



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Congo, Democratic Republic		
Year Started	2010		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	282	23	305
Grant amount committed	7,950,799	627,760	8,578,559
Project level co-financing in cash	1,164,266	52,485	1,216,751
Project level co-financing in kind	6,165,478	610,250	6,775,728
Total co-financing *	8,620,239		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)								
Biodiversity	1	5	1	1	3	3	-	14
Climate Change	1	14	7	41	12	10	1	86
Land Degradation	1	4	3	6	-	-	-	14
Sustainable Forest Management	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	13
Capacity Development	1	2	-	-	4	4	-	11
International Waters	1	2	1	3	-	1	-	8
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total Projects Completed	6	39	12	51	19	19	1	147

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	1	5	1	1	3	3	-	14
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	2	1	-	3	6	2	-	14
Hectares of PAs	1,500	33,000	-	2,027,900	2,746,400	2,736,900	-	7,545,700
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	2	1	3	2	3	-	11
Hectares of ICCAs	-	3,000	2,000	16 349	15281,70	160,001	-	165,001
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	5	-	-	3	3	3	-	14
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	3	5	6	-	14
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	5	5	1	5	3	3	-	22
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1,500	36,000	4,580	29,927	57,055	57,055	-	186,117
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	1	14	7	41	12	10	1	86
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	1,022	5,750	4,580	29,927	16,083	35,245	-	92,607

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	1	-	3	3	2	-	9
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	153	340	310	1,228	35,700	-	37,731
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	6	1	5	4	-	17
Sustainable transport projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	1	12	-	-	7	-	-	20
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	4	3	6	-	-	-	14
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	200	3	107	327	-	-	-	637
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	200	350	107	327	-	-	-	984
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	200	457	82	850	-	-	-	1,589
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	45	52	-	-	-	97
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	200	-	32	6	-	-	-	238
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	13

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Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	3,000	5,750	4,580	29,927	16,283	-	-	59,540
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	1	2	1	3	-	1	-	8
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	1	-	1	10	-	-	-	12
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	65,682	-	-	-	65,682
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	1,958	-	-	-	-	1,958
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	5
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1

