



Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 09-Oct-2017 | Report No: PIDC115246



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Environmental Assessment Category	Project Name
P163835	P157423	B - Partial Assessment	CAFI AF Forest Dependent Community Support Project
Region	Country	Date PID Prepared	Estimated Date of Approval
AFRICA	Congo, Democratic Republic of	09-Oct-2017	22-Dec-2017
Financing Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	Initiation Note Review Decision
Investment Project Financing	Caritas Congo asbl	National Steering Committee	The review did authorize the preparation to continue

PROJECT FINANCING DATA

FINANCING

FINANCING SOURCES

Select all that apply

Counterpart Funding Trust Funds Parallel Financing

SUMMARY (USD)

Total Project cost	1,800,000
Total Financing	1,800,000
Trust Funds	1,800,000
Financing Gap	0

DETAILS

Trust Funds

Source	Currency	Amount	USD Equivalent
3A Africa REDD+ Program(REDD)	USD-US Dollars	1,800,000	1,800,000

Public Disclosure Copy



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) spans 2.3 million km² with a widely dispersed population of nearly 70 million – 60 percent of which live in rural areas. It is estimated that between 600,000 to 700,000 Indigenous Peoples (IPs)—or approximately 1 percent of the country’s population—live in about half of country’s provinces. The IPs of the DRC are the Aka, Twa, Cwa, Baka, and Mbuti. While only a minority have a purely nomadic lifestyle (involving hunting or gathering), hunting traditions and semi-nomadism for hunting remain common. Despite a gradual move toward a more sedentary lifestyle, IPs have maintained their traditions and struggle to preserve their uniqueness, technical expertise, and ancestral knowledge. They rely heavily on forest resources and nature in general for cultural, religious, and economic reasons. Hence, they remain one of the most marginalized, poorest and vulnerable populations in the country.

According to the DRC’s Constitution which stipulates that all citizens are equal, the IPs have in theory the same rights as any other Congolese citizen. In reality, they face discrimination and have limited access to basic services such as education, healthcare, justice, and political and social representation. In general, the IPs remain dependent on neighboring communities, which often exploit them as cheap labor and treat them with disdain. This situation is exacerbated by the shift toward a sedentary lifestyle, which sometimes leads to the gradual loss of cultural identity and rights, as well as to violence and theft. For example, the IP being hunting-gathering societies, they sometimes honor hunting as a mystic activity and attach great importance to this livelihood which represents their specific cultural identity. In addition, as they usually trade a large part of the meat with farmers, hunting is a key element of their social role and balance their relation with the farmers (they provide the source of protein in exchange for farm’s product). Therefore, the rapid change toward sedentary life undermines the traditional social organization of both populations. A proposed law to protect Indigenous Pygmy people’s rights was presented to Parliament in May 2014, though it has not yet been put to a vote, and a roundtable discussion was held in June 2016 to raise awareness within the government.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The underrepresentation of IPs has been identified as a major issue at all levels. It prevents their participation in local, national, and international discussions on policies that directly affect them. Although potential benefits of inclusion have been identified, difficulties remain in determining how their customary practices can be used to generate socioeconomic advantages and how their knowledge can be drawn on when establishing development policies within the sub-region.

The proposed Additional Financing (AF) package aims to foster experimentation with sustainable forest management models by Indigenous Peoples. It is intended to complement and expand the scope of the Forest-Dependent Community Support Project (FDCSP) financed by the Forest Investment Program’s Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM). This USD 1.8 million grant will complement the FDCSP budget, expand the project’s scope of action, which will make it possible to target priority areas, boost the impact and number of innovative experiments, and strengthen governance in 3 territories (identified by local representatives). Thus, 10 additional innovative micro-projects and two additional areas of community governance will be implemented in coordination with the other (integrated and sectoral)



FONAREDD programs.

In addition, this initiative will complement the large Mai Ndombe program supported by the Forest Investment Program, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the National Fund for REDD+, and the Global Environment Fund (GEF - to be confirmed). The GEF project will actually focus on community-based forest management and establish a close partnership with this operation.

Relationship to CPF

As in the case of the parent project, (FDCSP, P149049), the proposed AF operation contributes to: (a) improving natural resource management by supporting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) development; (b) supporting the decentralization process in DRC by helping the emergence of new rural leaders and strengthening their voice in land use management policies; (c) securing the land use rights of the poorest rural population by improving their level of inclusion in the land use management policies; and (d) offering alternative development perspectives that would have a reduced impact on the forest and be culturally adapted to the forest dwellers.

