** smallholders in Congo generally cultivate a wide variety of crops (like beans, peanuts, tomatoes, corn, peppers, bananas, “poids d’angole”, pineapple, tobacco...) and always use cassava as a “last resort staple food”, when everything else is lost or sold. Also, part of the harvest is usually sold to markets or wholesalers in order to generate income for the household.
- **Roles of men and women:** Regarding agriculture, roles of men and women are very similar. Except for very physical work such as removing tree stumps and cutting down big trees, which are typically activities for men, there is no differentiation and no separation of roles in the agricultural fields. However, women have much more household chores than men, as they usually take care of collecting water, cooking, cleaning and taking care of the children. Men usually are in charge of collecting fuelwood.
- **Perception of change:** The main climate alteration perceived these last years is the increased unpredictability and variability of the rainy and dry seasons. Communities reported that the timing of rainfall has changed: rains start later and can end earlier or later than usual, the number of dry spells during the rainy season have increased, and heavy rains during the dry season have also appeared. People now need to adapt to uncertain rainfall patterns as the timing of the 2 annual rainy and 2 dry seasons change. An increase in temperatures was also mentioned in a majority of the consultations.
- **Needs:** From these consultations, it resulted that the main gaps in adaptation are related to water management (either due to water shortage or flooding), energy (mainly provided by fuelwood), livelihood diversification, access to reliable, localized and tailored climate/weather information, and knowledge on climate change and adaptation solutions adapted to their context.

Full Proposal:

Table 19, Bouenza community consultations Full Proposal

Communities	Men	Women	Total
Mikassou	19	14	33
Yamba	25	7	32
Total	44	21	65

Keys points of consultations:

- Telephone and radio coverage almost throughout the department, several people per village have radio and telephone (even TV depending on the localities).
- Agriculture: a lot of individual work (women and men each have their own fields and activities - link with polygamy). Presence of many agricultural groups.
- PAPPH, ID and APDRA Project
- Trade facilitated by RN1
- Pre-identified activities: Water management, fish farming, climate-sensitive agriculture, post-harvest loss improvement, climate-sensitive agriculture, agroforestry and mushrooms.
- Very interested by climate services

b. Likouala and Sangha

Concept note :

Table 20, Likouala consultations Concept Note

Communities	Men	Women	Total
Limite 1: Indigenous	49	26	75
Limite 2: Bantou	35	28	63
Ngoundimba (Indigenous)	27	30	57
Ngoundimba (Bantou)	15	12	27
Total	126	96	222 (including 132 indigenous)

Table 21, Sangha consultations Concept Note

Communities	Women	Men	Total
Matoto village (Mixte Bantou, Indigenous)	12	17	29
Pokola	11	9	20
Total	23	26	49

The general trends regarding climate change impacts and adaptation needs coming out of the community consultations in Likouala and Sangha Departments are as follows:

- **Perception of change:** Decrease in rainfall over the year, unpredictable seasons, stronger sunshine, sudden but short heavy rains. Less bees, less wild honey production, more mosquitoes, less caterpillars, less wild yam, drying up of rivers.
- **Consequence:** less fishing, less honey consumption, less nutrition and income, more malaria, physical discomfort (sweating, itching), disruption of the crop calendar.
- **Wishes:** Beekeeping, fish farming, animal husbandry and agricultural activities
- **Needs:** Technical support for the different activities, understandable weather information with concrete advice, mosquito nets.

Full Proposal:

Table 22, Likouala consultations Full Proposal

Communities	Men	Women	Total
Ngoudimba, Makpetene and Wanga	21 indigenous 65 bantous	42 bantous 25 Indigenous	153
Loubagny	24 Indigenous 29 Bantous	36	89
Akola	24 indigenous 21 bantous	15 indigenous 8 bantous	68
Thanry	20 indigenous 9 bantous	21 indigenous 19 bantous	69
Total	213	166	379

Table 23, Sangha consultations Full Proposal

Community	Women	Men	Total
Matoto village	20 indigenous 7 bantous	6 indigenous 19 bantous	52
Ngombé carrefour (mixte)	27	23	50
Bomassa	36	38	74
Total	90	86	176

Keys points of consultations:

- Most villages targeted either on a forest concession or near a park

- Information is circulated by village chiefs (crier system), usually village chiefs have a telephone and a radio.
- Very specific Aboriginal/Bantu relations depending on the localities.
- Pre-identified activities: Beekeeping, cultivation of wild yams, mushrooms, agro-food processing of wild mango, climate-sensitive agriculture, sector development, reduction of post-harvest losses, sustainable fishing.
- Interested by climate services
- Project activities by household

c. Details of consultations

Concept Note

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Mikassou (Loudima District - Bouenza)

- *Community profile and livelihoods*

The main livelihood is agriculture (beans, ground nuts, cassava, maize, peas, tomatoes, onions, peppers, okra) with some people also rearing animals (chicken, pigs, sheep). While almost the entire community is involved in agriculture, many of them have also another – smaller – activity such as petty trade, sewing, bakery, masonry, hair dresser, etc. Some of the crops are grown during the rainy season while others (beans, ground nuts) are irrigated during the dry season. Some small water dams and irrigation systems were built through community work. This village is part of a WFP project supporting beans production and access to market.

- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

Too much rain, at time when it is not expected, for example during harvest time. This already led to major losses of the beans' harvest because of floods (80% of production lost in 2017). The agriculture calendar has changed and needs to be constantly adapted as the season is unpredictable and variable. Consequences are a significant reduction in yields, which leads to a reduction in income and in available seeds for the next season, therefore less surface is cultivated the following season. The community does not receive any information on climate or weather forecasts and they rely on traditional methods like sensing the temperature to predict when the rains will come.



- *Coping mechanisms*

The loss of income means that children are sometimes taken out of school and healthcare becomes unaffordable. In difficult years, the community resorts to gathering (fruits, plants) in the forest and eats cassava (leaves and root). Diet diversity is therefore impacted.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in N'Dolo (Loudima District - Bouenza)

- *Community profile and livelihoods*

The population of N'Dolo village is comprised essentially (95%) of indigenous peoples. Their livelihoods are more focused on the forest, with women taking care of the gathering and men of hunting and fishing. Agriculture is mainly practiced in small "household gardens" where crops like peppers, tomatoes, cassava, maize, banana and tobacco are grown. Part of the crops are sold to "locals" (as opposed to "indigenous peoples"); other parts are used for self-consumption. Both women and men are involved in agriculture and in small livestock rearing (sheep, pigs, goats, chicken). Livestock is sold (to "locals") as indigenous people don't eat livestock meat (they only eat bush meat that they have been hunting). Women are involved in petty trade (with "locals") and it is the role of

boys to fetch water. Men are responsible to feed the family and find food, while women are responsible for cooking and taking care of the children and the house. This community mentioned their difficult access to market and can only sell to “locals” coming to their village (they don’t go to markets). Money is mainly earned by men (by selling their production) but is managed – within the household – by women. Some other specificities of this community are that school for the children is free of charge (for all indigenous peoples). However, as there isn’t a teacher appointed to that village, school classes are not regular and sometimes children spend a month without going to school. Traditional medicine, mainly with plants found in the forest, is practiced. The closest health facility is 26km away and healthcare is usually quite expensive. The law “loi de la trentaine” allows indigenous peoples to access and use the land free of charge. Regarding climate and weather information, there is a national weather forecast bulletin aired on TV every night with the daily news. Men tend to watch the news (there is one TV in the village), while women don’t. The bulletin is however too general (at national level) to provide any useful information for them.

- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

Focus group participants mentioned the lack of rain and the increasing heat. They also mentioned that rains now start too late into the season and that the rainy season is more unpredictable. They also saw an increase in diseases and a decrease in the river flow that they use for drinking and cleaning purposes. Discussion participants also reported new types of climate-related hazards such as storms and strong winds that have been damaging houses and crops. Consequences of these changes are reduced yields which lead to a reduced income, a reduced area planted the next season because of a lack of seeds, and reduced quality of nutrition (they would tend to eat cassava and sell 70% of their production and the products they find in the forest).

- *Coping mechanisms*

More cassava is planted and eaten (both leaves and roots), greater reliance on forest products – and therefore greater pressure on forest resources, increased use of traditional medicine because there is less income to afford modern medicine.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Kimbaoka Kongo (Boko Songho District - Bouenza)

- *Community profile and livelihoods*

Kimbaoka Kongo is a mountain village, approximately at 1000m above sea level. The climate is wetter and cooler than in the other communities visited. Some of the community members are beneficiaries of a WFP project supporting beans production and access to market. Main livelihood is agriculture. Crops grown include citrus fruits, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar cane, beans, ground nuts, cassava, bananas, pineapples, paddy rice. Most of the production is sold. Agriculture is practiced mainly on mountain slopes that are deforested to grow the crops. Both men and women work in the fields and on the same tasks. Only for the rice production there are gender-separated roles: men do the earth work and prepare the paddies while women grow the rice and take care of the paddies.

- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

Increased heat, especially between February and April, more rain at the end of the rainy season which may damage crops because of excess of water, more human disease and more crop diseases, even on varieties that are supposed to be more resistant. This leads to a loss of yield and therefore a reduced income. Other changes mentioned were the unpredictability and variability of the rainy seasons. Men listen to the national weather forecast on the radio but it is not specific and local enough. To know when the rains will come, they rely on their observations of the clouds and temperature.

- *Coping mechanisms*

Less income sometimes means that children cannot go to (secondary) school in town. To cope with an uncertain and unpredictable rainy season, these communities will tend to plant other varieties (e.g. more resistant to pests and diseases) and spread the risk by diversifying the location of their crops (having some crops on top of a hill, others on a slope of another hill, some elsewhere, etc.)

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Limite 1 (indigenous village) Likouala

- *Community profile and livelihoods*

The community lives mainly from the harvesting of caterpillars, leaves, wild yams and honey. In order to obtain clothes or small equipment they practice bartering. Each family has a small field to grow cassava, sweet banana, tarot and corn. They hunt when they are loaned or rented a gun, minon they make small traps, but they prefer fishing. Fish, honey, caterpillars and yams are the basis of their diet.

- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

The community noticed that the seasons were less predictable, and the weather was warmer. "Before the rains could last 5 days, today it rains one day here and there". This impacts them directly physically: itching due to sweating and headaches. In terms of hunting, according to them, two factors come into play: the weather is no longer the same and there are many forest users (concession employees and refugees from Central Africa). "Before we saw animals on the road, now we can walk in the forest without finding anything to hunt". However, they noted that some snake species, which they do not consume, are becoming less and less observable. For them, climate change impacts mainly on fishing. During the dry season the rivers dry up, whereas before there was always water left. Fish no longer survive in these rivers. Another change that directly impacts their lifestyle: "before there was less wild hive but they were larger with large colonies of bees and produced a lot of honey, now there is more wild hive but with almost no honey". For caterpillars, the change was perceived between the older generation and the younger generation: 15 to 20 years ago, this activity used to take place in July.. Now it takes place in August, and the quantity of caterpillars is half of what it used to be.

Coping mechanisms

Planting which used to happen in April now happens in February because otherwise they have noticed that nothing grows. An initiative of the Spiritan Fathers with the support of the Order of Malta and Apifleurdev is accompanying them in the establishment of beekeeping. They have set up an alert system in the village concerning the manufacture of "foufou": if someone sees rain coming or a dangerous cloud he warns the whole community to keep the "foufou" safe. However, they would like to have appropriate meteorological information, as well as technical support for crops and post-harvest conservation.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Limite 2 (Likouala)



- *Community profile and livelihoods*

This village was created to make "foufou" but the chain no longer works. The inhabitants grow: manioc, maize, pineapple, groundnut and sugar cane.

- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

The rains are unpredictable, which causes them to wonder: "How to dry the foufou quickly?" It is becoming more and more difficult to distinguish between the two seasons. In addition, they found that the taste of the products have changed: the banana is less sweet and the tarot no longer tastes good. A change that has a direct impact

on their sales method is the decrease in the navigability of the river. Indeed, before they used to take the boat to Brazzaville, but today the river is no longer navigable all year round. With less water in the river, according to them, logging increases the sandbanks: "Logging directly impacts the climate and the river". Before they could take 15 days to sail down the river, now it can take 1 month. Their products being perishable, they cannot withstand 1 month of transport.

- *Coping mechanisms*

They do not know how to adapt to these changes. Today they no longer sell enough of their production.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Ngoundimba - indigenous part (Likouala)

- *Community profile and livelihoods*

Before they lived from the forest, now that they have left the forest they want to live like other peoples. Today, in order to survive, they are the work force of the Bantu (250 FCFA/day). Nevertheless, they all have a small piece of land for their subsistence (25m/50m). They trade caterpillars, honey and hunting for alcohol, salt, oil, clothes, matches and soap. At the base of their diet are wild yams and honey. They hunt for other people, they no longer consider it as one of their activities. They are the subject of an exploitation by the bantu: drinks in exchange for game. They are not really interested in that.

- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

They noticed that it rains less often and that the rains are no longer heavy. They can have 1 to 2 weeks without rain, which was not the case before. "Before, the rains started in May, now we have to wait until July." They complained of an increase in mosquitoes and malaria cases. Before the fishery was very successful, but today it no longer allows them to survive. Rivers are drying up faster than before, but there is also the problems of overfishing with refugee populations in the area. Regarding cassava: before the fields produced well, but now cassava rots (mosaic). As for honey, young people no longer want to harvest it traditionally because it is too dangerous, especially since they have noticed a decrease in bees and their productivity. There are less caterpillars, because there is not enough rain (or too much rain) and too much sun. Moreover, caterpillars are mainly found on sapellis, which is the flagship species of the forest industry.



Main outcomes of the community consultation in Ngoundimba - Bantu part (Likouala)

- *Community profile and livelihoods*

This community is very active in agriculture: banana, manioc, tarot, pineapple, corn, sugar cane, peanut, pili-pili, soya, tomato, eggplant, cabbage, okra and amaranth. Some inhabitants also raise small animals (in free range): pigs, goats, sheep, chickens and ducks. They sell their production in Bétou (nearby town).

- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

The dry season is longer and the sun is stronger. As in the other villages, they noticed that the seasons had changed. As a result, the water dries up in the rivers and the sun dries up the corn. Because they can no longer predict the seasons, they can no longer anticipate agricultural production. They have noticed a decrease in the

caterpillars, which they explain by changes in the sun but also by logging. climate change, declining soil quality and disease development lead to reduced harvests and incomes. Some inhabitants have abandoned agriculture to now do small jobs (roof making for example).

- *Coping mechanisms*

Faced with the decrease in water in the rivers and therefore in the availability of fish, two inhabitants have been trying their hand at fish farming since 2016. This initiative is not technically supported and they train themselves on the job. They would like to have at least some programmes explaining fish farming techniques on community radio.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Matoto (Sangha)

- *Community profile and livelihoods*

The village has two communities: indigenous and Bantu. The village has established mixed Bantu/Indigenous agricultural groups. The village is a fishing and hunting village. The main subsistence crop is cassava and they make a living from gathering honey, caterpillars, wild yams and mushrooms.



- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

Seasonal upheaval, there is no understanding of the seasons. Natural trees lose their leaves, which didn't use to happen before. The water level in the river is unstable, which directly impacts fish life. In addition, the sun is too strong for bees, which no longer produce enough wild honey. They would like to be able to do beekeeping. In the past, they used to see the weevils come out of the palm trees every year. This year they didn't come out, they have the impression that it's every other year now. They noticed butterfly invasions when it was hot. They also noted a decrease in caterpillars: too much sun, but also logging. More and more sand in the river, they do not know why, but this favors the close proximity of hippopotamus to villages, which is dangerous. Species have disappeared from this watercourse: the giant crocodiles. Dwarf crocodiles are found in the forest but not on the river. In addition, they feel that the river is less navigable because there is no longer any boat in it. The hunt has become too difficult. The small game no longer finds its food, it retreats deeper and deeper into the forest. They would like to raise livestock.

- *Coping mechanisms*

There is no more wild yam, but they don't know why, so they make small cassava fields. They would like to be able to grow wild yams. The weather doesn't give them the information they need: it doesn't say when to plant, they need advice on the crop calendar for agriculture. Courses/advice/radio programmes on agriculture and livestock would be a good thing.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Pokola (Sangha)

- *Community profile and livelihoods*

Pokola is a small town in North Congo, home to the CIB forest concession. The people we met farm: maize, sorrel, sweet potato, banana, manioc, tarot; livestock: pigs, sheep, goats, chickens but also other trades such as crafts, community radio animation, etc. they have access to radio, telephone, TV and internet easily.