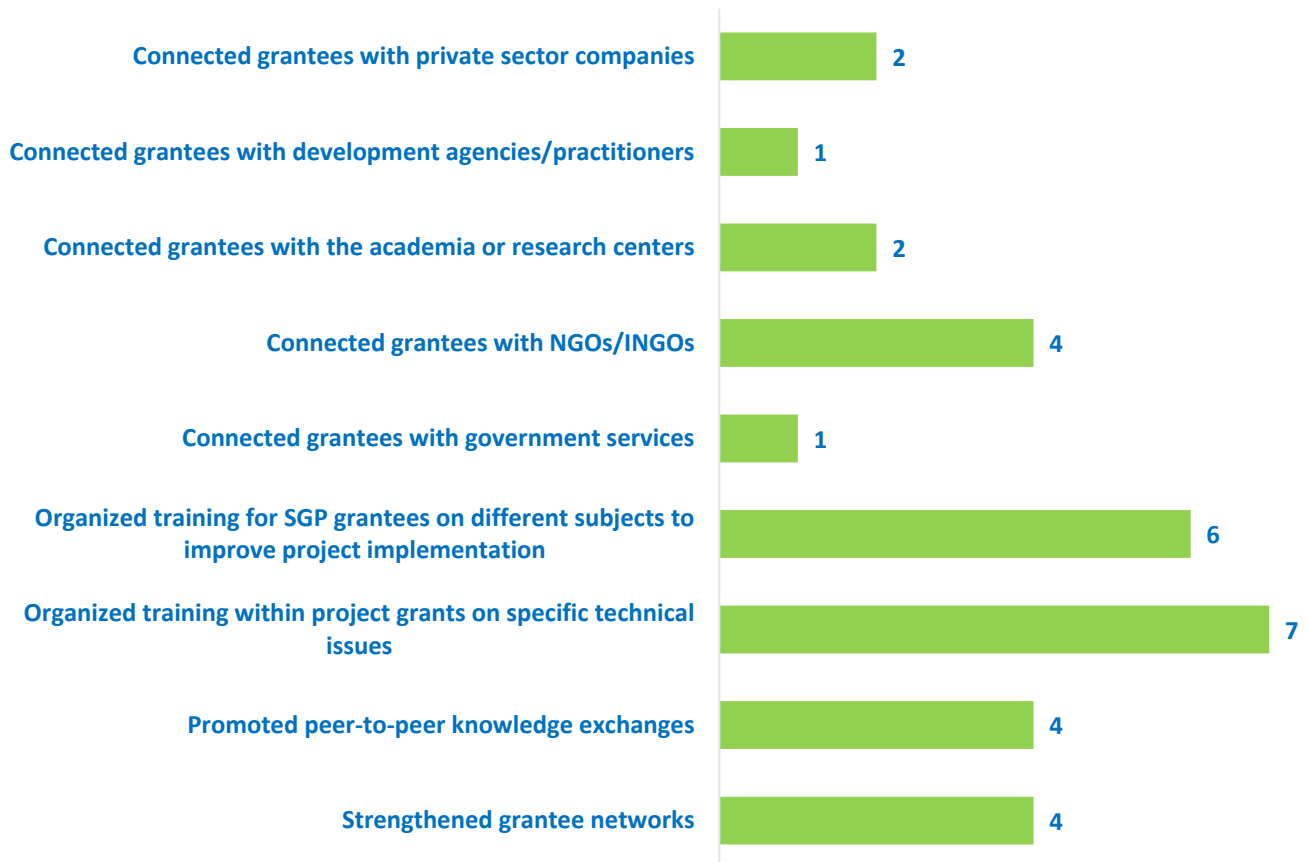
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	2
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	5
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	4
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	3	-	12	51	19	19	-	104
Number of youth organizations	3	-	-	-	5	3	-	11
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	4
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	5	24	11	51	15	11	-	117
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	3	73	29	-	3	10	-	118
Community-level trainings conducted	6	6	6	7	3	6	-	34
Number of projects monitored through field visits	2	24	64	76	38	23	6	233

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PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	1	1	1	3	-	2	10
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	11	10	10	11	10	-	12	11

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



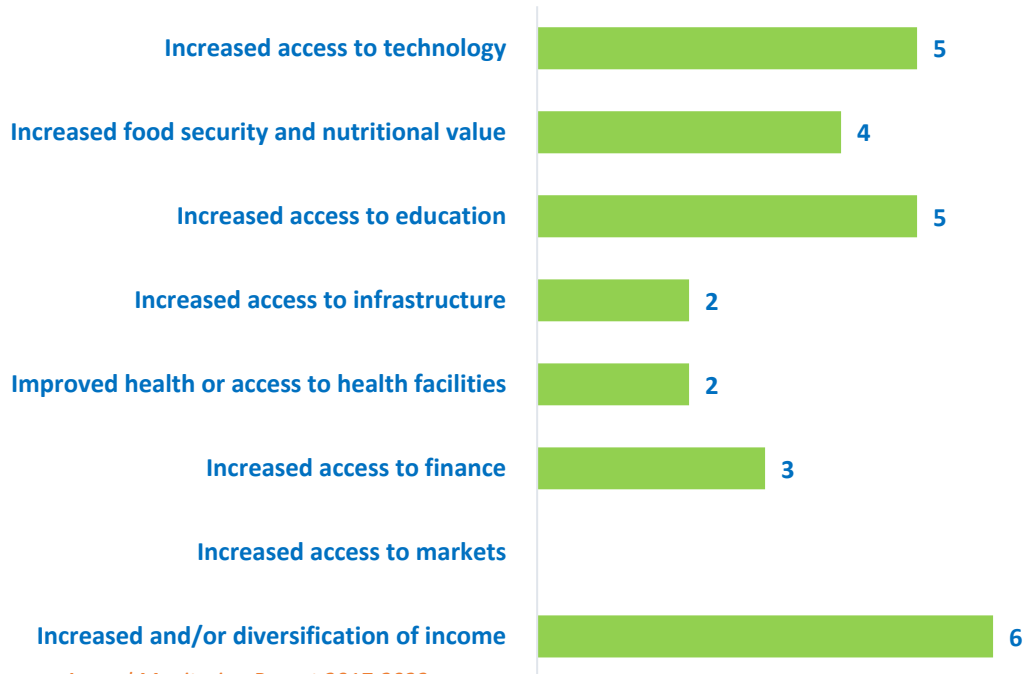
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



