



One Acre Fund final report to CFI, preparatory grant

Period from April 19, 2022 to February 19, 2023 (activities completed then), with no-cost extension to August 7, 2023

<p style="text-align: center;">Program Title & Reference</p> <p>Program title REDD+: One Acre Fund CFI preparatory grant, DRC Ref. from the program (if applicable): Program/MPTF Reference Number Office:² 00131426 (project ID)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Locality, Sector/Theme(s) of the Program</p> <p>(if applicable) Locality: DRC</p> <p>Sector/Theme(s): Agriculture</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Participating organizations</p> <p>Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under the Program</p> <p>One Acre Fund</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <p>National partners (Governments, private sector, NGOs and others) and other international organizations.</p> <p>One Acre Fund is the sole implementor</p>

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1. Program Key Data

Program Title & Reference	One Acre Fund CAFI preparatory grant, DRC
Program/MPTF Reference Number	00131426 (project ID)
Locality, Sector/Theme(s) of the Program	DRC, agriculture
Implementing Partners	One Acre Fund
Participating organizations	One Acre Fund
Budget du Program (USD)	\$500,000 USD
Total program duration (months):	10 mo of activities (16 mo including no-cost extension)
Date of approval of the program by the CAFI Board of Directors (dd.mm.yyyy):	26.01.2022
MPTF funds transfer date (dd.mm.yyyy):	19.04.2022
Official Launch Date/Actual Start (dd.mm.yyyy):	19.04.2022
Original closing date (dd.mm.yyyy)	19.02.2023
Current closing date (dd.mm.yyyy)	07.08.2023
Disbursements as of December 31 for annual reports as of June 30 for half-yearly reports	\$500,000 USD
Overall expenditure (USD) as of December 31....	\$405,029 USD
Consumption rate of 1 ^{time} tranche	81% (through December 2022)
Date of mid-term evaluation if applicable	n/a
Contact (Name, title, participating organization and email address:	Sarah LaHaye, Director of Business Development, One Acre Fund sarah.lahaye@oneacrefund.org

2. Executive summary (maximum 1 page)

The aim is to present the most important achievements of the Program by highlighting in a clear and concise manner 1) those of the period under examination (semester or year), 2) those since the beginning of the program. The summary will also include the key elements of the report to be detailed in the points below as well as progress towards the milestones of the Letter of Intent with CAFI.

2.1 for the reporting period

The report below summarizes key progress for the initial pre-feasibility work that One Acre Fund carried out as part of the CAFI preparatory grant in DRC (main activities between April 19, 2022 and February 19, 2023, and no-cost extension approved through August 7, 2023). During this period, One Acre Fund successfully conducted a full scouting mission, which resulted in a pre-feasibility study that outlined the scope and potential for a larger-scale pilot program in DRC targeting smallholder agricultural productivity and agroforestry to reduce deforestation. The key outputs from this work were:

- **Intensive desk research:** This included landscape analysis, farmer barrier analysis, and business model hypotheses.
- **In-country scouting research:** This consisting of on-the-ground work in target geographies that included expert interviews and meetings, consultations with smallholder farmers in the field, large-scale household survey, as well as work to refine landscape and barrier analysis, refined business model hypotheses, and rapid field trials.
- **Pre-feasibility study:** This was drafted in coordination with CAFI, which summarized our key research findings and proposed a new, innovative program model and corresponding theory of change in the target geographies of Kongo Central, Kwango, and Kwilu. The pre-feasibility report was presented to key government officials in DRC and stakeholders, as well as CAFI donors, and provided a strong basis for ongoing iteration and input.
- **Small farmer trial:** We launched our first farmer trial, which commenced in Songololo in the second half of 2022, working with 140+ smallholder farmers across four different sectors, to better understand yield potentials in savannah fields, using improved seeds, fertiliser in micro-dosage and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

Through this work, we have been in close alignment with CAFI about the next steps to build off of this success, including moving forward with a) expanding on the scouting mission during 2023 via a bridge grant, which would allow for the completion of key operational and administrative tasks that are essential to launching a program (proposal submitted March 2023), and b) submitting a ProDoc for a larger, multi-year partnership to commence in early 2024 (to submit later in 2023, following CAFI guidance).

