

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**PANA -AFE**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5110 |
| GEF ID | 5226 |
| Title | Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo |
| Country(ies) | Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Dem. Rep. of the Congo |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Agriculture based livelihoods is the primary means of support and principal source of income for the rural communities of the Bandundu, Bas Congo, Kasaï oriental and Katanga Provinces. Yet, in these provinces, climate change has reduced yields and made it difficult to diversify farming operations, resulting in losses of income of up to 50% for some farmers. This constitutes a major obstacle to achieving food security and social development for the poor populations in these rural communities.  This situation has particularly exacerbated the vulnerability of women. Women are at a disadvantage both with regard to access to productive resources and control over the means of support. Yet, the role of women in farming is critical. 85% of rural women work in farming and are the main producers. They represent 60% of agricultural workers and 73% of farmers, and produce 80% of food products for household consumers. Moreover, through impacts on household socioeconomic conditions, climate change, affects the rights of children in key sectors to have access to health and education.  This project, entitled “Improving women’s and children’s resiliency and capacity to adapt to climate change in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,’’ is a community-based project focusing on the needs of women and children in four provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Bandundu, Bas Congo, Kasaï Oriental and Katanga). Its goal is to improve the capacities of rural workers and households to reduce vulnerability of communities to climate change.  The project has two following components: component 1: Sustainable diversified practices of households, under which diversified farm practices (integrated fish farming, cattle and goat raising, irrigated farming, etc.) and farm production transformation are supported, with the additional support of agro-meteorological information; and component 2: Building key capacities to conduct activities of resilience to climate change, under which capacity building actions are supported, particularly by improving adapted seed production, technology transfers, and training women who process farm products (including fish farming products), and training community radio operators. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

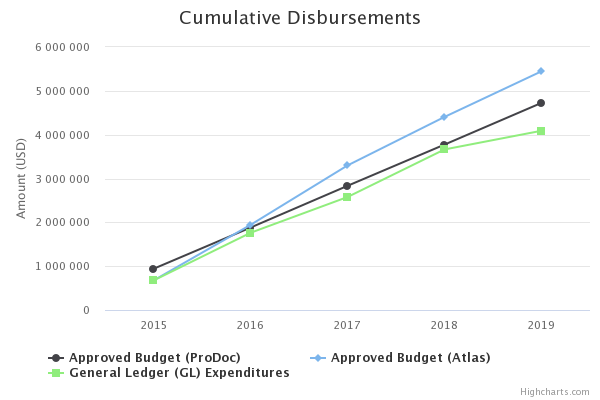
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Vulnerable communities adopt and adapt livelihood strategies in innovative ways based on current and future climate changes scenarios in Democratic Republic of Congo (Bas Congo, Kasaï Est, Katanga et Bandundu Provinces)** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 1: Number of targeted households that have adopted resilient livelihoods under existing and projected climate change (AMAT indicator 1.3.1.1) | 400 Households (less that 5%)  Under the NAPA project agriculture, relevant diversification activities (small livestock, fish farming, etc.) are piloted in the 16 pilot villages aiming to improve the income levels of the target 400 households.  But, the situation is sill critical in the target Provinces as women continue to have difficulties providing suitable legume nutrition because of the delayed rainfall, which has limited the development of vegetable garden parcels. Rainfall variability have an impact on household food security: close to 65.5% of households in Kasaï Oriental and 70% in Bandundu have claimed that they did not have food reserves at the beginning of the rainy season. Moreover, pastures have also become rare, to the detriment of small breeders, causing problems for families, particularly for women, with regard to access to protein nutrition. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2500 households (approximately 25%) will adopted resilient livelihoods, such as diversification activities, climate information, adapted seeds to facilitate the development opportunities for women and give them more chance to adapt to existing and projected climate change | The target is in the process of being achieved. At present, the project has benefitted nearly 77% (1,936 households (HH) (1,345 women and 591 men) of the targeted number of households. 77% of the target beneficiaries are adopting five alternative livelihood options over 25 villages, through income-generating diversification activities through switching to resilient seed varieties. Please see below for a more detailed breakdown:    In Kongo Central, 411 households (266 women), received resilient seeds/cuttings. Among them, some have developed other activities to generate income such as breeding goats and roosters (150 HH, 78 women); fish farming (25 HH, 4 women); lowlands (41 HH, 14 women); agricultural products processing units (150 women); and food crops (45 HH including 20 women).    In Kwilu, 500 HH (334 women) received resilient seeds / cuttings and also developed other activities such as breeding goats (150 HH, 81 women); breeding roosters (150 HH, 92 women); animal-drawn tools (25 HH, 4 women); fish farming (25 HH, 7 women) and agriculture products processing units (150 women).    In Lomami, a total of 400 HH (282 women) received resilient seeds/cuttings and developed other activities such as breeding goats and roosters (150 HH, 77 women); fish farming (50 HH, 20 women) and agriculture products processing units (150 women), and lowlands (50 HH, 35 women).    In Haut-Katanga, 625 HH (463 women) received resilient seed/cuttings and also developed other activities such as breeding goats (175 HH, 110 women); breeding roosters (175 HH, 107 women); fish farming (25 HH, 20 women); agriculture products processing units (200 women); animal drawn tools (25 HH, 20 women); and lowlands (25 HH, 20 women).    In addition to increases in overall resilience-building, the project has been successfully targeting women through its activities. As the breakdown above mentions, women have been the majority participants, thus enabling multiplier effects at the household level. | The target is on track. 2,014 households including (1,395 female heads of household and 619 male heads of household) have benefited from project activities, representing 81% of the project target.    The target beneficiaries have adopted five (5) means of subsistence/alternative livelihoods that are resilient to climate change and represent25 villages in total benefiting from the project:  The activities that have supported this progress include:    1) RAISING IMPROVED BREEDS: rotating metayage (a kind of sharecropping) is progressive in the project areas. Out of 625 households identified, 160 households (26%) each received a goat; 44/Lomami, 101/ Katanga, 13/Central Congo and 2/Kwilu;    2) INTEGRATED FISH CULTURE:  | 32 fully-operating ponds are benefiting 125 households through community management:  - 12 ponds in Mpunga/Lomami;  - 10 ponds in Kipopo/Katanga;  - 5 ponds in Kizansanzi/Central Congo;  - 5 restocked ponds in Nkatabusongo/Kwilu;    3) FARMS SETUP IN THE LOWLANDS: 16 hectares compared to 15 hectares for the project target (131%) have been setup for operations to grow legumes and rice in the off season to benefit 116 households, of which 55 are women.  | 3 Hectares in Kaniaka/Lomami;  | 4 Hectares in Kisangwe/Katanga;  | 9 Hectares in Nsanda/Central Congo;    4) RESILIENT SEEDS: | 1,330 agricultural households benefited from seed varieties during the agricultural season B/2018.  | 5 tons of corn/Kasai 1 distributed to 705 households in Kwilu;  | 3 tons of peanuts, 2 tons of beans, 300 kg of cowpeas and 135,000 ml of cassava cuttings distributed to 625 households in Central Congo.    5) MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT PROCESSING UNITS:  • 25 female groups transformed into agricultural cooperative associations following recommendations from the national consultant as a new approach for consolidating project initiatives and sustainability of the entrepreneurship system.  • Besides the processing units, 18 other high-capacity mills given to beneficiaries to support grinding cassava and corn in the project villages. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Diversified and climate resilient livelihoods practices adopted by vulnerable households and producers (focusing largely on women groups) as key risk management strategy.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 2: % increase per capita income of households outside of climate change vulnerable sectors due to adaptation measures applied (AMAT indicator 1.3.3.) | Farming revenue estimated to be 400USD/ha for manioc production    In spite of women’s predominance in the farming sector, income generated is very low in relation to the quantity of work required for production. Actually, the average area cultivated by women is below one hectare, which corresponds to a production of 40 bags of manioc. According to the estimation, and considering the overall cost of production, revenue generated by the sale of a 70-kg bag of manioc is at $50 on the Kinshasa markets. In the best cases, annual manioc production generates maximum proceeds of $400 US per hectare. This revenue level is lower for the poorest women who do not have access to the market and are obligated to sell their production along the road at a lower price, and for the majority of peasants who live far from the markets. If we add to this the time spent on household duties that generate no income, it is therefore easy to grasp the economic vulnerability level for Congolese women in rural areas. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50% increase of revenue from the implementation of profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods involving aquaculture, livestock and food processing units installation | Investments in resilience-building measures at the household and community level have led to an overall improvement in household incomes and diversification of income-generating activities.    Supported households have seen an average increase of averaged US $2,029, through seeds and cuttings to sow an average of one hectare of cassava, maize, rice, peanut and bean seeds.    Some households have benefited from sharecropping of goats, say that they sold a goat at $50 during the year. For poultry, on average, one hybrid is sold every month, for an annual income of $675. Thus, agriculture and livestock bring in an annual household income of US $2,934, an improvement of 734% compared to the baseline situation of the PANA-ASA.    In addition, community-based actions for clusters help to significantly improve household income and bring about transformational change in communities:  - In Nkatabusongo / Kwilu, the cassava processing plant generated an annual income of $6,600.  - In the villages where the fish ponds are installed, after 6 months, a pond can give 90 kg of fish, generating an sales revenue between $225 and $270 depending on the price of 1 kg (varying between $2.5 to $3). This turnover is doubled when fresh fish is transformed into salted fish or smoked fish, an activity mainly carried out by women, who also handle the sale.    Another very profitable activity is the sale of fish fry, which is sold for $10 in some areas. Some villages have specialized in the production of fry whose demand is ever increasing. In Kipopo / Upper Katanga, where there are 10 ponds, the expected annual income from the sale of fry is $8,000.    Mills have provided the ability to grind 750 bags per month and 9,000 bags annually. At the price of $2 per bag, the average annual revenue is expected to be around $18,000 on average per year.    The corn shelling can generate a revenue up to $3,125 during harvest.    Other Community-based agro-processing initiatives, including cassava processing, generate substantial annual revenues in Kongo Central (Vunda and Kuakua villages): cassava chips: $25,000; Flour of cassava: $30,000 and Chikwange: $38,900.  In Kasamba (Haut-Katanga), the production of juices and various food products yielded over $2,000 during the year. | Increase in average household revenue significantly improved thanks to diversification of revenue-generating activities.    In addition to agriculture, supported households are raising goats and poultry and 6 seed crops (peanuts, beans, corn, cassava, cowpeas and rice).  Households can receive the following revenues This is an annual income calculated for two farming seasons (semester):  a) First agricultural season:  These activities have generated 711,245 CDF per household over an agricultural season.  - 484,993 CDF for 6 seed crops (peanuts, beans, corn, cassava, cowpeas and rice);  - 83,750 CDF for a goat;  -9,152 CDF for fish;  -10,250 CDF for a rooster;  -64,500 CDF for processing units;  -58,600 CDF for lowland farming;  b) 2nd agricultural season  Furthermore, this revenue can be evaluated at 1,422,490 CDF, or 862 USD, for two agricultural seasons/year. So an improvement of 100% compared to the PANA-ASA baseline position, in which the average household revenue was 400 USD.    So far, 166 households have received a goat: 44 in Lomami, 101 in Katanga, 13 in Central Congo and 8 in Kwilu. Rotating metayage with goats has been proven to be an effective way to raise them.  In the villages where the fish ponds are installed, after 6 months, a pond can give 90 kg of fish, generating an sales revenue between $225 and $270 depending on the price of 1 kg (varying between $2.5 to $3). This turnover is doubled when fresh fish is transformed into salted fish or smoked fish, an activity mainly carried out by women, who also handle the sale.    Another very profitable activity is the sale of fish fry, which is sold for $10 in some areas. Some villages have specialized in the production of fry whose demand is ever increasing.  As a result of project activities, thirty-two (32) fish culture ponds are fully operating and fish are sold fresh or after processing under community management benefiting 125 households. Sale of fish fry generates substantial revenue as follows:  -12 Ponds in Mpunga/Average Production = 380,000 CDF,  -10 Ponds in Kipopo/Average Production = 1.924.800 CDF,  -5 Ponds in Kizansanzi/Average Production = 300.000 CDF fish fries,    In addition to the above, a further 5 restocked ponds in Nkatabusongo/Kwilu have been integrated with chicken breeding;    Thirty-five participants, including 16 women, strengthened their skills on fish processing from Sept. 13 to 14, 2018 in Nkatabusongo/Kwilu. |