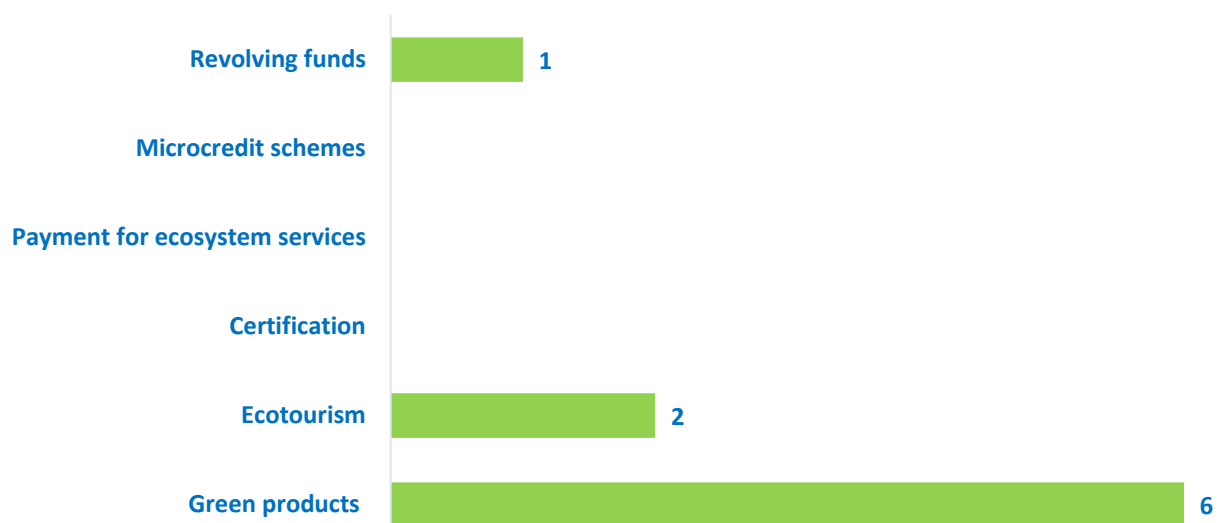
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