2.2 cumulative since the beginning of the program

All project activities summarized above and carried out between April 19, 2022 and February 19, 2023.

3. Brief presentation of the program

3.1. Main objective

Recall the main objectives and expected effects of this program in relation to

1. The country's Letter of Intent with CAFI
2. The results framework of the country's National REDD+ Investment Framework

This can be done through a table that links program results, Letter of Intent milestones and the country's national REDD investment framework.

**Note that this is a preparatory grant, which is not producing large-scale outcomes.*

The main objective of the preparatory grant was to assess the feasibility and potential impact of a One Acre Fund program in DRC. Based on an on-the-ground scouting mission, we have iterated a strategy of multiple interventions to address some of the root causes of smallholder-led deforestation, low farmer productivity, and—ultimately—chronic rural hunger and extreme poverty. **The key output of the project was a pre-feasibility study outlining a program vision, which is intended to form the basis for a longer-term program.** This study was submitted in September 2022 and is currently still being reviewed by CAFI and the DRC government.

The target outcomes in our strategy align with DRCs second Letter of Intent with CAFI (2021-31). Proposed interventions would seek to address forest loss and rural poverty together, by a) stemming smallholder-led forest loss due to cyclical agriculture, b) boosting smallholder livelihoods via sustainable intensification on savannah lands, and c) improving overall food security in DRC.

Proposed interventions based on preparatory grant learnings:

From the preparatory grant, we have developed a plan for an impactful pilot. Our starting point for identifying a potential program model was recognizing that achieving the above project outcomes depends on identifying the right incentives for farmers, whose behaviors and choices are intimately tied to the constraints of their operating environment. In the case of the DRC, cyclical production has deep traditional roots, forest soils are more fertile than on savannahs, and there are gaps in the farming ecosystem—i.e. a lack of financing, inputs, and support to drive adoption of good agricultural practices (GAPs); all of these factors have shaped the current production system in DRC.

To break this cycle, and transition farmers to more sustainable and efficient production methods, we have developed a model that centers around increasing access to improved agricultural inputs and training to intensify and improve agricultural production on savannah lands.

In the pre-feasibility study, we propose the following interventions, which all remain modular and adaptable:

- **Agrodealer shops:** Rural access to key inputs like fertiliser and improved OPV seed where there is limited supply. We propose launching a network of rural retail “Hub shops” that we own and operate, as well as partner “Spoke shops,” owned by rural entrepreneurs, that we supply and support. They will serve farmers year round and will offer credit and cash sales.
- **Decentralised tree nurseries:** Tree seedling distribution via local entrepreneur nurseries, which we help to establish, to supply seedlings to local farmers for agroforestry and to support the PES program. Benefits of agroforestry include improved soil health, reduced local cutting in forests, and increased farmer incomes. Leveraging One Acre Fund’s global experience in agroforestry across most of our nine countries of operation, we project that we could enable farmers to plant 5 million trees annually after five-years of piloting.
- **Extension services:** Front-line “field officers” will support across interventions. They will be crucial to transferring expertise around improved farming (GAP, improved inputs), driving tree adoption, administering PES programs, and facilitating loan repayment.
- **Fertiliser importation:** We propose to work on fertiliser supply, due to low quantities in the country and their high price. A reliable, well-priced supply of quality fertiliser will enable intensification on savannah land while lowering program costs and generally benefiting the agriculture ecosystem.
- **Maize seed production:** We likewise propose to increase domestic production of quality OPV maize seed, leveraging our expertise in seed multiplication. This could include professionalization support for seed multiplication via contracted outgrowing schemes with cooperatives and for seed certification via a partnership with SENASEM.
- **PES programs:** We will incentivise the shift from forest to savannah production via in-kind compensation in the form of farming inputs. It will have two levels:
 - **Village PES:** Engage village leaders around conservation zones and goals, then supporting agrodealer Spoke shops and seedling nurseries to support farmers and PES contracts. For **zoning**, we will leverage local planning committees (Comités Locaux de Développement), zoning plans, and expertise from other organisations. We will also leverage existing work completed by existing and previous PIREDD programs.
 - **Farmer group PES:** Tree and agricultural input bundles, supported by extension support from field officers, as in-kind payments for groups to intensify agriculture in target zones. Supported crops will include maize and cassava.
- **Ongoing program development:** The following are areas One Acre Fund will pursue to drive program impact and effectiveness:
 - **Monitoring:** We are serious about rigorous impact measurement, and use evidence to drive program strategy. We will continuously measure the impact of each intervention, as well as potential rebound effects. This will