| Indicator 3:    Sustainable water management practices introduced to increase access to irrigation water under existing and projected climate change (AMAT 1.2.1.5.) | With the support of the GEF NAPA project on the agriculture sector, the Nsanda communities in the Bas Congo benefited irrigation schemes to support sustainable rice production and promote better management of water. The irrigation schemes were also improved in Kiyaka to irrigate 13 hectares for the production of basic seed, particularly during dry season. However, the drought frequency will still lead to reduce water resources availability with impacts water supply for households and development of irrigated crops. The abandon of rice-growing valleys in the Bas Congo will continue due to the lack of means to rehabilitate them. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 15 ha of low fertile areas (9 ha in the Bas Congo, 3 ha in Ngandajika and 3 ha in Kipopo) restored so that communities can face to water shortage during dry season and develop resilient subsistence activities in the whole year. | This target has been achieved. 16 hectares of developed lowlands have allowed communities to develop irrigated cultivation and are enhanced by gardening and rice cultivation. In addition, three warehouses were built and are used for the storage of crop products in Kisangwe/ Katanga, Kanyaka / Lomami and Nsanda / Kongo Central. | 16 hectares compared to 15 hectares for the project target (131%) are setup for operations to grow legumes and rice in the off season to benefit 116 households, of which 55 are women.  | 3 Hectares/Kaniaka/Lomami;  | 4 Hectares/Kisangwe/Katanga;  | 9 Hectares in Nsanda/Central Congo; |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Vulnerable households and producers provided with relevant skills and technologies from national technical services to ensure the viability of climate resilient livelihood products and preserve family production from climate impacts** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 4: Number & Type of relevant climate change adaptation technology implemented in selected areas by participatory stakeholders (AMAT indicator 3.1.1.2.) | The first GEF/LDCF Project supported the deployment of a supply chain for adapted agricultural genetic material focused on three staple crops (maize, rice and cassava) based on research conducted by the National Agricultural Research Service. But, the access to adapted genetic material is very limited for women groups and producers living out of INERA perimeter. The seeds/crop production is not associated with the provision of seasonal forecasts as an important input in the face of increasing temperatures and a greater frequency of droughts. One of the challenges faced by communities, and particularly women groups and small farmers, is simply a lack of access to information that would facilitate planning and risk management. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 1600 households among them 50% women will benefit seeds resilient varieties that have greater yields and climate information to secure production against climate risks | The target has been achieved.    The project intervened on four types of technologies in the intervention zones:  1. Breeding of small livestock and poultry: - Vaccination campaigns were carried out in the pilot villages and significantly reduced the mortality rate of small livestock and poultry during the reported period.  1st Campaign 2017:  -Kongo Central: 587 vaccinated poultry, 26% of a total of 2,243 counted;  351 goats and sheep vaccinated, 70% of a total of 498 surveyed;  -Kwilu: 5,026 vaccinated poultry, 98% of the total 5,112 counted;  746 goats and sheep vaccinated 97% of a total of 770 surveyed;  -Lomami: 1,734 vaccinated poultry;  40 goats and sheep vaccinated  -Haute-Katanga: 1,712 vaccinated poultry, compared to 1,712 registered, 100%;  216 goats and sheep vaccinated, ie 100%    2nd Campaign 2018: for the reported period, it was effective only in central Kongo  8,237 vaccinated vaccines or 89% of 9,285 identified; four veterinary pharmacies set up in the project intervention zones    2. Processing of agricultural products:  - Complementary support for cassava processing mills was provided in 18 beneficiary villages  - 91 participants strengthened their capacities on the transformation and conservation of fish.  - 20 initiatives are developed by 12 groups on the processing of agricultural products including donuts, chikwangues in vunda and Kikalu; biscuits, cakes, soy flour plus corn and chips in central Kuakua / Kongo; cassava flour, maize flour in Kasamba and Kipopo; production of local drink "Munkoyo" in Kanyameshi; peanut paste sausage "Kikanda" in Futuka, Katanga; palm oil production in Kizansanzi / Central Kongo, in Lwanga and Mpunga / Lomami, Malunga / Kwilu; breads and donuts in Nkatabusongo / Kwilu; soap production in Malunga / Kwilu and Lwanga / Lomami; manufacture of salted and smoked fish in Kizansanzi / Central Kongo, Kipopo / Haut-katanga and Mpunga / Lomami; micro chips in Vunda / Kongo Central and Nkatabusongo / Kwilu; Fruit juice, chilli puree, yoghurt, jam and cassava leaves crushed and packaged in Kasamba / Haut-Katanga.    3. Prevention and management of climate risks:  Eight rural radios broadcast agro meteorological information (36 newsletters) produced by the National Agency of Meteorology and Remote Sensing by Satellite (METTELSAT) and organize radio shows (121 in total) on the prevention of climatic risks, the popularization of resilient agriculture practices and livestock breeding, and processing of agricultural products. The partner radios involved are: Ditunga Radio and Community RadioTele of Ngandanjika / Lomami;  Heritage Radio and Community Radio from Katanga / Haut-Katanga; RadiosTomisa and Sango malamu / Kwilu; Kinzau-vuete Community Radio and Formoza / Kongo Central Community RadioTele). 101 Volunteers, including 22 women, observers of direct reading rain gauges, aware of the impacts of climate change, share information on rainfall risks in 101 villages targeted in the project's intervention zones; 33 participants, including 14 journalists, strengthened their capacities on agrometeorological information, adaptation to climate change and the organization and animation of listening clubs in rural areas.    1,936 households sensitized on the impacts of climate change during the distribution of 21,815 Kg of climate resilient seeds during the B 2018 agricultural campaign. | Five (5) types of technology developed in the zones involved:  1. Effective vaccination of livestock and poultry:  - | Central Congo, 6,825 roosters vaccinated of the 8,983 surveyed; - Lomami, 2,307 roosters and 207 goats vaccinated;  - | Kwilu, 97 goats vaccinated of the 138 surveyed;  - | Haut-Katanga, 794 poultry vaccinated of the 897 surveyed;  - | In addition, 11 cattle and 204 small ruminants vaccinated of the 227 surveyed.    On a daily basis, veterinary pharmacies manage prescriptions with the value of 1,048,800 CDF in Ngandajika/Lomami, 400,000 CDF in Kiyaka/Kwilu, and205,750 CDF in Central Congo.    Furthermore, members of the veterinary management committees : Veterinary Pharmacy Management Committee made up of beneficiary representatives and supervised by the specialized service of agriculture, fisheries and livestock (ITAPEL  strengthened their skills: in Ngandajika on 3/8/2019 (15 participants, including 3 women); in Lubumbashi 3/12/2019 (11 participants including 2 women); in Kikwit on 3/23/2019 (11 participants), in Matadi on 4/1/2019 (8 participants, including 3 women);  2. Fish processing: | 35 participants took part in this training on September 13 and 14, 2018 in Nkatabusongo/Kwilu  3. Agricultural product processing:  | 160 participants including 80 women strengthened their skills in entrepreneurship and management of cooperative associations in anticipation of possible access to microcredits. These trainings were as follows:  - Sept. 3 to 6, 2018 in Kinzau-Vuete/Central Congo,  - Sept. 11 to 15, 2018 in Kikwit/Kwilu,  - Sept. 25 to 28, 2018 in Ngandajika,  - October 1 to 4, 2018 in Lubumbashi.    Furthermore, a mission was carried out from Aug. 20 to 31, 2018 in project zones to restructure groups of women and other households into cooperatives.  In addition, 18 new high-capacity mills have come online and other primary processing units have been developed, generating the following annual income of 5.041.000 CDF, of which:  - Katanga: 1,007,100 CDF for 125 households (115,000 CDF in Futuka, 182,000 CDF in Kinke, 200,000 CDF in Kanyameshi, 166,000 CDF in Shinga, and 344,100 CDF in Kipopo); however, the processing center in Kasamba made around 50 households operational and generates 4,500,000 CDF;  - Central Congo: 508,900 CDF for 125 households (Vunda 83,700 CDF, Kuakua 171,600 CDF, Mbimbi 68,300 CDF, Kikalu 53,300 CDF, Kizansanzi 132,000 CDF)  - Lomami: 3,525,000 CDF for 150 households (Mande 460,500 CDF, Luanga 726,000 CDF, Muyemba 468,000 CDF, Kaniaka 548,500 CDF, Mpunga 887,000 CDF, Mpianabasangana 435,000 CDF);  4. Production and distribution of seeds/cuttings of varieties resilient to climate change: 1,330 agricultural households received free seeds for the A 2018 agricultural season in Central Congo (625 households) and in Kwilu (705 households).    