- *Perceived changes and impacts of climate change*

The temperature has increased. The seasons are no longer predictable. There is less rain than before. In recent years, they have noticed that normally at least in August there should be a rise in water levels, but the water continues to sink. Less vines for handicrafts, you have to go further in the forest to find them. In the past during heavy rains, the rising waters brought in fish. This phenomenon is less and less observed. They observe less bees and make less honey. There is no more palm coleoptera, and they don't understand why. Some cassava trees no longer grow or only give roots and no tubers. Corn planting periods have changed: before they planted in March, now they are fumbling around not knowing when to plant, there is no longer a fixed period. Fewer termites (because normally they come out after a heavy rainfall and there is less rainy day).

Full proposal

General information on communities Sangha and Likouala

All communities consented to the project and each community commented on the activities according to their environment and living conditions.

In Sangha and Likouala, most of the targeted villages are either on a forest concession or near a park. Each UFA⁶¹ has a simple community management plan and a community development fund overseen by a community consultation council. The populations around the parks are often integrated into community activities related to park management.

Information is circulated in the villages by the village chief. Each village has one or more criers who are responsible (at the request of the village chief) for providing information in all the districts of the village (with or without a megaphone). All village chiefs have a radio and a telephone (although the network is not always present in the village itself).

In the implementation of the project activities, theft problems will have to be taken into account, a point that has been highlighted, especially for beekeeping and fish farming.

The differences in relationships between indigenous people and Bantu are very specific to each locality. In the Sangha, inequalities are lower and power relations are less present.

Agriculture: Cassava and maize, which are produced for the family but also for marketing (other products are less commercialized), are the two species most mentioned in the varieties affected by climate change in all the villages encountered.

The basic agricultural techniques are the same for each village encountered: before two seasons: dry and rain, now more complicated, fallow from 2 to 4 years. All crops on the same field. Below is a detail of the specificities by village/community.

Generally speaking, men prepare the fields and women plant. The fields are cultivated by household. They almost always go together to the fields among the indigenous people, while the husband prepares the field, the wife takes care of the child, and vice-versa when the wife cultivates the husband keeps the child.

Few of the villages visited are visited by the CSA, which lacks the means to travel through its headquarters district.

Supply chains: Women are generally responsible for marketing and bartering. The vast majority of the money is managed by women, especially among the indigenous population. Women are considered more economical and better managers, and they do not trust men to manage household money.

In Bétou, there is the start of a large fougou industry. Specific trucks come to buy the fougou and then supply Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. The surrounding villages can easily sell their fougou at a good price (sometimes they exchange motorcycles or bicycles for bags of fougou).

⁶¹ Unité forestière d'aménagement

The rest of the supply chains throughout the north are very disorganized, if not non-existent, and the flow of production for sale is almost impossible (mainly household consumption). The whole population produces the same thing, those who succeed in selling are those near the forest concessions (IFO, Thanry, CIB and Likouala Timber) and those who process their production (donut, chips, fougou and others). However, there are specific Bantu and indigenous characteristics. Generally, the indigenous people provide the bantu with raw resources from the forest: honey, koko (gnetum), palm nuts, bush meat, they inform about the places where there are fish and caterpillars, etc. Bantu people make fougou, palm oil and own finished products such as cigarettes, alcohol, clothes etc.

Post-harvest losses: Conservation and processing techniques are very rudimentary. Food and crops are kept in simple attics in the kitchen above the fire, this limits insects but not mice.

Fishing: Men and women fish in all the villages we met. In all cases, fishing techniques are different according to gender. The women fish in groups, a technique of scooping in the dry season with jumps/cuvettes. Men often fish with nets and fishing rod (or simple line with hook), the techniques for men change from one locality to another.

Water management: Rainwater is collected in all villages for household needs (drinking water, linen, cooking, etc.); but there is never any irrigation or watering that is done with collected rainwater. The fields are never irrigated, the market gardens (which are sure of smaller areas) are watered in some cases, especially if they are so close to the house.

Honey: Honey is generally harvested by the indigenous people per household, women spot the hives, men climb the tree or cut the tree (depending on the simplest solution specific to the location of the hive) and then smoke the hive to make the bees leave, bring down the honey that the child collects and give it to his mother who will filter it. In communities where they have lost the ability to climb trees, they are more likely to cut down the tree but otherwise they prefer to climb to be able to operate the same hive for a longer period of time (bees do not always flee the area). There are some beekeeping initiatives that have been launched by individuals or with the help of NGOs, but the results are mixed, often due to a lack of close monitoring.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Ngoudimba, Makpetene and Wanga (Likouala)



Agriculture:

- Bantu men: Weak knowledge of natural techniques, not really interested.
- Indigenous men: are not familiar with soil fertilization techniques but are interested.
- In this village a minority of indigenous households own their own fields.

Before it was easy to have two crop cycles per year, now generally there is only one.

Beekeeping: Help from the Spiritan Fathers (PHAC) on beekeeping, but not enough monitoring and technical support. Need for a presence in the first year for each stage of the activity. Need for a periodic visit for a close follow-up (once a month minimum).

Collective training, collective pilot phase, but then ideally activity per household.

Native women put honey on some trees to attract bees where they have identified a suitable area.

Fish farming: Indigenous men and women fish but in different places with different techniques. The fishing seasons have changed, before the dry season was more productive in fish now it is the rainy season.

Locally there are natural ponds, Bantu men have put fish in them, but they do not know how to proceed to make it viable in the long term in breeding.

The community has not heard of any support for fish farming in the area, no partner identified.

The indigenous people make artificial mini-ponds and divert small streams to fish.

Bantu women raise seasonal fish by making artificial ponds during the rainy season by diverting water from rivers. They let the fish reproduce and recover the whole thing in the dry season when the pond is empty and they finish emptying it by picking it up. They do that to a lot of women.

NTFP: Very interested in mushroom and snail farming (natural season from March to June)

There is no question of cultivating / raising caterpillars. However, the trees have fewer leaves than before, so there are fewer caterpillars because there is less food. A caterpillar species is disappearing, its number has decreased drastically over the past 3 years.

Post-harvest losses:

- Problem with insects for maize conservation
- Loss in the fields when they leave the crop on the field, with rain it rots.

Water management: On a small scale for the household and gardens next to the house. Household rainwater supplies are being depleted because less rain to supply them, or more time between two rains and the containers have small volumes.

Why not use a 250 L canister on market gardening areas and watering cans.

School canteen :(Indigenous) children attend ORA school but not necessarily every day. Bantu children also attend school because otherwise you have to go to Betou.

Bantu women can provide the school with fuzzy, tarot and banana.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Loubagny (Likouala)

Village chief is a woman, who speaks all the local languages.

No one works for the forest concession (Likouala Timber) in this community but they have exchanges with the employees: mainly corn, cassava, groundnuts. Conflict with Likouala Timber over the use of space and road maintenance. They don't know how to report complaints.

In the community they exchange services "if my neighbour needs a bag of crap, I give her one and then when she has one, she gives me one".

In this village, indigenous/ Bantu relations seem easier and more collaborative for women. Native men hunt for Bantu men in exchange for cigarettes, salt and oil (probably alcohol too but not reported).

Agriculture: The indigenous people have their own field for subsistence but also work on the Bantu fields.

Women have adapted to the seasonal calendar "before it was necessary to plant in March, now it is in January".

To control the caterpillars that attack maize, women throw sand on their feet and leaves. Before the season the caterpillar attacks corresponded to the heavy rains so the caterpillars did not hold but now it is no longer raining enough to scare the caterpillars away. Women plant lemongrass at the foot of the cassava to prevent tuber rot underground. They also put ashes on okra crops.

Bantu men highlighted the need for seed and the establishment of a seed sector.

In the village, some people (Bantu and indigenous) make compost from cassava leaves and leftover food for the gardens.

There is a little agroforestry: fruit trees + cassava and corn.

Food processing: Women have a lot of bananas and difficulty selling the production, so they transform the bananas into chips and doughnuts (manioc flour and banana), in the village but also in Betou because the children are at school and they can sell the banana chips to get some money. Use the butter avocado. Make syrup with overripe pineapples.

NTFP: Indigenous men reported that trees have fewer flowers compared to the seasonal shift, resulting in a decrease in honey and caterpillars.

- Women: Wild yam, koko, wild mango, mushroom, palm oil, Amaranth leaf.
- Men: Snail, honey and Kola.
- Mixed: Interest in mushroom cultivation.

Fish farming: Women and men fish, but each on its own, mainly for household consumption. Native and Bantu women fish together. Do not really want to farm fish because it is difficult to wait for fish to reproduce "hard to resist when you are hungry and let the fish reproduce".

Indigenous men do not have access to natural ponds. They can fish more or less wherever they want, but under a certain control of the Bantu in relation to the occupation of the area around the village.



Beekeeping: AARREC has distributed 33 hives in the village, for the moment only 2 hives are installed. They have received training, it is mainly men who are targeted by this activity through mixed groups: indigenous, Bantu and refugees.

The indigenous people would like to make the hives themselves, but they lack the financial resources, especially to buy the boards and nails.

They want activities per household, but if this is not possible, groups should include all households in the village and not just target one part of the village.

School canteen: Indigenous men talked about the possibility of creating a school garden to supply the canteen.

- Can provide: Banana, dried soya fish

- Also want beans.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Akola (Likouala)

The village chief is a woman. Relationships between Bantu and indigenous people are more collaborative among men than women in this village.

Fish farming: Fishing in the forest is good because the vegetation cover keeps the water fresh. They can dig and put the fish to reproduce.

Fishing season: December/January. The more water there is, the better it is for fishing (floodplain forest area).

It is the natives who identify the areas where there are fish.

Beekeeping: Father Lucien (ASPC) gave hives to the village (1 for the village chief and 3 for the teacher of the ORA school), but it is better to give one hive per household. Otherwise they can make it themselves but they need the tools. Real willingness on the part of the indigenous people to make their hives (one per household is enough for household consumption).

NTFP: Wild pepper, wild peanut, wild yam, koko (can be planted), wild fruit and mushrooms.

Post-harvest losses: They have attics in the kitchens (usually managed by women) but problems with rodents. Wish for a better system.

Problem of market access, no flow of goods. Consumption and sale locally. Sometimes cars and trucks stop along the road to buy food.

School canteen:

- Can provide: soya, fufou, tarot, banana, sugar cane, peanut and bean.
- Stressed the need to diversify children's meals.



Main outcomes of the community consultation in Thanry (Likouala)

Village built around the Thanry forest concession about 5 km from Makao village (pre-existing in the area). The population that has settled in Thanry comes from all over the country and the surrounding countries. Very mixed population: CAR, Cameroon, South Congo, North Congo. It's like a small town. No history before the concession was introduced 17 years ago. There are mixed marriages (Bantu / indigenous). There are indigenous people integrated into the village but they live mainly on the outskirts of the village. Indigenous women are not allowed to

sell at the village's central market (only Bantu women can): informal prohibition. As a result, the indigenous people sell their products on the streets.

Bantu men use native men for hunting and only allow gun hunting in the area (only Bantu can provide guns, so native people are dependent).

The professions are diversified: nurse, second-hand clothing saleswoman, coal and coal saleswoman, shopkeepers, baker, photographer, workers for the concession, farmer, food processing (flour, doughnuts, ready meals, etc.); prohibition for non-nationals (West Africans) to do catering (practice rather than legal decision). After the cessation of STC (Thanry) activities in 2016 (due to the completely flooded forests of FMU Ipendja), the recovery is gradual and has favoured small businesses outside concessions.

The men from the concession often come from elsewhere in the country (Brazzaville because of the university) and make a second family here or come with their family.

Agriculture: Human/elephant conflicts: elephants destroy/eat crops. Native women scare people in the fields (elephant control) and weed to avoid insects.

There is a women's group: 200 women divided into 4 sites (linked to the Thanry Community Development Fund). President: Maman Flore 06 888 3105/06 412 0304.

Need for seeds on new crops and technical support, especially for market gardening.

Only ¼ of the indigenous people have their own fields. In any case they work in the Bantu fields.

There are two garden nurseries (including cocoa and fruit trees) and a rice producer (which employs local people). The oldest of the nurseries gives its fruit plants away for free, the youngest is looking for customers.

Post-harvest losses and value chains: Bantu women pointed out that they produce well but there is no market, since they all grow the same thing (cassava, lemon, beans, groundnuts and maize), selling locally is complicated and there is no supply chain outside the village. However, there is a lack of market gardening products, a real shortage for some fruits and vegetables, and Thanry would like to be able to buy more market gardening products for its employees. Elephants are close to the area, which also prevents farmers from cultivating: bananas, pineapples, papaya, sweet potatoes, squash, etc. (highly prized by elephants).

NTFP:

- Bantu and indigenous people: Wild mango, mushrooms
- Native people: palm nuts, honey, mooring, Koko.

Bantu women make palm oil (buy nuts from the locals).

Beekeeping: Indigenous men want to do beekeeping but not to sell, for their own consumption. Hives have been proposed and manufactured locally with frame thicknesses and rods that make them ineffective. All abandoned. Be careful with the problem of theft, especially when the hives are far from homes. The indigenous people do not want to be mixed with the Bantu for this activity. On the other hand, it is possible to form groups to exploit honey, separating the indigenous from the Bantu.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Bomassa (Sangha)

Village of 700 people: 165 households. Many people are employed by WCS for the activities of the reserve.

Human/elephant conflict. Very little agricultural crop in the area, only a few gardens next to the house, but a real lack of food. Outsourcing from outside. The park promotes the transport of food for the village. There had been a project to help people produce crops that are not normally consumed by elephants, but elephants adapted and eventually ate the new crops as well.

WCS project: 59 plots on 4ha of land framed by electric barriers (which operate with solar panels) to increase local market gardening production and protect elephant crops. Sedentarization of crops (current in the North, slash-and-burn cultivation that changes location with each new growing season), which leads to a real need for technical support on biofertilizers and biopesticides and crop rotations and associations.

Group of fishermen: really difficult associative system at the beginning but it is starting to work. WCS oversees the activity and implementation at the village level of a sustainable fishing charter (collaborative document).

Cocoa-culture project with CIB-Olam (before Olam gave up cocoa). The inclusion of women and indigenous people is low in this activity.

Bantu women want to do beekeeping but theft problem (project with WCS, which did not work because of the thefts).

A fund for the community development of the village is provided by WCS: a flat rate of 10,000 CFA francs per person and per night is paid by visitors/tourists to the Bomassa base of the Parc Noubalé-Ndoki.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Matoto (Sangha)

The indigenous people are fully integrated into the village in the sense that they no longer work for the Bantu fields and have their own house where they want in the village (same type of house between the two ethnic groups). However, relations between Bantu women and indigenous women remain complicated. There are mixed marriages: Bantu men and indigenous women, in which case men are considered to be indigenous. Brushing of inequalities also due to mixing. The indigenous women made a revolution in the village so that there would no longer be any bartering but cash purchases and that this would be fair.



The CIB, PEDD and WCS are involved in this village.

Agriculture: The indigenous people are sedentary, and all have a field: banana, manioc, maize, bari, spinach, okra, pineapple, wild yam, avocado, oil palm and lemon.

Indigenous women make fire (tufts of wet grass held in their hands) to keep insects away from crops (walk around the plants with the tuft of burning grass that makes smoke and heat). They want to learn about natural pesticide techniques.

Few Bantu men have fields, it is the woman who takes care of the field and the men fish. The fishermen's group brings together Bantu and indigenous people; the president of the fishermen's group has, like the village chief, a meeting and reception room next to his house.

NTFP: 5 varieties of wild yam, 3 of which can be cultivated (Esuma, ekoule and kobo). It works well, self-consumption.

Mushrooms, interested in growing them (in 4th place in the priorities for indigenous women after wild mango, organic agriculture (+ need for wheelbarrows) and beekeeping).

Want to learn how to transform wild mangoes into soap and cosmetics (PEDD project but no funding yet).

Fish farming: Large fishing village because it is located along the Sangha River. The fishermen's president has an important place in the community.

Bantu women are interested in fish farming but only if they are closely supervised and provided with real technical support.

Bantu men point out the risk of theft, perhaps a community pond, but the soil is too sandy.

Technical support on fishing by the fishing sector (departmental management) which has raised awareness on the bans on mesh size. Instructions understood and followed according to indigenous men.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Ngombé carrefour (Sangha)

Village mainly indigenous (settled). Close to IFO headquarters. Many work for IFO or subcontractors of IFO.

Agriculture: Each household has its own field, uses a little ash against insects but not very efficient. Cultivate: peanut, banana, spinach, manioc, tarot, domesticated wild yam, bari, corn, sorrel, eggplant.