- include local monitoring, but we would seek to leverage remote sensing to measure indicators like net tree cover and area of land used for agriculture
- **Cash/credit sales:** A key goal will be to make credit sales a main component of the program in DRC, as in our other core programs. This shift will demand good adoption of inputs and GAPs.
 - **Greater financial sustainability:** As a social enterprise, we prioritise cost-effectiveness as a pathway to greater scale and impact. We will capitalise on economies of scale as the program grows, leveraging revenue from farmer loan repayment.
 - **Improved farmer impact (breadth and depth):** We will seek to increase per-farmer impact as clients become accustomed to working with us. This will include offering larger purchase options and diversifying agricultural products offered through our service delivery channels to include a wider range of impactful products.
 - **Synergy with local programs:** In all areas we serve, we will look to compliment and synergise with the existing ecosystem of agricultural support. This might include supporting existing agrodealers via input supply and extension, leveraging existing storage infrastructure (e.g. PPAKIN infrastructures), or providing complementary services to existing PIREDD programs—furthering PIREDD’s impact in the short-term and beyond the time-bound nature of those programs.
 - **Modularity and adaptability of programs:** Our phased approach enables us to test and pivot rapidly based on most promising interventions and on a strong evidence base. We also remain open to collaborating with CAFI around which interventions to prioritise.
 - **Geographical expansion:** Activities will be piloted in Kongo Central but will seek to expand along the N1 road into Kwango and Kwilu in following years.
 - **Innovation:** One Acre Fund continuously seeks to identify new opportunities to increase impact and to innovate how we deliver services. We are constantly on the look out for how to generate as much impact as efficiently as possible.

3.2. Specific objectives and expected results of the program

Recall the specific objectives of the program

3.2.1 according to the results framework of the approved program document, i.e. the final targets

3.2.2 according to the program's annual work plan, i.e. the objectives and targets over the reporting period (year or semester)

N/A this is a preparatory grant, so we are not yet producing project results that contribute to CAFI objectives.

3.3. Report context

Presentation of the elements that characterize the reporting period.

Reporting period encompasses all of the activities of the preparatory grant (see 4 below).

4. Progress of the activities planned in the Annual Work Plan (AWP) of the program, for the reporting period (semester 1 or full year)

Provide a summary of the main activities of the program work plan, carried out during the period under review (semester or full year) and how they contributed to advancing the expected results of the program.

**Note that there is no AWP under this pre-feasibility phase. Nonetheless, below are key activities carried out during the preparatory grant:*

One Acre Fund completed key pre-feasibility activities as part of the CAFI preparatory grant between April 19, 2022 and February 19, 2023 (with a no-cost extension granted through August 7, 2023). **Key activities involved in the scouting mission that informed the pre-feasibility study included:**

- **Desk research:** Our New Country Expansion team conducted research including secondary data analysis, expert interviews, literature review, and security assessment to form a clearer sense of the local context. They developed some working hypotheses around what interventions might be impactful and operable, via landscape analysis, farmer barrier analysis, and business model hypotheses.
- **In-country scouting research:** Our lead DRC scouting team built upon desk research via on-the-ground exploration. This involved:
 - **Focus groups:** 30+ group discussions and semi-structured group interviews took place across Kongo Central, Kwango and Kwilu
 - **Expert interviews:** 20+ interviews with relevant specialists across program activities and themes
 - **Root-cause analysis:** To understand the underlying drivers pushing smallholder farmers to cut trees, we conducted a root-cause analysis that drew on farmer surveys and 10+ targeted interviews.
 - **Farmer interviews:** 1,095 smallholder farmers participated through a household survey across three territories to better understand agricultural practices, behaviour, challenges, and perceptions. The geographical distribution is as follows:
 - Masi-Manimba - Kwilu (n=450)
 - Madimba -Kongo Central (n= 314)
 - Mbanza Ngungu - Kongo Central (n=331)
 - **Tree demand test:** The distribution of 1,500 seedlings to 127 smallholder farmers in Masi Manimba - Kwilu, including training, to better understand perception of trees and willingness to integrate new agricultural practices
- **Farmer trial:** To further build upon our hypotheses and evidence base, we launched a small farmer trial in Songololo in the latter half of 2022. We worked with 140 smallholder farmers across 4 different sectors, to better understand yield potentials in savannah fields, using improved seeds, fertiliser in micro-dosage, and Good