During this process, 1,936 households sensitized on the impacts of climate change during the distribution of climate resilient seeds.  Production from resilient seeds that were distributed was able to meet household food supply needs, while selling a portion and keeping seeds for the next growing season. This includes 5 tons of corn/Kasai 1 distributed to 705 households in season B in Kwilu; compared to 3 tons of peanuts, 2 tons of beans, 300 kg of cowpeas and 135,000 ml of cassava cuttings distributed to 625 households in Central Congo.    To support this process, 4 Mentor organizations: MIMOSA, CORIDEK, GRAB and PAPADI signed their resilient seed production contracts in anticipation of the A 2019 season: 20 tons/corn, 5 tons of peanuts, 8 tons of beans and 420,000 ml of cassava cuttings are expected.  The certification process for clones/resilient varieties of seeds is in progress with 25 of 34 varieties under consideration by SENASEM for registration in the national catalog, including:  - Cassava (4): MVZ2008/223, MVZ2000/061, MVZ2008/0305, 1661/01;  - Corn (10): DTMSTR Synthetic, 2009TZEYDTSTR, 2009TZEWDTSTR, TILLERING Early DT, Breed TZEE-W POP STR C4, Breed BR9922-DMRSR, IWDC3SYNF2, 2008TZEE-YSTR, PVA SYN10F2, PVA SYN11;  - Rice (4): NERICA 10, NERICA 15, NERICA 9, Breed IR 47686-13-2-2;  - Peanuts (7): ICGV-SM035332, ICGV-SM07502, ICGV-SM07533, ICGV-SM95714, LUSEKELE1(ICGV-SM99501), LUSEKELE 2(ICGV-SM99502), LUNUNGU (ICGV-SM99557  5. Use of direct reading rain gauges to prevent and manage climate risks:  Eight rural radios broadcast agro meteorological information (36 newsletters) produced by the National Agency of Meteorology and Remote Sensing by Satellite (METTELSAT) and organize radio shows (121 in total) on the prevention of climatic risks, the popularization of resilient agriculture practices and livestock breeding, and processing of agricultural products. The partner radios involved are: Ditunga Radio and Community RadioTele of Ngandanjika / Lomami;Heritage Radio and Community Radio from Katanga / Haut-Katanga; RadiosTomisa and Sango malamu / Kwilu; Kinzau-vuete Community Radio and Formoza / Kongo Central Community RadioTele).  - 101 rain gauge reading volunteers, including 22 women, strengthened their skills on village listening club operations. These readers observe rain gauges and share information on rainfall risks in 101 villages targeted in the project's intervention zones; 33 participants, including 14 journalists, strengthened their capacities on agrometeorological information, adaptation to climate change and the organization and animation of listening clubs in rural areas.  - From August 26 to September 25, 2018 one (1) system platform for exchange of climate information at the village level was setup  - 87 rain gauge reading volunteers (including 13 women) strengthened their skills from June 5 to 26, 2019 on the classification system for climate information at the village level via text message: Kipopo (23), Ngandajika (32), Kinzau (32) |
| Indicator 5: % of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses (AMAT indicator 2.3.1.) | Less than 10%. Under the first NAPA Project, about, 160 staffs from agriculture extension services, rural associations and producers, among them 45% of women, benefited trainings on climate change adaptation early warning system, and adaptation planning in the agricultural sector. Relevant technical documents were shared wit technical staffs and partners (booklet on climate changes, resilient seed production, water management, etc.). Moreover, project experiences are shared through the website (www.pana-asa.cd), the radio and television (through the news) and relevant communications platforms at national and international levels. However, there is still low ownership of adaptation measures and understanding of climate trends and risks by population due to the language barrier (most of communication products are in French) and the limited awareness activities targeting communities. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 75% of target households and producers are aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and implement appropriate adaptation responses | This target has been achieved. 3,273 people (131% compared to the project target) were sensitized to the adverse effects of climate change and adaptation around the various activities carried out by the project:  - 1,936 beneficiary households (1,345 women and 591 men) or 77.4% of the project target, are aware of the impacts of climate change and have some knowledge about the skills and technologies needed to prevent the effects of current and future climate change.  - 101 Volunteers including 22 women observers participate in the collection of rainfall data and disseminate information on rainfall events in the four areas of intervention of the project;  - 128 Steering Committee members, 29 of whom visited the project sites in the four intervention zones and are aware of the impacts of climate change  - 853 people were sensitized on the impacts of climate change in Kinshasa on the International Women's Day, from 8 to 10 March 2018.  - 33 participants in the Journalists Capacity-Building Workshop on Agro-meteorological Information and Climate Change are aware of the negative impacts of climate change;  - 308 People sensitized about climate change during awareness-raising activities on the restoration of degraded lands in Lomami and Haut-Katanga. | The target has been achieved.    2,014 households and 1,456 producers received awareness training on the damaging effects of climate change and on adaptation techniques through various activities carried out by the project:  | 2,014 households compared to the project target of 2,500 (81%) are aware of the impact of climate change and have the skills and technology necessary to prevent the current and future effects of climate change.  Furthermore, the producers include:  | 101 reading volunteers (including 22 women) who strengthened their skills on the collection of rain gauge data and the system for exchanging climate information via text message via the following trainings:  - August 27 to 31, 2018 in Katanga,  - Sept. 1 to 9, 2018 in Lomami,  - Sept. 12 to 16, 2018 in Central Congo and finally  - Sept. 20 to 25, 2018 in Kwilu;  | 159 members of national and provincial steering committees;  | 1,076 producers, including 579 women, participated in training on the system for exchanging climate information via platforms and listening clubs setup at the village level:  - August 27 to 31, 2018 in Katanga: 301 participants (180/female);  - Sept. 1 to 9, 2018 in Lomami: 241 participants (122/female);  - Sept. 12 to 16, 2018 Central Congo: 237 participants (155/female);  - Sept. 20 to 25, 2018 in Kwilu; 297 participants (122/female);  | 120 actors (closed user group) participating in exchanges of climate information received cell phones; |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 86.54% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 86.54% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 4,088,964 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 4,725,000 |
| Co-financing | 15,500,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Feb 8, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 14, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Apr 7, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | May 8, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 1, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 30, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-15 |
| 2019-01-09 |
| 2018-12-27 |
| 2018-12-18 |
| 2018-08-13 |
