



DRC Programming

Adopted on 28 June 2023

EB.2023.14

Whereas CAFI and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have:

- Signed a Letter of intent, first on 22 April 2016 and then a second one on 2 November 2021 ([EB.2021.18](#));
- Agreed on a preliminary “Fast-track” process on 19 August 2022 ([EB. 2022.16](#));
- Launched a Call for Expressions of Interest (EoI) from 30 May to 31 August 2022 ([EB.2022.12](#) and [EB.2022.15](#)), which submissions have been analysed by the CAFI and FONAREDD Secretariats;
- Considered the evaluation of the submissions to the EOI prepared by the CAFI and FONAREDD Secretariats;
- Conducted extensive discussions on the programming priorities and modalities;
- Considered the conclusions of the annual review, in particular related to the implementation modalities, the performance and accountability of projects, as well as the need to accelerate programming efforts while ensuring the quality, cost-effectiveness and gender-sensitivity of the project proposals.

The Task Force and the CAFI Executive Board:

1. Agree on the main directions proposed in the detailed programming table (*see aggregated table in Annex 1 below*)
2. Note that the information given in the detailed table (entities, amounts etc.) is only indicative and that this approval does not represent an allocation of funding and that funding allocation decisions will be taken in the FONAREDD Steering Committee in accordance with the FONAREDD Terms of Reference
3. Recall the programming principles of the Letter of Intent:
 - a. The relative importance of the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
 - b. The cost-effectiveness of the measures envisaged.
 - c. The performance of sectors in terms of reforms and results on the ground.
 - d. Government priorities.

- e. The priority given to concrete interventions on the ground.
 - f. Any earmarking by contributors.
 - g. The transformational impact of programs as defined in CAFI's theory of change.
4. Recall that the Terms of Reference (ToR) and the Operation Manual (MOP) of CAFI apply to the project appraisal process under the FONAREDD.
5. Recommend to the FONAREDD secretariat, in order to operationalize the principles of the Letter of Intent, to prepare for submission, review and possible approval by the FONAREDD COFIL guidelines allowing both to ensure the conformity of the appraisal of projects under FONAREDD with the ToR and MOP of CAFI and to also:
- a. Establish results targets by programme.
 - b. Establish a standardized policy on project and programme management costs.
 - c. Provide programmatic and budgetary guidance to ensure the impact of investments on the ground (areas under sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, regeneration, avoided deforestation, etc.), commensurate with the budgets granted.
 - d. Establish a standardized policy for the anticipatory management of risks of non-achievement of results and the allocation of funding tranches on the basis of demonstrated results.
 - e. Ensure during the programming appraisal a simplification of the programmatic structure with a view to cost-effectiveness and achievement of results, while ensuring good management of expectations (in connection with over-programming and point 2 above). Prioritize the preparation of programs according to their importance in relation to the objectives of the Letter of Intent.
6. Recall that feasibility studies and the design of projects and programmes should place strong emphasis on (i) gender inclusion, including in terms of sex-disaggregated data, (ii) human rights and non-discrimination, (iii) conflict prevention and resolution, in particular with regard to land tenure, (iv) monitoring and learning, while ensuring strong alignment with the CAFI results framework, (v) analysis of the link with forest conservation, (vi) analysis of opportunities for scale-up and means to achieve them, (vii) analysis of risks of corruption and conflicts of interest, as well as the stakeholders likely to gain or lose as a result of the initiative.
7. Requests the FONAREDD Secretariat to:
- a. Complete actions in the table
 - b. Prepare a detailed programming work plan for the period 2023 (including a timetable)
8. Requests the CAFI Secretariat to support the FONAREDD Secretariat