Agricultural Practices (GAP). A full report will be submitted to CAFI in April (data still being analysed). The trial was organized into the following groups:

- **Treatment fields:** 140 monitored and harvested resulting in 2.8 ha of savannah land cultivated using improved agricultural practices
- **Control fields:** 146 harvested across savannah and forest lands

These activities enabled One Acre Fund to develop and refine a pre-feasibility study that honed in on target geographies of Kongo Central, Kwango, and Kwilu. We then iterated upon the study in consultation with CAFI and presented the study to key government officials in DRC and stakeholders, as well as CAFI donors. As a continuation of this work, we have remained in close alignment with CAFI about a) expanding on the pilot during 2023 via a bridge grant (proposal submitted) and b) submitting a ProDoc for a larger, multi-year project to commence in early 2024.

5. Program Results

5.1 Contribution to CAFI results framework impacts

Describe the program's contribution to the impacts of the country's national REDD+ investment plan and CAFI's theory of change, i.e.

i) reduction of emissions and increase of removals, specifying the assumptions used and the targets, if any, as described in the program document. Specify, if applicable, the number of hectares of estimated avoided deforestation that can be attributed to program activities.

(ii) improvement of living standards, in particular:

- *the number of direct beneficiaries reached by the program and the definition applied by the program to define this term. If multiple categories are used, disaggregate by category as well as gender. See box below and complete the matrix*
- *the number of indirect beneficiaries and the assumptions underlying this calculation. See box below and complete the matrix*
- *where applicable, increase in income (direct or indirect) and/or reduction in expenses*

N/A this is a preparatory grant, so we are not yet producing project results that contribute to CAFI objectives. That said, the eventual project beneficiaries will be in the agricultural sector (smallholder farming).

5.2 Progress by outcome and program outputs

While at the preparatory grant stage, there are no outcomes contributing yet to zero-deforestation agriculture, the preparatory grant achieved following outputs:

- **Pre-feasibility study:** As highlighted above, the key output was an extensive theory of change and project strategy for DRC via a pre-feasibility study. This document has been iterated multiple times from external stakeholders, including CAFI.
- **Farmer trial:** The small initial farmer trial launched late in 2022 provided an important layer of evidence by focusing on gaining a better understanding of smallholder agricultural practices, as well as to better assess the potential to cultivate on savannah fields.

Through the above outputs, One Acre Fund developed a much deeper contextual understanding of smallholder agriculture in DRC. This has informed our current plan for a DRC pilot. We have also mapped out intermediary steps via a proposed bridge grant project to further develop trials and build program infrastructure.

5.3 Assessment of program performance based on results framework indicators

N/A No results framework at the preparatory grant stage

5.4 Program Contribution to Achievement of CAFI Results Framework Indicators

N/A

5.5 Contribution of the program to the achievement of the milestones of the Letter of Intent

N/A

6. Financial execution

6.1 Disbursements

On the transfers received, indicate the overall disbursement level as well as the annual disbursement level, including the estimated budget for the year and the actual disbursement. Amounts committed but not disbursed can be added to the last column of the table.

We have received the full \$500,000 transfer at the start of the project. See quarterly budget vs. actuals (BVA) for more on program expenditures over the grant.

6.2 Contracts

List the entities for which contracts over \$100,000 have been signed, indicate the theme, responsibility and budget assigned to each. If your procedures allow it, attach a copy of the contract (which will not be made public).

N/A no contracting

6.3 Financial Management, Procurement and Human Resources

Provide information on financial management, procurement and human resources (if applicable):

- *Please assess whether project financial expenditures are in line with AWP/B projections or behind work plans;*

- *If expenditures are delayed or not in accordance with plans, please provide an explanation indicating the measures taken to (i) expedite implementation; (ii) ensure that the expected results are achieved in quality and on time;*
- *Please indicate what dollar amount has been budgeted (in the project document) for gender equality or women's empowerment activities and how much has actually been allocated to date;*
- *When will you request the second installment of the remaining program from the MPTF account;*
- *d) Provide procurement updates/procurement plan for contracted services above US\$1 million listed in your project document, including a description of the process that was used to identify the supplier.*

During the project period, CAFI funds were fully disbursed on April 19, 2022 (\$500,000 USD). While the final BVA through February 2023 is forthcoming, our last BVA, covering through December 2022, forecasted a \$10,271 overspend relative to the original budget for the project period. One Acre Fund is covering the overspend with our own internal resources.