Bananas have been making fewer fingers per diet for the past 3 years, Climate Change? There is too much sun in the fields.

In response to seasonal changes, women plant several times a year to compare when it works best.

Women are willing to learn agroforestry techniques.

Both men and women spoke of a need for technical support for agriculture.

NTFP: Wild mango, koko, asparagus, caterpillar, wild yam, wild peanut

There are fewer and fewer mushrooms, interest in cultivation.

Post-harvest losses: No flow problems, the village has the largest market in the area and the employees of the forest concession place orders with the village

Beekeeping: They have received quick information on beekeeping, but do not know about it in the village. Want to learn how to make hives and domesticate bees. Need a presence to accompany them.

School canteen: Women are already making "brède"⁶² for students for free. Women want more vegetables at school.



General information on communities in Bouenza

A very agricultural department crossed by the country's National Road 1. A small part of the department without a network, but most of the territory has a telephone.

Climate services: More and more long periods without rain. Difficult to know when to plant, real need for climate instruments and tools. Ex: Double effort for weeding due to lack of climatic information: they weeded and then it

⁶² Congolese dish based on cassava leaf

finally rained again as a result the grass grew back. Ask for information on climate on a daily basis even before component 2 is introduced.

Wind and rain shift are a real problem in relation to Climate Change.

Highlighting the irrigation needs of the department, which has large areas of savannah. Before only 4 months of dry season now 6, 2nd production cycle compromised if no irrigation. Artisanal techniques of micro-dams exist mainly around Loudima.

ID has set up local development councils (CDLs) and local development plans (PDLs): Mfouati and Mouyondzi districts. They are provided for by law, but currently at the Bouenza level, this only exists at the level of the two districts accompanied by ID. ID operates on the Mfouati Road Axis to improve the road, and on Moyoundzi in the setting up of a livestock feed unit (refer to development plans).

Community radio: Madingou, Mfouati, Loudima and Nkayi. All the villages have radios, at the food kiosks they are almost always on. Not many programs, especially copy and paste from other radio stations (RFI and radio Congo). ID supports community radio stations to make programs every Friday.

Fish farming: APDRA supervises 133 fish farmers in Bouenza, including 4 women. Each group or fish farmer has rain gauges and surveys for APDRA (to have a perspective on the links between rainfall and flooding according to the seasons to prevent breakage of dikes). APDRA is in 6 districts: Boko-Songho, Mfouati, Moyondzi, Madingou, Yamba and Mabombo.

Unlike the north, people do not like wild yams (given the diversity of tuber crops - yams and sweet potatoes - in abundance) and do a lot of fish farming (with guard systems in some places to deal with theft).

Land-use: Some families own large land and ex: the cousin can ask the family council to grant him/her a space to work. Large families are based on a clan system. In some clans, the portion of land belongs to the man who is the village chief and therefore to the man's family. Transmission from father to son or to the father's family. In other cases, the land is transmitted through the woman's belly (dominant in matrilineal kinship). The land belongs to the women but it is their maternal uncle (brother of the mothers) who manages it. Transmission by uncles to nephews, nieces or children (girls and boys) of the woman's maternal family. Women's access to land remains complex in both cases. It becomes the sole owner and manager of its land only if there is no longer a man in its lineage or siblings.

Frequent polygamy, which changes the way households work compared to the North, activities are much more individual and very rarely per household (difficult tasks that require more labour). Women have their fields and men have theirs.

Post-harvest loss: Seed storage in large, well-sealed containers with specific herbs and ashes in to avoid loss.

Table 24, Department population (2015)

Boko Songho	16 329	Including 8 375 women
Kayes	17 041	Including 8 846 women
Kingoué	15 041	Including 8 143 women
Loudima	42 559	Including 21 928 women
Mabongho	15 373	Including 8 231 women
Madingou	81 547	Including 42 564 women
Mfouati et Loutété	38 866	Including 20 256 women
Mouyondzi	45 806	Including 25 228 women
Tsiaki	14 693	Including 7 626 women
Yamba	18 660	Including 9 809 women
Nkayi	93 000	Including 47 471 f women
Total	401 339	Including 208 078 women

In Bouenza, indigenous villages isolated from other communities are rare. They are coupled with the Bantu. All the indigenous people are settled with activities in the forest. They are therefore found in the forest areas of Bouenza: Loudima, Tsiaki and Kingoué. The PDAC (World Bank) will finance a project of an indigenous group.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Mikassou (Bouenza)

Agriculture: Agricultural village, large surface area, use paid labour for the major tasks to be accomplished. Each person has their own field per household or individual male/female. Polygamy is very common, which explains why each woman has her own field and why work is not necessarily done by household and each on its own. Men often do service work, market gardening and orchards (easier access to land to plant trees).

Agroforestry with ginger/peanut and fruit trees.

Fertilization of the 2nd cycle plots: floodplain area (cycle 1 period) which allows natural fertilization when the water withdraws for the July crops (mid dry season).

Water management: Vegetable gardening is done near watercourses to facilitate watering, a wish of motor pump

Irrigation on the 2nd cycle: system of artisanal dams, wishing to consolidate the system for the long term, currently recasting the dam every year.

Fish farming: 5 brothers have 3 artificial ponds and 1 seasonal lake. Purchase of fry in Dolisie. Would like technical support to improve.



Post-harvest losses: Saves seeds in cans (25l, 60l or 200l): well dried with leaves of lipia, charcoal, ash from a specific tree and chilli to prevent insects from eating the seeds.

Insect problem especially for cassava, desire for storage solution for sales and consumer products (just stored in bags in the kitchen, the system described above is only for seeds).

School canteen: can provide: angler pea and corn. Would like to make Saka Saka for schools too.

NTFP: Asparagus, caterpillar, mushrooms. Very interested in mushroom cultivation.

Main outcomes of the community consultation in Yamba (Bouenza)

The land belongs to clans (large family) and is under the responsibility of the clan chief or divided among the men of the sub-families. The land can be transmitted through the mother's womb or from father to son depending on the clans. Women who own land are under the responsibility of the brothers unless she has no brother and there she is fully owner (quite rare).

Agriculture: Men and women have their individual fields and sometimes they work together either on the field of the woman or on that of the man. Polygamy is present, crops and income are managed individually. Nevertheless, it is often the case that women keep all the household income because they are better managers and more economical. The fields are far from the village, often pay children to help with transport. Those with several hectares pay labour for field work (up to 18 ha per person possible). Do the malaa technique: gather the cut grass, put it in the form of trenches covered with earth and set fire to it.

The market gardening is done next to the river, they have watering cans but would like to have motor pumps.

Rental of parcels of land to village landowners. If it is a small field it is free but if it starts to be several hectares it is necessary to give a counterpart. It is the owner who decides where the person can farm on his or her land.

Gari is made by men on the pressing and grating phases, because work is too difficult for women. Women do almost everything beforehand, cultivation and preparation for grating, but agree to commit to these steps if they had the necessary mechanization to facilitate the work.

Presence of agroforestry (orchard and ginger) but more among men who have easier access to land. In general, all activities that require a long period of time are carried out by landowners (fish farming, agroforestry).

Use certain leaves for soil fertilization. The men talked about Moringa and mukuna.

Post-harvest losses: Attic system but problems with cockroaches and mice. Same system as the previous village to save seeds (with plastic cans), but only men talk about it (maybe it is the men who take care of the seeds?)

Fish farming: Support of APDRA in the area, including 2 women who are landowners. They hired men to help them dig the pond. In this village, one of the men has 12 ponds.



ANNEX 5: PROCESS FOR OBTAINING FREE PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC) FROM THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

1. Indigenous peoples in Congo and in the project

The territory of the Republic of Congo is inhabited by an estimated 5.2 million people⁶³ of diverse ethnic origin. They are typically classified as either Bantu (identified in French as '*communautés locales*') or indigenous peoples (identified in French as '*populations autochtones*'). They compose respectively 90-97% and 3-10% of the total population.⁶⁴

The indigenous peoples of the Congo include the Baka (also known as Aka or Ba'aka), Mbendjele, Mikaya (also known as Milaya), Luma, Gyeli, Twa (also known as Tswa, Cwa, or Batcha), Babongo, and Babis (also known as Bagyéli). They are present in all 12 departments of the country but are concentrated in the north-eastern departments (Likouala and Sangha departments) and the southern departments (Lékoumou and Niari departments).⁶⁵

Table 25, Indigenous population in the 12 departments, according to the Centre National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques du Congo (CNSEE), based on a 2007 census (*)

Department	Total population	Indigenous population	Denomination of the indigenous population(s)
Kouilou	91,955	242	Babongo
Niari	231,271	2,770	Babongo
Lékoumou	96,393	11,456	Babongo
Bouenza	309,073	597	Babongo
Pool	236,595	2,558	Babis (Bagyéli)
Plateaux	174,591	3,337	Twa (Tswa, Cwa, Batcha)
Cuvette	156,044	164	
Cuvette Ouest	72,999	748	Bakola
Sangha	85,738	7,885	Mambenga, Mikaya (Milaya), Luma, Gyeli, Mbenjele
Likouala	15,115	13,476	Mbenjele, Baka (Aka, Ba'aka)
Brazzaville	1,373,382	71	
Pointe Noire	715,335	74	
Total in country	3,967,490	43,378 (*)	

(*) The total number of indigenous peoples is likely higher, as many are not officially registered. Some sources put the number of indigenous peoples in the country at around 300,000.⁶⁶

According to data collected by WFP, the villages in the Likouala and Sangha departments involved in component 3 of the proposed project are composed of 50-80% indigenous peoples and 20-50% bantu.

2. Regulatory frameworks governing the rights of indigenous peoples in the Republic of Congo

Adaptation Fund Policy and Guidance

The Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Guidance specify that whenever indigenous peoples are involved in proposed projects, the proposal needs to be consistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and in particular with indigenous peoples' right to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) to projects that may affect the lands they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use.

⁶³ Estimate by the World Bank for 2017.

⁶⁴ Estimated by the World Bank and reported in the *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo* of 2011.

⁶⁵ Ethnic denominations and population figures taken from IFAD & IWGIA (2014) *Country Technical Note on Indigenous Peoples' Issues – The Republic of Congo*, and based on a national census of 2007.

⁶⁶ The World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy 2012 talks about "a sizeable minority, at least 10 percent of the overall population—and as much as 50 percent of the population living in the north of the country."

National law

The Republic of Congo voted in favour of the aforementioned UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007. As one of the first African countries, and in line with its endorsement of UNDRIP, the Republic of the Congo adopted law no. 5-2011 on the *Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples* ("Indigenous Rights Law"). The law advances a wide range of protections for the rights of indigenous peoples, which are to a large extent consistent with UNDRIP, including the right to FPIC.

Provisions of the law that are of particular relevance for the present project proposal are:

- the obligation to consult indigenous peoples before the consideration, formulation or implementation of any legislative, administrative or development programmes or projects that may affect them directly or indirectly (Title 1, article 3);
- the intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples with respect to their traditional knowledge, including the right to benefit from the use thereof (Title 3, article 15).

In May 2019, the Council of Ministers adopted six draft decrees on the implementation of the law, but at the time of writing this project proposal, these six implementing decrees were not yet promulgated.

To fill the gap in practical guidance on FPIC in the Republic of Congo, the national *Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme* (OCDH) published an FPIC guide in February 2018,⁶⁷ which served as inspiration for the FPIC process put in place for the present project proposal.

Reports from the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The latest *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo* was presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

The Special Rapporteur describes the extreme social and economic disadvantages of the indigenous peoples in the Republic of Congo, and their discrimination and marginalization in comparison to the rest of Congolese society, especially in labour relations, housing, education, access to health services, lack of civil status, participation in public life, as well access to land and natural resources. The Special Rapporteur acknowledges the initiatives undertaken by the government to advance the rights of marginalized indigenous peoples, including the Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the National Action Plan. He considers the new law a good practice on the African continent, viewing it as roughly in line with international standards. He urges the government to define the implementation of the new law and other initiatives, recalling the need for consultation with concerned indigenous peoples, especially for projects affecting their lands, resources or ways of life. The Special Rapporteur recommends international agencies and donors to collaborate with indigenous peoples to design and implement specific programs that include, but are not limited to, projects and training programmes with a human rights-based approach to development for indigenous peoples.

The Special Rapporteur did not present other reports or cases regarding the Republic of Congo to the UN General Assembly.

3. Process put in place for obtaining FPIC for the project

The partners involved in the development of the proposal have opted to put in place a two-staged process for obtaining the FPIC from the indigenous peoples included in the project. This two-staged approach is the result of the fact that the present project proposal describes the overall project logic and design, but leaves some flexibility for the design of activities at community level under Component 3. The latter activities are Undefined Sub-Projects (USPs) that will be defined during the implementation of the project, on the basis of the findings from Component 1 of the project.

⁶⁷ OCDH (2018) *Guide pour la consultation des peuples autochtones en vue du consentement libre, informé et préalable et la participation*

Phase A: FPIC during project design stage, for the overall logic of the project

The participatory identification of needs, project design, and project impacts involved a wide range of stakeholders, including: national and local government representatives, representatives of international NGOs and national civil society organizations, representatives of national and regional platforms of indigenous peoples, and a large sample of the targeted communities in the three departments.

The project elaboration process involved indigenous stakeholders from the very first stage in the identification of the general ideas and objectives of the project. The project formulation team conducted consultations in 9 communities in August 2018 (including an estimated 200 indigenous peoples) to collect and map the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods, the adaptation measures that are already in place and identify possible resilience-building activities.

In October 2018, the concept note was submitted to indigenous civil society representatives at the national level (translate in French). Comments received proposed modifications, amongst other things, on how activities should be prioritized. Comments received in February 2019 from the AF on the Concept Note were submitted by WFP to the indigenous civil society representatives.

The project consultation team consulted another 11 communities in May-July 2019 (including an estimated 267 indigenous peoples) to:

- a) inform the communities about the project design and proposed activities;
- b) ascertain that the project and its activities responded to their needs and expectations
- c) assess the gender dynamics in the communities and potential environmental and social risks of the project;
- d) seek the indigenous peoples' consent to the overall project design and logic.

At all stages of the project design, all project documents were available in French to all stakeholders and were presented in French in several workshops. The full list of consulted stakeholders and communities during the project design is reported in Annex 3, 5 and 6.

Written evidence of the free, prior and informed consent to the overall logic of the project has been granted, first, by the regional representatives of the indigenous peoples in the Likouala, Sangha, and Bouenza departments, on the basis of the consultations in the selected communities. . The entire document, as well as the risk analysis, FPIC and grievance mechanism, were discussed with the Indigenous Peoples' Representative Platform to jointly validate the process. Subsequently, the national indigenous peoples platform RENAPAC granted its consent to the overall logic of the project on the basis of the consent granted by the regional representatives. Copies of the written evidence are included at the end of this Annex.

The principles for a grievance mechanism that is accessible by indigenous peoples were agreed on with the national representatives of the indigenous peoples. They are outlined in Annex 9.

The entire document, as well as the risk analysis, FPIC and grievance mechanism, were discussed with the Indigenous Peoples' Representative Platform to jointly validate the process. The documents in question were translated into French and were the subject of a power point presentation for discussion.

Phase B: FPIC during project implementation, for the activities at community level

The free, prior and informed consent to the specific activities at community level can only be obtained during the implementation of the project, given that the project includes Undefined Sub-Projects (USPs) at proposal stage.

As part of the focus groups of component 1, indigenous referees will be solicited to facilitate exchanges with the various indigenous peoples of North Congo. In order to identify the right interlocutors, the project will involve WFP field partners, as well as the platform of indigenous peoples' representatives. From one area to another, translators will change according to their availability and dialects. In order to facilitate

exchanges as much as possible, it is preferable that the translator belong to the same indigenous ethnic groups as the community consulted.

Before the consultations (component 1), villagers will be sensitized by WFP field offices and various partners so that their participation in these focus groups is voluntary and informed.

the consultations will have two goals:

- to collect traditional knowledge
- to inform the design of the activities under Component 3 of the project: positive and negative impacts and potential risks of the different types of activities.

Cognizant of power imbalances between the communities and the departmental or national politicians representing them, these community consultations will happen with minimal political influence on the decisions at this stage. Negotiations at this stage have to be particularly diverse and inclusive (representation of different age groups, vulnerable groups, women and men, etc.). In particular, the indigenous peoples will be consulted in absence of Bantus.

The whole will make it possible to model the activities according to the realities of each village. During the consultations carried out during the design of the project, the issue of collecting traditional knowledge during component 1 has already been addressed and all the communities have given their approval. However, particular attention will be paid to this aspect of the focus group when raising awareness so that villagers can participate in full respect of FPIC, if they so wish.