Annex 1: Aggregated indicative programming table

Issues	Programmes	Governmental steering	Budget
<p>CAFI Outcome 7: Better inter-ministerial coordination and governance resulting in a permitting, enforcement and fiscal regime of economic activities that do not push economic actors to forest conversion and illegal activities; and a business climate favourable to forest-friendly investments</p> <p>CAFI Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency about implementation of national investments framework enhanced • National investment frameworks anchored in national development policies and institutional fabric 			
<p>Financial management of partnerships. Direct access (DA) to CAFI funding limited, with no direct access for National Entities that require a financial intermediary: Complex management of multiple projects</p>	<p>Implementation modality: Management Officer (MA) and internal audit firms; Grants and preparation for national and international entities</p>	Min. Finance, MEDD	30
GOVERNANCE (national)			
<p>CAFI Outcome 7: Better inter-ministerial coordination and governance resulting in a permitting, enforcement and fiscal regime of economic activities that do not push economic actors to forest conversion and illegal activities; and a business climate favourable to forest-friendly investments</p> <p>CAFI Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal measures put in place to dis-incentivize forest loss • Streamlined permitting across sectors incentivize forest protection • Transparency in land allocations increased • Participation of civil society stakeholders is enhanced • Transparency about implementation of national investments framework enhanced • National investment frameworks anchored in national development policies and institutional fabric <p>CAFI Outcome 4: Land use planning decisions ensure a balanced representation of sectoral interests and keep forests standing, and better tenure security does not incentivize forest loss by individuals, communities or companies</p> <p>CAFI Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms are enhanced to document and map land uses, land allocations and their overlaps • Land-use planning instruments protect high-value forests • Tenure rights are secured, conditioned on the sustainable management of forests • Customary authorities practice sustainable land use and allocation 			
<p>Institutional governance sometimes opaque, sectoral policies not all developed or coherent with each other, legal texts not adapted to policies, weak national capacities to implement investments</p>	<p>Institutional and legal capacity building (achievement of milestones): policies promulgated and disseminated, texts adapted, standardized tools, operational mechanisms</p>	Decentralisation, MEDD, Agri, LUP, Planning	8
	<p>Support for land tenure reform: village land registries, development and testing of tools, incl. land conflict prevention modalities</p>	Land tenure, CONAREF	15
	<p>Support for NDC coordination, climate finance and surveillance</p>	MEDD, Finance	15
<p>Transparency and participation, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of natural resource management</p>	<p>Support to civil society and IPs: effective and representative organization, equipped, renewed and expanded, able to manage national and provincial sectoral advocacy.</p>	MEDD	20

Issues	Programmes	Governmental steering	Budget
CAFI Outcome 2: Sustainable alternatives to current wood energy practices are adopted			
CAFI Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks guide, regulate and enforce the sustainable management of, and alternatives, to fuelwood • Improved energy solutions are more available and used • Production of sustainable fuelwood increases • Jobs are created along the value chain of sector of improved energy solutions • Household spending on energy decreases 			
Cooking energy mainly coming from woodfuels High REDD impact of charcoal consumption, the main source of energy for cooking. Inefficient production and cooking techniques. Limited penetration of electricity outside a few major cities	Energy: technical and investment support for energy value chains: LPG, improved cookstoves and production; electrification in support of fuelwoods substitution and to value chains with reduced impact on forests	ANSER, Min. Energy, UCM	75
CAFI Outcome 5: Population growth and migration to forests and forest fronts are slowed down			
CAFI Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movements from and to forest fronts are better understood • Access to modern family planning services increased • Family planning awareness amongst women and men increased • Education and schooling for girls is enhanced • Opportunities for women increased 			
Demographics: Failure to control population growth (poverty) not commensurate with agricultural production or sustainable use of natural resources. National Family Planning Strategy	Demographic transition: household and schools awareness-raising-education, access to inputs, household education	Min Health	70
CAFI Outcome 1: Sustainable agricultural practices lead to less land conversion and increased food security			
CAFI Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks guide, regulate and enforce a limitation of the conversion of forests into agricultural concessions • More intensive agriculture is supported and directed towards savannahs areas • Rural farmers are supported so that food security and incomes are safer • Private sector is supported to direct its investments in savannahs areas 			
Learning, communication, technical adaptation: Low yields and productivity, inefficient value chains, unsustainable farming techniques and bleak prospects for food security, climate and forests	Learning, R&D and communication (agriculture and forest management): agroforestry alternatives, technical models for savannah agriculture, varietal improvements and ANR, fire and fertility management...	Min agriculture, MEDD, Research (incl. INERA)	20
Subsistence shifting agriculture leading to forest destruction, no agricultural use of savannahs, abandonment of perennial sectors yet with high potential and high REDD impact in forest areas by sedentarization of agriculture	Agriculture, agroforestry and perennial crops with high avoided deforestation targets (57,000 ha) (Widespread dissemination of improved cassava, maize and groundnut varieties)	Min Agri, MEDD	97
Existence and low diffusion of improved crop varieties to reduce the need for cropland, savannah and forest and to combat food insecurity	Supply of improved inputs and provision of services to agriculture: Decentralized commercial network of inputs (fertilizers, seeds, etc.) coupled with agricultural supervision and experimentation of impacts and support for the marketing of productions, microfinance	Min Agri (incl. SENASEM) and Province	30
	PDL-145 Territories: Widespread distribution of improved food seed varieties to households	Min Agriculture, Planning	45