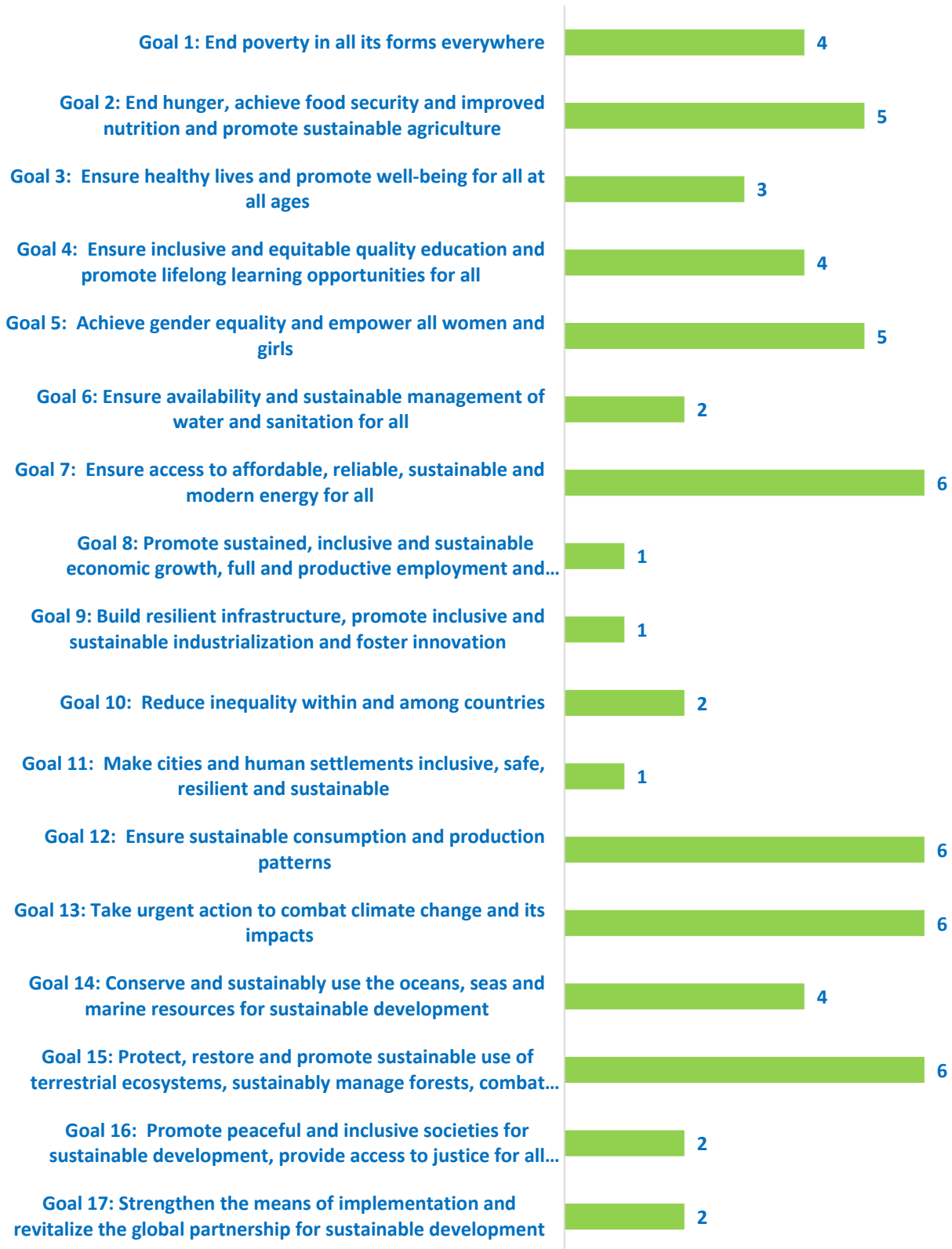
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Sustainable Forest Management

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, forests represented a critical livelihood for about 40 million people, providing food, domestic energy, building materials and monetary income. However, these forests were under increasing pressure that was leading to very high degradation and increased poverty among many people who still depended on the resource offered by the forest.

SGP supported NGO, *SOS Grands Lacs*, in the rehabilitation and protection of the forest ecosystem on the coast of Lake Vitu, which extends from Nzulo to Bweremana, Bahunde chiefdom, Masisi territory. Management effectiveness was improved for 1,200 hectares of Lake Kivu marine areas, and sustainable forest management practices were carried out on 700 hectares of land. 481 members of the community benefitted from the production of 42,422 seedlings of which 9,382 were distributed in Bweremana, 7,199 in Nzulo and 4,097 in Shasha. In order to raise awareness of the multiple benefits offered by the reforestation of the lakeshore, 42 community leaders (11 women and 31 men) were trained on the importance of trees in the ecosystem; 16 members of the MUPDI, CAIDDEV and IJUDR OCBs were educated on ensuring food security with the help of natural resource management and agroforestry management and 9 members of the OCBs learnt about accounting records. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