| 2018-07-27 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | - Non-compliance with some contract terms by some service providers, including AFED and VODACOM CONGO, causing a delay in execution of some activities.  - Company invoice/CFAO for the acquisition of the project vehicle through call for tender No. 006/SG/EDD/2018 from May 22, 2018 not honored by UNDP    Progressive improvement measures in 2019;  - non-payment of the 2nd portion of the AFED contract,  - no renewal for the VODACOM contract and finally  - Lobbying at the UNDP Country Office for acquisition of vehicle. |
| Environmental | Decrease in annual volume of precipitation, frequency of dry periods and shortening of the rainy season have considerably impacted the growing cycle. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The mid-term evaluation has not yet been done by UNDP, even though the project is in its fourth year of operation. Recruitment of consultants in this month of September 2019. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Country Office has had difficulty in identifying an available International Francophone Consultant, Team Leader.  Some consultants have been pre-identified in the past, with the help of regional advisers (UNDP RBA). But in all cases, the consultants eventually declined the offer for one reason or another, sometimes referring to security issues in remote areas of the DRC and sometimes mentioning the issue of Ebola Virus Disease.  Currently, with the support of the UNDP Regional Office rosters of consultants are being developed to facilitate this work. Thus, currently the negotiation process is under way to find available consultants, based on these rosters. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The mid-term review should have been conducted much earlier, but the country office was not able to finalise the recruitment of a firm until recently. The mid-term evaluation is currently being finalized and will be essential in providing guidance to ensure the proper completion of the project and meet the targets its intends to achieve. Difficulties in hiring international consultants for assignment in Burundi are common and should be taken into account in procurement and recruitment processes. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | In 2019, diversification activities have been significantly consolidated and momentum has picked up for better appropriation of project results by vulnerable communities, who are already adopting adaptation strategies based on current and future climate change scenarios. The project’s progress towards its development objectives can be considered as “satisfactory.”    Thus, 2,014 households out of the project target of 2,500 (81%) have adopted resilient means of subsistence in 25 villages, through a variety of income-generating activities and use of seeds/cuttings of resilient varieties. Furthermore, 1,456 producers (including 101 reading volunteers, 159 steering committee members, 120 cell phone users and 1,076 other producers) have been made aware of the damaging impact of climate change and of adaptation techniques through various activities carried out by the project.  In this phase of consolidation of project support, 25 cooperatives made up of women's groups, young peoples’ groups and producers were created in pilot villages and they have gotten involved in diversification activities to consolidate their small businesses through training on rural entrepreneurship, financing, commerce and access to local financial services.    While waiting for microcredits from financial institutions, these cooperatives institutionalized the approach to gender in financing by having specialized State services legalize their notarized bylaws.  Result 1: Practices and means of subsistence that are diversified and resilient to climate change have been adopted by vulnerable households and producers (primarily focused on women's groups) as a key strategy for risk management. According to this result, 2,014 households (1,395 female heads of household and 619 male heads of household) or 81% of the project target are already adopting five (5) means of resilient subsistence at the village level in 25 villages using agriculture/aquaculture and veterinary monitoring techniques.  Notable activities contributing to this include:    Thirty-two (32) fish culture ponds are fully operating and fish are sold fresh or after processing under community management benefiting 125 households. Sale of fish fry generates substantial revenue. Furthermore, thirty-five participants, including 16 women, strengthened their skills on fish processing from Sept. 13 to 14, 2018 in Nkatabusongo/Kwilu.  And, the lowlands setup (16 hectares) are currently farming legumes and rice and generating revenue for their beneficiaries.  Despite their dependence on seasonal production, 160 beneficiaries, including 80 women, strengthened their skills in entrepreneurship and management of a cooperation in anticipation of possible access to microcredits. This supports the 25 Cooperatives created in project villages who, through their own initiative, have invested in the expansion of their revenue-generating activities.Community actions carried out to benefit the cooperatives have significantly contributed to improvement of household revenue and households have benefited from support for agriculture and breeding.  Eighteen new high-capacity mills that were given have come online. These, as well as other primary processing units, have generated significant revenue for the communities.  Household revenue significantly improved thanks to these diversification of revenue-generating activities, including the above and agriculture, raising goats and poultry.  In total, these activities have generated 711,245 CDF per householdover an agricultural season. Furthermore, this revenue can be evaluated at 1,422,490 CDF, or 862 USD, for two agricultural seasons/year. So, an improvement of 100% compared to the PANA-ASA baseline position, in which the average household revenue was 400 USD.  In the cooperatives, 120 household members, including 49 women, strengthened their skills in Microcredit Management from June 5 to 26, 2019 in Lubumbashi, Ngandajika and Kinzau/Central Congo.    Under result 2: Vulnerable households and producers benefit from pertinent skills and technology from national technical services to ensure the viability of subsistence products resilient to climate change and to protect family production from climate impacts. Key activities and progress includes:  Production from resilient seeds that were distributed was able to meet household food supply needs, while selling a portion and keeping seeds for the next growing season. This includes 5 tons of corn/Kasai 1 distributed to 705 households in season B in Kwilu; compared to 3 tons of peanuts, 2 tons of beans, 300 kg of cowpeas and 135,000 ml of cassava cuttings distributed to 625 households in Central Congo.  4 Mentor organizations: MIMOSA, CORIDEK, GRAB and PAPADI signed their resilient seed production contracts in anticipation of the A 2019 season: 20 tons/corn, 5 tons of peanuts, 8 tons of beans and 420,000 ml of cassava cuttings are expected.  In addition, the certification process for clones/resilient varieties of seeds is in progress with 25 of 34 varieties under consideration by SENASEM for registration in the national catalog.  These households also benefit from agro-weather advice through listening clubs and climate information exchange platforms setup to prevent climate risk and plan their farming activities. This system for daily precipitation predictions is delivered via cell phone to each user. Each day, producers receive a text message with the day's precipitation prediction and the next day's prediction via their cell phone.  Rural radios broadcast agro-weather information (36 reports) produced by the National Agency of Meteorology and Teledetection by Satellite (METTELSAT) and they organize broadcasts (192 in total) for the prevention of climate risk.  