Prior to the commencement of the activities of component 3, the communities should have been informed about the social and environmental impacts of each activity and should have granted their explicit consent. Nevertheless, the NGO consortia will continue the conversation with the communities at the departmental level during component 3, as the communities have the right to withdraw their consent at any time. The activities of component 3 will be carried out on a participatory basis and communities will be able to discuss with consortia at any time to develop the technical approach according to their needs.

4. Written evidence of the free, prior and informed consent by the indigenous peoples to the project proposal



Lettre de consentement

Sujet : Consentement par les populations autochtones au projet « Renforcement des capacités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques des communautés vulnérables vivant dans le Bassin du Fleuve Congo »

En tant représentants des populations autochtones au niveau des départements de la Likouala, la Sangha, la Bouenza, ainsi qu'au niveau national de la République du Congo, nous confirmons que le Programme Alimentaire Mondial et le Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement nous ont présenté les objectifs et activités du projet cité ci-dessus. Nous avons conscience et connaissance des différentes implications que ce projet pourrait entraîner pour notre communauté. Nous consentons à la soumission de ce projet au Fonds d'Adaptation et à sa mise en œuvre à condition de la mise en place d'un processus de Consentement Libre Informé et Préalable (CLIP) supplémentaire et spécifique pour les activités de la Composante 3.

NOM, Prénom: *Raoul MEKOUNLO*
Fonction: *Membre de Renapac et Communicateur.*
Lieu et Date: *26/05/2019 à Pokola,*
Signature: *[Signature]* de CIB

Franco Ngoma
Représentant de RENAPAC de la Bouenza
06/06/2019 à la Bouenza, Madingou

[Signature]




Lettre de consentement

Sujet : Consentement par les populations autochtones au projet « Renforcement des capacités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques des communautés vulnérables vivant dans le Bassin du Fleuve Congo »

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NOM, Prénom : WAYE MARGUERITE
Fonction : Facilitatrice
Lieu et Date : Bouyelle le 31/05/2013
Signature : 

Nom, Prénom : DIHOUKAMBA Parfait
Fonction : Coordinateur REPALEAC-COMBO
Lieu et date : Brazzaville le 11 juin 2019
Signature : 

Tel: +242 068996586/066694204

E-mail: pdhoukamba@gmail.com.

ANNEX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

This annex contains the following sections

1. Summary description of the project
2. Screening and Categorization of the project
3. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
4. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

1. Summary description of the project

The overall goal of the project is to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to the effects of climate change on food security. Project actions will contribute to reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and strengthening adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and the ecosystems they depend on, by promoting food security, nutrition and gender equality. The project will achieve this by pursuing the following three objectives:

1. Improve knowledge at national and sub-national level on the impacts of climate change in the Republic of Congo and sensitize population and partners to the current and future impacts of climate change and climate variability and about possible adaptation solutions.

The knowledge and literature on climate change impacts on livelihoods and food security is still very limited in Congo, to be able to provide the best possible support to communities and Congo, the project must first understand on climate change and climate variability and its impact on different people (women, men, young/old, indigenous, department) as well as on the adaptation solutions that are relevant/specific to their context. This component will also raise awareness on the relation between forests/environment and impacts of climate change, how current practices (e.g. “slash and burn”, tree cutting for charcoal and fuel wood, etc.) can lead to environmental degradation and exacerbated impacts of climate change. The impacts of climate change on indigenous people living in RoC are currently not documented, so the project will make sure to integrate the indigenous communities’ specificities into its studies and research. Moreover, during the consultations, the populations showed a willingness to understand these phenomena. This is why this component will seek to know as much as possible about climate change and its various repercussions in the Republic of Congo, in order to provide adequate solutions to the population in terms of adaptation but also understanding and knowledge.

2. Strengthen access to relevant weather and climate information by vulnerable communities.

Communities do not have access to relevant weather and climate information. At present there is a daily weather forecast bulletin aired on national television, but smallholder farmers usually don’t see it (the overwhelming majority don’t even have access to a television). Vulnerable households’ livelihoods and food security are affected from increased climate variability and changes in rainfall patterns, which makes it difficult to plan ahead. In addition, the reduction in the number of continuous rainy days and the increase in their intensity leads to erosion and increases crop losses. Timely information can support households in making informed decisions on their livelihood options ahead of the season to better manage risks. Through the implementation of last mile climate services, the project aims at identifying specific climate and weather information needs of target communities/individuals and working together with key partners, end-users and stakeholders, will develop tailored services that will meet needs identified and enable informed decision-making for climate risk management. WFP has been working with partners in several African countries to support communities better accessing information through climate services, with a strong focus on users-centered development of products, co-production and feedback mechanisms. This expertise will inform the work in the Republic of Congo.

3. Strengthen resilience at community level through concrete adaptation measures and improved food systems, including fostering climate resilient agriculture and establishing market linkages for sustained income generation activities.




Activities under this component will be implemented in 124 villages in three selected departments: Bouenza, Likouala and Sangha. The exact design of this component will follow from the results of component 1; the activities under component 3 will be adapted following the results of the research and

studies conducted. This component will have two outputs: the first output (in line with the results of component 1) will support communities in building assets and engaging in alternative livelihood activities that can withstand future impacts of climate change (higher temperatures, erratic rainfall, etc). For example, indigenous people say that the wild gathering of honey is highly impacted and therefore less and less practicable; accompanying the populations to beekeeping could be considered to allow for a continuity of the honey activity. Another example could be the promotion of climate smart agriculture practices and improved water management in Bouenza. In a second phase, the objective of component 3 will be to strengthen population resilience by consolidating sources of income by working on value chains. When changing agricultural practices and crops to more resilient ones, the access to markets could also be impacted. It is therefore imperative to also ensure that value chains are addressed in the project. By linking farmers to new markets, financial security and sustainability of the project can be achieved. WFP's experience in this field will inform activities aimed at supporting farmers in diversifying sources of income and linking them to markets.

Potential activities for component 3, as well as excluded activities, are listed in table 26.

Table 26, potential and excluded activities for component 3

	Potential activities	Excluded activities
Climate-smart agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction of agroforestry -Natural solutions for fertilization and pest control -Crop calendars -Resistant crop varieties -Reforestation -Land stabilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction of agrochemicals -Introduction of GMOs -Introduction of alien crop species -Development of livestock -Large-scale monocultures (>2ha of contiguous land with 1 culture)
Water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rainwater collection -Small irrigation schemes using surface water, diverting <10% of surface flow AND <100m3 per day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water wells -Boreholes -Dams in rivers diverting >10% of surface flow OR >100m3 per day
Fish-farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthening of traditional fishing practices in natural or semi-natural ponds (picture A) or river entrenchments (picture B) -Creation of artificial fish ponds with depth<3m AND volume<1000m3 (picture C) -Using local fish species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of artificial fish ponds with depth>3m OR volume>1000m3 -Introduction of alien fish species in the ponds
Beekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Installation of wooden hives (picture D) for local bee species -Small-scale honey processing plants -Small-scale packaging facility (glass jars, deposit system) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction of alien bee species -Introduction of chemicals to treat beehives
Non-timber forest products (NTFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Small-scale cultivation and processing plants for mushrooms -Small-scale processing plants for wild pepper and sales chain -Small-scale processing plants for wild mango 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale production units (>100t per year) -
Reduction of post-harvest loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Trainings on post-harvest handling -Trainings to strengthen the value chain -Trainings on transport -Hermetic storage equipment (e.g. barrels) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Large storage facilities (>100m3)

Food processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Small-scale production of banana chips -Small-scale production of moringa powder -Small-scale production of fruit juices 	Large-scale production units (>100t per year)
<p>Picture A: example of a small, semi-natural fish pond in Likouala</p>		
<p>Picture B: example of a large, artificial fish pond in Pool</p>		
<p>Picture C: example of fish pond created in river entrenchment in Bouenza</p>		

Picture D: example of artisanal beehives in Likouala



2. Screening and categorization

The project was screened against the 15 Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund, the screening tool used is presented below.

The screening tool consists of a list of around 20 general level 1 questions (indicated with two digits, e.g. 3.1) and around 60 detailed level 2 questions (indicated with three digits, e.g. 3.1.1). They are categorized in 15 thematic areas that correspond with the 15 Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund. The level 1 questions need to be answered first and they need to be answered ALL.

If a level 1 question is answered with a 'yes', it leads to more detailed questions of level 2. All level 2 questions under a level 1 question that triggered a 'yes' need to be answered. This can be done after community consultation. If a level 1 question is answered with a 'no', then the corresponding level 2 questions do not need to be answered. An explanatory comment should be added to all questions that were answered with a 'no' or 'yes'.

Answers to the detailed Level 2 questions result in one of three degrees of concern. If any Level 2 question is answered with a 'yes', the indicated degree of concern will determine the degree of concern for the whole activity. This means that if a single question indicates a high degree of concern, the activity is classified as an activity of high concern and appropriate measures must be taken. If no question is answered with a high degree of concern, but at least one medium-level concern is raised, then the activity is a medium concern activity. If no Level 1 or Level 2 questions are answered with a 'yes', then the activity is of low concern and no further action is required.

It is possible that a level 1 question is answered with a 'yes' and all associated level 2 questions are answered 'no' as they are more detailed and specific questions of the same issue. If all the level 2 questions are answered 'no', then this area will be of low concern, even if the level 1 questions was answered with a 'yes'. There is no pre-determined degree of concern for level 1 questions.

1. Compliance with the law

1.1 Is there a risk that the activity would not comply with an applicable domestic or international law?		NO	As UN entity, WFP abides by international and national law. WFP's partners and contracted service providers are equally obliged to. Moreover, relevant national, departmental and district authorities have been consulted during the proposal development process and will be partners in the project implementation. This facilitates
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			compliance with all relevant laws.
1.1.1	Is there a risk that the activity would not comply with an applicable international law?	High	NO
1.1.2	Is there a risk that the activity would not comply with an applicable national or local law?	High	NO

2. Access and Equity			
2.1	Could the activity lead to changes in local tenure arrangements for existing resources or resources created by the activity?		YES
2.1.1	Could the activity lead to changes in tenure arrangements that potentially could put groups or individuals at a disadvantage or could lead to disagreements and conflicts?	Medium	YES <p>Access to agricultural land, fishing areas, hunting/recollection areas, and the market is governed by customary and formal arrangements that are typically controlled by, and favour, the Bantu men, at the expense of women and indigenous peoples. In some communities (in particular in the Likouala department), the Bantu and the indigenous people live in a relationship that can be defined as a 'master-slave' relationship.⁶⁸ Also in communities where no/few indigenous peoples are present (e.g. Bouenza department), there is high inequality between community members, as resources are managed at household or even individual level, and rarely at community level.</p> <p>Under Component 3, the project will introduce new assets, resources, or revenue-generating activities in selected communities, such as water ponds, bee hives, small irrigation infrastructure, etc. There is a risk that in some communities the Bantu elite of the community would hijack the targeting process or the redistribution of benefits of the activities at the expense of the indigenous peoples or the more vulnerable Bantu members, or women. There is also a risk that activities of component 3 could either reinforce the unequal access to resources and assets of the different ethnic groups, or introduce new</p>

⁶⁸ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

				tensions in the communities.
2.2 Could the activity create or exacerbate intra- or inter-community conflicts?			YES	<p>Access to agricultural land, fishing areas, hunting/recollection areas, and the market is governed by customary and formal arrangements that are typically controlled by, and favour, the Bantu men, at the expense of women and indigenous peoples. In some communities (in particular in the Likouala department), the Bantu and the indigenous people live in a relationship that can be defined as a 'master-slave' relationship.⁶⁹ Also in communities where no/few indigenous peoples are present (e.g. Bouenza department), there is high inequality between community members, as resources are managed at household or even individual level, and rarely at community level.</p> <p>Under Component 3, the project will introduce new assets, resources, or revenue-generating activities in selected communities, such as water ponds, bee hives, small irrigation infrastructure, etc. There is a risk that in some communities the Bantu elite of the community would hijack the targeting process or the redistribution of benefits of the activities at the expense of the indigenous peoples or the more vulnerable Bantu members. There is also a risk that activities of component 3 could either reinforce the unequal access to resources and assets of the different ethnic groups, or introduce new tensions in the communities.</p>
2.2.1 Could activities lead to opening up of existing or creating new minor conflicts or disagreements within or between groupings or communities?	Medium		YES	<p>The majority of the targeted communities are composed of a mix of Bantu and indigenous peoples. The access of the different ethnic groups to resources and revenue-generating activities is very unequal and disproportionately favours the Bantu, in particular Bantu men. However, also within the Bantu communities, there is high inequality, as resources are managed at household level or individual level and not at community level. Activities such as local procurement of food for schools, pisciculture, or apiculture, could exacerbate inequality or introduce intra-community conflict.</p>

⁶⁹ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

	2.2.2 Could activities lead to opening up of existing or creating new conflicts or disagreements within or between groupings or communities which potentially could become entrenched, violent, or spread to additional groups or communities?	High	NO	In the case the project would create or increase intra-community disagreements, there is little risk that they would become violent or involve neighbouring communities. There is no risk that the activities would introduce inter-community conflicts.
	2.2.3 Could the activity bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group?	Medium	YES	Even if the activities would target the most vulnerable, there is a risk that in some communities the Bantu elite of the community would hijack the targeting process or the redistribution of benefits of the activities at the expense of the indigenous peoples.
	2.2.4 Could the activity lead to increased un-employment that would not be absorbed by other sectors or activities?	Medium	NO	
	2.3 Could the target beneficiaries or stakeholders be dissatisfied due to limited consultation during activity design or implementation (including due to inadequate Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms)?		NO	The objective of component 1 is precisely to eliminate this risk, by extensively consulting the communities (in groups disaggregated by gender and ethnic background) to inform the activities of component 3. The consultations will also be used to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the indigenous peoples for the activities under Component 3 and to design appropriate channels for the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism, including for illiterate people and people without access to phones.
	2.3.1 Could the activity lead to dissatisfaction or negative impacts due to lack of beneficiary or other stakeholder participation in planning, design, implementation, or general decision making?	Medium	NO	
	2.3.2 Is there a risk that not all relevant stakeholders, and especially marginalised or vulnerable groups, have been identified and consulted or that they have been exposed to internal or external pressure or coercion or not able to comprehend the consultations?	Medium	NO	
	2.3.3 Could there be negative impacts due to an inadequate Complaints and Feedback Mechanism during project implementation?	Medium	NO	

3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups			
3.1	Could the activity impose disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups?		NO The project is designed to decrease the vulnerability and increase the resilience of targeted communities, in particular of the most vulnerable and marginalized subgroups such as women and indigenous peoples. These vulnerable and marginalized subgroups have been intensively consulted during the design of the project and will be further consulted during the implementation of the project. No major adverse impacts, either in social or environmental terms, are expected from this project. As a result, no disproportionate distribution of adverse impacts is expected for the marginalized and vulnerable subgroups.
	3.1.1 Is there a likelihood that the activity would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	Medium	NO
	3.1.2 Could the activity potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	High	NO
	3.1.3 Could the activity aggravate the situation of vulnerable, marginalised, or otherwise disadvantaged individuals or groups?	High	NO
3.2	Could the activity lead to influx of a temporary or permanent alien workforce?		NO
	3.2.1 Could the activity lead to influx of a temporary or permanent alien workforce of relatively small size in a relatively isolated or culturally sensitive community?	Medium	NO
	3.2.2 Could the activity lead to influx of a relatively large temporary or permanent major alien workforce (>10% of existing community) or a smaller group which could be expected to have important cultural, health, or socio-economic impact on a local community?	High	NO

4. Human Rights			
4.1. Could the activity fail to respect human rights?		NO	The IE and its partners affirm the fundamental human rights of all people. The project does not risk violating any pillar of human rights.
4.1.1 Could the activity lead to violation of fundamental human rights as defined by international, national or local law?	High	NO	
4.1.2 Could the activity of partners, contractors, or suppliers, lead to violation of fundamental human rights as defined by international, national or local law?	High	NO	