International waters

In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, SGP supported grantee, Cooperative de Production et de Ravitaillement (COOPRAVI), on a project in the neighborhood of Manoka of the Kasangulu Territorial Administration. The households in the neighborhood of Manoka practiced incineration of household wastes that not only polluted the environment and Lukaya river, but also had a negative impact on the health of the people. The project focused on sensitization and building capacities of households in eco-waste management, waste sorting at source through organic bins, electronic waste recycling, converting plastic waste into paving stones, and composting of biodegradable waste. The activities undertaken through the project cleared the streets of the neighborhood from household wastes, prevented wastes from entering into the river and reduced the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals, by installing 190 metal bins. 53,162 tons of household waste was transformed into compost and sold to market gardeners, which further avoided a ton of harmful chemicals and benefitted 200 gardeners who were trained in smart agriculture and working on the sites of Ferme Bemba, Fabaco etc. More than 6,520 tons of plastic waste and 5 tons of electronic waste was collected for recycling. The project directly benefitted 1,330 people, including 200 market gardeners. Following the successful implementation of the project in Manoka, the communities of Mvula Nene, Station, Schools and MASSA Referral Hospital requested that the project be replicated in their neighborhoods. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

Social Inclusion - Indigenous Peoples

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, Olidarite for the Promotion of Indigenous Women (Olidarite Pour La Promotion Des Femmes Autochtones) promoted renewable energy among the Pygmies people in the Lokando village by adopting renewable photovoltaic energy to electrify 49 indigenous households with the installation of four lampposts, 49 solar kits, one giant screen connected to the Canal+ system, and a charging cabin. The Canal+ projection benefitted all 326 community members, especially young people who participated in the installation work and contributed to securing the equipment and maintaining order during project implementation. The giant screen allowed indigenous residents of Lokando and nearby villages to access information and learn what was going on outside their communities. Four community members attended the training on the installation and maintenance of the photovoltaic equipment, then installed the solar kits in the village and contributed to network extension and repairs. A project management regulation has been implemented. An operational surveillance committee was established to ensure the safety of the installation of the giant Canal+ screen and address unfavorable behaviors of the audience. The community was committed to setting up a cash register through weekly contributions to cover repairs, CANAL+ subscription costs, and other broken components of the

installed electrical system. Six members of the project team received training on administrative and financial management, technical project management, and solar equipment maintenance. Four members of the grantee participated in training on project management administration as well as project monitoring. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The DRC has signed numerous agreements on environmental matters and has adhered to several international legal instruments. It then integrated these instruments into its internal legal arsenal. This opened the way for the development of sectoral strategies which are in harmony with the present National Strategy of the DRC Program for the 7th Operational Phase. The table below presents the main international conventions and sectoral strategic documents.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions + cadres de planification nationale	Date de ratification /achèvement
Convention des Nations Unies sur la diversité biologique (CDB)	Décembre 1994
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (UNFCCC)	Décembre 1994
Convention des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre la désertification (UNCCD)	Septembre 1997
CDB Stratégie nationale pour la biodiversité et Plan d'action (NBSAP)	Juin 1999
Communications nationales (1er) UNFCCC	Décembre 2003, Novembre 2009, Février 2015
Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP)	25 Mars 2005
Programmes nationaux d'action de l'UNCCD (PAN) de lutte contre la Dégradation des Terres et la Déforestation (NAP)	Mai 2005
Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSRP)	Mars 2006
Communications nationales (2ème) UNFCCC	Novembre 2009
Auto-évaluation Nationale des Capacités à Renforcer (ANCR)	Mars 2009
Programme d'investissement dans le secteur forestier	2010

Exercice de formulation du portefeuille national FEM-6 (NPFE)	Juin 2011
Stratégie de développement sobre en carbone	2012
Stratégie Cadre nationale sur la REDD+	2012
Fonds National REDD+	2012
Plan National d'Adaptation de la RDC aux changements climatiques	2014
Communications nationales (3ème) UNFCCC	Février 2015
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (APA/ABS)	Février 2015
Mesures d'Atténuation Nationale Appropriée CCNUCC (NAMA)	Processus en cours

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.