6.4 Resource Mobilization

Indicate whether the program has mobilized additional resources or interventions from other partners

CAFI was the sole funder of the preparatory grant phase, though One Acre Fund is covering the overspend (estimated at \$10,000)

6.5 Audits

Indicate whether there have been audits and what their results are

N/A no audits at the pre-feasibility stage

6.6 Budget revisions

Please indicate any revisions to the program budget

No revisions to the budget, though note the no-cost extension through August 7, 2023.

6.7 Cost analyzes

Provide an analysis of the cost of the program for the year according to Table 7, in order to assess the ratio of the costs of the structures and the operational costs relating to the period under examination.

N/A

7. Participatory management

The principles of transparency, participation and consultation are enshrined in CAFI's programming, both in the investment plan and in the terms of reference of the AMIs. Thus, upon their approval, all programs submitted a plan for consultation and participation of stakeholders in the various activities and stages of the program. Please update this table, by adding a column of comments allowing to see the evolution and the realization of the planned participatory processes.

N/A

8. Cross-cutting themes

8.1. Governance

Mention here the meetings of the Steering Committee (COFIL) of the program as well as those of the multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and a summary of the follow-up to their decisions

N/A: No steering committee at for preparatory grant

8.2. Gender

The actions, policies and reforms provided for in the Investment Plan and aimed at reducing deforestation have a particular impact on women. Please explain how the program has taken the Gender aspect into account (disaggregation of indicators, recruitment of female staff, representation in decision-making bodies, specific consultations, etc.) by completing table 8 with the aim of giving an overview of achievements and include some concrete examples (good/bad practices). What were the target groups involved? Were there any obstacles in terms of the preparation and implementation of these activities? How did the program overcome them?

Gender is an important dimension of One Acre Fund's work. Across the 1.7 million smallholder farmers served by One Acre Fund global programs in 2022, around half were women. Our programs are designed to overcome the key structural barriers rural women in agriculture face: isolation, poor information, and lack of capital. For example, to ensure equal access to information, our trainings account for rural women's lower literacy rates by utilizing verbal, interactive, and pictorial methods, and we conduct trainings via farmer groups because it is often more culturally acceptable for our female clients to participate in group activities.

Gender has been a key consideration in our preparatory grant. Firstly, data collected was gender-disaggregated in order to better understand gender-related challenges when it comes to agriculture and farmer livelihoods. As we develop programs in DRC, we will continue to tailor programs that are accessible and impactful for women, informed by our evolving global gender strategy. This will include integrating gender training for field-facing staff to help women overcome the gender employment divide. Our M&E team will also design impact assessments to thoroughly understand the impact our program is having on female-farmer-specific outcomes and gender-dynamics; like with all M&E data, we will use this to both prove and improve our programming and its impact on female farmers.

8.3. Indigenous Peoples

8.4. Other social groups (Youth, minors, etc.)

8.5. Compliance with environmental and social standards

As defined in the context of the UNFCCC and in particular the Cancun COP decisions on safeguards, COP parties with ambitions to access results-based payments must be able to demonstrate that adjusted Cancun safeguards to the national context have been respected in the production of the emission reductions concerned. The implementation of the REDD+ Investment Plan contributes to the generation of such emission reductions. It is therefore necessary for all programs, both sectoral and integrated, to ensure compliance with and report on these standards. Firstly this facilitates the consolidation of information at the CAFI level, and secondly this information could be used in the Summary of Information on Safeguards if submitted to the UNFCCC. Please therefore report on environmental and social standards.

N/A for preparatory grant, though we are factoring in environmental and social safeguards into our pilot planning. One Acre Fund maintains a robust ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY, which we would be happy to share if requested.