The tools for raising awareness of resilient practices for agriculture and breeding, processing agricultural products, etc., in project zones are produced as reports on 13 topics  - Media professionals at the Adaptation school to properly inform the public,  - Celebration of International Women's Day 2018, an investment in rural women,  - Women of Muanda get involved in integrated fish culture,  - Distribution of cassava cuttings, Zizila variety,  - Agro-fishery farm of the women of Kipopo generates significant revenue,  - Implementation of awareness campaign topics at Muanda sites,  - Restoration of impoverished soil is possible using trees,  - Shamba la Umoja moving forward for development,  - Village listening clubs equipped with solar radios,  - All the households benefiting from the gender school project,  - More fish loss after emptying ponds,  - When ITAPEL gets involved to strengthen skills in Muanda,  - Official reinstatement of hydro-agricultural works in communities in Nsanda;    It should also be highlighted that 2,014 households and 1,456 producers directly received awareness training on the damaging effects of climate change and on adaptation techniques through various activities carried out by the project:  However, local populations judge the project based on changes they see in their daily life. Support intended for target cooperatives who wouldn't guide or support local economic development to improve living conditions in village communities would cause disillusion and would disappoint hopes. Therefore it is important to further consolidate the initiatives that emerge at the pilot village level. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is progressing well to achieve the expected results by the closure of the project, with a direct positive impact on vulnerable households. Indeed, the members of the beneficiary village groups attest, with evidence, of the effectiveness of the project's achievements. It is noted that beneficiaries have a good knowledge of the effects of climate change on their living conditions and have knowledge of the expected effects of the project. They acknowledge having acquired a large amount of resilient agro-pastoral knowledge and practices.    Currently, the project has entered a routine phase and is expected to focus on sustainability.  It is necessary to work on the actual ownership of the initiative by the authorities at the national, provincial and local levels. This incluses strengthening beneficiaries’ capacity for the maintenance of processing units acquired through the project es well as providing beneficiary rural households with means of evacuation of their agricultural products.  As far as the local level is concerned, the challenge now is to get micro-finance to work, so that agri-multiplier associations, who are the main beneficiaries, can function as businesses.    From the point of view of communication, the work is carried out continuously by a very enterprising team, with the exploitation and production of several media. including comics, T-shirts, etc. However, improvements are still needed in terms of communication on progress and visibility of activities to highlight the impact of the project (especially in Haut-Katanga, around Lubumbashi).    Efforts must continue to respect the principle of sharecropping, which is at the heart of the strategy for the breeding of small ruminants and poultry (particularly in Ngandajika, Lomami). | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is in a consolidation phase and reaching the final year of its implementation. Most of the target are on track, and several of them have already been met or exceeded. The project is facing difficulties due to the strict financial safeguard currently in effect in DRC. These measures limits payments options and advance amount, sometimes causing delays in procuring goods and services. With the political situation improved, some of those constraints have been lifted and should make it easier for the project to gear up for completion.    Overall, the project is on track to support 2,500 households with new income generating activities that increase their resilience, with a heavy focus on women and youth. The women’s and youth’s groups set up in the target villages form a solid basis for introducing and proposing alternative livelihood options to those communities, and are essential for raising awareness of local populations on the impacts of climate change and adaptation alternatives. While the income increase presented seems over-simplified, it does indicate a clear and significant increase in income for beneficiaries (beyond the target fixed by the project). The income generating activities introduced by the project create tremendous value beyond just the creation of new options, which in turn make them less vulnerable to the impact of climate change.    The new technologies introduced by the project as well as the related training and capacity building will benefit populations in the target area long after the project is finished. Couple with awareness raising campaigns and activities, populations, starting with women and the youth, are now better able to understand the impact of climate change on their community, but also better equipped to cope with them.    A few caveats remain pending in terms of contracting and the lack of mid-term review this late into the implementation is damaging and regrettable. Strict measures needs to be put in place to ensure that the terminal evaluation for the project and evaluations in other projects in this country conduct those mandatory exercises on time. The risk management measures taken by the project team seem effective and adequate, despite the difficult circumstances affecting the project implementation. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [PLAN D\_ACTION GENRE - 2018\_PANA-AFE.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5110/213819/1717504/1724006/PLAN%20D_ACTION%20GENRE%20-%202018_PANA-AFE.pdf) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN3:** gender equality as a principle objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Yes, the comparative analysis between sexes shows that 2,014 households, including 1,395 female heads of household (69%) directly benefited from project support to encourage sustainability of their revenue-generating activities to support their households as follows:  - 266 female heads of household compared to 145 men in Central Congo  - 384 female heads of household compared to 194 men in Kwilu  - 282 female heads of household compared to 118 men in Lomami  - 463 female heads of household compared to 162 men in Katanga  However, they are grouped around the following activities:  - Small Breeders 545 female heads of household  - Fish Culture 51 female heads of household  - Lowlands 55 female heads of household  - Agricultural product processing units | 650 women  - Cattle transport 24 female heads of household  - Other 70 female heads of household  - Two (2) women were singled out as Agricultural Growth Multipliers for seeds (Ms. Angélique TSHELA, Mentor and president of the NGO/MIMOSA and Ms. Geneviève MUNENE, Mentor and Agricultural Growth Multiplier for seeds and president of the Collective of Organizations for the Integrated Development of the Right Bank of Kwilu “CORIDEK”);  - Nine (9) female leaders/presidents of cooperatives stood out for their enthusiasm  • Haut-Katanga (Ms. Béatrice TSHEKANABO from the village of Kasamba, Ms. Théthé ILUNGA from the village of Kipopo, Ms. Félicitée TSHENI from the village of Kanyameshi and Ms. Pauline Yamba, from the village of Kinke)  Lomami (Ms. MadoNgalula and Marceline Mbuyamba from the village of MpianaBasangana, Mother Astrid Tshenda from the village of Mpunga and Ms. Ntumba Dorcas from the village of Kaniaka) . |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| • The time spent by women on revenue-generating activities leads to the reduction of areas to be farmed, and thus to the decrease of human pressure on land and on the damaging impact of agriculture on deforestation and depletion of land.  • In fact, the interest created by the revenue coming from revenue-generating activities that were promoted by the project encouraged women to spend less time on rural activities and allowed for the reduction of greenhouse gases connected to the agricultural sector and change of land use.  • Furthermore, promoting restoration activities for depleted soil through promoting awareness in the project zones leads to greater consideration of the environment in daily activities of the communities and the women in them.  • The community dynamic developed around breeding in the project zones promotes the use of the sub-products of this activity (dung and droppings) to be used as organic fertilizer to fertilize the depleted soil and reduce the need for mineral fertilizers, which are prohibitively expensive for women because of the lack of resources and saves soil and water from pollution. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/a |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [ESSP LDCF Congo DR -PIMS 5110 .doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5110/213819/1680857/1681138/ESSP%20LDCF%20Congo%20DR%20-PIMS%205110%20.doc)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Beginning with component 1 based on vulnerable communities adopting diversified, resilient practices, the PANA-AFE project has helped households to develop other means of subsistence alongside agriculture in order to increase their revenue and improve their family nutrition. Among these other methods of subsistence, we have small breeding of goats and poultry, setting up fish culture farms and processing agricultural products using the primary processing units.  For small breeding of goats, 25 pilot villages in 4 provinces each received 10 goats and one billy goat to raise in a metayage arrangement by 25 households. The goal was for each household to begin raising goats. To do this, a rotating system was put in place where the goats were given to an initial group of farmers and they committed to then giving goats to other farmers in the same group or to return them to the base group in order to grow the team. This system is as beneficial as it is simple to implement, based on the principle among the farmers that “he who receives, gives.” To date, out of a total of 625 households included in this activity, 160 households (26%) have started their own family breeding after obtaining one goat through the metayage system.  Ms. MadoNgalula, President of the MpianaBasangana village beneficiaries in the province of Lomami says the following: “Regarding the small breeding, all of the 25 members have already received a goat to start breeding; and there are still 12 in the base group.”  Ms. Marceline Mbuyamba, a beneficiary from the same village, agrees: “I have also received my goat to start breeding. I will make an effort to increase the number so that one day I will be able to give to others.”  Ms. Félicitée TSHENI, President of Kanyameshi village beneficiaries, Province of Haut-Katanga, states that there are 64 goats in the group, after selling some billy goats for another community use: obtaining the Notarized Act and other administrative documents from the Provincial Authorities in order to ensure the functioning of the Cooperative that they had just created to encourage sustainability of the PANA-AFE support. “Recently, the sale price of a big billy goat on the Lubumbashi market has been 150,000 CDF; with the money that we received, we specifically used it to take care of the Bylaws for our Cooperative,” she said.  While goat breeding has directly impacted 25 households per village, poultry breeding has impacted all of the households in each pilot village. Initially 25 households per pilot village each received a rooster of an enhanced breed to reinforce local breeds; hybrid chickens and roosters are now widespread in all of the pilot villages for the project. Each household manages its own hen house, and they are free to choose either consumption of animal protein or sale to support the general household needs, specifically children's health and schooling. “Today I have 75 chickens,” said Ms. Marceline Mbuyamba, “without counting the roosters that I have already sold for my children's schooling and to buy them clothes and shoes, and that we have also eaten at home. Even with that, there are still 75,” she adds.  Compared to the local breed, the enhanced roosters can be sold at a higher price because they are bigger and the flesh is tender. “We arrive at the market and sell these big roosters for 15,000 to 18,000 CDF, while the old breed sold for around 6,000 to 7,500 CDF,” stated Mr. Yamba from the village of Kinke, Province of Haut-Katanga. However, this sale price varies from zone to zone, depending on how close it is to the capital of Kinshasa. In Ngandanjika, Province of Lamami, people have said that they sell the big roosters at 12,000 CDF; in the pilot villages of Kwilu, they are sold for between 8,000 and 6,000 CDF; and in the pilot villages of Central Congo, the closest province to the capital, they are sold at 5,500 CDF.  Another means of subsistence made available to beneficiary households is setting up fish culture farms. Four villages, one per project zone, have benefited from this activity, again directly impacting 25 households. The village of Mpunga in the Province of Lomami now has 12 fish culture ponds. According to Mother Astrid Tshenda, one of the beneficiaries, the households in this village no longer have trouble sending their children to school because through a joint agreement they put the revenue from the ponds towards schooling for their children in the Ngandanjika schools. It is actually their young children that take care of maintaining these ponds and making sure that the fish are not stolen.  The women in the village of Kipopo in the Province of Haut-Katanga, which has ten (10) community ponds, prefer to process their fresh fish into salted fish called “bitoyo” because they get more profit from sales and it lasts longer. “Bitoyo gets a lot more money than fresh fish: when you have to sell 5 fresh tilapia fish from the ponds, you sell them at 3,000 CDF; but when these same fish are made into bitoyo, you can sell them for double and get 100% of the profit,” said Ms. Thérèse Fatuma, President of the women of the village of Kipopo.  Another aspect of how life has improved is women's clothing. In fact 25 women from the “KaniakaTutante” Association from the village of Kaniaka, Province of Lomami, were able to buy a roll of cotton material with the revenue from their agricultural product processing units, in this case the oil press and the corn sifter. Each one received a loin cloth, which they wore on March 8 for International Women's Day, and now they will wear them for events with their Association, with t-shirts given by PANA-AFE. “When someone brings their palm nuts to the press, they pay a fee equivalent to 1 liter per 20 liters of oil obtained; that is what we set aside for the Association account until we had lots of bottles of 20 liters of palm oil. When we sell them, everyone shares the revenue. A 20 liter bottle of palm oil is worth 16,000 CDF. Recently, we sold 27 and were able to buy this cotton material to give each women a loin cloth,” said Ms. Ntumba Dorcas, President of the “KaniakaTutante” Women's Association. With this, the men were relieved from their duty to clothe their spouses.  Improvement is also visible in the environment of some households receiving support from the PANA-AFE project, who are leaving their traditional huts and thatch homes to build homes of durable materials. In the village of Kinke, Province of Haut-Katanga, not just one, but several houses were built. “In total 6 brick and sheet metal houses have already been built,” said Ms. Pauline Yamba, President of the women of the village of Kinke. “Of these six homes, there are three that belong to female heads of household and three other households with male heads of household,” she added.  