The AF is fully aligned with national and World Bank Group strategies. The project responds to the World Bank Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the Democratic Republic of Congo (FY13-16), in particular the first strategic objective which is to improve good governance while strengthening the development impact of Bank-funded operations. The AF is supporting the country's REDD+ agenda in pursuit of outcome 1.2, 'ensuring that the country gets a fair share of the revenues from its natural endowment'. In addition, the project focus on local development and poverty alleviation is in line with Strategic Objective 3, 'to increase access to social services and raise human development indicators'. Correspondingly, the AF is supporting the first pillar of the DRC's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) – "Strengthening governance and consolidating peace".

The proposed operation also responds to the upcoming Strategic Country Diagnostic and the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) which are currently being prepared, with the CPF scheduled for Board presentation in FY18. The SCD and the CPF recognize that the lack of revenue mobilization in the DRC means there are no income redistribution schemes to benefit the most vulnerable groups, including local communities in general, and indigenous people in particular. Indigenous People are the most marginalized in regards to land claims in rural areas. As a result, they do not receive the support needed to pull them out of poverty.

C. Project Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective (PDO) of the parent project is unchanged: to strengthen the capacity of targeted Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in selected territories and at the national level to participate in REDD oriented land and forest management activities.



Key Results

The PDO indicators will remain the same, however, the end target values will increase as a result of the proposed AF.

1. IPLC satisfaction rate regarding IPLC representativeness in the discussions on land use held by the CN-REDD and CONAREF **(End Target: 70%)**
 2. Share of territories with a score of three or more on IPLC representation in land and forest management discussions at the local level **(End Target: 70%)**
 3. DGM stakeholders with increased role in REDD+ processes at the local and national levels **(End Target: 50%)**
 4. Aggregate score on community-based land and forest governance in four pilot sites **(End Target: 60)**
 5. Targeted beneficiaries satisfied with project interventions **(End Target: 62%)**
 - Beneficiaries satisfied with the learnings from the land right securing activities **(End Target: 75%)**
 - IPLC satisfaction rate regarding IPLC representativeness and efforts in the discussions on land and forest management held by the CN -REDD and CONAREF **(End Target: 50%)**
1. Direct project beneficiaries **(End Target: 20,000)**
 - Female beneficiaries **(End Target: 30%)**

Public Disclosure Copy

D. Preliminary Description

Activities/Components

Scope of the Additional Financing

The proposed Additional Financing of US\$ 1.8 million will provide additional resources to support the same objectives and activities as the parent project over expanded project territories (from 16 to 19 territories): strengthen the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) in forest and land management activities, support sustainable community forest and land management, build their capacities to implement development activities and capture their feedback. The proposed AF will aim to achieve this by: (i) increasing the budget for select activities financed by the Forest Dependent Community Support Project through the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) in order to boost the development impact, as well as the resources made available for the various management models tested; (ii) expanding the scope of the FDCSP to adjacent and priority areas in order to increase the potential for pilot management initiatives for Indigenous Peoples; (iii) including three additional territories (Bikoro, Kalehe, and Walikale) in the FDCSP's governance mechanism, with local representation on the Steering Committee; (iv) financing ten additional micro-projects; and (v) contributing to the establishment of two additional areas with community governance and coordination with integrated programs so as to promote management by indigenous communities. The proposed operation would support the following activities, consistent with the parent project scope and description:

Component 1. Reinforce the participation of IPLC in forest and land management processes related to REDD+ (US\$ 0.3 million). This component would provide tailored support to organizations representing the IPLCs on technical matters, in areas such as land tenure and forest management, in addition to strengthening administrative and financial management. Following the same structure as the parent project, the AF would encompass two sub-components: one



at the national level, and one for local support.

Sub-component 1a. Building capacities at the national level for strengthening IPLC voices on land and forest policies (US\$ 0.12 million). This activity would include: (i) strengthening the expertise of IPLCs on matters relating to forestry, and in particular the deployment of Local Community Forestry Concessions (CFCL); (ii) fostering the participation of legitimate IPLC representatives in the process to reform land tenure policies; and (iii) providing assistance for the formalization of the recognition of the customary rights of IPLCs over specific forested areas. This will aim to be achieved either by drawing on an existing legal framework or by supporting the development of innovative initiatives concerning community-based management of natural resources in the country, building on the experience in other countries where such initiatives have already been tested. Where possible, collaboration with the Civil Society Support Program and the various PIREDD will be sought.