To. Environmental and social impact study

Was such a study performed during or before the period under review? YES NO. If yes, please report on the key results achieved and/or progress on mitigation measures, and attach the study report as an annex or inform if it has already been sent to the CAFI Secretariat

N/A

b. Measures taken to ensure compliance with safeguards

Describe here the impact studies or the measures taken to ensure compliance with each of the safeguards, by completing table 10

N/A The pilot program that One Acre Fund has been planning would comply with the Cancun safeguards.

b. Management of complaints and appeals

None

9. Risk management

9.1 Update your risk management matrix based on the analysis performed.

Detail the measures that have been/will be taken and indicate the person/actor responsible. This matrix should update what was identified in the program document at its approval (or the previous year for programs with more than one year of implementation). In this analysis it will be interesting to comment on the evolution over time (e.g. a risk estimated at high probability at the formulation can be revised downwards the following year), explain the reasons and if the program had a proactive role in mitigating these risks.

Note that the preparatory grant did not include a full risk matrix, though we have added to the risks we are taking into consideration as we plan for a pilot project:

Risks to the achievement of the outcome	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Lack of local knowledge	Low	High	While we have strong links to smallholder communities and governments across East Africa, the DRC is a new context for us, carrying a host of uncertainties and unique operating risks. Our scouting process is designed to quickly develop knowledge and expertise within the country. We would build a scouting team mostly staffed by Congolese and make key connections with research institutions and leaders in the country. And rather than jumping into pilot operations, we invest heavily in on-the-ground assessments. Importantly, we work at the smallholder-community level, with extensive farmer surveys, interviews, and focus groups.
Inability to halt land degradation	Medium	Medium	It is possible for a smallholder-focused agricultural intervention to boost farmer productivity while failing to mitigate land degradation and the destructive pattern of cyclical farming. To mitigate, we will continue our focus on environmental sustainability, and are committed to supporting “zero-deforestation agriculture” in the DRC. Our scouting process will target products and practices that boost farm productivity and long-term land management at the household as well as wider community level. Behavior change will likely play a large role, as well as monitoring and conditional incentives; this is an area we invest heavily in across our programs, whether helping farmers build their soil organic matter, adopt trees on their farms, or diversify their crop varieties.
Lack of equitable gender impact	Low	High	There is a risk that our program might not have positive outcomes for women in terms of their economic benefits and position within the household. In response, our scouting activities will examine gender dynamics in local farming households to form the basis to tailor our program to have a pro-gender lens.
Corruption and fraud	Medium	High	There are distinct fraud and corruption risks for each geography we enter, which can jeopardize the operability and sustainability of our program. To mitigate, we will investigate this closely in our on-the-ground scouting to assess the risk level. We will select models that

			match the inherent risk and build in controls to minimize the opportunity for fraud. Ultimately, we could decide not to operate in an area if the risk were too high.
Challenges enforcing contracts	Medium	Medium	We have been advised that it can be challenging to enforce contracts with farmers and other service providers in some parts of the DRC due to weak rule of law. This poses a financial risk. To mitigate, we will investigate this closely in our on-the-ground scouting, especially since regional variation likely exists. We will also factor in financial risk into our model; for example, introducing loan qualification criteria and limiting initial loan sizes
Repayment risk	medium	high	When moving to credit products, gather rigorous trial data to assess repayment trends in given communities. Use techniques to assess farmer credit worthiness that have been proven across other One Acre Fund programs (pre-payment, group liability, etc.)
Land rights risk	low	medium	Liaise with the CAFI-funded land tenure reform sectoral project. Also, leverage organisations with expertise in land rights. Work with AMAR to set up CLDs that include both alochtones and autochtones to define zoning plans, with a specific focus on identifying agricultural zones, can help identify and assess possible solutions to land rights issues and challenges that might impact farmers' ability to make longer-term investment on their land, such as planting trees. For all our other services, like shops and access to extension services, farmers would be able to work with their existing land access. e.g. if someone rents a land, they can still rent it and take improved seeds/cuttings to improve their agriculture.
Fire risk	Low	medium	We will integrate fire management and safety trainings into core agricultural trainings to help farmers reduce the risk of fires in their savannah fields. In the PES program, we will integrate firebreaks as a general risk reduction measure for agroforestry fields - properly establishing and maintaining them in fields will be a condition for SHF to claim subsequent PES packages. We will also carefully consider the mix of trees used in the agroforestry fields, considering also the species' resistance to fire.