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	Dynamics of perennial crop value chains: Inputs (fertilizers, seeds, agricultural supervision with cooperatives, microfinance, market and marketing organization)	Min Agriculture, ONCC	10
CAFI Outcome 3: Forestry sector and protected areas institutions and stakeholders have the capacity and the legal framework to promote, monitor and enforce sustainable management of forests			
CAFI Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks guide, regulate and enforce the sustainable management of forests • Percentage of forest areas under sustainable management plans increase • Share of industrial and artisanal illegal timber decreases • Percentage of areas under certification (vs non-certified) increases • Surfaces of sustainable community forestry increase • Timber traceability improves • Capacity to monitor and track land use increases 			
Decline and low profitability of industrial logging, explosion of uncontrolled artisanal logging and lack of impact mitigation and certification standards, development of poorly planned or prevented conservation strategies (concessions, CFCL, APAC). Threats: (encroachment, destruction, poaching on protected areas, high-value forests and biodiversity, ongoing massive conversion from logging to conservation, carbon finance strategy, markets and tools being structured, mining threats. Complex legal situation...	Forest: support to sustainable logging, restoration and conservation of High Value forests (Conservation: delimitation, capacity building, national strategies and their implementation)	MEDD dont ICCN	70
CAFI Outcome 4: Future infrastructure, hydrocarbons and mining projects minimize their overall footprint on forests			
CAFI Outputs: Standards are developed and applied during siting and development/exploitation infrastructure, hydrocarbons and mining investment and include requirements to undertake participatory and inclusive approaches to planning and implementation			
Uncontrolled development of mines and potential oil exploitation in the absence of mitigation standards	Standards for mitigating the impacts of extractive industries on forests (mining and hydrocarbons in particular)	Min Mining, Hydrocarbons, Planning, ACE	6
CAFI Outcomes 1 (agriculture), 2 (woodfuels), 3 (forest), 4 (infrastructures, mining and hydrocarbon), 5 (land use planning and land tenure), 7 (governance)			
Locally high human densities, high potential for poorly used perennial crops, fast-growing woodfuels needs, increase in slash & burn in intact forests, conversion of logging concessions to conservation, mass immigration, inter-community conflicts Lack of territorial REDD strategy (sustainable development, improved management of natural resources, synergistic mobilization of people and means).	Integrated and sustainable management of land and forest resources Provinces of the equatorial west: <u>1. South Ubangi (\$25M)</u> <u>2. Mongala (\$13M)</u> <u>3. Tshuapa (\$20M)</u> <u>4. Ecuador (\$16M)</u> LUP-NRM on High Value and migration, community conversion of concessions, Perennial crops, local food crops, diversified agroforestry.	National Management and Steering Committee (Min Fin, MEDD, agri, etc.) Provincial prog monitoring committees (Governor, Min agri, MEDD, etc.)	78
Integrated and sustainable management of land and forest resources: locally high human densities, high potential for perennial crops but poorly used, fast-growing woodfuels needs, increase in	North-eastern provinces (Kisangani supply Basin): <u>1. Bas-Uele (\$35M)</u> <u>2. Tshopo, Ituri, Haut-Uélé (\$26M)</u>		61

Issues	Programmes	Governmental steering	Budget
<p>slash & burn in intact forests, conversion of logging concessions to conservation, mass immigration, deadly inter-community conflicts Lack of territorial REDD strategy (sustainable development, improved management of natural resources, synergistic mobilization of people and resources, structuring of communities and value chains).</p>	<p>LUP-NRM on High Value and migration, community conversion of concessions, Perennial crops, local food crops, diversified agroforestry.</p>		
<p>Ditto + specific insecurity with inter-community roots natural resources grabbing</p>	<p>Mountainous Eastern Provinces (North and South Kivus, Ituri): 1. North and South Kivu: LUP-NRM, erosion control, agricultural intensification, special and perennial crops, conservation and community development strategies, development of production basins (Ruzizi...)</p>		<p>45</p>
<p>Ditto + specific insecurity with inter-community roots natural resources grabbing</p>	<p>Central savannah provinces (Kasai mining basin): LUP-NRM on High Value, agroforestry, woodfuels and perennial food crops (OP, coffee). Basin strategies.</p>		<p>50</p>
<p>Ditto + progressive evolution of crops towards savannahs and technical change (agroforestry and mechanized cultivation in savannah).</p>	<p>Western Provinces (Kinshasa supply Basin) 1. Kongo Central (\$20M) 2. Kwilu/Kinshasa (\$20M) 3. Kwango (\$20M) 4. Plateau (\$13M) Coordination (\$5M) LUP-NRM on High Value, savannah cultivation, intensification including agroforestry, basin strategies.</p>		<p>78</p>