Sub-component 1b. Strengthening the capacities of the IPLCs to participate in forest and land management activities (US\$ 0.18 million). Building on the project's progress to date, the AF would deploy activities designed to increase the representation of IPLCs at the local land level, strengthen the capacities of their organizations (e.g. in particular, their expertise in matters concerning forestry and tenure system management), and to strengthen their capacity to influence discussion at the provincial level.

Component 2. Support community-based sustainable forest and land management (US\$ 0.96 million). This component would promote the empowerment of IPLCs by supporting official recognition of their customary usage rights, and financing micro-projects aimed at sustainable natural resource management (including alternative activities designed to reduce pressure and change practices) to improve livelihoods in rural areas.

Sub-component 2a. Promoting sustainable forest and land management through alternative livelihood activities and promotion of the IPLC culture (US\$ 0.7 million). This sub-component would provide micro-grants for communities to engage in alternative activities that will: (i) generate additional incomes; (ii) improve community livelihoods; (iii) provide educational value through improved capacity for identification, facilitation, dialogue, dedicated monitoring and evaluation, and capitalization. While the micro-projects will be carried out mainly in the project areas and the 19 focus territories, the overall component would benefit from a national approach. In areas outside of the 19 territories, priority areas may be targeted depending on available funding. Co-funding would be sought to cover high-stake areas with substantial representation of Pygmy and indigenous communities.

Sub-component 2b. Empowering the IPLC for the formal recognition of their user rights (US\$ 0.26 million). This activity would support experiments in community-based forest management. The end-goal consists in securing usage rights over specific plots through the recognition of an official status that will give the established communities the power to fully benefit from their local resources. Once the areas concerned will have been approved, the project will support work on their legal status as well as on the governance system for administering their usage rights. In these areas, micro-projects (financed under Component 2a) will enable the implementation of policies for preservation, protection, reasonable logging, and, in some cases, changes to practices in favor of extensive livestock farming or production instead of pure gathering.

Component 3. Increase the capacity to implement development activities for IPLC and consolidate feedback (US\$ 0.54 million). The objective of this component would be to ensure the smooth implementation of the Project in accordance with the Bank's procedures but with sufficient flexibility to be able to adapt to the communities' capacities.

Sub-component 3a. Project coordination (US\$ 0.31 million). This sub-component would finance the costs of the



National Executing Agency (NEA), which is responsible for the implementation of the Project. The NEA will also be responsible for fiduciary management, notably procurement (e.g. screening, contractual terms, and management of contracts) and financial management (e.g. disbursements for micro-projects, cash management, accounting, and documentation). It will define the criteria for examining and evaluating risks, ensure the proper use of FDCS project funds, and keep project and micro-project documentation up-to-date, followed by periodic reporting to the Bank on the use of funds. It will also be responsible for the management and monitoring of safeguards. The NEA has been selected under a competitive process in accordance with DGM guidelines.

Sub-component 3b. Strengthening feedback channels at the local and national levels (US\$ 0.23 million). The objective of this sub-component is to promote the establishment of an inclusive national network of IPLC representatives that will maintain direct relations with leaders and organizations on the ground. It is envisaged that through a learning-by-doing approach, capacities as well as recognition of the impact of the network will be strengthened by monitoring the implementation of micro-projects on the ground, measuring communities’ satisfaction, and reporting to the National Steering Committee (NSC). Monitoring and measurement of the satisfaction rate by the network of IPLC representatives is intended to ensure that communities benefit from the project and that the IPLCs deal adequately with any grievances.

Given that the proposed activities represent a natural continuation and expansion to the parent project’s activities, an additional financing is being proposed while maintaining the same Implementing Agency. This has been deemed the most suitable option to maximize development outcomes. This instrument will also enable a faster and more cost-effective response to the client’s request to strengthen and scale-up the parent project.

Public Disclosure Copy

SAFEGUARDS

E. Safeguard Policies that Might Apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	X		
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	X		
Forests OP/BP 4.36	X		
Pest Management OP 4.09		X	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	X		
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	X		
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	X		
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		X	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		X	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		X	



CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Contact :	Loic Jean Charles Braune	Title :	Natural Resources Mgmt. Spec.
Telephone No :	473-9639	Email :	lbraune@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower :	Caritas Congo asbl		
Contact :	Andre Mathunabo	Title :	Chargé de projets
Telephone No :	2430999303902	Email :	mathunaboandre@gmail.com

Implementing Agencies

Implementing Agency :	National Steering Committee		
Contact :	Kapupu Diwa	Title :	President
Telephone No :	2430998668497	Email :	cpndgmrdc@gmail.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>