5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment			
5.1 Could the activity lead to gender-based inequality, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload, or violence?		Yes	<p>Women and men are in charge of different livelihood sources or subtasks for each livelihood source. As a result, each of the activities in Component 3 of the project will increase the workload on either the men or women.</p> <p>Women are less likely to have the ownership of the land they till and have less land tenure security than men. While women can often use land for free for subsistence farming, as soon as their production generates revenue, they usually need to pay a rent.</p> <p>There is a risk that some of the activities under Component 3 would increase gender inequality, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -activities such as tree planting or aquaculture suppose that the beneficiary of the activity is the owner of his/her land – so this would exclude most women; -activities that generate revenue may put women in a situation that they need to cede part of the revenue or need to pay rent, while this was not the case before the activity. <p>The project will promote a fair distribution of burden and benefit between men and women. The project will also promote women leadership in public spaces and decision-making for climate change adaptation and food security and nutrition.</p>
5.1.1 Could the activity create or amplify conditions for gender-based	Medium	Yes	Women are less likely to have the ownership of the land they till and have less land tenure

inequalities?			<p>security than men. While women can often use land for free for subsistence farming, as soon as their production generates revenue, they usually need to pay a rent. There is a risk that some of the activities under Component 3 would increase gender inequality, because:</p> <p>-activities such as tree planting or aquaculture suppose that the beneficiary of the activity is the owner of his/her land – so this would exclude most women;</p> <p>-activities that generate revenue may put women in a situation that they need to cede part of the revenue or need to pay rent, while this was not the case before the activity.</p>
5.1.2 Could the activity lead to gender-based violence?	High	NO	
5.1.3 Could the activity lead to gender inequities in who makes decisions?	Medium	NO	
5.1.4 Could the activity lead to increased unpaid work for women and girls?	Medium	NO	

6. Core Labour Rights			
6.1 Could the activity fail to respect core labour rights?		NO	The IE and its partners respect international and national labour laws and codes, as stated in WFP's policies. In particular, WFP has a zero-tolerance policy for child labour of children below 14 year. Child labour is not uncommon in the targeted areas, as only 30% of the indigenous children and 60% of the Bantu children attend school, but WFP will seek to promote school attendance, not in the least because all targeted communities have access to schools where WFP provides school meals.
6.1.1 Does the activity involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	High	NO	
6.1.2 Could the activity, or that of partners, contractors, or suppliers, involve use of child (<14y) or forced labour?	High	NO	

7. Indigenous Peoples				
7.1 Does the activity involve indigenous peoples or could it affect indigenous peoples?			YES	The project is fully compliant with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and has put in place a process to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the indigenous peoples present in the territories targeted by the project, and in particular Component 3 of the project. The FPIC process is described in Annex 7.
	7.1.1 Could the activity negatively affect indigenous peoples, culturally or otherwise, without their specific Free, Prior, Informed, Consent (FPIC)?	High	NO	
	7.1.2 Could the activity alter the traditional lifestyle of the indigenous peoples, even in the case FPIC was obtained?	Medium	YES	<p>Although FPIC was obtained for the overall project proposal, and FPIC will be sought at community level for the specific activities of Component 3, there is a residual risk that some of the activities under Component 3 would alter the traditional lifestyle of the indigenous peoples, in particular in Likouala, by implicitly incentivizing them to settle in villages or camps, in order to maintain access to new assets such as beehives or fish ponds. This effect could be reinforced by the local governments, who often consider a sedentary lifestyle the only option for the indigenous peoples to improve their wellbeing and socio-economic status.⁷⁰</p> <p>This risk is lower in Sangha and Bouenza, where the majority of indigenous peoples are more sedentary and integrated in Bantu villages.</p>

8. Involuntary Resettlement				
8.1. Could the activity lead to resettlement?				
	8.1.1 Could the activity lead to involuntary economic or physical resettlement of households or individuals?	High	NO	This project will not resettle households or families, neither in physical nor economic terms.

⁷⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

9. Protection of Natural Habitats				
9.1 Could the activity lead to negative impacts on natural habitats?			NO	The activities of component 1 are designed to better understand the environment in which the communities live, and the impacts climate change is having on them. The activities of component 2 build awareness and climate services. As a result, the activities of component 1 and 2 will not have any impact on the environment or natural habitats. The activities of component 3 may have an impact on habitats, but they will be designed in such a way that their environmental impact is minimal (building upon features of the environment that are already present, without introducing new elements or species). Moreover, all activities in component 3 are small-scale (managed at household or community level) and any residual impact on the environment or habitats would be negligible.
	9.1.1 Could there be negative impacts on critical migration corridors of endangered or otherwise or important animal or insect species?	High	NO	
	9.1.2 Could the activity lead to increase in unregulated or unlicensed collecting, hunting, or fishing?	Medium	NO	
	9.1.3 Could a natural habitat be significantly degraded, fragmented, or more than half of extent destroyed?	Medium	NO	
	9.1.4 Could a natural habitat be almost fully destroyed or degraded so that it no longer could function as natural habitat for the original fauna/flora?	High	NO	
9.2 Could the activity lead to negative impacts in protected or internationally recognised areas?			NO	Some of the communities targeted under component 3 live near natural parks (Nouabalé-Ndoki national park, Lac Télé community reserve). The activities under component 3 will be designed in such a way that their environmental impact is minimal (building upon features of the environment that are already present, without introducing new elements or species). Moreover, all activities in component 3 are small-scale (managed at household or community level) and any residual impact on the environment or habitats would be negligible.
	9.2.1 Will any major constructions be located close (<200m) to critical	Medium	NO	

	habitats, protected areas, or areas of particular or locally recognised ecological significance?			
	9.2.2 Could the activity lead to negative impacts on protected or internationally recognised areas?	High	NO	

10. Conservation of Biological Diversity

10.1	Could the activity lead to negative impacts on biodiversity or endangered species?		NO	The activities of component 1 are designed to better understand the environment in which the communities live, and the impacts climate change is having on the environment. The activities of component 2 build awareness and climate services. As a result, the activities of component 1 and 2 will not have any direct impact on the environment or biodiversity. The activities of component 3 may have an impact on the environment, but they will be designed in such a way that their impact on biodiversity is minimal (building upon features of the environment that are already present, without introducing new elements or alien species). Moreover, all activities in component 3 are small-scale (managed at household or community level) and any residual impact on biodiversity would be negligible.
	10.1.1 Could the activity lead to degradation of biodiversity or significant reduction in one or more common animal, insect, or plant species?	Medium	NO	
	10.1.2 Could the activity lead to loss (eradication or removal from local area) of one or more animal, insect, or plant species?	High	NO	
	10.1.3 Could there be negative impact on any endangered or critically endangered animal, insect, or plant species?	High	NO	
	10.1.4 Could the activity lead to introduction of invasive alien varieties or species which could influence local genetic resources?	Medium	NO	
	10.1.5 Could the activity lead to introduction of invasive alien varieties or species which potentially could	High	NO	

	eradicate, change, or significantly reduce local naturally occurring varieties or species?			
	10.1.6 Could the activity introduce genetically altered organisms?	Medium	NO	

11. Climate Change

11.1	Could the activity lead to increased exposure, increased vulnerability, or reduced resilience of beneficiaries to the effects of climate change?		NO	The entire project is designed to reduce beneficiaries' exposure and vulnerability to the effects of climate change and increase their resilience.
11.1.1	Could the activities result in increased exposure to climate induced hazards?	High	NO	
11.1.2	Could the activity result in beneficiaries being more vulnerable to climate-related stresses?	High	NO	
11.1.3	Could the activity lead to beneficiaries having less means or options to withstand shocks resulting from extreme weather events (floods, storms, drought)?	High	NO	
11.2	Could the activity lead to increases in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or to reduction of carbon sinks?		NO	None of the activities in the project will increase greenhouse gas emissions or reduce carbon sinks.
11.2.1	Could the activity lead to significant increases in GHG emissions during operation phase?	Medium	NO	
11.2.2	Could the activity lead to significant degradation or destruction of elements which absorbs and stores carbon from the atmosphere (trees, plants, soils)?	Medium	NO	

12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

12.1	Could the activity lead to significantly increased release of pollution to air, land, or water during construction or operation?		NO	None of the activities in the project will release pollutants in the air, soil or water.
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12.1.1	Could the activity lead to a dangerous increase in release of pollutants (incl. noise) to air, land, or water during construction or as result of accidents?	Medium	NO	
12.1.2	Could the activity lead to a dangerous increase in release of pollutants (incl. noise) to air, land, or water during normal operation?	Medium	NO	
12.1.3	Will the activity lead to any open burning of plastic waste during construction or operation?	Medium	NO	
12.1.4	Could the activity lead to significant negative impacts on visual aesthetic values?	Medium	NO	
12.1.5	Could the activity lead to discharge of untreated wastewater to the environment?	High	NO	
12.2	Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals, hazardous materials, or ozone depleting substances subject to international bans?		NO	None of the activities in the project involves chemicals, hazardous materials, or ozone depleting substances.
12.2.1	Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals or other hazardous materials, including asbestos and ozone depleting gases which will not be handled and disposed of safely by following normal Standard Operating Procedures?	Medium	NO	
12.2.2	Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals or other hazardous materials subject to international bans?	High	NO	
12.3	Could the activity lead to increased use of agro-chemicals?		NO	Under component 3, the project will introduce climate-smart agricultural practices in selected communities, but this will not lead to an increase in the use of agro-chemicals. To the contrary, the project will promote natural solutions to increase agricultural productivity (e.g compost, agroforestry) and to combat pests (e.g. integrated pest management).
12.3.1	Could the activity lead to use of agro-chemicals that potentially could be replaced or reduced by alternative	Medium	NO	

	environmentally friendly products or techniques?			
	12.3.2 Could the activity lead to use of pesticides or other chemicals, which could have an unintended effect on non-target species and environment?	Medium	NO	
	12.3.3 Could the activity lead to use of WHO class 1a, 1b, or Class II pesticides without proper application of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management?	High	NO	
	12.3.4 Could the activity lead to use of pesticides, herbicides or other chemicals or materials containing or polluted by Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's) as listed by the Stockholm Convention?	High	NO	
	12.4 Could the activity lead to very high resource use (such as fuel or water) during operation?		NO	None of the activities in the project involves high resource use. All activities under component 3 are small-scale and are managed at household or community level.
	12.4.1 Could the activity lead to more than 100,000 litres per year of diesel, in vehicles and/or generators?	Medium	NO	
	12.4.2 Could the activity lead to major use of water from unsustainable sources (bottled and transported, gradual depletion of ground- or surface-water, change of local waterways etc.)?	Medium	NO	
	12.5 Could the activity lead to generation or transport of hazardous or non-hazardous waste which could have negative environmental impacts?		NO	None of the activities will generate waste, neither hazardous nor non-hazardous. There is a risk that some household-level or community-level assets created during the project (e.g. water ponds, bee hives, small irrigation infrastructure) may be abandoned in the long run, but these assets will be constructed with natural, local materials that have no environmental impact.
	12.5.1 Could the activity lead to significant increase in generation of waste that will not be disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner (recycled, re-used, or recovered) by WFP, beneficiaries, or third parties?	Medium	NO	
	12.5.2 Could the activity lead to generation of hazardous waste which	Medium	NO	

will not be handled and disposed of safely by following normal Standard Operating Procedures?			
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13. Public Health			
13.1 Could the activity lead to increased risk to community health and safety from use of equipment, materials, transportation, or natural hazards?		NO	None of the activities in the project involves the use of equipment, materials or transportation that could pose a risk to community health or safety. The creation of new fish ponds could theoretically increase existing levels of transmission of water-born or water-based diseases, but this can be avoided by adding fish to the ponds that feed on mosquito larvae.
13.1.1 Could activities during construction or operation phase lead to increased community risks from e.g. increased traffic, inappropriate design or use of equipment and materials which would not be handled by following normal Standard Operating Procedures?	Medium	NO	
13.1.2 Could the activity cause community exposure to water-born, water-based, water-related, vector-born or communicable diseases?	Medium	NO	

14. Physical and Cultural Heritage			
14.1 Could the activity negatively affect heritage?		NO	Component 1 of the project will collect traditional knowledge from the indigenous forest dwellers about their environment and the impacts of climate change. WFP will take all necessary measures to protect this knowledge from inappropriate use by non-indigenous community members, the private companies active in the forest, the state, or any other party.
14.1.1 Could the activity negatively impact any form of physical or cultural heritage?	Medium	NO	

15. Land and Soil Conservation				
15.1	Could the activity lead to negative impacts on soils, groundwater, water bodies, water ways, coastal areas, or the sea		NO	The activities of component 1 and 2 will not have any direct impact on soils, groundwater, or water bodies. The activities of component 3 may have an impact on the soil or water bodies, but they will be designed in such a way that their impact on soil and water bodies is minimal. Moreover, all activities in component 3 are small-scale (managed at individual, household or community level) and any residual impact on the soil or water bodies would be negligible.
	15.1.1 Could there be significant impacts on quality or quantity of surface- or ground-water?	Medium	NO	
	15.1.2 Could the activity lead to major changes in flow regimes of local waterways, conditions of water bodies, or coastal areas?	High	NO	
	15.1.3 Could the activity lead to increased soil erosion, run-off, or significant changes to soil characteristics?	Medium	NO	
	15.1.4 Could the activity lead to serious soil erosion (e.g. major gullies, sheet erosion etc.) or major detriments to soil quality over a large or locally important area?	High	NO	
15.2	Could the activity lead to negative impacts on forests, wetlands, farming or grazing land, or other landscape elements of ecological or economic importance?		NO	The activities of component 1 and 2 will not have any direct impact on the forest or other landscape elements. In theory, the activities of component 3 may have some impact on the forest, but they will be designed in such a way that their impact is minimal. No activities will take place in primary forest. Moreover, all activities in component 3 are small-scale (managed at individual, household, or community level) and any residual impact on forest would be negligible.
	15.2.1 Could the activity lead to degradation or fragmentation of local forest areas, wetlands, prime farming or grazing land, or other landscape elements of ecological or economic importance?	Medium	NO	

15.2.2 Could forests, wetlands, prime farming or grazing land, or other landscape elements of ecological or economic importance be almost fully destroyed or degraded or heavily fragmented?	High	NO	
15.2.3 Could the activity lead to significant increase in consumption of locally sourced fuel-wood?	Medium	NO	

Attestation of screening

Name and location of activity:		Building adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo River Basin, Republic of Congo			
Responsible WFP unit or office:		WFP Country Office in the Republic of Congo			
Implementing partner(s):		-WFP ; -Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Sustainable Development			
Expected timing of the activity:		2020-2025			
Result of screening:					
Category A / High degree of concern		Category B / Medium degree of concern	X	Category C / Low degree of concern	
<p><i>I hereby attest that the screening has been carried out by a person or persons with suitable knowledge and experience, who has/have given undertakings that the work has been done diligently, objectively, and without known biases. The assessment is to the best of our knowledge complete and reflects a professional, evidence- and context-based assessment. Where in doubt, specialist advice and supplementary expertise has been sought.</i></p>					
Name, position and signature of WFP personnel signing this attestation:		Jean-Martin BAUER, Country Director of WFP in the Republic of Congo			
Names, affiliation, and positions of personnel who did the screening for environmental issues:		Jan CHERLET Environmental and Social Expert of WFP			
Names, affiliation, and positions of personnel who did the screening for social issues:		Jan CHERLET Environmental and Social Expert of WFP			
Screening was done as team/group work (Yes/No)		YES			
Was additional specialist advice/support used? (Yes/No)		NO			
Was advice sought from HQ E&S		YES, Jan CHERLET is part of the HQ E&S Safeguards Team			

Safeguards Team? (Yes/No)	
Did screening lead to changes in activity design? (Yes/No) If yes, please briefly describe how.	Yes, mitigation measures were added to the design, but revision of the design was not required

3. Environmental and social impact assessment

The screening of the project (section 2 of this Annex) has identified a number of potential environmental and social risks. These risks are further assessed in this section and appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures are proposed.

Risk related to changes in tenure and risk of intra-community tensions (principle 2)

The territory of the Republic of Congo is inhabited by an estimated 5.2 million people⁷¹ of diverse ethnic origin. They are typically classified as either Bantu (identified in French as '*communautés locales*') or indigenous peoples (identified in French as '*populations autochtones*'). They compose respectively 90-97% and 3-10% of the total population.⁷²

The indigenous peoples of the Congo include the Baka (also known as Aka or Ba'aka), Mbendjele, Mikaya (also known as Milaya), Luma, Gyeli, Twa (also known as Tswa, Cwa, or Batcha), Babongo, and Babis (also known as Bagyéli). They are present in all 12 departments of the country but are concentrated in the north-eastern departments (Likouala and Sangha departments) and the southern departments (Lekoumou and Niari departments).⁷³

The four largest Bantu ethnic groups are the Kongo or Bacongo (48 per cent), Sangha (20 per cent), Teke or Bateke (17 per cent) and M'Bochi (12 per cent). It is estimated that Bantu groups began to migrate into the area now known as the Republic of the Congo sometime after A.D. 1400. Since independence from France in 1960, the Bantu have enjoyed effective political and economic control over Congo.⁷⁴ This dominant status of the Bantu groups is also noticeable in the villages consulted during the environmental and social risk assessment (see list of consultations in Annex 3, 5 and 6).