Additionally, Mr. Kiakonda Jean Bosco, a beneficiary in the village of Ngashi, Province of Kwilu, said he has seen his household's quality of life improve thanks to support from the PANA-AFE project. “The revenue from the PANA support has allowed me to leave the thatch house and build my house in sheet metal then to light it with solar panels. I have even bought a TV and a radio,” he said. Thanks to his TV, he has acquired another revenue-generating activity: “I pay the monthly subscription to have the cable channels. And so the members of the village have to pay to come in and watch the international competition matches,” he reveals. While the village does not yet have electricity, Mr. Kiakonda's plot is always lit at night thanks to the solar panel.  Finally, the agro-weather information broadcast by the community radios partnering with the PANA-AFE project, as well as the rain gauge data collected from the direct reading rain gauges placed in the 25 pilot province villages, also improve living conditions in the beneficiary communities. This information allows for the risk reduction for agricultural production loss. In the Province of Kwilu, farmers have become accustomed to listening to the Romisa and Sango Malamu radios that broadcast 10-day weather predictions every day, the agro-weather information and once a week a broadcast on adaptation to climate change in the local language with an open phone line. According to Mr. Blaise Mpupu, Radio Tomisa host, the broadcasts in Kikongo, the local language, have allowed farmers and beneficiary households in this zone and those outside of the project to plant on the right day, especially for season B, taking into account the disturbances in the agricultural calendar due to climate change. The result is that the production of corn and fresh peanuts has grown and the prices of these products has not increased on the market in the city of Kikiwit, even in the dry season.  Taking all of this into consideration, an improvement is felt in the quality of life in the beneficiary households. Today, the PANA-AFE project has reached more than 2,014 direct beneficiary households, without counting the 1,456 other producers that have benefited from the direct reading rain gauges and all of those who listen to the partner community radios that cover more villages than just the pilot villages. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| While it has not been operational for several months due to some technical difficulties, the website for the project, http//:www.pana.cd has been relaunched and has had 32,936 visitors with 194,517 visits as of June 27, 2019;  The project is on Twitter and Facebook (panardc); the articles published on the site are announced on Twitter and Facebook;   3 quarterly newsletters have been produced (No. 13, 14 and 15);   63 articles have been published to date on the site   192 broadcasts on adaptation to climate change and on PANA have been produced and broadcast by partner community radios with 192 rebroadcasts (from June to June)   7 comics were produced and reproduced in French, in Kikongo, in Swahili and in Tshiluba based on learning tools for adaptation of the agricultural sector to climate change produced with PANA-ASA; it includes:   Sustainable agricultural practices   Agro-forestry for restoring soil fertility   Agro-weather, agriculture risk management tool   Climate change and diversification of Revenue-Generating Activities   Our agriculture with resilient seeds   Water management for sustainable agriculture   Best practices for survival of our livestock   2 roll-ups on “Involvement of rural women in climate change adaptation activities in DRC,” and “Systems for broadcasting weather information implemented to safeguard agricultural production against the impact of climate change”   External Sources:  Environews : http://www.environews-rdc.org/2018/09/12/climat-pana-afe-installe-des-pluviomètres-dans-100-villages/  Ecolonews: https://www.jupiterlemagecolo.com/pratique-dune-agriculture-durable-loeuvre-dune-femme-inspiree/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [Resubmission LDCF DRC- 5110- CEO\_Endorsement-21Oct2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5110/213819/1680845/1681134/Resubmission%20LDCF%20DRC-%205110-%20CEO_Endorsement-21Oct2014.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Civil Society Organisations/NGOs :  Three (3) local NGO service providers involved in the development of goat / ewessharecropping; the introduction of improvedbreedroosters to improve the resilience of local breeds; supervision of beneficiaries in the pilot villages (organization, training, monitoring, as well as management and improvement of pastures.  - Vision for the Protection of the Environment and Ecosystem - VPPEE / Haut-Katanga;  - Agropastoral Studies and Research Group for Integrated Development of Bandundu- GERADIB / Kwilu;  - Women's Association for Development - AFED / Kongo Central)  • Eight (8) rural radio service providers for the production and dissemination of climate change adaptation emissions, dissemination of agrometeorological information to communities, daily, ten-day and quarterly bulletins, as well as earlywarning;ensure media coverage of projectactivities.  - Ditunga Radio and Ngandajika / LomamiCommunity Radio TV;  - Katanga Community Radio and Radio Téle Héritage / Haut-Katanga;  - Radio Nsangomalamu and Radio Tomisa / Kwilu;  - Community Radio Kinzau-vuete and Community Radio Formosa / Central Kongo.  • Four (4) Mentors - Agrimultipliers, accompanied by 10 associations are supported for the production, packaging and dissemination of seeds / cuttings of resilientvarieties in the intervention zones and in the vicinity of the INERA stations.  - Bundi-GRAB / Kongo Central Farmers' Group  - Collective of Organizations for the Integrated Development of the Right Bank of Kwilu- CORIDEK / Kwilu  - MIMOSA / Haut Katanga  - PAPADI / Lomami    Indigenous Peoples  - Four (4) National Consultants in support of the project to ensure the training of members of cooperatives on the management of microcredit  - Three (3) National Consultants in support of the project for the translation of comicstripsinto local languages  One (1) National Consultant in Support of the Project for the Production of Comics    PrivateSector :  - VODACOM: Communication company for the dissemination of climate SMS and early warnings to communities.  - AGEB: Printing company for printing project modules  - BILEM Printing; Printing company for printing comicstrips, newsletters, articles and other flyers of the project    OtherPartners  Involvement of the technical services of the State to increase the relevance and effectiveness of the actions supported by the project.  • National Institute for AgronomicResearch and Studies (INERA) for the realization of multi-local trials, characterization of resilient clones, production and dissemination of resilientseeds, germplasm maintenance and seed production, training on data collection rainfall, dissemination and interpretation in local languages, supervision of agrimultipliers  • National Agency for Meteorology and Satellite RemoteSensing (METTELSAT) for installation of equipment, analysis and dissemination of climate information, weather infrastructure maintenance.  • Ministry of Agriculture / National Seed Service (SENASEM) to support the certification process of resilient clones / varieties and their registration in the National SeedCatalog.  • Ministry of Agriculture / National Extension Service (SNV) to organizeawareness-raisingcampaigns and outreach sessions on sustainabledevelopment, good agricultural practices, resilience and the appropriation of the achievements of the PANA-AFE project. .  • Ministry of Gender, Family and Children: to ensure gender mainstreaming in the achievement of results and implementation of project activities, by designating a focal point within the Project Management Unit. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.