9.2 Assessment of transparency and integrity

Cases of Fraud, Misuse of Funds and Corruption	none
Allegations	none
Investigations	none
Sanctions (including recoveries made and their amounts)	none
Cases of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment	none
Allegations	none
Investigations	none
Sanctions	none

Fraud, Misuse of Funds and Corruption: Training: Please detail training provided to staff, consultants and contractors on Fraud, Misuse of Funds and Corruption since the start of the program	
	For the reporting period and total project
Number of staff trained/number of total staff	7/7 1 New Country Expansion Manager 2 New Country Expansion global staff 2 Business Development and partnerships staff 2 Finance staff *note that all global staff who supported on the DRC preparatory grant have received these trainings
Number of consultants trained / total number	10/34 consultants 1 New country expansion specialist consultant 1 New country expansion specialist survey consultant 4 Field Officers in Kongo Central 4 enumerators in Kongo Central
Number of sub-contractors trained / total number	0/0 subcontractors
Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment	
Please detail the training provided to staff, consultants and sub-contractors on exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment	For the reporting period and total project All One Acre Fund staff undergo annual compliance trainings around such areas as harassment, whistleblowing, and fraud

Number of staff trained /total staff number	7/7 1 New Country Expansion Manager 2 New Country Expansion global staff 2 Business Development and partnerships staff 2 Finance staff *note that all global staff who supported on the DRC preparatory grant have received these trainings
Number of consultants trained / total number Number of sub-contractors trained / total number	Total consultants: 10/34 1 New country expansion specialist consultant 1 New country expansion specialist survey consultant 4 Field Officers in Kongo Central 4 enumerators in Kongo Central Total sub-contractors: 0/0

10. Specific narrative illustration

Provide a detailed example of an action/intervention that successfully contributes to the national REDD+ process. Present the most remarkable changes achieved in terms of the perception or change in attitudes of the target groups.

The inclusion of supporting documents, including photos with captions and detailed information, is strongly encouraged. The CAFI (and FONAREDD in the DRC) Secretariat will choose examples and photos to be published in the global annual report, the Fund's websites and those that will be the subject of special reports or blogs.

11. Follow-up methods

These include:

- *Present the monitoring system and how the information was used to identify lessons learned and/or adjust the program implementation strategy;*
- *Indicate the budget allocated to monitoring and evaluation (baseline data collection, monitoring and evaluation staff, etc.) and compare it to actual expenditure.*
- *Refer to technical reviews, external evaluations etc.*
- *Present the work of the governance structures of the Program (COPII, platforms, number of field monitoring missions), their meetings, dates, reports, etc.*

See above for methodology of scouting activities

Note that there is no program monitoring plan for this preparatory grant phase.

12. Programmatic revisions (if applicable)

Indicate any significant change in the strategies, objectives, targets or key results, presenting the justification as well as the approvals obtained in the governance structure (eg program COPIL, CT of FONAREDD) if applicable.

N/A

13. Communication and promotion

No promotion of the partnership externally yet, though we have discussed with CAFI the importance of this if and when we move towards a multi-year grant and pilot.

14. Program Self-Assessment

Based on the performance criteria, please review your program rating for the period under review.

N/A

15. Difficulties encountered and measures taken and lessons learned

Refer to feasibility study

16. Conclusion and recommendations

We remain very hopeful about the potential for impact in DRC.

17. Summary of deliverables

Establish the list of deliverables mentioned in the report and provide hyperlinks to finalized deliverables or, where applicable, to the files that contain them.

Key deliverables: The deliverables mentioned in this report include the following:

- **Pre-feasibility study:** The key output from this preparatory grant.
- **Trial report:** Forthcoming report on small farmer trial (will submit to CAFI in April as part of bridge grant submission).

18. Annexes

Reminder: Attach completed Table 5.2 in Excel format, as indicated in section 6, downloadable [at the following link](#)

- **Pre-feasibility study:** The key output from this preparatory grant.
- **Farmer testimonials:** Slide deck with pictures and testimonials from small agricultural trial.

N/A for budget table: Not applicable to a preparatory grant; we are sharing quarterly financial updates via a project budget vs. actual (BVA).