In the Sangha and Likouala departments, where half of the targeted villages are located, the Bantu and indigenous peoples live in a symbiotic but ambiguous relationship.⁷⁵ Both groups tend to rely on different sources of livelihood: the indigenous peoples, who are semi-nomadic, rely on collecting non-timber forest products, hunting, fishing and to a lesser extent agriculture; the Bantu, who are sedentary, rely mostly on agriculture, fishing, and trade. Moreover, while the indigenous communities typically set up several camps in vast tracts of the forest, they maintain a permanent settlement in or nearby a Bantu village and provide them with labour force.

However, the relationship between the Bantu and indigenous peoples is highly unequal. While there are clear variations across the Likouala and Sangha departments, in almost all villages the Bantu maintain a strong social, political and economic control, through one or more of the following strategies:

- the Bantu occupy the formal structures of representation (e.g. village chiefs are often Bantu);
- they often control access to agricultural land and land for housing;

⁷¹ Estimate of the World Bank for 2017.

⁷² Estimate of the World Bank and reported in the *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo* of 2011.

⁷³ Ethnic denominations and population figures are taken from IFAD & IWGIA (2014) *Country Technical Note on Indigenous Peoples' Issues – The Republic of Congo*.

⁷⁴ *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo*, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

⁷⁵ Takeuchi, K., 2005, "The Ambivalent symbiosis between the Aka hunter-gatherers and neighboring farmers," In: K. Takeuchi (ed.) *Culture Conservation and Development in African Rain Forest (Research report of MEXT Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research)*, pp.11-28

- in some villages they control access to fishing areas or types of fishing;
- in some villages they control access to hunting, by making the indigenous peoples believe that traditional hunting methods are no longer allowed, obliging indigenous peoples to hunt with arms owned by Bantu;
- they often restrict indigenous peoples' access to cash, by paying them in-kind;
- in some villages they limit the indigenous peoples' access to the market;
- in some villages they force the indigenous peoples to provide unpaid labour; these extreme cases can be labelled as cases of 'master-slave' relationships.⁷⁶

The targeting and implementation of the activities proposed in Component 3 of the project will have to be sensitive to this unequal relationship. There is a risk that:

- the targeting process in the villages could be hijacked by the Bantu elite in the community (in the case WFP would rely on community-based targeting);
- the creation of new resources or the introduction of new revenue-generating activities could reinforce or exacerbate the unequal relationship between the Bantu and the indigenous people (in the case entire villages are targeted);
- the creation of new resources or the introduction of new revenue-generating activities could create tensions between the Bantu and indigenous people (in the case the project targets indigenous peoples only);

Mitigation measures

- Targeting and implementation approaches should not be rubber-stamped, but highly tailored to each community, and managed by local partners that know the context very well;
- An indigenous interpreter should be present in all consultations, to facilitate consultations in the language of the indigenous people;
- Activities target a mix of vulnerable Bantu households (up to 30% of beneficiaries in Likouala and Sangha) and vulnerable indigenous households (minimum 50% of beneficiaries in Likouala and Sangha);
- Where possible, set up structures to manage new assets (such as fish ponds) at community level or through associations.
- In Likouala and Sangha departments, select 2 representatives in each community to act as 'relays' for the climate services (output 2.1.2): 1 relay of indigenous origin, 1 relay of bantu origin.

Risk of increasing gender inequality (principle 6)

As described in the Initial Gender Assessment (Annex 10), only 25% of the agricultural land is owned by women, and usually in small holdings. In addition, due to unequal succession and inheritance rights, the land tenure security of women is lower than that of men. Nevertheless, 70% of the agricultural workforce are female.

Women that do not own land can often use land for free for subsistence farming. But as soon as their production generates revenue, they usually need to pay a rent. There is a risk that some of the activities under Component 3 would increase gender inequality, because:

- activities such as tree planting or aquaculture suppose that the beneficiary of the activity is the owner of his/her land – so this would exclude most women;
- activities that generate revenue may put women in a situation that they need to cede part of the revenue or need to pay rent, while this was not the case before the activity.

⁷⁶ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

These risks are particularly high in the Bouenza department, where agricultural plots are managed by individuals (men and women), rather than by households.

Mitigation measures:

- where possible, set up structures to manage new assets (such as ponds or afforested areas) at community level or through associations; these structures should maintain similar conditions for men and women.
- -where no communal structures or associations can be established, raise awareness in the communities that land rental conditions for men and women should be equal.

Risk of changing indigenous peoples’ lifestyle, despite FPIC (principle 7)

Following the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the national law no. 5-2011 on the *Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous populations*, WFP and partners have put in place a process to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the indigenous peoples for the overarching ideas of the project and the specific activities at community level under Component 3 (see FPIC process described in Annex 7).

However, there is a residual risk that some of the activities under Component 3 would alter the traditional lifestyle of the indigenous peoples, by implicitly incentivizing them to settle in villages or camps, in order to maintain access to new assets such as beehives or fish ponds.

This effect could be reinforced by the local governments, who often consider a sedentary lifestyle as the only option for the indigenous peoples to improve their wellbeing and socio-economic status.⁷⁷

Mitigation measures

- The communities are informed about this risk during the consultations for Component 1.
- The implementation of the activities under Component 3 that involve indigenous peoples will align with the seasonal calendar of the indigenous peoples.

4. Environmental & social risk management and monitoring plan

4.1 Management and monitoring of the residual risks related to the overall project design

Principle	Residual risk	Mitigation measure	Responsibility	Monitoring indicator	Budget
Access and Equity	Unequal access to resources or creation of intra-community tensions	Targeting and implementation approaches that are highly tailored to each community (no rubber stamp approach for all villages), implemented by local partners that know the context well;	WFP staff, implementing partners	-	no additional budget
	(medium)	Presence of an indigenous interpreter in all consultations, to facilitate consultations in the language of the indigenous people;	WFP staff, implementing partners	language used during consultations	no additional budget

⁷⁷ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Republic of the Congo, presented to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2011.

		Activities target a mix of vulnerable Bantu households (up to 30% of beneficiaries in Likouala and Sangha) and vulnerable indigenous households (minimum 50% of beneficiaries in Likouala and Sangha).	implementing partners	nr of beneficiaries, disaggregated by ethnicity	no additional budget
		Where possible, set up structures to manage new assets (such as fish ponds) at community level or through associations. These structures should maintain similar conditions for men and women	implementing partners	% of new assets managed at community level or through associations ⁷⁸	no additional budget
		In Likouala and Sangha departments, select 2 representatives in each community to act as 'relays' for the climate services (1 of indigenous origin, 1 of bantu origin)	implementing partners	-	no additional budget
Gender Inequality	Women not having access to certain activities, or negatively affected by certain activities, due to lack of land ownership	Where possible, set up structures to manage new assets (such as ponds or afforested areas) at community level or through associations. These structures should maintain similar conditions for men and women.	implementing partners	% of new assets managed at community level or through associations ⁷⁹	no additional budget
		Where no communal structures or associations can be established, raise awareness in the communities that rental conditions for men and women should be equal.	implementing partners	-	no additional budget
Indigenous Peoples	Changes in IPs' lifestyle due to the	Inform the communities about this risk during the consultations for Component 1 and seek their explicit consent.	WFP staff, implementing partners	-	no additional budget

⁷⁸ the associations are created to facilitate equal access (of different households or ethnic groups) to the assets

⁷⁹ the associations are created to facilitate equal access of men and women to the assets

	type of activities promoted in the project (medium)	The implementation of the activities under Component 3 that involve indigenous peoples will align with the seasonal calendar of the indigenous peoples.	implementing partners	-	no additional budget
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The project coordinator, with the support of MTE and WFP, will endeavor to collect and report all available annual data. Then, this will be discussed annually with all stakeholders during the steering committees.

4.2 Management of the potential risks stemming from USPs under Project Component 3

As mentioned before, the project includes USPs under Component 3. The details of these USPs will be defined during the implementation of the project, on the basis of the outcomes of Component 1. The USPs under Component 3 will be designed by the communities through participatory community consultations.

Once the USPs under Component 3 have been defined, they will be screened by means of the Environmental and Social Screening Tool (presented in section 2 of this Annex) to ensure that any potential unwanted impacts of these activities are anticipated, avoided, reduced, or mitigated. The screening tool classifies activities into risk categories (low, medium, high), which determine what further action is required. Potential risks, whether social or environmental, will be identified at community level.

Low Degree of Concern (Category C) corresponds to a Category C activity and indicates minimal or no adverse impacts. Small impacts can be readily avoided or mitigated by adhering to WFP’s E&S standards and the Adaptation Fund Principles. No further E&S Safeguard action is required beyond the application of the guiding principles, stakeholder engagement, and stakeholder access to complaints and grievance processes.

Medium degree of concern (Category B) corresponds to a Category B activity and indicates that there is expected to be some reversible impacts of limited magnitude and which can be mitigated. The difference between a Category A and a Category B activity is the greater possibility to prevent or mitigate some or all adverse impacts. If the impacts cannot be avoided by design changes, mitigation measures must be implemented. These measures will be included in the environmental and social management and monitoring plan and reported on to the Adaptation Fund.

High degree of concern (Category A) corresponds to a Category A activity and indicates that that highly significant or irreversible adverse impacts can be expected. If the activity design is not changed to avoid or mitigate those impacts, the activity should not be implemented, as it would infringe WFP policies.

Any identified risks will be subject to monitoring and follow-up to ensure that planned mitigation measures are implemented and effective.

5. Regulatory frameworks

The environmental and social risk screening and impact assessment of this project is governed by regulations established by the Adaptation Fund, the World Food Programme, and the Republic of Congo. Table 27 below describes the main features of the different frameworks set by the different stakeholders – AF, WFP, Republic of Congo – and describes how they are applied to this project.

Table 27, Comparison of the regulatory frameworks of the Adaptation Fund, WFP, and the Republic of Congo

	Adaptation Fund	WFP	Republic of Congo	In this project
Normative framework	Environmental and Social Policy; Guidance Document on Compliance with Environmental and Social Policy Guidelines	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework; Environmental and Social Standards; Environmental and Social Risk Screening	Decree No. 415-2009 of 20 November 2009 setting the scope, content and procedures of environmental and social impact studies	The proposal uses the Environmental and Social Policy of AF as framework and uses WFP tools (aligned to the AF principles) for the screening and the management of risks during project implementation
Standards	15 environmental and social principles	9 environmental and social standards; note: the WFP standards cover all AF principles	no explicit standards or principles for ESIA; all national laws and regulations apply	The screening and impact assessment in this proposal are described following the 15 principles of AF
Screening tool	not available	available	not available	The proposal is screened using the WFP screening tool, which was rearranged following the 15 principles of AF
Impact assessment	required for principles with identified risks	required for Cat A projects	required for Cat A projects	This proposal includes an impact assessment for the principles where risks are identified
Publication of screening / impact assessment	required for all projects, for public review	not defined	for review in case of Cat A project; for information in case of Cat B project; no obligation in case of Cat C project	The screening and impact assessment will be published for public review

ANNEX 7: GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Principles of the Grievance Mechanism

WFP has a set of minimum standards and standard operating procedures that apply to all complaints and feedback mechanisms it sets up in countries where it is working.⁸⁰ The minimum standards include, amongst others.

- involvement of the beneficiaries in the design of the mechanism;
- ensure that people understand and agree to how the complaint and/or feedback will be processed;
- ensure that the mechanism is accessible;
- ensure confidentiality and professionalism;
- ensure a referral system for protection-related complaints;
- design procedures for high priority cases (fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation and abuse).

The stakeholders in the project, including the representatives of the indigenous peoples, agreed on the following additional principles for the grievance mechanisms:

- it should allow for anonymous complaints;
- it should be accessible by illiterate beneficiaries;
- it should be accessible by beneficiaries who have no access to telephone;
- it should include different, parallel channels, to allow for complaints about different aspects of or actors involved in the project (e.g. complaints about mistargeting, negative impacts, underperformance of certain actors, fraud, etc.);
- civil society organizations should be involved in the management of complaints.

Channels of the Grievance Mechanism

Complaints and feedback can be filed through one or more of the following channels:

Toll-free phone number: WFP Congo has established a toll-free number. Anyone affected by or involved in the project can call this number or send an SMS to file a complaint or feedback. The complaints and feedback are handled by a call centre that records them in a logbook and transmits them to the Complaints Management Committee CMC (more info in next section). The call centre offers services in the most common *linguae francae* of the country: lingala, kituba, sangho.

Suggestion boxes: Portable, locked suggestion boxes will be placed in central locations in the communities, such as the community house or the market area, to allow communities or community members without access to phones to provide feedback or file complaints. The locked suggestions boxes will be collected and opened on agreed times. The keys will be held by different people from identified partners, local leaders and community members who will open them on announced dates. The beneficiaries will be given a chance to suggest the individuals assigned with these tasks. All received complaints and feedback will be recorded in a log book and will be transmitted to the Complaints Management Committee.

Help desks: A community committee will be established in each targeted community and will act as interface between the community and the project management. The committees are composed of representatives of the different sub-groups in the community, including men and at least 40% women, elderly and youth, bantu and indigenous peoples. These community committees also act as help desks for the beneficiaries: they will provide information about the project and the selection and targeting criteria; but they will also accept and transfer complaints and feedback. This allows illiterate community members to file complaints or feedback. All received complaints and feedback will be recorded in a log book that will be transmitted to the Complaints Management Committee. Complaints concerning

⁸⁰ WFP (2017) *Minimum Standards for Implementing a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism*, also available at: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/310fde2bfba4bc8b3ecabe44c0f0815/download/>

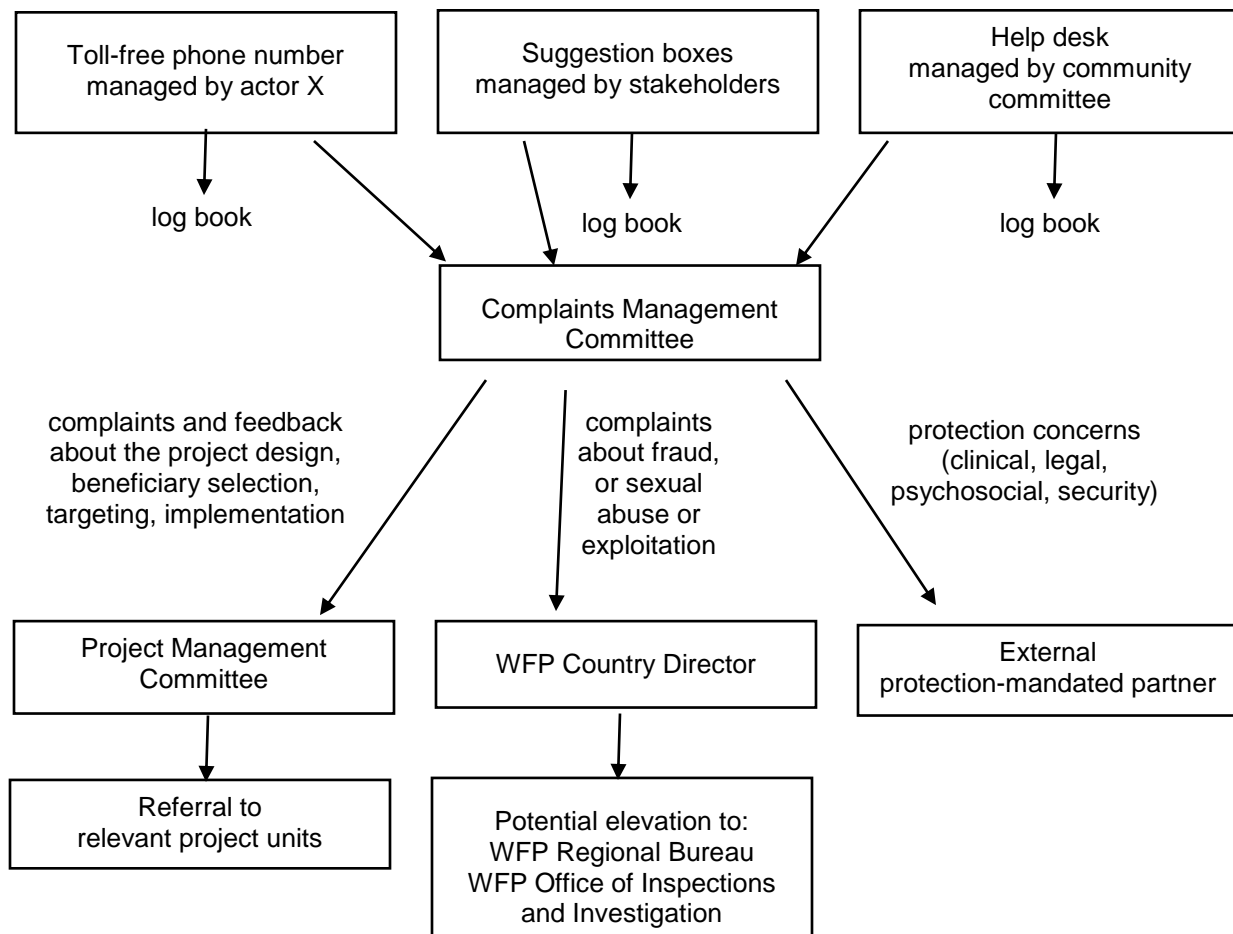
protection, fraud, or sexual abuse or exploitation must be transmitted immediately to the Complaints Management Committee.

Directly with stakeholders: Community members and people affected by the project can also file complaints or feedback directly with the partners that visit the communities, such as NGOs, civil society, WFP field staff, government services, etc. The feedback and complaints received through this channel also need to be logged in the logbook (responsible: project secretary, partners send him/her by email or telephone the information he/she records- possibility to set up a google-drive document (already exists for the environmental donors group)).

Procedures of the Grievance Mechanism

A Complaints Management Committee will be set up. It will include representatives of different stakeholders: WFP country office, WFP field offices, cooperating partners, government representatives, and representatives of the bantu communities ('*communautés locales*') and indigenous peoples ('*peuples autochtones*'). This committee will review all complaints and feedback and will forward them as follows:

- complaints and feedback about the project setup, beneficiary selection, targeting, and implementation are forwarded to the Project Management Committee;
- complaints about fraud or sexual abuse or exploitation are directly forwarded to the WFP Country Director; if they involve WFP staff the Country Director forwards them to the WFP Office of Inspections and Investigations;
- protection concerns (clinical, legal, psychosocial, security) are referred to external protection-mandated partners.



Sustainability of the grievance mechanism

The call center operators, community committees and Complaints Mechanism Committee will be trained on how to handle and process feedback and complaints. They will be recorded in logbook with limited access.

Information on the functioning of the mechanism will be widely disseminated among beneficiary communities and other communities that may be impacted by project activities. Communities will be made aware that the grievance mechanism will accept complaints also related to gender equality and women's empowerment. Project visibility materials such as sign boards and brochures will include information about the complaints mechanisms.

Key components of the grievance mechanism will remain in place after the completion of the project:

- the toll-free number is in place and will remain in place for all WFP programmes and activities in the Republic of Congo;
- the digital version of the log book, from which personally-identifying information is deleted, will be retained for 10 years after the closure of the project;
- the data and evidence of any complaints that were escalated to HQ level for investigation by the Office of Investigation will be permanently retained.

ANNEX 8: INITIAL GENDER ASSESSMENT

Introduction

In compliance with the Adaptation Fund's principles-based Gender Policy (GP), this document is gender assessment for the project **Building adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo River Basin**, Republic of the Congo (RoC). The assessment follows the components described in the 'Guidance document for implementing entities on compliance with the adaptation fund gender policy' in order to integrate gender equality considerations into the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the project. These components complement and strengthen the overall approach for environmental and social risk management (ESP).

The report starts by briefly describing the situation regarding climate change in RoC. Then it provides a general overview of the gender inequalities already existing in RoC and the legal and administrative framework protecting women and promoting gender equality. The gender assessment then focuses on the differentiated climate change impacts on men and women and their differentiated capabilities to adapt to these, specifically in the areas of the project. After an analysis of why these differences exist and persist, the report finishes with a series of recommendations about what would be needed to overcome them.



Methodology

The assessment was done by an external gender consultant between the months of May and June 2019. It is based on a desk review, drawing on key government legislation and documents as well as reports from variety of sources by the United Nations (UN) and non-governmental and civil society organisations (NGO/CSO). The findings from the desk review are complemented by the results of primary data collected during initial consultations in May and August 2018 and a mission in May-June 2019 to the North and to Boeunza.

The report has tried to reflect the realities of women and men by breaking down the data not only by sex (male/female), but also by age and other diversity factors such as ethnic origin. The report has also tried to reflect the wide range of roles, needs, capacities and points of view of women and men instead of placing them in homogenous categories, nevertheless some generalizations were necessary. And finally, while the gender inequalities described in the next section mostly place women and girls in a less

favorable position than men and boys, the report also accounts for men and boys when they are discriminated because of a vulnerable situation (poverty, dependency, etc.) or negative forms of masculinity.

The limitations of this assessment are the lack of previous comprehensive gender assessments and gendered data in climate change assessments, as well as the limited time for further primary data collection and analysis. It constitutes nonetheless a solid data baseline at the start of the project against which implementation progress and results can be later measured.

Climate change in Congo

As stated in the project full proposal, Congo is a party to the Kyoto Protocol. The University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (**ND-GAIN**) positions Congo in the upper-left quadrant of the ND-GAIN matrix, meaning high vulnerability and low readiness. Congo is the 45th most vulnerable country and the 19th least ready country. The factors that contribute to Congo's vulnerability to climate change include its geographic positioning, dependency on traditional and smallholder agriculture and forestry practices, high level of food insecurity, lack of technical capacity, and weak infrastructure network. At the same time, the geographical context of the country, its water network, its location with sea access, and its forest cover, give to the RoC an important place in the fight against climate change.

The **main climate change risks** that Congo is facing are: rising temperatures, increased inter-annual and intra-annual rainfall variability, rising sea levels and more frequent and intense extreme weather events. RoC being a lower middle-income country with a current ongoing economic crisis that has seen the poverty rate increase to 54%, the Congolese population does not have the necessary reactivity to face climate change. Large parts of the economy in Congo are highly climate sensitive in particular the agriculture, infrastructure and water sectors. Also, livelihoods are highly dependent on climate-sensitive natural resources such as dry land agriculture, forestry and local water resources.

The project thus purposely **targets** those who are most affected by climate change, poverty, food insecurity and who rely on agricultural livelihoods that are impacted by climate change, especially women and indigenous populations. The project has a national coverage for most outputs of component 1 and 2, but for some outputs and for component 3 the targeted areas are the departments of Likouala, Sangha (where the vast majority of Congolese indigenous populations are located) and Bouenza, therefore the assessment provides data on gender inequalities at national level and includes findings from consultations in the project areas about the differentiated climate change impacts on men and women.

Gender inequalities in Congo

Legal and policy environment

The **Constitution of the Republic of Congo**⁸¹, revised and adopted in 2015, refers to equality between men and women in Articles 17, 232 and 233. Article 17 states that women have the same rights as men. The law guarantees parity and ensures the promotion as well as the representation of women in all political, elective and administrative functions. Articles 232 to 233 provide for the establishment of a women's advisory council to draw attention to the situation of women in Congo and to ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into development plans.

The Congolese government adopted a **National Gender Strategy**⁸² in 2008 with a gender action plan covering the period 2009-2019 and an updated plan for 2017-2021. UNDP said that 'some of the priority

81 Congo, Constitution de 2015. Available at <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/100814/121082/F1693068911/COG-100814.pdf>

82 Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et de l'Intégration de la Femme au Développement (2008) « Politique

areas would be strengthening women's political participation, girls' and young women's education, and women's economic empowerment'. In addition, the 2007 Electoral Law introduced instruments to ensure women's participation in parliament, senate and local elections. In addition, the **School Act** and the **Labour Code** have been revised to strengthen the rights and position of women in society.⁸³

To the contrary the 1984 **Family Code**⁸⁴ -also under revision but not yet promulgated by the government- 'includes discriminatory sections that discriminate against women'⁸⁵: for example, it establishes a different age of marriage for women and men, it stipulates that the man is the head of the household and imposes greater responsibility on women than on men for the upbringing and care of the household. The family code gives girls and the son the equal right to inherit the land, but as presented below the practice in reality differs.

'There is no law specifically prohibiting same-sex consensual sex in the Republic of Congo, but public discussion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or queer (**LGBTIQ**) issues is considered a taboo. Some sources report police harassment of the LGBTIQ community, demanding bribes. There are some networks representing the LGBTIQ community, mainly in Brazzaville with smaller antennas in other cities. Homosexuals are a minority member of these networks. Organizations active in this area primarily address the issue of LGBTIQ as a health issue, with a focus on access to health care for HIV / AIDS or sexually transmitted diseases. "We are afraid to approach it as a matter of rights," said one organization, "because it would be perceived as too sensitive and too "provocative".'⁸⁶

'There is no specific legislation on sexual violence related to gender in the Republic of Congo. Sexual violence is regulated by Articles 330 and 334 of the **Penal Code**. These provisions concern domestic violence, rape, physical violence, physiological violence and female genital mutilation (FGM). Intimate partner violence and marital rape are not included in these provisions. As in most countries and societies, there is an underreporting of cases of sexual violence. In the Republic of Congo, legal failure results in an informal, amicable or customary resolution'.

'The Republic of Congo does not have a **National Action Plan** for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution **1325** on Women, Peace and Security, which could address issues such as women's participation in peace building, sexual violence and women's political participation'. Congo has ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All for Forms of Discrimination against Women (**CEDAW**) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)⁸⁷ reports some progress (% age of achievements out of maximum possible score) in integrating articles 2 (48%) and 16 (48%) in the national laws, policies and programs. Congo also scores favorably for ratification of the optional protocol to the CEDAW (62%).

Regionally, Congo has ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (African Women's Rights Protocol) and has submitted its reports on the implementation of the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA, 2004) to the African Union Commission (AUC).

Nationale Genre au Congo ^{SEP}

83 The European Union's programme for the Republic of Congo (2017), Profil genre République du Congo Analyse de la situation des filles et des femmes, p.13. From now on EU Gender Profile, available at: https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/profil_genre_ue_brazzaville_mars_2017.pdf

84 Code de la Famille (1984) loi no 073/04 ^{SEP}

85 EU Gender profile, p.13

86 EU Gender Profile, p.20

87 UNECA (2017), African Gender and Development Index Regional Synthesis Report: Measuring Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa, p.61. From now on UNECA AGDI, available at:

https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/agdi_report_en_fin_1nov.pdf

Gender Inequality Indexes

The new 2019 Equal Measures 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (**SDG**) **Gender Index** places Congo third from the bottom, only followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Chad, in a list of 129 countries⁸⁸.

The 2014 Social Institutions and Gender Index (**SIGI**) value of 0.2033 (category: medium) highlights a discriminatory family code, restrictions on the physical integrity of women (attitudes of violence, rape, FGM and limited reproductive autonomy) and restricted access to public and political spaces.

Congo has a Gender Development Index (**GDI**) value of 0.934, highlighting that while the life expectancy of women is higher than men, women have less access to education and less command over economic resources.

Its Gender Inequality Index (**GII**) value is 0.578, ranking it 143 out of 160 countries in the 2017 index. In Congo, 14.0 % of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 46.7 % of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 51.0 % of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 442 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 111.8 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19 (related to early marriage as described below and therefore an important cause for girls dropping out of school). Female participation in the labour market is 67.4 % compared to 72.0 for men.⁸⁹

UNECA's African Gender and Development Index (**AGDI**) shows in its regional synthesis report that 'across 15 years (2000-2015), Kenya and Senegal exhibit steady improvements while DRC and Congo register almost no change in GII'.⁹⁰ The report provides relevant data on education, economy and political participation:

- It highlights Congo's promising progress in achieving gender parity in **education** in the near future. While completion rates for primary and secondary school between girls and boys are balanced, less girls access higher education level due to several obstacles: domestic work, sexual harassment, poverty and illiteracy of the parents, and early marriage amongst others.
- Nevertheless, after gaining an education 'men still dominate women as paid employees, self-employed/own account workers and employers'⁹¹ and women continue to be more concentrated in informal and low paid wage employment: 'In Congo, an important share of salaried women across all sectors carry on a secondary activity in the **informal sector**. A study on women's participation in development shows that up to 38.8 % of salaried women living in semi-urban areas and 21.1 % in the urban areas in Congo had some kind of secondary informal activity. However, despite the fact that the informal sector is heavily patronized by women, their earnings lag behind those of men.'⁹²
- On top of this, 'the intensity of **domestic work** is pervasive, particularly in rural areas (...). In Congo, the gender division of labour suggested that traditional male activities, including hunting, fishing or tree cutting might be hard but more often limited in time. In contrast, for women traditional occupations are varied and, most of all, they are permanent. This daily burden of work (covering between 15-17 hours – as compared to 6-8 hours for men) triggered by lack of equipment and infrastructures, critically affects women's health status, leading to faster aging and higher risks of morbidity and mortality.'⁹³

⁸⁸ Equality Measures 2030 (2019), Harnessing the power of data for gender equality.

Available at: <https://data.em2030.org/regions/sub-saharan-africa>

⁸⁹ UNDP GII. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/COG.pdf

⁹⁰ UNECA AGDI, p.10

⁹¹ UNECA AGDI, p.45

⁹² UNECA AGDI, p. 33

⁹³ UNECA AGDI, p. 38

- When it comes to women's **political participation** and decision-making status, it is dismally low for most of the 13 countries in the study, Congo being the second last only to be followed by Togo. The report concludes: 'the wide gender gaps observed in the political power block point to a far bigger challenge of entrenched patriarchal values and patronage around political power being largely a domain of men'.⁹⁴ And while women's participation in decision-making positions in the civil society is generally better than that of their status in the public sector for several countries, the same does not apply to Congo.

Gender Based Violence

According to the EU Gender Profile⁹⁵, data on **gender-based violence** in RoC is difficult to collect and unreliable due to under-documentation of cases, stigmatisation of the survivor and reluctance to reveal the identity of the perpetrator (who is often a male family member). The Congolese NGO AZUR concluded: 'women are subjected to various forms of violence on a daily basis, including physical violence such as beatings and injuries [...]; Sexual violence (rape, sexual harassment [...]); Psychic violence (insults, verbal threats). Violence occurs at home, in schools and universities, at workplaces and in public'. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is illegal but is practiced in certain geographical areas, for example in the department of Likouala. Levirat, or wife inheritance, is the traditional remarriage of a widow to one of her husband's brothers, is also practiced but during our consultations in Bouenza, for example, a representative of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment said it was on the decline. Early marriage, on the contrary, is common: UNFPA reports that one in three women is married before the age of 18; 43% of girls in rural areas and 28.7% in urban areas, with regional differences: 54% in Pool, 55% in Sangha, 43% in Kouilou, but well above average for Africa sub-Saharan, which is 37%. In some urban areas, such as Ouesso in Sangha Department, where many large international companies are present, young women are more likely to have sex in exchange for subsistence income. The focus groups for the EU Gender Profile revealed that sometimes in churches male pastors ask young women for sex. Regarding sexual violence against men only a minority of cases is identified, often linked to an even greater stigma because it is considered a sign of weakness and male fragility.

Access to land, agriculture, food security and nutrition

The Maputo Protocol and the CEDAW discussed above have both encouraged Member States to adopt laws that enable equal access to land for women. Nevertheless, 'even where laws exist, as in Congo, men are often reluctant to give away their land to women. Efforts are being made by Ministries of Women in countries like (...) Congo to revise customary laws and encourage traditional chiefs to recognize and take in the interests of women in land succession and inheritance rights'.⁹⁶ Overall, **women's land holdings** are limited: in 2002 the government reported that women accounted for 70% of the agricultural workforce but owned only 25% of the agricultural land – usually in small holdings⁹⁷. Women also face gender-specific barriers to access to credit, agricultural inputs and labour and are often restricted to less profitable agricultural activities.⁹⁸ The roles of women and men in agriculture and the crops they cultivate will be reviewed in the section below to account for the differences in each area of the project intervention.

RoC's **agriculture** is directly affected by climate change. As described in the project proposal, rain patterns are not predictable anymore and the temperatures in the region are already higher, so higher

⁹⁴ UNECA AGDI, p. 49

⁹⁵ EU Gender Profile, p. 43

⁹⁶ UNECA AGDI, p. 42

⁹⁷ WFP 2018, Rapid Gender Analysis for the Country Strategic Plan, p.3

⁹⁸ World Bank (2017), Republic of Congo – Poverty assessment report, p.11.

temperatures could further negatively affect crop production as during dry and hot years the economic output of the agricultural sector was negative while during average and above average rainfall years the economic output of the agricultural sector was growing. Smallholder farmers in general are vulnerable to higher temperatures and unpredictable rain patterns, but women smallholder farmers are more vulnerable than men because they have limited land tenure as well as limited access to and control over productive assets. In addition, high intensity rainfall and high humidity is currently limiting agricultural production through nutrient leaching and fungal growth. Higher temperatures can increase diseases and fungal infections. Stronger precipitation can also potentially increase erosion and flood risks. Furthermore, there is no infrastructure or technology to preserve produces, which causes high level of post-harvest losses. This contributes negatively to the problem of food insecurity the country is facing.

WFP's Congo Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023⁹⁹ highlights that 'Congo continues to be characterized by pockets of acute **food insecurity** and a high prevalence of chronic **malnutrition** (...). In 2014, 14% of the population was classified as food-insecure; in 2016, 15% of households reported poor or limited food consumption, with a significant difference between rural areas (30%) and urban areas (7%). Women-headed households are more affected by food insecurity: 15% are food-insecure compared with 10% of households headed by men. This difference is due to gender inequalities, which hinder women's access to food and financial resources. Among children under 5, global acute malnutrition has been estimated at 8.1% and the chronic malnutrition rate at 21.1%. An analysis of chronic malnutrition shows that rural areas are more affected than urban ones, that the poorest people are four times more affected than the rich, and that girls are more affected than boys'.

Differentiated climate change impacts on women/men in the areas of intervention

The data collected during the consultations in Bouenza, Likouala and Shanga showed several similarities in how the different villages and even departments organised their agricultural and other livelihoods activities, perceived changes and impacts of climate change and employed adaptation mechanisms. Where there are specificities by village and/or department it is also described below. Another important source of information for the Northern departments were the management plans for community developments by the Ministry of Forestry Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment.

Bouenza

Agricultural and other livelihoods activities

The main source of livelihood in Bouenza is agriculture. There seems to be no lack of agricultural land, so normally families who own land allocate small parcels to male and female members according to their needs, and for those who do not own land they can ask proprietors to cultivate a small parcel without paying rent as long as it is for subsistence purposes. Women work on their own or with their husband, and/or their children when there is a lot of work and if tools are available. They can also employ other family members and daily labourers in exchange for produce or money. However, in Yamba for example, women married to local men but coming from other villages reported moving much further to cultivate the lands of their ancestors in order not to leave these lands abandoned. Polygamous households are common in Bouenza, and during the consultations women declared that each wife cultivates its own parcel.

⁹⁹ WFP RoC Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023, p. 23.



Men and women cultivate the same crops: beans, sweet potatoes, peas, tomatoes, onions, peppers, bananas, pineapples and others, and rear small livestock (sheep, pigs, goats, chicken). Historically men were more concerned with cash crops like cocoa, coffee, banana, while women were in charge of food crops for family consumption, but today it is less obvious. Only some crops like cassava are more of a woman's business, especially in the processing and selling of *foufou*. That said, in Yamba the women consulted said men use cassava for making *gari*, which sells at higher price but women

are not interested in it without machines since they say it's too hard (the rock used to crush the cassava is too heavy). Older men (maybe since it doesn't involve going so far) mentioned planting fruit trees and acacia.

The roles of men and women in agriculture are similar too, except for some activities like removing tree stumps and cutting down big trees that are typically done by men while women and children typically do the weeding of the fields. In Kimbaoka Kongo (Boko Songho District) the consultations indicate that for the rice production men do the earth work and prepare the paddies while women grow the rice and take care of the paddies.

Selling is done by women and men depending on the produce, the quantity, the location and the form of transport used: women more commonly transport smaller quantities on their heads to the nearest market, while men if they have means use motorbikes and lorries to transport larger quantities and sell in Brazzaville or Pointe Noire. In Yamba, for example, female small farmers mentioned they used mostly tradesmen coming to collect the produce since it is too expensive to go to the markets in town themselves, but sometimes they would send their parents. Therefore when asked for their recommendations for improving the sale of cassava and beans they mentioned on top of the list markets (to sell) and energy (to make the *foufou*).

Fishing in Bouenza is done by both men and women alike, but while women traditionally use the traditional technique of emptying the water in small ponds to catch the fish, men use traps, nets, rods etc. The NGO APDRA supports fish farming in Bouenza, and most involved are men (4 women only out of 133 beneficiaries). They argue this is due to the fact that men own land and therefore can build the ponds



without fear of losing them and also that it requires a lot of technical follow-up and most all staff are male (APDRA is trying to recruit women but the job requires driving a motorbike to remote villages 5 days a week and they don't find candidates). APDRA will be developing a study on women's role in the household to be completed before December 2019, therefore the AF project should use it for its ongoing gender analysis.

In villages like N'Dolo (Loudima District) where the population is comprised of autochthonous people (95%) their livelihoods are more focused on the forest. Men go fishing, hunting and harvesting honey, while both women and men (including girls and boys) harvest caterpillars.

Other livelihood activities complement the family subsistence, including petty trade, sewing, bakery, masonry, hairdressing, etc. While there is no documented evidence, observation notes from the mission confirm traditional gendered patterns (men involved in masonry, women in petty trade). However, women have more household chores than men as they usually take care of collecting water and fuelwood, cooking, cleaning and taking care of the children. One topic that came across the consultations with men and women alike was that women often manage the money within the household, as according to the men they are better savers.

Perceived climate change impacts

The main climate alteration perceived by both men and women is the increased unpredictability and variability of the rainy and dry seasons and an increase in temperatures. In N'Dolo, for example, they additionally reported a decrease in the river flow that they use for drinking and cleaning purposes, as well as new types of climate-related hazards such as storms and strong winds that have been damaging houses and crops.

Consequences of these changes include the following: reduced yields, which lead to a reduced income; a reduced area planted in the next season because of the lack of seeds; and reduced quality of nutrition (they would tend to eat more cassava and sell most of their production and the products they find in the forest). Another consequence commonly mentioned by women is the need to weed the fields more often, therefore involving more work and sometimes needing to employ others to help. There is no available data of how the reduced income, planted area or nutrition quality affects men and women, girls and boys differently, therefore the project needs to further assess if there is a bias and if so address it.

Some communities do not receive any information on climate or weather forecasts and they rely on traditional methods like observing the clouds and sensing the temperature to predict when the rains will come, with no gender difference noticed in terms of traditional knowledge to be further assessed during the project implementation. Where there is reception, some men like the village chief own a radio and other men come to listen to the national weather forecast -although it is not specific and local enough. Information means need to be identified during the project for women. The use of mobile phones, owned by some men and women every village visited, is a possibility to be further assessed by the project, taking into account that illiteracy is more common amongst women (older and autochthonous women in particular).

Some adaptation mechanisms mentioned include:

- Taking children out of school or not being able to send them to secondary school in town (i.e. from Kimbaoka Kongo). There is no data available on whether this affects girls and boys equally, therefore the project needs to assess if there is a bias and if so address it.
- Gathering fruits and plants in the forest. It increases the pressure on forest resources as well as women's workload since wild harvesting is mostly a female activity.

- Planting and eating more cassava (both leaves and roots). Apart from the reduced quality of nutrition mentioned above, it also increases women's workload since cassava planting and processing is generally a female activity.
- Planting varieties of seeds more resistant to pests and diseases and diversifying the location of their crops. There is no data available whether women or men have more access to the improved seeds or to the closer and better locations, therefore the project needs to further assess if there is a bias and if so address it.
- Autochthonous people, both women and men, also mentioned increased use of traditional medicine because there is less income to afford modern medicine.

Likouala and Shanga

Agricultural and other livelihood activities



The villages consulted are mostly autochthonous, but there are also Bantus, and the stark difference is that most activities are done collectively by the man, woman and children in the household. In villages like Ngoundimba the autochthonous people used to live from the forest but now both men and women work their small fields for their own consumption and they also work in fields owned by Bantus for very low salaries (250 FCFA/jour)¹⁰⁰. In Ngombe, agriculture remains the main activity of residents not employed by logging companies. It is women who are most involved in agriculture. They prefer to work alone,

in general, or with their family members. For some tasks they rely on mutual aid for clearing and felling. They also use villagers who are paid for the task.¹⁰¹ Among the indigenous people, there are many joint family activities per household, especially if the couple has children (under 8 years of age). Even if an activity is done by the woman, during the consultation we observed that the man accompanies her to take care of the child while she works (the children remain very close to the parents, especially during the first 4 years).

Men only are engaged in hunting, while wild honey gathering and fishing are done by both but differently. With the honey, for example, the woman waits below and the man climbs the tree to gather the honey for the woman to filter. Fishing is more developed in the Kaboungas lands where it constitutes a major economic activity. It is practiced everywhere in rivers, small or large, swamps and natural ponds, and predominantly in the dry season. The tools and techniques used vary according to the environment, season and communities. There are two types: 1) village fishing, done mostly by men for commercial purposes, and practiced by pirogue (paddles or motor) by net, line or trap; 2) fishing by the semi-nomad

¹⁰⁰ Plan de gestion UFA

¹⁰¹ Plan de gestion Ngombe

communities, an essentially collective activity, done by men and women for self-consumption, and practiced by harpoon (by men), by micro-dams (by women), by trap or poisoning¹⁰².

Mostly autochthonous women are involved in wild harvesting of mushrooms, caterpillars, and wild plants, used for food, medical purposes and handicrafts. Farming is also mostly done by autochthonous and Bantou women and for subsistence purposes (yam, peanut, pineapple, sugar cane, sweet potato, cassava, tarot, banana, corn). Women only plant and prepare coffee, but do not sell, just for their consumption. Breeding is practiced by at small scale because men and women in this area do not have a pastoral culture, the number of heads raised is only at the fingertips and is characterized by the permanent wandering of the animals (chickens and ducks, goats and sheep). For several villages in Betou¹⁰³, acces to drinking water was reported as a problem, and the collection of water from rivers or wells done by women and girls and employing much of their time.



Both men and women do a lot of bartering, especially to have clothes, salt, oil, soap, alcohol, cigarettes and small equipment (to be further assessed who barter what and against what produce). In some locations like Moualé, Pokola, Ngombé Centre there is a more remarkable activity of small businesses, mostly practiced by women. Kiosks are stocked with products including alcoholic beverages, soaps, clothes, etc. Alcohol production from cassava and maize is an important source of income for some women. The drink is widely consumed by the local population and is accessible to everyone because it is not expensive. However, it poses a real public health problem because there is no control over the quality of the product (degree of alcohol, hygienic conditions for manufacture)¹⁰⁴ and the project should assess the impact in terms of GBV.

The Aka Family (Enyellé). An interview with Romain Duba (anthropologist)

- There is no hierarchy in the villages of the Aka, but three personalities who have a particular status (and it is understood that they are typically men): 1) *Tuma*: leader of elephant hunting expeditions (disappears with the ban on elephant hunting); 2) Lineage leader: has a special relationship with forest spirits; 3) Nganga: the healer specialized in divination.
- Aka families do not necessarily have a head of the family, each one has their role and place. Women have a say in the debates.
- In terms of livelihoods, there is great variability from one family to another in subsistence and income activities: wild honey (by men only, for subsistence purposes), hunting/bush meat (by men only, subsistence and sale/barter), fishing (mostly by men, for subsistence and sale/barter), caterpillar (mixed, for subsistence and sale/barter), pepper (mixed, for sale/barter only since it is not used in the

¹⁰² Plan de gestion UFA

¹⁰³ Plan de gestion Betou

¹⁰⁴ Plan de gestion Ngombe

diet of Aka), mushrooms (mixed, for subsistence), cassava / plantain fields (mixed, for subsistence and sale/barter).

Perceived climate change impacts

The perceived climate changes are similar to Bouenza in terms of the upheaval of the seasons, and the higher temperatures. Since Likouala and Shanga host the majority of autochthonous people in Congo, the effects of the climate change on the forest directly impacts their traditional livelihood. The forest resources are also impacted by the many users that were not there before, like refugees and employees of forest concessions. Hunting, once the key source of animal protein to the forest-based communities, has decreased since small game no longer finds food and men need to go deeper into the forests. The same with the fishing, due to river droughts. Bee harvesting has decreased due to wild hives with lesser production of honey, and male youth are less interested in engaging in an activity that is not so productive anymore but still dangerous. Men and women also report that there are less caterpillars, related to climate change and to the cutting of sapeli trees for timber purposes. In Matoto they mentioned there is less wild yam so women mostly cultivate small fields of cassava instead. A PEDD project is accompanying them on the cultivation of wild yams. In Pokola they noticed less liana for crafts, obliging them to go further in the forest to find it¹⁰⁵. The handicrafts practiced by the populations are limited to the manufacture of the mats of raffia commonly used to cover the roofs of houses, bamboo furniture (rattans), baskets for the transport of food, traps for fishing and cultural objects. Another threat to handicrafts is a tendency towards buying modern objects from local traders.

They would like to have apiculture, fish farming, breeding and agricultural activities with more resilient seeds, adapted weather information, new crop planning and adapted crop conservation system, the latter very important for the women who prepare the *foufou* and have to confront the problem of crop rotting, loss and lack of storage. In Limite 1, for example, they mentioned that before it took 15 days to navigate to Brazzaville and now it takes one month so the products do not last (river less practicable).

Depending on the villages there is limited telephone and radio, with a community radio broadcasting in Sangha and Likouala, to be further assessed what is the differential access for women and men and adapt accordingly. However, generally only the village chief and some inhabitants (predominantly Bantou men) have telephones or radios. Areas near forest concession headquarters have better access to telephone (and electricity).

Some adaptation mechanisms mentioned include:

- In Limite 1 the autochthonous women mentioned they only harvest if they can sell it since they lack storage.
- In Limite 1 they have established a warning system in the village: if someone (men, women) sees the rain or a dangerous cloud they inform the others so they can protect their produce. However, they would like to have appropriate meteorological information, as well as technical support for crops and post-harvest conservation.
- Faced with the decrease in water in the rivers and therefore lesser fish, two men trained themselves on fish farming and they would like to have at least some programmes explaining fish farming techniques on community radio. Since fishing in rivers has traditionally been a male activity, transforming it into a farming activity requests checking with the community if it will remain male dominated or women will get involved and if so how would the extra time burden be accommodated.
- Women said that before they planted maize in April while now they plant in February because otherwise they have noticed that nothing grows.

¹⁰⁵ Plan de Gestion UFA

- An initiative of the Spiritan Fathers with the support of the Order of Malta and Apifleurdev is accompanying women and men in the establishment of beekeeping. Again, this might imply a reversal of roles and therefore needs to be checked with the community and time distribution taken into account.
- With the decrease in hunting and also certain restrictions, wildharvesting previously used for subsistence only is now turning to commercialisation. It increases the pressure on forest resources as well as women's workload since wild harvesting is mostly a female activity.
- In Shanga, it was reported that with the restriction of hunting and youth unemployment, a significant portion of the labor force has turned to fishing.

Recommendations

Below are a series of recommendations on envisaged project responses to the climate change-related gender disparities:

1. Conduct ongoing gender analysis during project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases. The impacts of climate change on men and women in the areas of intervention are not well documented. Therefore, this initial gender assessment should be considered a working document regularly updated by new findings, observations and lessons learned during the project. The results of the ongoing gender analysis should inform and adapt activities regarding adaptation techniques and climate information services.

2. Ensure a gender balance of project staff and provide relevant training. This initial gender assessment has already documented the challenges some NGOs face in recruiting female field monitors, while their engagement is key to support women small producers. The project should adapt the ToRs for field monitors to encourage potential female candidates, and tap into specific pools like young women graduating from agroforestry studies. Both male and female staff (including partners) needs to be trained on gender and have sufficient competencies in the specifics of gender and climate change (PAM online module available).

3. Recognise women's crucial contributions in agriculture and their central role to family food security and nutrition. While this is a fact documented both in the literature and the consultations, women still face a range of constraints in terms of property of land, distribution of agricultural tasks and access to inputs and information services. The project should recognize their role by promoting women's active and meaningful participation as decision-makers in any relevant committee (at least the 30% quota established by law and ideally 50%). Documenting their role should contribute towards future laws, policies and programmes to further empower women and diminish the gender gaps identified in the gender indexes mentioned above.

4. Reduce women's work burden through improved technologies, services and infrastructure. This initial gender analysis documents how climate change is already increasing women's work burden apart from the disproportionate domestic workload. The project needs to take this into account and introduce improved technologies, services and infrastructure that are time-saving. On the other hand, in a culturally sensitive manner the project should find entry points for men to engage in household tasks and food security and nutrition. The latter refers to cultural and behavioural change as integral to the transformation of intra- and extra-household dynamics, and is a prerequisite for greater gender and social equality.